diers and amunition, and moulded shells and shot into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolated the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only asked to live in peace at their old bomes, and under the Government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war with a view to perfect an early success. But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last craker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now you must go, and take with you the old and feeble, feed and nurse them, and build for them, in more quiet places, proper habitations to shield them against the weather, until the mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta. Yours, in haste. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

teel them when you sent car loads of sol-

Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

The Election.

At this writing, Friday morning, it is impossible to tell exactly how the State has gone. Both parties claim a small majority and it will require the official vote to decide. The Democrats have gained largely in many of the counties, while in others the Union party has made an advance. But little can be told about the losses and gains, however, as there were no candidates for State offices. This will also account for the delay in receiving the

If the Union party has lost in votes, i has gained considerable in the way of Congressmen. The official vote will be required to decide several districts. The present representation in Congress stands 12 Union to 12 Democrats. The candidates supposed to be elected this fall are an follows :--

1st District-Samuel J. Randall. On. Charles O'Neill, U. Leonard Myers, U. 3d Wm. D. Kelley, U. M. Russel Thayer, U. 5th B. Markley Boyer, Op. 6th John M. Broomall, U. Sydenham E. Ancona, Op. 8th Thaddeus Stevens, U. 9th Myer Strouse, Op. Philip Johnson, Op. 11th W. W. Ketchum, 12th Ulysses Mercur, * U. 18th Geo. F. Miller, * Op. 14th A. J. Glossbrenner, Op. 15th Wm. H. Koontz, U. Abraham A. Barker, * U. 17th Stephen F. Wilson, U. 18th G. W. Scofield, U. 19th C. V. Culver, U. 20th John L. Dawson, Op. 21st Jas. K. Morehead. U. Thos. Williams, U. Geo. V. Lawrence, * U.

Those market with a star (*) are uncertain on the home vote, but the army vote will undoubtedly elect all of them, thus giving the Union party a majority of eight in the State delegation to the next Con-

We are of the opinion that the soldiers many, and it may not make the altera- ers, near Elmira, New York.

desire a Government, and those who in- tions in results are looked for. So far as sist on war and its desolation. You might returns have been received from the army they give large majorities for the Union

> The Senatorial question in this district Union candidates are elected, it will be by the soldiers vote

THE COUNTY.

We will publish the official vote of the county should we receive it in time. The Democrats had no candidates for county offices. The only opposition to any of the Union nominees was Martin L. Bechtel independent candidate for Sheriff, who, it is reported, is elected by from 200 to 300 majority. The Union ticket has a majority of from 500 to 600 in the county. Mr. Bechtel was in the army and lost an arm at the battle of Gettysburg. For this reason he was supported irrespective of party. OHIO AND INDIANA.

The news from Ohio state that the Union purty have carried that state by a majority equal to that of last year, when Brough thousands of women and children fleeing had over 40,000 majority on the home vote and the army vote swelled it to near 100,-

In Indiana.the Union party has re-elected Gov. Morton by a majority somewhere rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom between 10,000 and 20,000. we could not see starve. Now, that war comes home to you, you feel very different

Several Union members of Congress -you deprecate its horrors, but did not nave been gained in both states.

From the Army

The election excitement has absorbed he attention of almost every person for the past week, and but little has been said in reference to war matters. Notwithstanding, the army has not been altogether quiet. Gen. Butler, with the army of the James, has been pushing in towards Richmond, and has succeeded in planting himself firmly within four miles of that doomed city. The Army of the Potomac moves steadily forward on Petersburg from South of the James River, and affairs are now so near a culminating point that we look for exciting news from that locality in a very short time. Gen. Sheridan still moves forward. A few days since the Rebel cavalry, of Early's command, now under a new commander made an attack on Sheridan, whereupon the latter set to work and gave the new commander a severe whipping, capturing between 300 and 500 prisoners and 13 cannon, some of which were entirely new, having never been used. Gen. Sheridan, in his despatch to Gen. Grant, says he did not intend to fight the battle at present, but having been pressed | can, we can hardly avoid the impression | to 1870, and it will amount to ten times all the by the enemy he stopped a day to settle cavalry pursued the rebels for twenty-six

miles, scattering them in all directions. In Missouri, the rebel Gen. Price is still moving around, although he has been several times defeated. He proclaims his intention to remain in the state, but should he be as unfortunate in time to come, as ne has been in the past, he will soon have no army to stay with him.

