Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

Ultimatum Committee.

The Washington correspondents of the daily papers of yesterday (Thursday) announce that the President has in contemplation the appointment of three Commissioners, to meet an equal number appointed by Jeff. Davis, to effect, if possible, a settlement of the present difficulties on the basis of the Union, leaving all other matters to be arranged by a convention of the States.

This announcement appears at variance with the recent actions and expressions of the President; yet when we take into consideration the fact that a plan of this kind, to test, finally and officially, the Rebel Chief, and thereby gain his ultimatum, has been agitated more or less for the last six months, by men whose attachment to the Union is undoubted, it is not improbable that the President may yield a political point to the dictates of humanity, and endeavor, so far as on his part would be honorable, to end this bloody and, on one side, useless strife. Undoubtedly he yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him. when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, of September, 1862, as that was at variance with his previous expressions as contained in his Inaugural Address and first Proclamation and Message; and it would be no evidence of weakness, but rather a compliance with the will of a large portion of the people, to yield to the pressure which now urges the adoption of the course indicated above.

We have little hope that Jeff. Davis would accept any other terms than the Independence of the Southern Confederacy. but that would not effect the object of the commission, as the responsibility of the continuance of the struggle would then rest entirely upon the leaders of the rebellion. It has been charged by the political opponents of the President that he has opposed the settlement of the war on the basis of the Union, by making the abandonment of slavery one of the chief requirements of his terms. The pursuance of a course like that above indicated would effectually silence such charges, and in the event of the rejection, by Joff. Davis, of the terms proposed, the men who say they are for the Union, but opposed to a "nigger war," would be bound to stand up squarely for the Administration, or show themselves to be as much the enemies of the Union as those now in arms against it, and universal sentiment would coupel their banishment.

The Federal Government being by far the stronger power, in men, money and appliances of war, and supposed to have a deep interest in the welfare of the people and property of the South, in the way of preventing the destruction of either, and in winning them back to their allegiance. we can see nothing humiliating, or censurable, in making the overture suggested. We have no sympathy with the man who makes the abandonment, or abolition, of slavery paramount to the preservation of the Union. Slavery is dead,—so acknowledged by its advocates North and South, and where's the use in killing dead things. The first shot that was fired at Fort Sumpter broke the shackles of slavery in the United States, and they never can be mended.

We have hope that if the majority of the Southern people could be informed by this means that the North did not desire their entire destruction, they would compel istration papers as the sentiment of the whole; and they doubtless do the same as they are.

Such action on the part of the President may be styled by his political opponents an electioneering dodge. It will be a happy dodge for the country, should it prove successful in securing a cessation of hostilities and ultimate peace and unity or in proving conclusively that the South does not desire peace and will not accept of the only honorable terms that can be offered. In the latter event, no excuse whatever could be offered by any man professing Union sentiments, for not uniting heart and hand with the Administration in saving the Union in the only way it could then be done, viz: by the complete confident of his nomination on first ballot.

subjugation or extermination of those in . . The new "Seven and Three-Tenths

those now attempting our destruction.

War News.

portant battle or important movement on to subscribers. the part of our armies or the Government—a movement which will tell in the history of the struggle through which we are now passing. The telegrams in the daily papers, and the army correspondence in the same, are feeding the people with promises, as usual, and keeging us on the lookout for something grand, a foreshadowing of which, however, is styled contraband. We have no fears as to the final result, but we would much rather receive the information respecting great movements after they are made, than to hear tell of them so long beforehand.

In the Shenandoah Valley a number of the rebels a fine reception. Whether it is Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. their intention to attack him, or merely hold the Valley until they get everything eatable removed, a few days will deter-

Gen. Grant has been moving in different directions, down about Richmond, surprising the Rebels at one point and being slightly surprised at another. A few captured the Weldon Railroad. The Rebels made a dash upon it and recaptured it, whereupon our forces rallied and reoccupied it, and have since succeeded in there was a severe engagement at Deep Bottom. Our forces gained the advantage and pushed the Rebels back a couple of miles, and a portion of the army now Richmond.

