Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

The Election.

We presume no one cares about a long dissertation on the result of Tuesday last. All they desire is the figures. Below we give the latest received up to yesterday (Friday) morning. They indicate the re-election of Abraham Lincoln by the largest popular majority ever given a Presidential candidate. We give the estimated majorities in the several States heard from, together with the number of electors and the candidate for whom they will cast their votes:—

States.	Union Maj.	Lincoln Electors.	McClellan Electors.
Maine	15,000	7	...
New Hampshire	5,000	5	...
Massachusetts	75,000	12	...
Rhode Island	6,000	4	...
Vermont	15,000	5	...
Connecticut	5,000	6	...
New York	10,000	33	...
Pennsylvania	20,000	26	...
Maryland	5,000	7	...
West Virginia	5,000	5	...
Ohio	45,000	21	...
Indiana	30,000	18	...
Michigan	10,000	8	...
Minnesota	8,000	4	...
Iowa	20,000	8	...
Missouri	5,000	11	...
Illinois	25,000	16	...
Kentucky (Dem.)	20,000	...	11
Delaware (Dem.)	450	...	3
New Jersey (Dem.)	5,500	...	7
		196	21

Lincoln's majority 175

Allowing the Union majorities as set down above to fall off 25,000, Lincoln will have a majority of 250,000 on the home vote, surely enough to satisfy his most ardent friends, and more than enough to prevent anything like a charge of fraud or corruption.

The following States, viz—Kansas, Nevada, Oregon and California are yet to hear from. Three of them, if not all four, will undoubtedly add to the Union majority.

Returns received from the army indicate that Lincoln will receive at least two-thirds of the votes.

The War.

During the past week, but little of startling interest has transpired in any department of the army. The rebels made a night attack on a portion of Gen. Grant's lines, on Sunday night last, and were most disastrously repulsed.

It is reported that the rebels intend to flank Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. They may find their match in this game. Ewell is said to have superseded Early in command of the rebels in that department.

We have a report that Gen. Sherman has burned Atlanta and is now marching on Charleston. It is very probable that he will do something of the kind, although we have no positive information that he has done so.

Rebel Price has been completely whipped and driven out of Missouri, losing nearly all his guns and wagons and a considerable portion of his army.

How Sheridan Entered West Point.

Lieutenant Commanding JAMES PARKER, Jr., of the United States gunboat Maumee, received, when a lad, the appointment of a cadet at West Point, from the member of Congress from his district in Ohio. Unfortunately, PARKER was too young to enter the Academy, and his father, desirous that some one in his town should have the benefit of the appointment, cast about for a boy worthy of it. In a dry-goods store was a lad, the son of Irish parents, who, by his salary as clerk, supported a widowed mother and sister. The place was offered to him, but was at first refused, as he disliked to give up the clerkship. Upon being urged further, the boy consented, and entered the military academy. To-day he is in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and his name is PHILIP SHERIDAN.

DEATH OF THE "BIG YANKEE."—It will be remembered, says the Alexandria, Virginia, *State Journal*, that Mosby has had in his service for a long time a deserter from our army—5th New York cavalry—known as the "Big Yankee." Mosby has always regarded him as the most valuable man in his command. He figured quite largely in the capture of Gen. Stoughton at Fairfax Court House over a year ago—indeed, it was through his agency that this dash of Mosby succeeded. Well, the "Big Yankee" has at last come to grief. A few days ago Mosby had some important messages to send to a distant point, and the errand was considered a very dangerous one. The "Big Yankee" proposed to undertake the job, and Mosby, considering him very valuable, and not desiring to lose him, endeavored to persuade him not to go. But he persisted in going, and Mosby finally consented. He started, but never returned. On his way he encountered a small squad of Union cavalry, who halted him and demanded his surrender. He refused, saying "there was no surrender for him," and at the same time he commenced firing into the squad which had halted him. The act resulted in his death, as he was immediately shot dead by our men. So ended the career of a most notorious and lawless man.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.—The *Herald's* army of the Potomac special says:—Rumor has it that Major General Butler is to be relieved, and Major General Hancock appointed to his command.—The command of the 21st corps will then, it is said, devolve upon General Humphreys, General Meade's Chief of Staff. Whether the army is about to go into winter quarters or not is extremely doubtful. If the weather continues bad it will hardly be practicable to continue operations, but with the return of good weather, I am satisfied another effort will be made against the enemy, either here or elsewhere.