Gen. Sherman, after having rested his army at Atlanta, is about to assume the offensive again. To what point his triamphant army will pext move we cannot say, but of one thing we are sure, it will be to that point which will accomplish the most beneficial results.

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION. tion passed off quietly. The whole vote of the city was 14,418. The majority for in obedience to order. License is fatal to elected by 8,050 majority.

It is thought that the new Constitution force since its return to Virginia. has been ratified. It makes Maryland a free State.

says: - Last Thursday night ten Rebel the upper part of which is a temple for the prisoners escaped by burrowing under sevthen directing the mine under the fence. They were about five weeks at the business. The earth was disposed of by carrying it of black horsehair sprouting out of his chin in haversacks and throwing it into the and the corners of his mouth, and his persinks. The affair was very ingeniously son bedizened with blue, green, crimson managed, and the runaways have not been to represent his small clothes, and high recovered, being doubtless, concealed in above his head a brass sun, as if this celthe vicinity.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY .-Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Washington on the night of the 12th of baked and raw meats-whole sheep inst, after but a few days illness.

The Richmond Examiner of the 16th ult., has a dispatch from Macon, Ga., stating that a train of cars, loaded with Federal prisoners, run off the track of the Southwestern railroad, killing and wounding a large number—as many, the Evaminer says, as the rebels lost by the late acvote will not be so large as anticipated by cident to a train containing rebel prison-

The Money Order System.

The postal-money order system is to go effect upon Monday next. This plan is for the sion of small sums, not less than one dollar and not more than thirty dollars. For the service to the parties interested the following fees or commissions are to be paid in advance by the undecided. In all probability, if the party who deposits the money. For orders for sums of ten dollars and under ten cents; over ten dollars and not exceeding twenty dollars, twenty cents; over twenty dollars and not exceeding thirty dollars, thirty cents. A blank for the amount required is to be filled up by the applicant, who must, in all cases, give his own Christian name in full: and when the Christian name of the pavee known, it should be so stated; otherwise initials may be used. The Christian names of married women must be given, and not those of their husbands. For example, Mrs, "Mary Brows" must not be described as Mrs. "William BROWN." Where the order is to be sent by, or to a firm, the usual firm name is all that need be given. The order is then given to the party applying for it according to number, stating the amount, but not stating to whom it is payable or who deposited the money. A request is at the bottom of the order that the Postmaster shall pay the money to the person indicated in the Veletter of advice." The letter of advice is sent by the Postmuster with whom pay the order, and it contains the names of the depositor and of the person to whom the money is to former, and most usually it will be sent in inclosure by mail. A party who has possession of an order will be required, before payment is made to him, to state the Christian and surname of the party who sends it and his address, and also his This regulation is designed to prevent an nnauthorized person from obtaining the amount o an order, should, it by accident, fraud or theft, fall nto improper hands. The Post Office Department will use all fair means to prevent dishonesty. but if an order is once paid to the party presenting it, through misrepresentation, the Government will not be liable to any further claim. The public are therefore cautioned as follows :--

"1st. To take all means to prevent the loss a money order. "2d. Never to send the order in the same letter with the information required on payment there-

"3d. To be careful, on taking out a money or to state correctly the Christian name, as well as the surname of the person in whose favor it is to

"4th. To see that the name and address of the person taking out the money order are correctly made known to the person in whose favor it is to be drawn. "Neglect of these instructions will risk the los

be drawn.

of the money, besides leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment. mstances can payment of a

"Under no circumstances can payment order be demanded on the day of its issue." If the money is not called for within ninety day after the date of the order, there will be difficulty in obtaining it. The regular form of the order nust not be clipped or mutilated. When the payee of an order desires the same to be paid to any other person, he must fill up and sign a form of indorsement, and furnish such second party with he information required to obtain payment of his order, who, upon receiving payment, must sign his name upon the face of the order. More than one indorsement is prohibited by lar, and will render the order invalid and not payable.