Correspondents from that quarter write ment. with confidence as to the success of Gen.

From Mobile the news is encouraging. Commodore Farragut is gradually approaching the city, and the Rebel papers announce a land force approaching from the direction of Pensacola, and they evidently fear the result. Guerrilla parties are raiding in different parts of the country and doing some damage to railroads, but they are generally interfered with before they accomplish much.

We have no further news from the Indian outbreak in Kansas, and presume it dence: has been put down.

PROVOST MARSHALL'S DECISION.—Capt Foster, Provost Marshal of the 22d District, has decided, in accordance with Circular No. 24 from the Provost Marshal Generals office, that changes of enrollment from one sub-district to another, within a Congressional District, cannot be made, their leaders to listen to terms. We are and he has refused all applications of the accustomed to take the expressions of kind. It is held that a certain number their leaders and the tone of their admin- of men are required to fill the quota of a congressional district, and it matters not how many changes are made it does not with ours. We may be as much mistaken alter the quota, but only gives trouble to the Board. And again, men often seek to change their residences because the district in which they were first enrolled does not pay bounty and will be drafted. while that in which they may be temporarily residing pays a bounty and will not be subject to draft. Should Capt. Lloyd construe the circular in like manner, the forty-six persons who had their names placed on the Altoona list will still be subject to draft in the districts in which they were Enrollment decided that he was liable to be held first enrolled, and Altoona will have a surplus of eleven men over her quota.

The Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago on Monday next, August 29th. The Mcliellan men are

Loan" is meeting with a gratifying share Our position is known, We have up- of popular favor. A million and a half held the President and the cause of the per day at the different depositaries is a Union at all times, and we would not larger subscription than could have been agree that anything dishonorable or hu- reasonably expected, considering that the miliating should be resorted to in order to scrip is not yet ready for delivery. Some secure a settlement of the difficulties we of the National Banks are receiving subhad no hand in bringing upon us. We scriptions for sums of fifty and one hunwill agree to nothing save the Union of dred dollars, which is an evidence that the the whole country. We honestly believe loan will not be confined to capitalists and that the course intimated would give us institutions, but will be taken in part by men peace and unity on a firmer basis than of moderate means. Among the richest deever heretofore enjoyed, either by indu- positaries from which a nation can draw, cing the rebels to lay down their arms and are the small receptacles which hold the return to their allegiance, or by so uniting saved earnings of an industrious and fruthe North as that there will be but one gal population. This important fact has sentiment—one determination—and that been realized in foreign countries, and the the speedy and complete wiping out of United States will confirm it in a greater degree. The liberal interest of two cents We have treated the rumor seriously, a day on every hundred dollars, together from the fact that we know such a course with the privilege of conversion into a goldhas been, and is now being, urged by Un- | bearing loan at par, and the undoubted se ion men of both parties, but we cannot say curity of the nation with all its wealth whether there is any likelihood of its and resources, present and future, to pay both interest and principal, are inducements sufficient to cause a rapid filling up of the loan lists, at an early period after The country is still waiting for an im- the certificates are ready to be given out

> THE SOLDIERS WILL VOTE. - The official returns from all but two counties in the State has been received at Harrisburg, giving a large majority for the amend-

ments.	
Total for 1st Amendment	199,63 105,16
Majority for 1st Amendment Total for 2nd Amendment against	94,49 210,11 75,96
Majority for 2nd Amendment Total for 3rd Amendment against "	$ \begin{array}{r} $
Majority for 3rd Amendment	191.5

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .- The Septem rapid movements have been made by both ber number of this periodical is at hand, armies. Sheridan pursued Early consid- and contains so many pretty things that erably beyond Winchester, when the latter we could scarce enumerate them. The received reinforcements and Sheridan rap- steel engravings are of the first order, and idly returned to the line of the Potomac, the fashion plates exquisite. The literary which he is now guarding, and a collision selections are readable throughout, and between the forces in that region is looked altogether the Book is the book for the lafor at an early day. Sheridan is said to dies. The price has not been increased have his forces properly disposed to give It is still furnished at \$3.00 per annum