☞ Great talkers generally say the least if their words are weighed instead of being reckoned. He who labors under an incontinence of speech seldom gets the better of his complaint, for he must prescribe for himself, and is sure to have a fool for his physician.

Capture of the Pirate Florida.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The United States steamer *Kearsage*, which arrived late last night, has as passengers W. W. Williams, Assistant Paymaster of the United States steamer *Wachusett*, bearer of despatches detailing the circumstances attending the capture of the pirate *Florida*, in the port of Bahia Brazil. She also brings as prisoners of war the chief engineer and waterman of the *Alabama*, and the surgeon and sixteen men of the *Florida*.

The *Kearsage* left St. Thomas on the evening of the 31st ult. The *Wachusett* was in port waiting for coal, and the *Florida* was outside. She also left here the ship *James Cheston*, and the bark *Adaline C Adams*. The former 13 days from Rangoon, put into the port in distress, with her crew down with the scurvy. She was also supplied with nineteen men from the *Kearsage*, and would sail in a day or two for New York.

The following is a brief account of the circumstances of the capture of the pirate *Florida*. She arrived at Bahia Bay, off San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult.:—

Captain Collins having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the *Florida* in port. Accordingly, about three o'clock the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* steered for the *Florida*, hitting her on the quarter without doing any great injury.

Captain Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender, or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the First Lieutenant, "under the circumstances, I surrender!" A hawser was now made fast, the cable slipped, and the *Florida* towed to sea. In the melee several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally two guns from the *Wachusett*.

Captain Morris and half the *Florida's* crew were ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The *Florida* was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men, it was known, being on shore. The others having just come on board, were asleep and intoxicated.

The blow given the *Florida* by the *Wachusett* carried away the mizzen-mast and yard, which fell on the awning, preventing any of her crew from getting up from below.

So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the *Wachusett's* Captain, that he sang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the same time calling for a light.

Twelve officers and thirty-eight of the *Florida's* crew were captured. The *Wachusett* and *Florida* were to leave St. Thomas on the 2d instant, for New York.

The barque *Mondamon*, from Rio, was captured by the *Florida* off Pernambuco, about September 28th, and was burned. This was the only American vessel captured by the *Florida* since her departure from the Tenerriffe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following despatches were to-day received by the Navy Department, announcing the capture of the *Florida*:—

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1864.—Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy—Sir—I have the honor to report the arrival of the United States steamer *Kearsage* off Scituate, from the Rocos. We left the *Wachusett* and *Florida* at St. Thomas. The *Florida* was captured at the harbor of Bahia by the *Wachusett* on October 7. We bring sixteen prisoners and one officer from the *Florida*.

(Signed) JOHN A. WINSLOW, Commd'r.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Oct. 21, via BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Hon. GIDEON WELLES—Sir:—I have the honor to report the arrival here of this ship, with the Rebel steamer *Florida* in company. The *Florida*, with thirty-eight men and twelve officers, was captured about three o'clock in the morning of October 7th, in the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and crew of this vessel, without loss of life. Five of the officers, including her commander and the remainder of her crew, were on shore. The *Florida* had her mainmast and mainyard carried away and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel sustained no injury. A detailed report will be handed to you by Paymaster W. W. Williams. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

N. COLLINS,

Commander U. S. steam-sloop *Wachusett*.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—By the capture of the *Florida* the hands of the ship *Southern Lights* and other vessels overhauled by her, with several thermometers, money and important papers were seized.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig*, in a letter dated from the Provost Marshal's office at Houlton, thus describes an affecting scene which occurred in that office:

We have sent forward about sixty noble sons of Aroostook, (for they have some noble specimens of manhood in this region.) One of these men is deserving of more than a passing notice. One of the noblest acts of this or any draft occurred in this office yesterday.

