

#### ALTOONA, PA.

#### NATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

The Draft-And Our Quota.

We again beg leave to call the attention of our citizens to the importance of the most energetic measures and efforts to avoid the draft, which will surely take place at the time fixed upon. We must not be deceived by flying rumors of peace. They are all humbug. We must address ourselves seriously to the work on hand. We hope and trust our efficient Committee. which has accomplished so much for the town, in times past, will leave no means untried, now, to raise our quota. Our State Quota has been very greatly reduced. owing mainly to the exertions of Col. Hall. This reduction has brought the quote of our town to a limit which affords a reasonable hope of filling it. We hope no efforts will be wanting on our part to do it. Every business man in town is interested in this matter, whether he be liable to the Draft or not,

PEACE. Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 2 The following is the full text of a double leader leader in this morning's Chronicle, supposed on all hands to be from Colonel Forney, and to be

"There is so much disunion about the propos tions of peace between the Government of the United States and the disappointed leaders who have compelled a large portion of our people to take arms against it, that we should be indifferent to our own frequent, early, and recent expressions on the subject, if we did not take some little part in the dehate. The subject itself is so vast, that it taxes the greatest and appeals to the smallest minds. Transcending ordinary topics and evanescent foilies, it demands the attention of every one who thinks, or talks or writes upon it .-We can best understand how they feel who have enformed the fearful punishment of rebellion against the institutions of our common fathers by remembering how much we commisserated them, even with the sense of their dreadful crime before our

"Pride, passion, and a haughty sense of refusing to repeat, have been the trifling cause of hatred among the families of men, as among the families of partious. But we cannot, before God we dare not, deny that it is hard to say I am penitent, i is easy to say I forgive. How mysterious is the of the human heart? How full of philosophy of the human heart? How full of pathos and instruction the prodigal son? Who ever read the Vicar of Wakefield without shedding a tear, unless, indeed, he attempted to out-

race nature by showing that he had no feeling. the seceded or revolted States, in this same city were directly the result of hunger and exposure. of Washington, but we hope they are on the ground. The more distinguished or authoritative they are, they should be welcomed. The terms of reunion are few and briefly told. The revolted States are not sought to be returned as captives, or as inferiors, or as degraded members of the National There is only one condition of restoration, it is the abolition of slavery. To that both sides have at last agreed—the one because it desired, the other, because it could not help it That condition is, that the Union shall be restored

To-day, at eleven o'clock, President Lincoln left Washington, by a special train, for Annapolis, to join Secretary Seward at Fortress Mouroe of City Point, to hold an interview with the rebel deparation, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campcil, accompanied by one of the attachees of the

White House. Secretary Seward left here on the early train yesterilay morning, accompanied by Mr. Robert J. Cham, of the State Department. When the President left here the commissioners had not arrived within our lines, and his destination was Annapo lis. From the fact of his going on to Fortress Monroe or City Point, color is given to the repor that the rebel deputation had been allowed to enter our lines, and it is understood that they are now at Fortress Monroe.

It is believed that the rebel Commissioners will be requested, as a preliminary to any discussion of propositions, to show that they have authorient as a basis of negotiation, and all proprositions less inadmissable than that of confeder at a independence.

TRACEDY AT WASHINGTON .- On Monday eve ning short half past four o'clock as Mr. Burrows, clock in the Controller's office, in the Treasury Department, was coming down the stairway in the east and of the building, he was shot by Miss May Harris, of Chicago, one ball passing through his body, pene trating his heart. He sank upon the steps, and, without uttering a word, soon died. Min Harris walked out very deliberately and started down towards the avenue, when she was

overtaken by one of the door-keepers, and without any registance taken back, and soon afterwards was taken away by a police officer. She is very young and handsome, with long black curly hair

and of very prepossessing appearance.

There are many conflicting rumors as to the cases of shooting, but all agree as to the point of his having been very intimate with Miss Harris, and having promised her marriage, she visited him once here last winter, but he postponed the marriage, and finally married another that he refused her the position she had a right to, and but one thing remained for her.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN SAVANNAM .- The steam ship Buwa Nada, from Savannah and Hilton Head on the 29th ult., arrived at this port tonight... Among her passengers are Major-General Loggett and Brigadier-General McCallum. On the evening of the 27th a disastrous confia-gration occurred at Savannab, destroying consid-

erable property, but there was no loss of life. On the morning of the 28th another fire broke out destroying two squares in the third district. Buildings were torn down to prevent the spread of the fiames, as the wind was blowing strong from

Some field had placed a keg of powder at the of York and Walter streets, undoubtedly for the purpose of blowing up the city, as the arrenal contained some thirty tons of powder. The keg, with its top taken off, was secreted behind a free. This Bellish design is attributed to the Bebel death. I am growing weaker daily. If I stay of the chest than by all the other ordinary move-sympathises, who are in snything but an amicable here I shall follow my comrades to the hospital ments combined. Indeed, if I were asked what amod, in view of their present condition, and the dead-house. If I enlist I may live until exercise I thought most effective for developing sympathizers, who are in augument amond, in view of their present condition,