Peterson's Magazine for September is on our table, freighted, as usual, with fine steel engravings, an abundance of fashion plates and patterns, and literary contributions from the most popular authors of the day. The Magazine is truly worth more than the price asked for it, days since he sent forward a force and \$2.00 per annum. Chas. J. Peterson,

The Harrisburg Telegraph announ ces that since the call for 500,000 men was issued, over 30,000 men have been holding it. North of the James river put into the field from Pennsylvania, through the different Provost Marshall's

The subscriptions to the new 7-40 occupy a position about seven miles from loan amount to over one million dollars as well as those awarded, and before the acceptance daily. This evidences the confidence of Affairs around Atlanta are unchanged, the people in the stability of the Govern-

> 8. M. Woodkok, Esq., of Altoona, having been licensed as a Military and Claim Agent for the 17th Congressional District of Penn'a, will, hereafter, give special attention to the collection of Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay due to soldiers and their representatives. Having been successful in the past in getting claims through in the shortiest possible time, it will be to the interest of all, hereafter, to place their claims in his hands.

Important Decision.

The following correspondence, announcing as i does, an important decision, will be read with interest, particularly by those who either have or may contemplate changing their place of resi-

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10th, 1864. Hon. Jas. B. Fre, Provost Marshal General DEAR SIR: I very respectfully submit the fol lowing for your decision: The Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, by hard work and liberality has succeeded in nearly filling their quota, and I dare sa will succeed in filling it altogether. A number of persons who have been enrolled in other wards, perceiving that the Fourth ward is likely to escape e draft, are having their enrollment change and are moving into the ward. The question to be decided is: Can a man who has been regularly prolled in one ward change his enrollment another? An early answer will much oblige

Yours, very resp'y., WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAB GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1864. Seespectfully returned to Mr. A. Madeira. Pittsburgh, through Capt. J. Herron Foster, Provost Marshal, 22d District, Penusylvania. Circular 24 applies to Districts, not Sub-Discollment of the sub-districts, on account of persons removing from one to another.

By command of the Provost Marshal General Captain and P. P. Corps in charge of Pension rollment Bureau.

PROVOST MARSHAL DRAFTED AND HELD.-It

Advertiser, that at the late supplementary draft held in the Fourth District, Captain Mills, Provost Marshal of the Fifth District, was drafted from the township of Bloomfield, and that the Board of notwithstanding his office. The matter was also submitted to Colonel Buchanan, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General, for his opinion, which has brought out the decision that Captain Mills must be held, and that the ruling of Captain considered in the military service of the United

The New Military Bill.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE MILITIA.

The following is the supplement to the bill for the organization of the Militia of this State as by both Houses of the Legislature, and A SUPPLEMENT to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of

May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate Touse of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is ereby enacted by the authority of the same, That he Governor and State Treasurer be and they are pereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on he faith of the Commonwealth, at such time, in such amounts and with such notice as they may leem most expedient for the interest of the State, my sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, nd issue certificates of loan or coupon bonds o he Commonwealth for the same, bearing six per entum interest per annum, payable semi-annually loan or bonds shall not be subject to State or local axation for any purpose whatever, and shall be en years from their date: and the sum so orrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary. hall be and the same is hereby appropriated lefray the expenses which may be h the provisions of this act: Provided. That no ess sum than one hundred dollars: Provided urther. That no certificate shall be negotiated or less than its par value; and there shall be incribed on the face of said certificates of loan or onds that the debt thereby secured was contracted repel invasion and defend the State in war, and o be transferable on the books of the Common-