This system, entirely new to our country, is founded upon the English plan. In Great Britain it has been very useful, and is exceedingly popu-lar. Properly managed, it will be in the United lar. Properly managed, it will be in the States an accommodation which will soon be discovered to be indispensable in the management of usiness between different sections of the country. -Phila. Enquirer.

Licentiousness of Hood's Army.

Somehow, says the Savannah Repupli;

that the great difference between the Army loans of the Government. The German knows of of Virginia and that of Tennessce is in the new rebel cavalry commander. Our its dicipline. It is notorious that our own army, while falling back from Dalton, was investment of money, and in all probability will even more dreaded by the inhabitants than never occur again. If the American does not the army of Sherman. The soldiers, and even the officers, took everything that came in their way, giving the excuse that if they did not the enemy would. Subsequently stragglers from our own army almost sacked the stores of Atlanta. Now complaints loud and deep come up from that portion of Georgia in the neighborhood of our army, telling of outrages committed by straggling squads of cavalry, and of insults offered to the families of the best and most patriotic citizens. This straggling-not confined to cavalry-this pillage, from which, if report speaks truth, even officers are not free, besides its intrinsic wrong, is wholly subversive of discipline and destructive of all hopes of eficien cy. If not checked by some master spirit it presents a gloomy prospect of disasters The vote on the adoption or rejection of which, even in a hostile State, behaved itthe new Contsitution for the State of Mary- self with marked propriety. How differland came off in that State on Wednesday ent from Sherman's army, which pursued and Thursday last. In Baltimore the elec- its stern and ruthless path from Chattanooga without straggling, and committed outrages simply as a matter of policy and the New Constitution, in the city. was discipline and to efficiency. Even the 7,700. An election for Mayor of the city | modified license of the Maryland campaign was also beld, and the Union candidate ruined the cavalry of the army of the Valley of Uirginia, and it has done nothing worthy of its reputation or its real

Idolitary in California.

The Chinese have recently erected a The Rochester Express of yesterday large commercial house in San Francisco, worship of their deity Josh. The god sits eral of their own tents, near the fence, and within an elegant cabinet, and is described as a big paunched Chinaman with a brickred face, long strips of red cloth flowing from each side of his head, three long tails and gilt carvings, studed with bits of glass, estial superstition had mixed with it a bit of Parseeism. Under Josh's august nose blazed several oil lamps; and sticks of burning sandal wood and puck, and braziers of incense powder, sent up wreaths of smoke. Hither are brought offerings and hogs. A record of these is kept, but with the exception of the left hind-quarters of the baked animals, they are taken away again by those who bring them. This is economical form of sacrifice, and probably does Josh as much good as though his votaries did not save their bacon so carefully.

The ranking Maj Generals of Volunteers are Gens Dix, Banks and Butler, whose commissions all bear date 16th May, 1861.

Are the Germans Wrong in Wanting

our Bonds? in matters of money, exists on earth. Our Jersey people and New England people are a frugul, instrions people, but they can't save money like the Germans. All Germany is a great savings oank. It is true that their working men are not so rich, on an average, as our working men, because they don't get more than one quarter of the wages of our men. But a German can save noney, and he knows when it is safe. Now these shrewd, thrifty Germans want our bonds. They want them by millions. They turn aside from the great beggars of the world in Europe, and come to us Republicans. They treat the notes Napoleon and Joseph and Maximilian with indifference, but want to discount all the American potes they can get. The London Times says this is all wrong—that the Republicans in America ane all bankrupt, and the Germans must be crazy to slight British and French beggars, and go begging, themselves, to America. Are they crazy? We asked Poor Richard what he thought crazy, when they are doing just what I did a and skilful General" from the army. Sherman little more than a year ago, when I put my little savings into Government six per cents? Now see the money is deposited to the Postmaster with whom the money is deposited to the Postmaster who is to the postmaster with whom the postmaster with the postm in currency, making 12 per cent. income, to-day, my bond is salable in the New York paid. The latter is to receive the order from market at 10 per cent. premium. Put these together, and to-day I have 22 per cent, for one year's use of my money! What do you think of that? You know, as well as I do, that there are thousands of people who did this, and to-day they have 22 per cent. on their investments. Why, I saw Miss Jones, our school-mam, go to the bank and buy a \$500 bond. How she got the money I don't know, but these Yankee schoolmistresses are firstrate hands at taking care of themselves .-Well, now, coupt up. If Miss Jones seils her bonds to-day she gets her \$500 back are, and she gets \$110 clear gain. Can you sharp fellows down there in William street do any better? You know I told Mr. Smith, the banker, my ideas about that, and he bought \$5,000 six per cent. bonds, and you see he got \$1,100 for a year's use of his money. I met him the other day, and he said. "Poor Richard you are right: I begin to think, the Government can take care of itself and us too. For my part, I mean to buy some of the 7 80's. The rate of interest is high enough, and in three years they will turn into six per cent. "Yes, Mr. Smith, it is right, on the money side, but, it is right on the country's side too. Help your country, or it can't help you Now, I say the Germans are not only right, but they would be right if they got half that interest. They cannot make a quarter of it at home." thought Poor Richard; and so think we. When we think of the German opinion of our situation and our financial strength, we must remember that they are far better judges of our condition than we are, or our enemies are. They are lookers on at a great distance. They have none of our enmities or prejudices. They can examine the lacts disinterestedly. They do : and the result is a verdict that the American Government is stable-its ability and integrity in meeting if