That charge of the clothing left by the dead section, not men. That is a property and resistant it to the living. I distributed arti-

## SOUTHERN BARBARISM

TWENTY MONTHS IN REBEL PRISONS SYSTEMATIC STARVATION. TERRIBLE TALE OF HORRORS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The following testimo By was given to-day before the Committee on the Cooduct of the War, by Albert D. Richardson:— I am a Tribune correspondent; was captured by the Rebeis, May 3, 1868, at midnight, on a hay bale in the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg. After confinement in six different prisons, was sent to Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 3, 1464, and kept there until Dec 16, 1804, when I escaped. For several months Salisbury was she most endurable Rebe prison I had seen. The six hundred inmates ex ercised in the open air, were comparatively well fed and kindly treated. But early in October ten thousand regular prisoners of war arrived there, and it immediately changed into a scene of cruel-ty and hor:ors. It was densely crowded; rations were cut down and issued very irregularly; friends outside could not even send in a plate of food; the risoners suffered constantly and often intensely or want of water, bread and shelter.

The Rebel authorities placed all the prison hos ritals under charge of my two journalistic comrades and myself. Our positions enabled us to obtain exact and minute information. Those who had o live or die on the prison rations always suffered from hunger. Very frequently one or more divions of a thousand men would receive no rations for twenty-four hours; sometimes they were without a morsel of food for forty-eight hours. The few who had money would pay from five to twenty ollars Rebel currency for a little load of bread. Mosaprisoners traded the buttons from their blouses for food. Many, though the weather was very inclement, and snows frequent, sold coats from their backs and shoes from their feet. Yet I was assured, on authority entirely trustworthy, that the great commissary warehouse, near the prison, was filled with provisions: that the commissary found it difficult to obtain storage for his floor and meal: that when a subordinate asked the Post Commandant, Major John H. Gec, "Shall I give the prisoners full rations?" he re - them, give them quarter. plied, 'No, them, give them quarter ranons." I know from personal observation, that eorn and pork are very abundant in the region of

For several weeks the prisoners had no shelter whatever. They were all thinly clad. Thous-ands were barefooted. Not one in twenty had either overcoat or blanket. Many hundreds were rithout shirts, and hundreds more without blouses. At last one Sibley tent and one "A" tent were fur nished to each squad of one hundred. With the closest crowding these sheltered about one-half of the prisoners. The rest burrowed in the ground crept under buildings, or shivered through the nights in the open air, upon the frozen, muddy or snowy soil. If the Rebels, at the time of their capture, had not stolen their shelter tents, blankets lothing and money, they would have suffered ittle from cold. If the prison authorities had permitted a few hundred of them, either upon parole or under guard, to cut logs within two niles of the garrison, the prisoners would have ladly built comfortable and ample barracks ne week. But the commandant would never, densely wooded region, with the cars which brought it passing by the walls of the prison, even furnish half the fuel which was needed.

The hospitals were in a horrible condition By crowding the patients thick as they could be upon the floor they would contain six hundre nmates. They were always full to overflowing, with thousands seeking admission in vain. In the two largest wards, containing jointly about two hundred and fifty patients, there was no fire whatever; the others had small fire-places, but were always cold. One ward, which held forty patients, was comparatively well furnished. In the other eight the sick and dyin, men lay upon the cold and usually naked floor, for the scanty straw furnished us soon became too filthy and full of vermin for use. The authorities never supplied a single blanket, or quilt, or pillow, or bed for those eight wards; we could not procure even brooms to keep them clean, or cold water to wash the faces of the inmates. Pneumonia, catarrh and More than half who entered the hospitals died in a very few days. The deceased, always without coffins, were loaded into a dead-cart, piled upon each other like logs of wood, and so driven out, to be thrown into a trench and covered with earth. The Rebel surgeons were generally humane and attentive. They endeavored to improve the shocking condition of the hospitals, but the Salisbury and the Richmond authorities both disregarded

their complaints and protests. On November 25th many of the prisoners had een without food for forty-eight hours. Desperate from hunger, without any matured plan, few of them said, "we may as well die in one way as another; let us break out of this horrible place. Some of them wrested the guns from a relief of fifteen Rebel soldiers just entering the yard, killing two who resisted, and wounding five or six.— Others attempted to open the fence, but they had neither adequate tools nor concert of action — Before they could effect a breach every gun in the garrison was turned upon them; the field pieces opened with grape and canister, and they dispersed their quarters. Five minutes from the begining the attempt was quelled, and hardly a prisoner to be seen in the yard. My own quarters were i hundred and fifty yards from the scene of the insurrection; in our vicinity there had been no participation at all in it; and yet, for twenty minute after it was ended, the guards upon the fence on each side of us, with deliberate aim, fired into the tents upon helpless and innocent men. They killed in all fifteen and wounded sixty, not oneterth of whom had taken part in the attempt;