vealth at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in he city of Philadelphia ; Provided further, That he Governor and State Treasurer are hereby oraniv, any funds in the State Treasury not he permanent loan hereby authorized SEC. 2. That the bonds or certificates of loan

ssued under the provision of this act, shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the State Treasurer and Auditor General and a orrect and accurate registry of the same shall be the office of the Auditor General, who shall make innual report thereof to the Legislature; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to he negotiation of such loan; the preparation of he bonds or certificates of loan authorized to be ssued by this act, and said warrants shall be paid

ut of any moneys in the treasury. Suc. 3. That the Governor be and he is hereby uthorized, by and with the consent of the Senate o appoint a competent person of military education experience and skill, to have command of all the nilitia forces of Pennsylvania to be raised under he provisions of this act, with the rank of major general who while in actual service, shall entitled to the pay and emoluments of a major general in the United States; and he shall also have authority, in manner as aforesaid, to appoint wo persons of like military education, experience and skill to be brigadier generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and moluments of officers of the same rank in the army of the United States. Provided, however hat such general officers shall not be appointed o duty by the Commander-in-Chief, except when the force herein provided for shall have been called into actual service in sufficient strength to

SEC. 4. That whenever the military force proided for in this act shall be called into service by the Governor of the Commonwealth, it shall the duty of the Adjutant General to notify, ir vriting, the Quartermaster General and Comnissary General of the point or points where the men are to rendezvous, with the number, as near as may be, and said officer shall forthwith advertise for proposals for supplying to the Commonthe regulations of United States, said proposals to be directed to the said Commissary General and Quartermaster General respectively, and to be opened after five days' notice, and the contracts to e awarded to the lowest bidder by the proper officer inviting said proposals, and adequate security to be taken for the faithful performance of the contract before the same is awarded, and said officers shall publish and keep on file in their several departments for public inspection, a list of all the proposals offered, including those rejected any supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or military stores of any kind whatsoever, purchased upon contract, as hereinbefore provided It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General as the case may be, in connection with the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to appoint from time to time as required. one or more disinterested and competent inspectors, familiar with the value and quality of the supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other oilitary stores, so contracted for, whose duty it shall be to examine and accept or reject the same, and if accepted to give a certificate contractor or vendor, and no bill rendered for any such supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores shall be paid until so certified and approved: the inspectors so appointed shall each eceive five dollars per day, for every day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, and shall severally be sworn or affirmed to discharge their duties with fidelity : Provided, That the Quartermaster General and Commissary-General hall respectively have authority, if practical, to btain the supplies, ordnance, and ordnance stores, or other military stores, or any part thereof nentioned in this section, from the United States Sovernment paying them, if required, the cost Provided, further, That the commissary-General shall have power to purchase irect, when actually necessary, and when there not time to advertise for contracts, all commissary stores actually needed for the troops: Pro-wided, also, That no more than the actual cash Johnston. * * * * And it ! ecomes my duty to rice shall be paid for any article purchased. Sec. 5. That the Governor of the Comnonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered

organize a military corps, to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be composed of fifteen regiments, in due proportion of cavalry, the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding infantry and artillery, or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like plies from Nashville, and thus compel him to renumber, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and paid while in actual service, as similar troops in the service of the United States, and hall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three ears, unless sooner discharged, and shall be iable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem their services necessary, for the purpose of suppressing insurrections, or repelling invasions; and the Governor shall appoint all the regimental officers, and the companies shall have the right to elect the company officers, and said Major-General and Brigadier Generals, and all regimental and company officers shall be citizens of this nwealth: Provided, That such portions of the said corps as shall be called into actual service, shall be supplied and provided with ordnance stores, as provided for in this act, but when not called into actual service, such supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores shall be withheld until re-