A young man with a small family and a young and devoted wife, responded to the call of the Government, was examined and accepted, and while his papers were being prepared a younger brother appeared, and learning that his brother was accepted pressed his way into the examining room, was examined and accepted, and insisted on going as a substitute for his brother. Quite a scene ensued. The drafted man said he would go, and offered his brother thirty dollars per month to stay at home and take care of his family and effects until his return, but the brother would not listen to it, but go he would, and the two brothers stood in tears, each insisting upon carrying his point. The noble boy at length prevailed, and was duly enlisted as his brother's substitute, making the third son of the family now in the United States service—two being in the First Maine Cavalry, and having already a noble record in their country's history. I shall watch with interest the name of Frederick M. Haines, of Fort Fairfield.

HOW STRIKES ARE DEALT WITH IN FRANCE.—The Correctional Tribunal of Valenciennes, France, has just tried twenty-nine prisoners, employed in coal mines near that town, on a charge of coalition for obtaining an advance of wages, and of having used violence to compel other men to join them in a strike. According to the evidence given, it appears that some of the men persuaded their companions to enter into a coalition for the purpose of obtaining a uniform pay of three francs a day for all the miners, without regard to their capabilities. Instead of making known their demands to the managers, the men accused went to the pit on the nights of the 20th and 21st ultimo, and compelled all the men to cease working, at the same time extinguishing the fires of the engines. Order was restored on the 22d by armed force, and the offenders were arrested. The charges having been fully established, the Tribunal condemned seven of the prisoners to be imprisoned for six weeks, fifteen for a month, five for a fortnight, two for a week, and all conjointly to pay the costs.

THE CROPS OF 1864.—The monthly reports for September and October of the Department of Agriculture, being the final report for the year, furnishes an interesting exhibit of the crops for 1864. The wheat crop amounts to 160,695,823 bushels, against 179,404,636 bushels in 1863, and 181,188,089 bushels in 1862. The product of rye is 19,872,975 bushels, about 900,000 bushels below that of last year, while the production of oats is nearly three millions in excess of last year's yield. Other products were as follows: Barley, 10,716,328 bushels; hay 18,116,851 tons; corn, 530,581,401 bushels, against 451,967,959 bushels last year; tobacco, 197,463,229 pounds; buckwheat, 18,700,549 bushels, an increase of three million bushels over 1863; and potatoes, 96,256,887 bushels, a decrease of four millions. It will be seen from these figures, that, taking the yearly aggregate production, the balance is in favor of '64.

☞ A rebel army correspondent says that Gen. Lee keeps a flock of hens at his headquarters. One of them, a cock, is said to be a great pet with the General, who has had him from the beginning of the war, and carries him wherever he goes. The General loves fresh laid eggs, no doubt. Gen. Beauregard's pet is a fine milch cow, which shares all his campaigns, and is a most indispensable companion, his health being so delicate that he can eat little else besides milk and bread.

Arming the Slaves.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 4th inst., has two communications in regard to the arming of slaves. One writer, who is in the rebel army says that the sentiments of the army are greatly in favor of negro conscription to fill up the ranks of the ensuing Spring campaign. He also favors the consolidation of regiments, and advocates placing the officers so left without commands, in charge of the negro troops. He declares that the negroes will fight bravely under their Southern officers, the boon of freedom being tendered them for their services. He says that he writes "from a section of Virginia the most prosperous, and that there are ten farmers living adjacent owning more than twenty thousand acres of land between them, and from this broad area not one single soldier is furnished to the army. Yet these men are willing, yea, many of them anxious, to contribute their portion of negroes to the service, and one hundred could be raised in this immediate neighborhood without material detriment to the farming interests of the country."

The law of the Confederacy which exempts owners of fifteen negroes and upward, keeps a great number of able-bodied men from going to the field, and, as this writer says, leaves large tracts of cultivated land, owned by slave-holders who have no representative in the army. He knew his men when he says that they would prefer that Congress should conscript ten of their negroes rather than revoke the present exemption. They are willing that others should fight for independence and slavery, but reluctant to serve themselves in person.