many of whom were ignorant of it until they heard the guns. Deliberate, cold-blooded murders of peaceable nen, where there was no pretence that they were breaking any prison regulation, were very frequent. On October 16, Lieutenant Davis, of the one hundred-and-fifty-eighth New York Infantry, was thus shot dead by a guard who, the day before, had been openly swearing that he would "kill some — Yankee yet." November 6, Luther Conrad, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, a delirious patient from one of the hospitals, was similarly murdered. November 3, a chimney in one of the hospitals fell down, crushing several

men under it. Orders were immediately given to the guard to let no one approach the building, on the pretext that there might be another insurrection. Two patients from that hospital had not heard the order, and were returning to their quarters, when I saw a sentinel on a fence, within twenty feet of hem, without challenging them, raise his piece and fire, killing one and wounding the other .-Major Gee, at the time, was standing immediately beside the sentinel, who must have acted under in direct orders. December 16, Moses Smith, of the Seventh Maryland (colored) Infantry, while standing beside my quarters, searching for scraps of food from the sweepings of the cook-house, was shot through the head. There vere very many similar murders. I never knew any pretence even made of investigating or punishing them. Our ives were never safe for one moment. Any sentinel, at any hour of day or night, could deliberately shoot down any prisoner, or into any group

taken off his post for it. Nearly every week an officer came into the prison to recruit for the Rebel army. Sometimes he offered bounties, always he promised good clothing and abundant food. Between twelve hundred and eighteen hundred of our men enlisted in two months. I was repeatedly asked by pris-

f prisoners, black or white, and he would not ever

I can escape."

cles of clothing to more than two thousand prasoners, but when I escaped there were fully five hundred without a shoe or a stocking, and more yet with no garment above the waist except one bloose or one shirt. Men came to me frequently upon whom the Rebels, when they captured them, had left nothing whatever except a light cotton shirt

and a pair of light, ragged cotton pantaloons.

The books of all the hospitals were kept, and the daily consolidated reports made up under my supervision. Duing the two months between Oc-tober 18 and December 18, the average number of prisoners was about 7500. The deaths for that period were fully 1500, or twenty per cent. of the again voted upon and carried by a two-third vote. whole. I brought away the names of more than rweive hundred of the dead, some of the remainder vere never reported, the others I could not procure on the day or my escape without exciting suspicion. As the men grew more debilitated the per-centage of deaths increased. I left about 6500 emaining in the garrison, December 18th, and hey were then dying at the average rate of tweny-eight a day or thirteen per cent, a month.

The simple truth is that the Rebel authorit

are murdering our soldiers at Salisbury by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are doing this systematically, and I believe are killing intentionally, for the purpose of either forcing our Governnent to an exchange or forcing our prisoners into

the Rebel army. The following is the testimony before the Comnittee, of Junius Henri Browne :-

I am a journalist by profession; have been since dent of the New York Tribune; was captured in that capacity in the middle of the Mississippi River, while running past the batteries of Vicksburg, on the night of May 3d, 1863, our expedition having been destroyed by the Rebel siege guns. I was held prisoner some twenty months, having in that time been an occupant of seven Southern prisons, the last being the Salisbury (North Carilina) penitentiary, where I was kept with my co-laborer, Albert D. Richardson, for almost eleven months,

The treatment of our prisoners was bad enough everywhere, but it was so barbarous and inhuman at Salisbury for two months previous to my escape, that I deem an exposure thereof a duty I owe to the thousands who still remain there.

Early in October from nine to ten thousand or our enlisted men were sent to Salisbury from Richmond and other points, and as they had been robbed of their clothing and blankets and received very little food or shelter, mortality among them became almost immediately widespread and alarm-

Every tenement within the prison limits was converted into a hospital, and I offered my services as medical dispenser and assistant to the Rebel surgeons. I soon made daily visits to the sick who could not obtain admission to the overcrowded hospitals, lying in tents on the ground without covering, and with very scant raiment, where they had crept for protection from the cold rains, the snow and the biting winds, and perforned such poor service as lay in my limited power. Their condition was distressing in the extreme They had no means of keeping warm except by fires of very green wood, that filled the rude shelters with bitter smoke, and which added to the carbonic acidized atmosphere from so many breaths, and the emanations from unwholesome and un washed bodies, packed together like ngs, entirely oisoned the air, and destroyed the health of al nest all who inhaled it.

The sickness and mortality in those outside uarters, as well as elsewhere, continually increasd, and the marvel was that any survived. Stared and freezing, with hardly water enough to frink, much less to wash their persons or the scant clothes they wore, the poor fellows naturally and necessarily despaired, and not a few of them were anxious to die, to escape from the slow torture of

I had the best means of knowing, and it is my firmest belief, that out of eight or nine thousand prisoners at Salisbury there were not at any time ve hundred of them in sound health; an opinion n which all the Rebel soldiers to whom I expressed it fully coincided. The deaths during the last two months I passed at Salisbury ranged 25 to 45 per day-diarrhoea dysentery, catarrh, pneumonia and typhoid fever, all engendered by scarcity of food, shelter and raimentbeing the principal diseases. I have no doubt if the prisoners had been properly treated—as prisoners of war in the North are to the best of my knowledge and information treated—the mortality Salisbury would not have been more than eight of what it was.