SECTION 6. The Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to provide the necessary nospital arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equippage, transportation, and all things necess Brown was correct.—Provost-Marshals not being arming and equipping and putting into service,

sylvania State Guard, and to make and adopt all should end, and of skeer depletion it must end before rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, ' for which full compensation shall be made within six monthafter the taking of the same, and the person by whom the same shall be taken shall exhibit to the wner thereof his authority for such seizure, and shall at the time give to the owner a certificate selves, or to gratify their own political ambition, stating the number of horses taken, and the time when and by whom, and the service for which the same are required, and such supplies as in his judgment may be necessary, and to seize such ailroads and other means of transportation as the

exigencies of he case may demand. Sec. 7. The Governor of is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the Commonwealth; and it shall be his duty to call and keep in service, as ong as he may deem necessary, from the body of the said militia, or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessary, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by voluntee draft: Provided, That any persons who may be deemed by the board of examination able to do military duty, may be received as volunteers in the regiments provided to be raised by this act, with-

Sec. 8. That if practicable, until the time fixed by law for making the enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, the Governor is authorized and empowered to organize the miltary force anthorized by this act, on the basis of the enrollment made in the several districts of the General Government, but if practicable, the Gevernor is hereby directed to cause an immediate enrollment of the Commonwealth, to be made as provided for in the act to which this is a suppleme

That when the assessors refuse or neglect to enter upon the performance of the duties of enrolling the citizens of their respective districts, for a perio of five days after being notified of their duty, the Governor shall appoint a competent person or persons to make the enrollment

It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint e competent citizen in each county, who shall be a physician, who, in connection with the county commissioners or city commissioners, shall consti amediately required, or, if necessary, to make a tute a board, three of whom, the physician being mine who are exempt from enrollment; and is shall be the duty of the enrolling officer to give no tice by publication in a newspaper of the county, of the times at which such application shall heard, and to notify said board when they will be required to hear such applications.

That all other duties in reference to the enrollment shall be performed as directed in the act to which this is a suppliment, and that the physician so appointed to hear and decide on application for exemption shall receive for each and every day so employed the sum of five dollars, and the county commissioners or city commissioners the sum of three dollars per diem, to be paid by the State

That the Governor shall have authority to make and enforce all orders which may in his judgement necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. and to effect a speedy enrollment and organization of the militia of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 9. That the Quartermaster General be and he is herely authorized to sell any unsuitable or unserviceable ordnance belonging to the State, the proceeds of which shall be paid into the State treaury, and applied if deemed necessary by the Commander-in-Chief, in addition to the appropriation above named, towards the purchase of and ordinance stores.

SEC. 10. That where the brigade fund of the ountry is not sufficient to pay the assessors, as provided by the third section of the act to which his is a suppliment, the said assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which such assessment is made

Letter from Gen. Seymour, Lately a Prisoner of War.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864. To the Editor of the New York Times: I have just received the following most inter ting letter from Gen. Seymour, lately released rom "under fire" at Charleston. As an old West Point officer, with Gen. Anderson at Sumter, and stationed many years in the South, he knows the Southern people well. He is a brave, true soldier, troops aforesaid, as are provided by the laws of of the unfortunate battle in Florida, he was accharacter, he has proved, by his action on many a battle-field, as well as by his plucky talk to the rebels at Gordonsville, when captured in May last, that he was every inch loyal to the old flag.

Yours. &c:. WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15, 1864. My DEAR Sin: -You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, ou shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are officers just exchanged will express the same every one of them, whether from the jails of

ville, will confidently tell the same story. The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion Their two grand armies have been reinforced this Summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearng a rifle has been imwillingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the thruth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reed Militia of Georgia:"

"A late correspondence with the President of Confederate States, satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resource to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

But there is need of futher reinforcements, a call forth every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

· If the Confederate Government will not send and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which Gen. Sherman brings his suptreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front. If Gen. Johnstou's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy and we are