The other writer, who is a planter, and doubtless enjoys the exemption referred to, comes out very strongly against the employment of negroes. He asks:

Can it be possible that a Southern man—editor of a Southern journal—recognizing the right of property in slaves, admitting their inferiority in the scale of being and also their social inferiority, would recommend the passage of a law which at one blow levels all distinctions, deprives the master of a right to his property, and elevates the negro to an equality with the white man?

Is it for this we would seek the aid of our slaves? To win their freedom with our own independence, to establish in our midst a half or quarter of a million of black freemen, familiar with the arts and discipline of war, and with large military experience? Has the bitter experience of Virginia with regard to free negroes already been forgotten?

What has embittered the feelings of the two sections of the old Union? What has gradually driven them to the final separation? What is it that has made two nationalities of them, if it is not slavery? It was slavery that caused them to denounce as inferiors; it was slavery that made the difference in our Congressional Representatives. It was slavery that made the difference in our pursuits, in our interests, in our social and political life; it is slavery which now makes of us two people as widely antagonistic and diverse as two people can be, and it only needs a difference of language to make the Northerner and Southerner as opposite as the Frenchman and the Englishman.

Messrs. Editors, if you had sought in the political body of the Confederacy for some spot at which to aim and strike one blow which should at once deprive it of life, you could not have found one more vital, or have struck wiun more deadly certainty than you have done by the advocacy of such a scheme; and, if there is any member of Congress so lost to his sense of the duty which he owes to his country and the Constitution which he has sworn to defend; if there is one who is not tired of the scenes of blood and ruin and devastation which have stained and desolated many portions of our beloved land, but yet desires to see more and yet a thousand fold more of the strife, and woe, and misery begotten by the revolution, let him persuade Congress to pass such a law and attempt to carry out such a system, and the things which have been will be nothing to the things that shall be—the revolution and war born and nurtured and raging in our midst shall be nothing when compared to that struggle in which we are now engaged, as the wild and desolating tornado, compared to the mild summer wind—as the angry fury of the ocean waves, when lashed by fierce blasts, to the smooth surface of the moonlit lake.

There is much more of this sort of stuff and the writer finally concludes that he South will be utterly destroyed by arming and freeing the slaves. He says that these freedmen "will be men who know the value of power of combination, they will be well disciplined, trained to the use of arms, with the power and ability of command; at the same time they will be grossly and miserably ignorant without any fixed principle of life or the ability of acquiring one." He prefers to rest the salvation of the South upon "the stout arms and brave hearts" of its white men, and not depend upon a scheme which he regards, and with truth, as "only abolitionism in disguise."

LIGHTER USES OF SPEECH.—There is much speech whose office is to refresh the sense of fellowship. It will not make a good leading article, but the leading article which subserves equal uses is not to be contemned. So much are men empowered by each other, that any careless, kindly chat that gives them the sense of cordial nearness, gives also warmth and invigoration. Better than most ambitious conversation is the light, happy, bubbling milk, which means at the bottom simply this: "We are at home together; we believe in each other." Words are good if they only festoon love and trust. Words are good, if they merely show us that worthy natures do not suspect us, do not lock their closets when we are in the house, do not put their souls in dress costume to meet us, but leave their thoughts and hearts naked in our presence, and are not ashamed. Be it mine sometimes to sit with my friend when our mere nearness and unity of spirit are felt by us both to be so utterly eloquent that without silence we forbear to set up any rivalry to them by grave and meditated speech—observing, it may be, a falling leaf toyed with by the wind, and speaking words that drop from the lips like falling leaves, and float down a zephyr that knows not which way to blow. Some of the sweetest and most fruitful hours of life are those in which we speak half-articulate nothings, merely airing the sense of fellowship, and so replete with this sense of vital intimacy that we have room for nothing more.—*D. A. Wasson, in Atlantic Monthly.*