The capacity of the so-called hospitals, nine in number, which were without any of the comforts or concomitants of those institutions, were not to the fullest over five or six hundred patients; and the number of prisoners who ought to have been nmates thereof was at least as many thousands The hospitals merely afforded some protection from the cold and rain, and furnished rather better rations than were given to the men who were supposed, by a transparent fiction, to be in good health Hardly any one would go to the hospitals so long as he could help himself, or induce any one to help him, the daily spectacle of ghastly and hideous corpses going therefrom to the dead-house filling all beholders with horror, and inducing the soldiers to believe that all who entered these filthy

and pestiferous tenements were doomed.

The prison limits of Salisbury revealed a scen of wreichedness, squalor, despair and suffering such as I, accustomed as I am to army life and the horrors of military hospitals and battlefields, had never before witnessed. The prison authori ties, especially after the massacre attending the attempted outbreak of November, 15th, appeared not only indifferent to the miserable condition of he men, but to be actuated by a brutality and nalignity towards them that I could not reconcile with my ideas of human nature.

They permitted the guards to shoot prisone whenever they pleased, without the least pretext or explanation; and no man's life was safe for a day or an hour. The air was full of pain and stilence, and all the horrors of imagined hells emed realized in that most wretched place, of which I shall never think without a shudder, and lessened faith in the possibilities of humanity.

## Use of the Arms in Walking.

The first time you are walking with your arms at liberty, stop moving them, and hold them by your sides. You will be surprised to find how soon your companion will leave you behind, although you may hurry, twist, wriggle, and try very hard to keep up. One reason for the slow walk among girls is to be found in this practice of earrying the arms motionless. Three miles an hour, with the arms still, is as hard work as four miles with the arms free.

. I have seen the queens of the stage walk. have seen a few girls and women of queenly bearing walk in the street and drawing-room. moved their arms in a free and graceful manner Could this habit become universal among girls their chests would enlarge and their bearing be greatly improved. See that girl walking with both hands in her muff. How she wriggles and twists her shoulders and hips! This is because her arms are pinioned. Give them free swing, and her gait would soon become graceful.

You have seen pictures of our muscles. Those of the upper part of the body, you remember spread out from the shoulder, in all directions like a fan. Now, if you hold the shoulder still, the muscles of the chest will sarink, the shoulders stoop, and the whole chest becomes thin and ugly. But some girls will say, "Swinging the arms must be very slight exercise." True, it is very slight if you swing the arms but once or ten times, oners, sometimes with tears in their eyes:— but if you swing them ten thousand times, in a "What shall I do? I don't want to starve to day, you will obtain more exercise of the muscles the chests of American girls, I should reply at once, swinging the arms while walking.—Dr. Dio Freedom Triumphant.

The long agony is over. The enchantment has always been, but not the former.

On Tuesday last, the vote by which the amendment to Article 13th of the Constitution of United: States was lost at last session of Congress, was reconsidered, and the resolution and amendment

The resolution and amendment read as follows: Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Reresentatives of the United States of America it ongress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses con-nring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a par-

the said Constitution, viz:—
ARTICLE 13.—Section 1. Neither slavery nor ivoluntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly con-victed, shall exist within the United States, or any

place subject to their jurisdiction. Previous to the vote being taken remarks were made by almost every member of the House. The following remarks made by the member from this district, we copy with pride.

was before the House on a former occasion. I voted against the measure. I have been in favor of exhausting all means of conciliation to restore th Union, and utterly opposed to Secession or the dissolution of the Union in any way or shape. The result of all the peace missions, and especially that of Mr. Blair, has satisfied me that nothing short of the recognition of their independence will satisfor the Southern Confederacy. It must therefore be distroved: and in voting for the present meamaking my escape therefrom in his company, on sure, I cast my vote against the cornerstone of the the night of December 18, 1864.

Southern Confederacy, and declare eternal war against the enemies of my country.