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with t, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James! and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand, and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart

accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very few are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would be ruler will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inausubsistence when in service, quartermaster's gurated; by force, by tyrany and the suppression commissary and ordnance stores of the said Penn- of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it

long. We have had enough of want and of woe enough of craelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaves parents, weeping widows, and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize them brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and proc perous country, will have to render a fearful acoutraged people. Eearth has no punishment suffi ciently meet for their villainy here, and hell will

hardly be hot enough to seathe them hereafter. There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn. that not only favor the progress of our arms, that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect succes. They have had too much of de potism-not enough of the triumph promise Many intelligent Southern gen express strong hopes of their ultimate in dependence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not hav ing been acknowledged by foreign Powers-more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dimension would a cure their ends-but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President If a Democrat succeeds to Mr Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of their Confederacy. lieve a Democrat will be elected. In Mr Lincoln re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr Lincoln defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish lone may be the parent of their belief. assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no Democrrat could be elected on a peace platform-and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung. loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in fron

However that may be, if we are but true to our selves there can be but one result. What we now need is men -only men-not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyound depreting our armies,—but men,—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause is her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the ruh of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres dislovalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these in lecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not ove Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our

array of strength is so disproportionaably less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood reasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen -the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long at the struggle is eq al; it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the Summer's campaigns. If Sher man had but 50,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hood would be anninilated. If Meade had moved in the Spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this mo ment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unoppossed blows to the Confedercy from which she could never rise.

What folly then to struggle on in this wa already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people at the to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is work,—and the rebellion will crumble be fore us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spuare thous ands over rather than under the call, and the Summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenera

There are some who speak of peace! Or all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them. do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, bu anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cot-

ton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts-between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico-that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy treason against the wisest and holiest interest of

our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my onsent to using this as you please; and I am, Very truly yours, T. SETMOUR, Brig-Gen. U. S. Vols.

To W. E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., New York.

Union Officers Exchanged at Charleston S. C.—The following is a list of Union officers exchanged at Charleston, who were taken there to we placed under our fire: Brig Gens. Seymour. be placed under our fire: Brig Gens. Seymour. Wessel, Scammon, Shaier, Hickman, Colone. Y. G. Groven, R. Haskina, R. Harrison, J. H. Lehman, O. H. Lagrange, W. J. Lee, R. J. White H. C. Bollinger, L. Brown, E. J. Dana, E. Fardell. Lieutenant Colonels, E. S. Hays, N. B. Hunter, F. N. Higgenbotham, W. E. McMahin, W. C. Maxwell, W. W. Stewart, J. D. Mayhen, G. F. Rogers, J. H. Burnham, L. A. Swift, and A. W.

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Let-ters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, administrator of all goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Ellen Hickey, late of Altoons. in undersigned, administrator of all goods and chattels, right and credits which were of Ellen Hickey, late of Altoona; the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased. All persons indebted to said cetate are requested to paths as me, and all persons having claims or demand against the estate of the said decedent are requested make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

NICHOLAS HICKEY.

Administrator of Ellen Hickey, deceased.

Altoona, July, 20, 1864.**

VOTICE.—The following regulations

of the Alteona Gas and Water Company will go into effect to-day, June 15th:
All Photographers having water conveyed to their rooms all Photographers having water conveyed to their rooms will be charged \$20 per annum.

All Hotels and Saloous having fountains, or bibbooks at their bars will be charged \$20 per annum, the size of nossie and pipe to be in accordance with the regulations of the Company.

B. F. BOSE, Sec y & Treat.

je 15-tf.

DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—No dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing a abresaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted it satisfatate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will person the same duly authenticated for settlement.

OATHARINE E. SEIDERS.

July 22, 1864.-0t.