States? Take this astonishing fact, that if al

the Rebel States had been sunk in the Pacific

Ocean, the United States would in 1875 have a

population equal to that of the whole in 1860. In

ther words, fifteen years will supply the total loss

of the eleven original Rebel States! What can

impede the progress of such a country? 2. The

wealth of the country increased 127 per cent. in

ten years! Now let it increase but 89 from 1860

what he is about. He will get the largest income

from loans in the world, on the safest security,-

know and take advantage of this, the German and

A Chapter of Accidents.

We find the following in the Cambria Tribunas:

On Monday morning last, Mr. John Clinger, an

his team for the purpose of moving a family from

Ben's Creek Furnace, and had loaded his wagon,

horses. While doing this, one of the horses be

came frightened, and commenced to make efforts

orse being without a bidle, he could not do i

and was thrown under the horses' feet, when the

over his breast and another over his head, crush-

On Tuesday morning, a little son of Reese Reese,

employed in the mines of the Cambria Iron Com-

pany, met a shocking death by being thrown from

the mule, when the animal started on a full run

back to the stable, dragging the boy several hun-

dred yards and dashing his brains out with his

heels as he ran. On the same day, a little son of

Mr. Conrad Aple, residing at Perkinsville, about

Patriotic and Prolific.

suspended all civil authority or not. If his acts

were necessary to the defense of the country, that

necessity was above law."

ing his skull and killing him on the spot.

when he undertook to exchange the bridle on his

Frenchman will -Er

ortunity has occurred before for the

financial engagements unquestionable. This verdict, too, is founded on a series of fac's which are unimpeachable, and well known to every intelligent American. Take two or three of the most important: 1. The United States doubles, its alation each twenty-five years. The population of the country, which in 1850 was twenty-three millions, will in 1875 be forty-six millions. But the rebellion! says some one. How much has the rebellion diminished the strength of the United

the most intense excitement and uneasiness has seen created in the rebel capital by the recent movements of our army in Virginia; all business was suspended, and every person capable of bearing arms, working on the fortifications, or other wise aiding in repelling Grant's "invaders," was burried to the front. The Enquirer contains advertisements from the schools stating that they mye been suspended on account of the teachers being compelled to lay down the pen for the sword; the trains on the railroads were suspended: the theatres and other places of an usement were all closed: the express companies could make no deliveries, the clerks being out with the local forces all persons employed in printing offices between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five, were ordered to curoff themselves, and an officer appointed to see that this order was complied with, and all the Union prisoners confined in the city were rapidly harried further South. The papers by a mistaker piece of folly, says the Examiner, were stopped A horrible state of society seems to exist Richmond just now. All the papers daily contain old entizen of Yoder township, met wich a violent the particulars of numerous cases of robbery, gar-death in the following manner: he had harnessed roung, arson, etc. The cases of theft are general y of provisions and clothing. In relation to th great number of cases of incendiarism the Ex-