The vote on the joint passage of the resolution s as follows :-

YEAS-Messrs. Alley Mass. 7, Allison [Iowa] Ames [Mass.], Anderson [Ky.], Arnold [III, Ashley [Ohio], Baily [Pa.], Baldwin [Mich. Baldwin [Mass.], Baxter [Vt.), Beaman [Mich.] Blain [Me.], Blair [W. Va.], Blow [Mo.], Bout well [Mass.], Boyd [Mo.], Brandegee [Conn.], Broomali [1'a.], Brown [W. Va.], A. W. Clarke N. Y. J. Freeman Clarke [N. Y.]. Cobb [Wis.] Coffroth [Pa.], Colfax [Ind.], Cole [Cal.], Cress well [Md.], Davis [Md.], Davis [N. Y.], Dawes [Mass.], Deming [Conn.], Dixon [R. I.], Donnelly [Minn.], Driggs [Mich.], Dumont [Ind.], Eckley [Ohio], Elio: [Mass.], English [Conn.], Farnsworth [Ill.], Frank [N. Y.], Ganson [N. Y.], Garfield [Ohio], Gooch [Mass.], Grinnell [Iowa] Griswold [N. Y.], Hale [Pa.], Herrick [N. Y.] Higby [Cal.], Hooper [Mass.], Hotchkiss [N. Y Hubbard [Iowa], Hubbard [Conn.], Halburd [ Y.], Hatchins [Ohio], Ingersoll [III.], Jenks I.], Julian [Ind.], Kascon [Iowa], Kelley [Pa.] Kellogg [Mich.], Kellogg [N. Y.], King [Mo.] Knox [Mo.], Littlejohn [N. Y.], Loan [Mo.] Longyear [Mich.], Marrin [N. Y.], McAlliste [Pa.], McBride [Oregon], McClung [Mo.], McIndoe [Wis.], Miller [N. Y.], Moorhead [Pa.], Morrill [Vt.], Morris [N. Y.], Amos Myers [Pa.], Leonard Myers [Pa.], Nelson [N. Y.], Norton [III.], Odell [N. Y.], N'Neill [Pa.], Orth [Ind.] Patterson [N. H.], Perham [Me.], Pike [Me. Pomeroy [N. Y], Price [Iowa]. Radford [N. Y. Randall [Ky.], Rice [Mass.], Rice [Me.], Rollin [N. H.], Rollins [Mo.], Schenck [Ohio]. Scho eld [Pa.], Shannon [Cal.], Sloan [Wis.], Smith Ky.], Smithers [Dei.], Spalding [Ohio], Starr N. I.], Steele [N. Y.], Stevens [Pa.], Thayer Pa.], Thomas [Md.], Tracy [Pa.], Upson [Mich]. Van Valkenburg [N. Y.], Washburn [Ill.], Washburn [Mass.], Webster [Md.], Whaley [W. Va.], Wheeler [Wis.], Williams [Pa.], Wilder [Kansas], Wilson [Iowa], Windom [Minn.], Woodidge [Vt.], Worthington [Nevada], Yesman

NAYS-Messrs. James C. Allen (Ill.), Wm. J. Allen (Ill.), Ancona (Pa.), Bliss (Ohio), Brooks (N. Y.), Brown (Wis.), Chanler (N. Y.), Clay Dennison (Ps.), Eden (Ill.), Edgerton (Ind. Eldridge (Wis.), Finck (Ohio), Grider (Ky.) Hall (Mo.), Harding (Ky.), Harrington (Ind. Harris (Md.), Holman (Ind.), Johnson (Pa. Johnson (Ohio), Kalbfleisch (N. Y.), Kernan (N Jonnson (Onto), Raibneisch (N. 1.), Remai (N. 1.), Knapp (Ill.), Law (Ind.), Long (Ohio), Mallory (Ky.), Miller (Pa.), Morais (Ohio), Morrison (Ill.), Noble (Ohio), O'Neill (Ohio), Pendeton (Ohio), Perry (N. J.), Pruyn (N. Y.), Randall (Pa.), Robinson (Ill.), Ross (Ill.), Scola (N. J.), Stiller (Pa.), Strong (Pa.) (Mo.), Steele (N. J.), Stiles (Pa.), Strouse (Pa.) Stuart (Ill.), Sweat (Me.), Townsend (N. Y.) Wadsworth (Ky.), Ward (N. Y.), Chilton A White (Ohio), Joseph W. White (Ohio), Winfield (N. Y.), Ben Wood (N. Y.), Fernando Wood (N.

r.) Total, 56. The absentees or those not voting are Messre Lazear (Pa.), Ls Blond (Ohio), Marcy (N. H.) McDowell (Ind.), McKinney (Ohio), Middleton (N. J.), Rogers (N. J.), Voorhees, (Ind).

## What Sherman is Doing.

A Savannah letter of the 20th ult., contains in teresting information relative to SHERMAN'S new campaign. A portion of the letter has been suppressed as publishing contraband news. We make an extract: Thousands have rejoined their corps, every steamer from the North bringing down a cloud of men and officers from furlough, hospital and detached service. His army is, therefore, materially larger than when it started on the immotal jaunt from one corner of Georgia to the other. A steady rain set in yesterday, and continues, to the detriment of the new campaign inaugurated two or three days ago. The advance of the column that left Savannah is about twenty miles away. and the progress on the treacherous swamp roads The column from Pocotaligo has advanced a few miles, and has comparatively a fine

The object of the new movement is evident to any one who looks over a good map. Augusta and Charleston are within comparatively easy reach. The impression is that the army will advance dirictly on Branchville, and seizing and holding that point, cut off both cities from railroad communication. The report has been prevalent here for three days, that Charleston was being evacuated. This is not improbable. If the enemy attempt to garrison Charleston they must employ a heavy force from the main army to oppose our advance, and Sherman would have no difficulty in seizing the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, thereby isolating whatever troops are left in Charleston. Charleston is not defensible at this juncture, save by an aggressive army. If the rebels defeat SHER-MAN south of Branchville it is safe; if not, they cannot hold the city at all.