FORGOT THE HOLE.—That is a good story of the Yankee shopkeeper who could not write, and so kept his books in hieroglyphics. One day a customer of his called on him for the purpose of settling his account, the book was handed down, and one merchant commenced with "Such a time you had a gallon of rum, and such a time a pound of tea—such a time a gollon of molasses, and such a time a cheese." "Stop there," says the customer, "I never had a cheese from you nor any other person—I make my own cheese." "You certainly must have had it," said the merchant, "it is down on my book." The other denied ever buying an article of that kind. After a sufficient number of pros and cons, upon recollection, he informed him that he believed he had purchased a grindstone about that time. "It is the very thing," said the merchant, "and I must have forgotten to put the hole in the middle."

COOL.—The sublimest bit of impudence of the century is related as having occurred lately at Vienna. A gentleman was contemplating the works of art exhibited in the window of one of the chief picture-dealers of the city, when he gradually became conscious of the fact that a hand not belonging to himself had found its way into one of his pockets. Turning swiftly round, he looked the neighbor, who had taken so unusual a liberty, straight in the face, and exclaimed, with concentrated indignation: "You had your hand in my pocket!" "Well," replied the detected member of the light-fingered class of gentry, with the greatest coolness and self-possession, "and what if I had? You have surely no reason to be offended at that. Here now, in October, it's already so cold that one is glad to put one's hand anywhere."

The Davenports Outdone.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says that the Davenport "manifestation" of tying and untying is an old trick among the Indians of the northwest coast of America. He was travelling in Oregon in 1844 and met a certain Thomas McKay, who had been in the Hudson Bay Company's service. This McKay told the following story of an adventure of his some years before:

"There was a camp of the Nisqually Indians near ours, and among them was a famous medicine man, or conjuror, as you would call him. That chap could tell everything that was going to happen for a hundred years to come, I believe; so Mr. Ogden determined to consult him. Well, we all went to his lodge, which was made the same as the Sioux made theirs, with poles covered over with buffalo skins. His, as well as the others, was round, in the shape of a sugar-loaf, about twelve feet across and twelve feet high, and at the top of it he had got a parcel of bells hung. There was nothing in the lodge when we went in, only him squatting in the middle of it, and a bundle of buffalo robes lying against the wall of the lodge. These we afterwards lifted up, and were quite sure that no one was hid under them. Mr. Ogden told him we had come to consult him as a great medicine man about something that we wanted to know. He was almost naked, having nothing on but an old buffalo robe over his shoulders and a cloth about his loins.

"After Mr. Ogden had spoken he went through a lot of manoeuvres and antics, which he called 'making medicine;' and then, although it was a perfect calm, not a breath of wind moving, the lodge commenced rocking violently from side to side, at times almost lying prostrate, as if it was blown down by a gale of wind, and then rising up and going down on the other side, and all this time the bells were clanging and clashing and making a terrible row; then all of a sudden everything became perfectly still, and he told us to go outside and see what was on the top of the lodge. When we went outside we looked immediately for some one near the lodge, but there was not a soul, and no one could have been hid, for it was on quite a bare prairie, and not a bush near it. We looked on the top of the lodge as he had told us, and there was a white crow, which certainly had not been there when we went into it.

"So we returned to him and told him what we had seen; then he said, 'Now tie me up as close as you can, so that I cannot get away, and take your own ropes,' for we thought it was a bit of humbug, and we were going to use his old ropes, so we got our own good lassoes and hariats (horse hair ropes), and took his buffalo robe off him and tied him up; first, we tied his hands behind his back; he was squatted on his hands and heels, and we tied his legs together, and his hands to his legs; then we tied a rope around his body, and tied him all of a heap as it were, and knotted the rope at every turn, so that one would think it would take a man at least half an hour to turn him adrift. Well, then, somebody proposed that we should tie him in the net; this was a seine net that we had at the camp; so we rolled him up in it, knotted the ends together, and also secured them again with rope. He asked us to put his knife near him; this we did, laying it down about a yard from him, as he was lying looking like a ball of net. He told us to go out of the lodge, and not look in again until we heard the bell ring.