miner of Saturday contains the following : The Mayor in confirmity with a resolution the City Conneil, has offered a reward of one o run away. Mr. C. tried to hold him, but, the thousand dollars for the detection of the band of incendiaries who have contracted with the devil or his next kin. Abe Lincoln, to burn down Rich team ran away, drawing the loaded wagon over mond by piecemeal. The tender of a reward for he prestrate man's body. One of the wheels passed the detection of the "oakum ball and turpentine corps" is well enough, but why not make the sum fifty thousand at once? Make he temptation too strong to be resisted, and the very sense of insecurity which every in indiary will feel lest he b named Caradoc Reese, aged about eight years, betrayed, will cause them all to fly the city, if it does not bring them to justice. One thousand a mule. He was riding the animal to the mines, is a mere baga elle, which any enterprising thief when it was startled by the noise of some boys, and househurner can clear in a night, without ex and jumping suddenly to one side threw the boy off. His feet, however, caught in the harness on posing himself or his associates and calling upor the Mayor for his reward.

Bishop Simpson's Lecture. Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church delivered

seven years old, while attempting to cross the canal look at that place on the balance beem, fell into the lock, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. Yesterday, about noon, preachers. Of the effort on that occasion a cor a little German boy, whose name we did not learn, while gathering coal on the railroad running to the mines, was run over by a descending coal car and killed. Under this head the Carlisle (Pa.) Herald gives the following notice of a remarkable family : Last week Hiram R. Reese brought his two sons, George and Jeremiah, to Col. Henderson's office to be mustered into the United States service. These two young men are the last of twelve brothers who sted during this war. Four of these have been killed in the service and eight of them are yet in the army. The most remarkable feature is yet in the army. The most remarkable feature is yet to come, and we confess our credulity was somewhat staggered when we heard the statement; but the respectable character of the father, with the assertions of his neighbors leaves no each of the father. the assertions of his neighbors, leave no room for doubt that Mr. Reese, after having sent twelve sons to his country has yet thirteen sons at home, all of whom are under military age. This remarkable family reside in Warren township, Franklin county, of this State. The father is sayenty-eight years old, and is enjoying vigorous health; these boys were the children of three mothers. On taking his leave of George and Jeremiah, the old man exhorted them to be good boys and good soldiers, warning them to guard well the renutation of their ten brothers who had gone to the and wept, and laughed in wild excitement. field, as well as the thirteen youths left at nome. Sound Doctrine.—Democrats who revere the memory of Douglas will subscribe to these senti-

ments of his: "If they (the rebels) remain in the . English papers act like old women over Union, I will go as lat as the Constitution will the options rations made in Copernagen upon each warrant me for securing their rights; but if they dandling of the baby Prince of Wales, at the palsecede I am in favor of allowing them just as many accounts of the delectation of the populace. Union, I will go as har as the Constitution will ny slaves and just as much slave territory as the? That the child did not cry excites. "shricks of eccan hold at the point of the bayonet. I care not stacy," Whether he did any thing else the public whether General Jackson giolated the Constitution or not; I care not whether General JACKSON

not seen his wife for three years until he met in Nashville last wock.

The Rebel Press on Jeff's Speech.

The speech recently delivered by the chief trai-Not a bit of it! No shrewder, thrifter people, for at Macon, Georgia, is exciting the most bitter criticism from the Rebel press outside of Richmond. The Richmond Enquirer publishes the speech itsell, but has not one word of comment thereupon. From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail we take the

We hazard little in saying that the speech of the President at Macon is not such as the public had i a right to expect from Mr. Davis at this critical terme of our affairs. The least the President says about the late campaign in Georgia, the bettei. He has snocked the country and the army already enough by what has transpired under his direction, to spare them a defence of his policy. The evidence accumulates, that had Johnston been ctained in command of the Tennessee army, Atlanta would not only have been saved, but Sher-man's hosts would have been destroyed. In the very pinch of his campaign, in the very vintage time of victory, the President, without one word of warning or remonstrance, removed "that old in his report of his operations before Atlanta, pre-sents the reader with the sequel.