By the seizure of Branchville, Charleston falls of itself, and Augusta cannot be long defended. And no one can doubt the ability of SHERMAN. with his splendid veteran army, to accomplish all this. He gave the country Savannah for a Christmasgift; possibly he may reserve Charleston as a valentine; and though it is not customary to send cadeaux on the birthday of the Father of his Country, the city of Augusta would not be an unacceptable souvenir, nor an unappropriate one, on that anniversary. With such an enterprising General,

what a pity our hollidays are so few. In every essential particular, the army is organized for the new movement, the same as on the late Georgia march—one baggage wagon only to a regiment, and the men are permitted the same foraging privileges. It is not expected that the country will be as bountiful as Georgia, but such accomplished surveyors will not make a dinner of herbs in the scantiest country. The troops, withal, are eager to be well on the way. Tired of eating oysters and feeding their horses with rice, they re to relapse to turkey and sorghum, and to the traditional sweet potatoes, which MARION feasted off, in these self-same awamps, when he Short Items

been broken. Now we can sing, without the sid, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the morning of the 29th alt. of gumalastic consciences, of our boasted "land of . It is expected that the invention of the free and home of the brave." The latter it has "safety matches" will secure committal peace

> What creature took the smallest amount of baggage along when he entered the ark? The cock; he had only one comb with him.

A zealous Republican paper, in publishing an article on freed negroes, printed the heading by mistake "fried negroes."

A Washington theatrical critic says Forrest had a bad cold in his head, and that when a between the lining and outside cloth. tragedian "speaks troe his nodze he cannod be interesding."

A short time since the Crawford County Bank was robbed of \$150,000 in Government Bonds, in consequence of which its notes fell below par. The robber, has been apprehended and all the bonds recovered.

A lady skater in Philadelphia lately felt upon the ice, with hands extended to break the fall, just as a swift skater was gliding past. He perate, and they have got over calling Sherman. could not check his speed, and one of his skates contrary, they admit his march to be one of the cut off three of her fingers.

J. B. Davis, identified at Newark, Ohio, some days since, as the keeper of the Andersonville, Georgia, prison, and who confessed on his arrest being bearer of dispatches from Richmond to Canada, has been sentenced to be hung at Johnson's Island, February 17th.

Ah! sighed Waiter, what a sublime and petrolemic study is cyphering,—when he learned that the compound interest of one cent from the beginning of the world to this day would equal in value 4.840,000,000 globes of solid gold, each as big as this earth. Save your pennies, little boys.

Greneral George B. McClellan, lady and HAID, child have sailed for Europe in the steamship China. Mr. August Belmont, the well-known banker, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accompanies the distinguished party, the intention being an extended tour throughout Europe, principally for the benefit of Mrs. McClellan's health.

Some of the merchant princes and million aires of New York are contemplating a magnificent project. It is nothing more nor less than to relieve the nation of its debt by paying the whole amount (\$2,000,000,000) themselves. It is proposed to make the gift in 200,000 shares of \$10,000 each, of which A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, and he has taken the store others, will each take fifty shares, making up at least a quarter of the whole amount in New York. The realization of such a project would place both government and citizen in a prouder position than ever government or citizen occupied

During the recent occupation of Huntsville, Ala., Rev. Mr. Bannister prayed for the "President of the Confederate States," but has since refused to offer up any supplication in behalf of Mr. Lincoln. Col. Horney, of the 18th Michigan, who is now Provost Marshal of Huntsville, sent for him, and demanded an explanation of his conduct. He said the canons of his church required him to pray for the President of the Confederate States. "Very well, mid the Colonel. "the cannon of our army require you to pray for the President of the United States, and if you refuse to do it you will leave our lines. He got ten days to pack up.

EXPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS .- Petitions have been put in officulation in nearly all the Eastern cities, and are being signed by the leading citizens, irrespective of party, asking Congress to take some action by which honorably discharged soldiers may obtain government employment in preference to those who have for so many years een subsisting on Government "pap." There are large numbers of patriotic young men who have been honorably discharged from the army on acof wounds, sickness, imprisonment, etc., who are unable to work at their trades or, any hard labor have no means of subsistence except that furnished by charity, and who are perfectly competent to fill almost any civil appointment or clerkship. Let our citizens try and further this noble cause—it would be but a small return for the gallant services rendered by our soldiers. 🛚

A well-informed writer expresses himsel concerning the future trade with Georgia as folows: "In Georgia, including Savannah, I do not think there are 20,000 bales of cotton. You will bear in mind that General Sherman came through the heart of Georgia, and for a breadth of forty miles destroyed every bale of cotton, all the gins and gin houses, took every mule and horse, and nearly all their hogs, cattle, &c., and destroyed most of the implements of agriculture. As to the future of the South in relation to trade, it is immediately very gloomy. There will be very little cotton planted the coming spring, as even if we are likely to get peace, it will be too late for that True, the planters are all out of debt, having paid them off with a currency worth from five to fifty cents on the dollar at the time of payment, but they have little cotton and nothing else to buy with, and few are worthy of credit."