"When we got out, we looked on the top of the lodge for the white crow, and had hardly noticed that it was gone before we heard the bell. We rushed in, and there was the old beggar seated in the middle of the lodge as we had seen him at first, with his buffalo robe on, and looking as if nothing had happened to him, and on his shoulder was the white crow. He then told us to go out again, and this time we were out perhaps five minutes—but when we went into the lodge again, there he was tied up looking just the same ball of net as we had left him the first time. But the white crow was not to be seen. He told us then to untie him, which we did, and a precious long time it took us to do it, for he was so firmly tied and knotted up. After he was free, he sat for a short time, apparently to recover his strength, and then began making medicine again; whereupon, as before, the lodge waved, the bells rang, the white crow came in and flew in rapid flight, circling around the old man's head, and when all became still again, perched itself upon his shoulder. Then said he, 'Now you may ask me what you want to know;' so Mr. Ogden said, 'We wish to know when Mr. M'Tavish and his party will be here.' The answer 'On the third day from this, at half an hour before sunset, you will see him and his party coming down the hill.' The next question was, 'Where is he now?' The answer, 'They are camped upon a certain creek,' naming it. He was then asked, 'What has delayed them so long?' and he answered that they had been detained in the mountains four days by snow. Well, sir, on the third day from that, just about half an hour before sunset, sure enough there we saw the party coming down the hill, and when they got into camp the told us that three days before they had been camped upon the creek that was named by the old man, and that they had been delayed in the mountains four days by snow."

☞ A prof sor of legerdemain exhibiting in Cornwall, England, borrowed a penny from a miner and turned it speedily into a sovereign. "And is that my penny?" asked the miner, "let me see it." He took the sovereign and putting it in his pocket said, "I'll keep it in this shape; I don't want to have it turned back again."

☞ There is at St. Edenne, in France a young lady eighteen years of age, affected with a rare, though not unparalled, infirmity. She is unable to see while the sun is above the horizon, but sees perfectly well at night and in complete darkness.

H. FETTINGER'S

General News Agency,

OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES

CIGARS & TOBACCO, TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

October 24. 1863.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, has been dissolved. Moses A. Cyphers and Samuel J. Fries having sold out to Louis Plack, and all persons will please take notice, that by the terms of the dissolution, all debts due and owing the said firm are assigned to Louis Plack and must be paid to him, and the business, henceforth will be carried on by Louis Plack.

LOUIS PLACK, MOSES A. CYPHERS, SAMUEL J. FRIES.

Altoona, Nov. 3d, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of Susan McMullen who will attend to the settlement of the business.

SUSAN McMULLEN, ELIZABETH McMULLEN.

Oct. 29, 1864.

The business will be continued by me at the old stand, corner of Virginia and Julia streets.

Oct. 29, 1864-3t. SUSAN McMULLEN.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona, May 1, 1862

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in East Altoona. For further information inquire of

June 9, '64.-tf. E. B. McCRUM.

READ CAREFULLY!

Something Interesting to the Public.

BUY THE BEST,

IT IS CHEAPEST IN THE END.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY CALLING at once at

G. C. SMITH'S

One Price Store,

Corner of Julia, and Harriet Streets, East Altoona, where you can purchase the best of all kinds of goods in his line, for the LOWEST CASH PRICE. He has just returned from Philadelphia with another NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

His stock consists of

DRY GOODS,

STAPLE, AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, &C., &C.

He would solicit particular attention to the new and large lot of

BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,

all the finest styles of Ladies' Shoes, also Children's Shoes, of every style.

AS FOR NOTIONS, he defies competition, in number and quality. They consist of the best stock of Notions offered, such as Ladies' and Gents' common, fancy and kid Gloves and Hosiery, Boys' Hose, Misses' Gloves and Hose, Belts, Ladies' and Gents' linen Collars, Ladies' worked (machine) and Gents' paper Collars, Cuffs, Bodies, Trimmings, Velvet Ribbon, Skirt Braid, Braiding Braid, Spool Cotton, Wallets, Pocket Books, Ladies' Bags, Girdles, Headnets, Combs, Cloth and hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Buttons, Perfumery, Hair oils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts, Carpet bags, Sun and Weather Umbrellas and all kinds Looking Glasses.