These periodical interfor are fast bringing us to grief, sapping the confidence of both people and army in his wisdom, encouraging our enemies, and paving the way for what we shudder to reflect upon. His visits to the West are usually the preludes of disaster. His consul-tation with Brugg and Johnston in 1862, ending with his ordering twelve thousand men to Vicksburg against the protest of these Generals, lost us the battle of Murficesboro' and the destruction of Rosecraus' army. His visit in 1863 divided Bragg's army in front of Grant at Chattanooga, by sending Longstreet with twenty-five thousand men on a strategic errand to Knoxville, perpetrated the terrible disaster of Tennessee and came nigh being unnihilated

The President is again on his travels to oconfer with the Generals." May God deliver us this time from the dispensation which the past teaches us to anticipate

The Lynchburg Virginian contains the follow

Some portions of the speech of the President delivered at Macon, are unworthy of him, and give evidence of bad taste and worse temper. His covert allusions to the great soldier he disgraced -so far as his official action could effect that endare indelicate, ill-timed, and reprehensible. They are not in keeping with the dignified silence of the man who has not, so far as the public know, uttered one word of complaint. It may be difficult even for the President to make a majority of his fellow entizens believe that Johnston was incapable of striking an honest and manly blow for Atlanta." Many "an honest" and many "a manly blow" did he give, and the 45,000 Yankees killed or hors combat, in the advance to Atlanta, would testi-. But let this pass.

If we were disposed to act the censor further

e might add that the term " scoundrel," applied o those who had misrepresented the President's official action, must have fallen strangely upon the ears of a large audience, of ladies and gendemen assembled in a church, to hear the highest civil dignitary in the land discourse upon public topic The announcement by the President that two

thirds of the army are absent from the field-the most of them without leave - will take the ountry by surprise. What could not these men accomplish now if they were in the line of duty-

a lecture at the re-union of the Ohio and Cinciunati Methodist Conferences, which took place in Chillicothee about a month ago, before an andience in which there were more than three hundred respondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account: Bishop Simpson followed the introductory exercises with a speech an hour and a half long, without manuscript, in which he held his vast audience of cultivated Christian gentlement spell-bound under his discussion of the four questions. For further information inquire of June 9, 64, etc. ions: "Shall our Government be destroyed and swept from earth? Can we be divided into two or nore Governments? Shall we have a new form of Government? Is not the nation to rise out of its present troubles better, firmer and more power-During the whole of the address of this wonderful orator, the assembly in deep silence, hung upon his lips, save when applause was struck out of them as with blows of magnetism. colors of the 73d Ohio, he spoke of the battle-fields where they had been baptized in blood, and described their beauty as some small patch of azure filled with stars, that an angel had snatched from the heavenly canopy to set the stripes in blood. With this description began a scene that Demosthenes might have envied. All over the vast assembly handkarchiefs and hats were waved, and before the speaker sat down the whole throng arose, as by a magic influence, and screamed and shouted, and saluted, and stamped, and clapped Moody sprang to the top of a bench and called for the Star Spangled Banner; which was sung or rather shouted, until the audience dispersed.

the demonstrations made in Copenhagen upon the

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS had

CONDITION OF THE "FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT ALTOONA, of the state of Pennsylvania, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1804:

19,812 20 \$548,377 75 Notes And bills Discounted\$ 41,321 82 .. 10,898 18 .. 182,791 48 Other Banks.
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer to secure
Circulating notes.
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer to secure 150.000 00 of State Banks of State Banks Cash on hand in circulating Legal Tender notes 53,474 00

t. D. T. Caldwell. Cashier of First National Bank at Al-toons, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. T. CALDWELL, Cashier.
State of Pennsylvania, County of Blair.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of Octo-ber 1864.

JOSEPH G. ADLUM, Notary Public

THE Altoona Academy

WILL BE OPENED ON Wednesday, Oct. **12**, 1864,

FOR THE TERM OF FIVE MONTHS

All the branches usually taught in such nstitutions will be taught in this. REV. M. C. WILSON, Principal

GEO. W. PATTON, Sec'y Board of Trustees

SPRING 1864. CIRCULAR.

take pleasure in issuing this my Spring advertisement, through which I would inform my friend and the public generally that I have just returned from the East where I have purchased a fresh Stock of

HATS AND CAPS of the Latest Styles, and as to quality, color and price can-not fail to please all classes. I have also bought an immense stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, the majority of which are city make and will be guatan-teed. 5 My assortment of Ladles' and Childrens' Shoes is complete, all of which, I am now offering at a small ad-

complete, all of which, I am now, rance on wholesale prices.
The public will be greatly benefited by giving this their attention and call and examine my rtock, as I feel confident I can please all.