The commisioner of Internal Revenue has ecided that dead men cannot be taxed. The case in point is that of one Mr. Geo. Thompson, who lied July 20, 1864. Before his death a return was made by him of his income for the year 1863. A tax of five per cent. was afterwards levied and paid upon it. Mr. Blake, the Collector of the Seventh New York District, now claims the right o impose and collect another tax of five per cent. upon the same income, now in the cands of the xecutors of the deceased for distribution. Commissioner decides that this cannot lawfully be

RUNORED REMOVAL OF GEN. MEADE .- A disatch from Washington states that General Meade has been removed from the command of the Army f the Potomac, and that the two armies of the James and of the Potomac have been consolidated and Phil. Sheridan has been selected to command hem. Gen. Meade, it has been said, has been assigned to another command. Another dispatch from Washington says: "The rumors of General Meade being relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac are denied by him." He is said to have in his pocket a copy of a letter from General Grant, endorsing him as one of the ablest commanders in this war, and in all respects a thorough soldier. He says that the Senate may reject his nomination if it sees fit; that he and his children can stand on this letter forever."

IMPORTANT ORDER.—We are reliably informed that Provost Marshal Lloyd has received an order from the War Department directing that the names of all those who paid commutation in 1864 shall be put in the wheel-in the approaching draft.

The same department, not many moons since, announced officially that those who paid commutation in 1864 were clear of the draft. But Altoona, Dec. 24. 64. LOUDON & SMITH. The same department, not many moons since, announced officially that those who paid comwas fighting for a nationality his descendants have sacrificed everything, including honor, to render a miserable jest.

The was before the election, and votes were wanted—now men are needed, not votes. How are you three hundred dollars i—Standard.

G. C. SMITH.

CHAWFORD COUNTY BASK ROSBERY. - The Craw. ford Journal contains a long and interesting as

Dyer, the book-keeper of the bank. By he fession it arosure that he had no accomplished athat required the work of two or three was by him. He unfastened the windows and gas ;;; while the cashier, Mr. Officer, was at sure he carried the box equations the bonds and deposited in in the back door step. Going out of the front door, he waiked through the alley to the will dow, pushed it in and pulled the string fastened the gas burner, and going to the rear of the buil ding took the box to one of the our beniting. broke it open, and disposed of the contents, as stated some days since. The balance of the bond. \$28,000 worth, was found sewed in his pantalson. the finding of a piece of string in his mome ponding with that used in tearing down the ma-pipe. His conduct since, and his sudden determination to leave the bank, confirmed the suspence and led to his arrest. Dver has heretofore being an excellent character. He is now confined the County jail, awaiting trial.

A Paris letter, by the last steamer, says.

The official and semi-official papers give it up at last that the condition of the Confederacy is asmarch through Georgia a "forced retreat." On the most extraordinary feats in military history, and put him down in the list of the great Generals the world."

#### STILL IN THE FIELD. EXCELSIOR

Hat & Cap Store. THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD IN.

FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FLATS.

His stock has been selected with great cars and entra s every color, shape and quality, for the accommodating grave or gay, old or young, rich or poor. A full stock of Ladies and Misses Furs of all styless.

ways on band.
All he asks is an examination of his stock, feeling sure that he can please the most fastidious.
Jan. 14, 1965-4f,
D. W. ALZ. STOVES.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD BE he has taken the store and shop recently occupied by John Shoemaker,
on Frysinia street, Lear the McCiellan House
where he has on hand a large supply of STOVES of all Puttersu, such as
Cook, Parlor, Office

TIN AND SHEETJRON WARE, in great variety ROOFING & SPOUTING

ut up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of cop All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

January 14, 1866.—# STEPHEN WINTERS

#### SAVANNAH TAKEN New Firm in an old Stand

WOLF & PETERSON EG LEAVE TO INFORM THE citizens of Almona and vicinity that they have take.

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE lately occupied by Rickabaugh & Patterson, and formerly occupied by Jos. Berkowitz, where they will keep constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, and Freed, comprising Superfine, Extra. and Extra Family Flour. Bacon—Hams Plain and Sugar Cured. Ribted and Plain Sides, Shoulders, &c.

Dried Beef, Mackerel and Herring by the Barrel, Half Barrel and Quarter Barrel.

COFFEE-RIO AND EAST INDIA. Sugars—Crushed, Granulated, New Orleans, and Porto-Rico. Honey and Golden Syrups, New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses. Black, Young Hyson, and Imperial

Teas.

Sperm, Adamantine, Star, and Mould Candles. PalSperm, Roll, Honey Dew Roein and Fancy Soapa. Navy. Spiin Roll, Honey Dew and Cut and Dry Tobacco, Cigars. Also, a good assert ment of Brooms. Buckets, Bed Cords, and Queensware. FEED AND PROVISIONS.

Corn—Shelled and in the Ear, Oats, Gorn and Oats, and Wheat Chop, Ship Stuff, Corn Meal, Sifted and Unsifted theo, Clover and Flax Seed. BUTTER, EGGS AND LARD. Please give us a call and save expenses.

Dec. 17, 1864—tf WOLF & PETERSON

H. A. CAMPBELL WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS VV of Altoons and vicinity that he has this day opened up a new BOOT, SHOE AND GROCERY STORE

On Julia Street, East Altoona, opposite the Episcopal Parsonage, formerly known as the Gonrad corner. I shall say nothing in regard to prices, but request a small share of the public patronage, feeling confident that after an examination of my stock and prices, my customers will be satisfied. Please give me a call. Small favors will be thankfully. Altoona, Jan. 10, 1865.