The above will be sold at the lowest figure for cash or exchange for rags or country produce.

He would just say, in conclusion, that all he asks of the people of Altoona who wish to get bargains either in common or the most fancy of shoes, notions, dry goods, queensware, &c., &c., to favor him with a call.

Altoona, Aug. 3, 1864-tf.

READ! READ! READ!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have opened a large wholesale and retail

TOBACCO STORE,

in the room lately occupied by John H. Roberts as a shoe Store, on Virginia street, next door to Kessler's Drug store, where they have on hand a large supply of the finest brands of imported and domestic

CIGARS.

They have also the largest and choicest variety of

TOBACCO,

such as

LIGHT PRESSED NATURAL LEAF, HARD PRESSED NATURAL LEAF, NAVY, CAVENDISH, CONGRESS AND FLOUNDER.

FINE CUT by the Paper or Pound. The very best and finest

SMOKING TOBACCO,

such as TURKISH, VIRGINIA, KENTUCK, and LYNCHBURG. Fine fancy papers, with a large assortment of German Tobacco. Cut and Dry by the pound. All kinds of SNUFF.

Also a large assortment of the

FINEST PIPES.

Meerschaum, Sweet Briar, and India Rubber. Double Tube Pipes, and German China. Also, all kinds of

FANCY GOODS,

such as Pocket Books, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar Cases, Cigar Holders, Snuff Boxes, and everything in their line.

Come and see for yourselves. We are able to sell at low prices, for the reason that we bought our Tobacco before the great rise in the price of that article in the cities. We are determined to sell cheaper than any other Tobacconist in the town. Our store is the largest of the kind ever opened in the town.

GEORGE BRUNNER & CO.

Altoona, Sept. 17, 1864—3m.

READ CAREFULLY!

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE largest stock of Ladies' Dress Goods ever brought to town has just been opened at the "Green Corner," East Altoona, and will be sold for CASH at prices that defy competition. We are determined that our side of town shall take the lead, and that the "Green Corner" shall be foremost in the van. Our stock of Dress Goods consists of

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Palmetto Cloths, Cobourgs, Fancy Alpacas, All-Wool Plaids, Plain and Figured Delaines,

Fancy Prints, and a great variety of other goods, of different styles and textures. In fact there is nothing the ladies can desire for wear that we cannot furnish them with.—We have also a large assortment of

Ladies' Coats, Shawls, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Shoes, Gaiters &c.

☞ Yes, and we were almost forgetting to mention our large stock of

CARPETS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.

Everybody should know that money can be saved by buying Goods from us. For instance, we are selling good Calicoes as low as 16cts per yard, Muslins as low as 18cts, Brown Sugar for 11 cts. per lb., and good Teas for 90 cts

Altoona, April 8, '64. tf. JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.

FRESH OYSTERS

of the very best quality, always to be had.

FRESH-BAKED

BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,

always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c. for picnics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, April 8, 1863-tf.

JACOB WEIS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he prepares to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as

ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., always on hand in their respective seasons.

OYSTERS,

of the best quality during the season.

CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,

for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Jan. 27, 1863.

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—The winter term of the MEMORIAL SCHOOL, adjoining the Episcopal Church, East Altoona, will open on MONDAY next Oct. 3d, and continued the usual period, as heretofore.

Oct. 1, 1863. MARY E. STEWART.

WANTED.—Three Blacksmiths to learn Axe Making, and SIX OR MORE MEN as Helpers, are wanted immediately at Mann's Axe Factory near Lewistown. Blacksmiths can realize from $1.50 to $3, and Helpers from $2 to $2.50. Oct. 1, 1864.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at

Jan 13, '64] REIGART'S Drug Store.

4 BARRELS PURE WHITE LARD just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

Valuable Real Estate

AT

PRIVATE SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, AT Private Sale, all his real estate, situate as follows:—

NO. 1.