JAMES S. MANN, Main street, Altoona, Pa.

FRUIT TREES



THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL at Public Sale, on the Fourth day of November, 1861, his entire stock of YOUNG FRUIT TREES, now growing generally found in a nursery. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. w., on the 4th of November and continue until

DMINISTRATOR SNOTICE.—The A undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration on the escate of Christiana Wayne, late of Altoona, in the county of Blair, and state of Pennsylvania, dee'd, all persons indebted to said estate are abotified to call and pay their indebtedness, and all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are notified to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

Administrator of Christiana Wayne, dee'd,

Administrator of Christians Wayne, dec'd. Altoons, Oct. 1, 1864, 6t.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administra-ion on the estate of TAOMAS J. McDERMITT, late of meniate payment, and those having claims will present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement. CAROLINE MCDERMITT.

I) ISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP -Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between HICKEY & CHERRY, Cabinet
Makers and Undertakers, East Ward. Altoona, has this
day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and
settle immediately.

ANDREW CHERRY.

The books and accounts of the firm are in the
hands of John Mickey, who will received.

hands of John Hickey, who will receive all money duthe firm and pay all debts. He will continue the business at the old stand. Altoona, Sept. 26, 1864,-3t.

EMORIAL SCHOOL—The winter term of the MERORIAL SCHOOL, adjoining the Episcopal Church, East Altoons, will open on MONDAY next. Oct. 3d, and continued the usual period, as heretofore. Oct. 1, 1861.

MARY E.STEWART.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS. On and after September 15th, 1864, the price of Oss will be \$2.50 per 1000 cubic fact. Gas shut off if bills are not paid within 5 days after presentation.

By order of Board of Managers, Sept. 3-'64.

By F. ROSE, Sec. of Track,

DOR SALE—A VALUABLE BAY family and riding horse, eight years old and 16 hands high, is perfectly safe and gentle, will stand without being tied and is not afraid of a locomotive. Sold for want of use. Address H. H. ROEDEL, Oct. 8, 1864.—2t Tyrone l'a.,

WANTED.—Three Blacksmiths to learn Axè-Making, and SIX OR MORE MEN as Helpers, are wanted immediately at Mann's Axe Factory, near Lewistown. Blacksmiths can realize from \$2.50 to \$3, and Helpers from \$2 to \$2.50. Oct. 1, 1864.

Last Altoona. For further information inquire of June 9, '64,-tf. E. B. McCRUM. AIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING.
Paint, Sasb and Varnish Brushes at
KESSLER

ARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS (In tions just received and for sale by J. B. HILEMAN)

of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S DURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC

TEW AND IMPROVED STYLES

Paint, also Chrome, Green. Yellow, Paris Green, Iry ground oil at [I-tf.] KESSLER'S POR SALE—A BUILDING LOT situated on Branch Street, Altoona. Price \$425. Aug. 17, 1864-tf. W. S. BITTNER.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prince REIGART'S Drug Store

DLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVER COATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

BARRELS PURE WHETE LARD I just received and for mile at RITCHEY'S NEW STORE, corner

of Caroline and Virginia Sta. CREAT PILES OF PANTALOUNS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona Ti

LOCAL IT

JURY LIST, OCT. TERM, 186 GRAND JURORS Acker Henry, of Jus., Hus Burbank George, sen., Alle Condron James, Hollidaysb Cowen David, Taylor Chuangh Andrew, Altoon Bicholts George, Franksto Funk Nicholas J., Alleghe Joshorn John A., Taylor Hoover Daniel, Huston Hoover Adam B., Tyrone Igou Roller, Antis Lowther John, Altoona Miller Peter, Logan McFarlane Thomas, Hollid Morrow George W., Tyro Moore Samuel, Blair Nicodemus Jacob S., N. Over Daniel, Tyrone th Port George, Hollidayshu