## MUSIC.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON THE Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss MARIA SHOE MAKER TERMS \$10 PER QUARTER. Residence on Emma street, three doors below Annie No allowance will be made for the neglect offessons to the loss of the teacher, except in case of sickness.

Jan. 21, 1865–1y.

VALCABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove from the town, offers, at private sale, his house and lot, situate on stain street. Altoons, a few doors above Catharine on said street, altdoms, a lew goors above Canadian street, and adjoining the "McClellan House." The house is a well built two-story frame, containing three roams and a hall and a store or office room, on first floor and five rooms on second floor. The lot is well enclosed and has on it a stable and other conveniences. Possession gives

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of John Horning, late of Altoona, Blair county. the season Join Horning, late of Altoons, Bair: Coulting dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay. duly anthenticated for settlement.

Jan, 7th, 1865-6t.

MERCELIA HORNING, Adm.

A NEW OIL WELL DISCOVERED

Many are the Stories told of great discoveries of Oil. of orsumes made in a day—Of flowing wells and wells pumped by steam. But the well discovered by Lordon & Smith is not an oil well exclusively. Neither does it flow Span is not an oil well exclusively. Neither does it flow Specianously, nor yet pumped by steim. If you don't believe it, just call at their Store on Virginis Street and examine their 'new Stock of goods, consisting of Ladies drees goods, such as Alpaca's, Merino's, Delains, Silks, Balmoral Skirs, &c., &c. Of Gents wear, Clotha, Cassimers, Sattinetts, &c., besides—a great variety of Boots, Speca Galters, Hoods, Nubias, Comforts, Gloves, Spices of all kinds, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Soap, Candles and Queensware, &c., with a little of nearly everything usual ly kept in a variety Store.

# Altoona In

LOCAL IT

IRON PAPER. -A copple of wee mention of a fetter being seat to ter paper, the sheet of iron weight than a sheet of letter paper of the appears dimost incredible, and ye iron was rolled as the works of L at l'ittsburgh. A few days since by Dr. J. M. Gemmill, a sample rolled to paper thickness, sever he had received by letter, from all for three cents postage. The don was pronounced the thinest rolled. The samples shown to as might be supposed, but, on a clastic, allowing it to de folded ; and opened out again without l the samples was an imitation of and appeared to possess all the ticle. As samples of the perfe manufacture of iron in this brought, they are worth seeing.

"WHERE SHALL I Go?"-1 erious question with quite a nu erty holders, who have received lords a "notice to quit" on the Notwithstanding the number ted, the supply is far short of th families are now occupying mu apartments than they would be had. "To Let"cannot be fou is only two months until "flitting complaints of the same state towns. A number of persons leave town, and others to stay son that they cannot get places

CONSTABLE. -In another co the card of Capt. John M. Cla as an Independent Candidate fo ough Constable, at the ensuing Capt. Clark is a veteran, having try for three years. He deser ceive, the unanimous vote of t not heard any other candidate the office is worth something likely there will be others. country on the battle-field sh who honor the soldier give the

GROUND-HOG DAY .- The s ruary, is what is known as On this eventful day the gr come forth from his hole, an stand. If the day is cloudy, his shadow he returns with the cold blasts of winter are approach a delightful spri be clear, he returns for anoth and sixty days of cold went came forth in this locality, day, he saw his shadow, and look for sixty days more of

SKATING. Our neighbors mg "a high old time" skatin have organized a Skating C of \$1,00 ca each member for ig the ice clean, flooding it not some of our enterprising ting pond in this place. The youd a doubt, from the fact t to be found within six miles the town.

Signs of the Times.which a volume might be it is our intention only to r tant local sign, and that i new NATIONAL GROCERY. Russ & Postlewsit, on Virg aring. It is a sign of prog the street and the buildingplace where you can buy fr

WOUNDED,-Wm. A. C Calvert, Esq., of Logan T the 77th Pa. Vol., received in the arm, during the batt Hood, at Franklin, Tenn. he came near bleeding to d reached him. We are pl father that he is now rapid

The dwelling bon Allegheny township, this c its contents, including th government bonds, was bu Monday morning last. Lo dollars. - Standard.

A. M. L. & R. R. A. meeting of the board of I Mechanics Library & Rewill be held on Monda o'clock, in the rooms of attendance is requested.

CORRECTION.-We hav item which we copied fi week, in reference to Jar rado, being killed in the incorrect, and that he is Our neighbor of t

slightly incorrect in his versy. Personalities at quently, not to our "liki

Hon. L. W. H. President of the Pennsy ly, to represent this dist THE AMENITIES OF

following is a copy of a men on picket at the fe GENTLEMEN: There and I want; that is a will know me by having gun. I have not got at will be on picket to mo some. You must not th ing when you speak.
on us. I wish the prive come to some conclusionable think we could make power around those front it done in the dayline as you can