A Farm in Logan township, Blair county, adjoining lands of Elias Baker, James Hutchison, John Wyke and others, about one and a half miles from Altoona, containing

137 ACRES,

120 acres of which are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered with white oak and Hickory. About 20 acres of the cleared land is meadow of the best quality. There is an orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are

LOG-FRAME WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE,

with Kitchen, Wash-house, Wood house, Smoke-house and Pump-house all under one roof, and very convenient.

A BANK BARN,

50x50 feet, with wagon-shed, corn-crib, Ice-house and all other necessary outbuildings, making it altogether one of the best fitted up farms in the country. It is well calculated for a dairy and has been fitted up for the purpose.

This farm will readily rent at a price which will bring ten per cent. on the investment.

NO. 2.

A house and one-fourth of an acre of ground situate in Loudonville, adjoining Altoona. The House is double-plank, containing seven rooms. On the lot are a Slaughter-house, Hide-house, Stable, Wagon-shed, and all the buildings and improvements required about a butchery.

NO. 3.

A Two-story Brick House and half lot of ground, situate on Virginia street, Altoona. The House contains three rooms and hall, on first floor, and four rooms on second floor. It is in a desirable part of the town.

NO. 4.

A House and half acre of ground, situate in Loudonville, near White Hall Hotel. The House is a two-story frame. The lot is well set with choice fruit trees.

NO. 5.

A House and half lot of ground, situate on Rebecca street, East Altoona. The House is two-story frame with two rooms on first floor and three on second floor.

All the above properties now rent at a price which brings ten per cent. on my valuation.

Bargains may be had in all of these properties, as extended time will be given in which to make payments. My object in disposing of all my property in this vicinity is to remove to the West, and I do not wish the trouble of looking after affairs so far from home, or to have property where I cannot see to its care. For these reasons I will give bargains in the above.

C. B. SINK.

Altoona Oct. 29th—tf.

Insurance Co. of N. America,

PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED IN 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER $1,600,000.

INSURANCE MADE ON BUILDings, Merchandise, Furniture and Personal Property generally, on liberal terms, for short or long periods.

Especial attention paid to Dwellings and Contents, and Farm Property. Brick or Stone Dwellings taken perpetually on very reasonable terms to the insured.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS:

Arthur G. Coffin, William Welsh, Francis R. Cope, Samuel W. Jones, William E. Brown, Edward H. Trotter, John A. Brown, James N. Dickson, Edward S. Clarke, Charles Taylor, S. Morris Waln, Wil'm Cummings, Ambrose White, John Mason, T. Charlton Henry, Richard D. Wood, George L. Harrison.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, *President.*

CHARLES PLATT, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM BUKHLER, Central Agent for Pennsylvania.

S. M. WOODKOK, of Altoona, Agent for Blair County.

Offices in Altoona and Hollidaysburg. [Oct. 15, '64-1y.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS

TAKEN FROM

SMALL AMBROTYPES, CARD PICTURES AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

Pictures taken in all kinds of Weather.

NEW STYLES OF CASES

PHOTOGRAPHS

TAKEN IN ALL THE

DIFFERENT STYLES

AT

BONINE'S

CLABAUGH'S BUILDING.

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

MOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

THE

Altoona Academy

WILL BE OPENED ON

Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864,

FOR THE TERM OF

FIVE MONTHS.

☞ All the branches usually taught in such institutions will be taught in this.

REV. M. C. WILSON, Principal.

GEO. W. PATTON, Sec'y

Board of Trustees.

Oct. 1st, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Christiana Wayne, late of Altoona, in the county of Blair, and state of Pennsylvania, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified 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.

LOUIS PLACK,

Administrator of Christiana Wayne, dec'd.

Altoona, Oct. 1, 1864. 6t.*

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

HAIR OIL, COLOGNES, POMATADES, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by

1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, Dry and ground oil at KESSLER'S.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT situated on Branch Street, Altoona. Price $425.

Aug. 17, 1864-tf. W. S. BITTNER.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at

Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

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