Altoona Tribu

LOCAL ITEM

OUR QUOTA. - We did not intend n our article of last week, on the quot oons, that there was snything wrong in ost Marshal's Office, and our remarks dmit of such construction The Board ames before it, and could not do other give us a fair share with our neighbors ould not understand why there should l issimilarity between Altoona and Hollid and other places, as ecmpared with the n oters; and the reply of the Register ract from our former article, falls short tion. True, we have a great many you out we have also a fair proportion of old ully as many crippled and physically persons as any other section of the count pad towns always have a fair share of nen. The Register gives as a reason large quota, "That Altoona has filled h motas in good part from other district ose she has; that would not lessen the be drafted from the districts from oona has drawn. According to the now interpeted, the man who goes district in which he is enrolled and county offered by another, is credited t rict paying the bounty, but his name tricken from the list of the district in w enrolled. We base our opinion on the su that a man is required to render serv district in which he is enrolled, and give his credit outside of his district, pays no bonnty and another does, it is of the district in which he is enrolle annot be credited to it or stricken from us this would give two credits to the sam The district which pays a bounty receive for all men to whom it pays bounty, t where they come from, and the district fuses to give a bounty must make up for t go out of it to take bounties elsewhere. pears reasonable. Were it not so, there no inducement to offer bounties. The Altoona being now full, our people trouble themselves further about the m we will "let it slide."

MISBEHAVIOR OF TROOPS.-Within wo weeks, several regiments have passed this place. Several of them were fro (hundred day men) on their way home, a were hundred day men from Connsviv Massachusetts, on their way to the Wes charge of prisoners. We are sorry to say only men who behaved at all unsoldier few connected with Col. W. B., Thom ment, from Philadelphia. There appear been a few bad characters in this regim brought disgrace upon the whole. train stopped here, a few of them coll front of Minehart's watch establishment, i Row, and, while the proprietor was absen up the window and abstracted several' altogether valued at \$100. Another wer M. Cherry's watch and jewelry store, wh Cherry was in attendance. He asked for thing to eat, and while Mrs. C. went bac house to get him a piece, he pocketed a watches. He was observed "lifting" the and was caught by one of our citizens, v go. If the officers of regiments wo little attention to their men, our people saved much trouble, the soldiers be in be and respectable men not be disgraced

SECREH IN TROUBLE.—The Hunting nal & American gives an amusing account tribulations of a female Secesh, on her Bedford Springs, who stopped at one of tingdon hotels to wait for the Eastward While at the hotel she used very treaso: guage and behaved in a manner that her proclivities. The girls employed house were incensed at her, and reta treating her to a concert of Union songs others singing in full chorus, "We'll h Davis on a sour apple tree," &c. Thi Secesh to rave, whereupon the girls s 'Raily round the Flag." Secesh was and declared she would rather die than w that flag. To text her, the girls procure U.S. fing, locked the door which open street, and when the train was coming. flag over the main entrance, by which Se compelled to make her exit. She soon appearance, saw the flag, and passed out to the infinite merriment of the girls, wi it over her head as she departed, according the action with the chorus "Down with tors and up with the stars !"

STAMP ON RECEIPTS.—We stated that all receipts given, when the amou and upwards, require a two cent stamp. been asked who is required to affix the the one who pays the money or the one ceives it? The Commissioner has deci the person who pays the money must fu proper stamp. He says if the person ne ceipt "it is necessary for him to turnish or to stamp the receipt, if required, b signed. The person who receives the not obli ed to give a receipt unless the o ty furnishes the proper stamp. If a per a receipt without requiring that the party it is given shall furnish the stamp the the receipt must himself stamp the paper delivers it. If he does not, he is liable penalty, but the other party may stamp diately upon its being beceived."

THE COUNTY AND THE DRAFT, W Catharine, Taylor and Freedom townsl filled their quotas by volunteers. Two nies of one year men, we understand, h raised in those townships and others in ren part of the county.

Tyrone borough, Tyrone twp., Antis Altoons have about filled their quotas. Gwinner's company is full, and Captain and Lieut. Elway are now filling up a sec pany, with fair prospects of success.

Martinsburg, Snyder, Frankstown, berry, Huston, Greenfield, Gaysport a daysburg, are all making efforts to fill the by volunteering, and one or two of them haps filled by this time. There will be or six sub-districts to be drafted in this