Stine John, Greenheld

Sorrick George W., Wood Smith John Z., North Wo

Smith James, Blair

Templeton James, Logan TRATERSE JURORS.-F Aurundt Joshua, Catharin Bartlebaugh Philip, Logan Bloom F. M. Martinsburg Buchanan Thomas B., B Brunell Peter C., Woodber Davis Samuel, Logan Eckel Andrew, Altoona Emeigh Jacob, Greenfield Earlinbaugh John, Taylor Eakin William, Snyder Halfpenny John, Antis Hava John, Hollidaysburg Hewitt James M., Holliday Honser Christian, Gayapor Kengey David L., Martine Kauffman Henry, North W Lingenfelter Abraham, Gre Long John C., Catharine Louden James, Logan Moore Johnston, Altoona Mateer John W., Martinst McDowell Isaac, Logan Mauk George W., Greenfi Nugant Benjanrio, Alleghe Nofsker Samuel, Freedom Osborne W. W., Logan Patterson Henry L., Gavs Powell Daniel, Huston Stern Peter, Taylor Sell Joseph, Freedom Shiffler George H., Taylor Shade William, Catharine Stoner Daniel, Huston Sharar Samuel, Hollidaysi Van Tries H. S., Wilt Peter C., Juniata Wilt Peter H , Alleghens

Zink Jacob, Altoona

SECOND WEEK Alexander David O., Woo Alexander John, Burget Isaac, North Wood Boyer Solomou, Altoora Bowers Benjamin, Woodbe Cherry John, Sen., Antis Clossin Thomas, "Dilling John H., Huston Ecay David, Woodberry Hamilton Wm. S., Alleghe Henderson George, Huston Hawksworth George, Alto Hammond Stephen, Catha Holliday Alex. L., Hollida Knox Alexander, Blair Litzinger John, Tyrone to Lafferty Nathan, Greenfie Malone Edward, Freedom McCrum E. B., Altoona Mcl'herson James, Antis Marker John, Taylor McFarland John, Snyder Noffsker Jonathan, Freedo Patterson John, of Thos. Rough A. Altoona-Swartz'John W., Woodbe Sissler John K., Catharin Smir John H., Allegheny Shellow Thomas, Snyder Snowberger Jacob, Taylo Smith Eli, Woodberry Scott George H., Antis Templeton David B., Tu Vanscovoc Abraham, An Woomer Henry, Snyder Weaver Philip, Blair Yingling Jacob, Greenfiel

TRIAL LIST FOR OCTOBER T PIRST WEEK

George W Graham vs Fox & Elmira Ritchie vs John Strong A Patterson vs Wm R Pomer Joseph Ottinger for me va Silas Matthew Hoy va A McCahran D Good's use va D Watson et Daniel K Reamy vs W Jacks B lett vs John Walters Ex Daniel Shannon vs George W G L Lloyd ve H McIntosh Com'th for use of Peeter vs J Stephen Van Scoyoc vs Silas J B Moore vs Joseph Smith. Same vs D Caldwell. Porter, Mîlliken & Co. vs Lon

Porter. Milliken & Co. vs Lore SECOND WEL Perry Orr vs Wm Black. William Anstice vs Geo W St John Burger vs Jacob B Bows John Enling's admr vs RD C Wm Vaughn vs John Devlin ct Altoona Fairview Cemetery Kough's adm.

B Johnston ys Elliott & Mi chool Board of Huston to vs & J H Shoenberger vs Wm atrick Kelly for use vs Lonis ohn Neff's adm vs Thomas I Phitip Rourke vs Tacob Peigh John G Fleck vs West Branch ohn Wilkins vs Conrad & Re John Lehr vs John Wertz. John Stahl vs Jos. K. Ely. Charles Wilson's use vs Jame Wm. P. Dysart vs H. Haupt. H. L. Patterson's use vs Louis Jacob Bollinger's use vs H T. James McGovern vs Tyrone & Jacob Zink's Admr's vs C. B.

RUN OVER .- A boy, name eight or ten years, was run ove on, on the street, in front of o last. The wagon was being has and the boy was either attem; fell off, the hounds. The hir his hips, bruising him conside y breaking no bones. The had the wheel passed over t loubtedly have broken it.

CHESTNUTS.-Never were th ty or larger than they are in All who have been in the great abundance of them now wherever the are trees to p being the tank, we think the are now retailed, about 20 res