Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

PAY UP!—As I wish to leave town as soon as possible, but cannot, until all the books and accounts of the late firm of M'Crum & Allison, which have been transferred to me, are settled up, I hope all parties knowing themselves indebted on said books, (and the number is by no means small) will make it convenient to settle up immediately. I can always be found at the *Tribune* Office. WM. M. ALLISON.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion that Altoona is "almost built up," or, in other words will not improve much more, we have to note the fact that there are, at this time, upwards of thirty houses in process of erection,—almost as many as are contained in some places that aspire to the appellation of "city." Quite a number of these houses are what may be called first-class, and when finished will be ornaments to the town and creditable to their owners.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—Our clever friend, Bowman, of the above popular house, has recently had it repainted in handsome style, thereby adding more attractions to it. John is a clever fellow, as all who make his house their stopping place can attest, and this outlay on his part, to give his house a cheerful and comfortable appearance, will no doubt be amply repaid by an increase of custom.

ALLEGHENY FURNACE.—This valuable property, consisting of a rich ore bank and hundreds of acres of good farm and timber land, has been leased by Messrs. Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co., of Hollidaysburg, for a term of years. The furnace will be kept in operation and the business transacted as heretofore.

REMOVAL.—Dr. W. S. Bittner, has removed to the room opposite the Lutheran Church, recently occupied as a milliner shop, where he will be pleased to receive the calls of all his old customers, and as many new ones as may require his services.

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING.—According to the arrangement of the committee, which we published last week, the Union Prayer Meetings are held in the Methodist Church this week.—No abatement in interest or in the number in attendance has yet been manifested. On the contrary, an increase of spirit and devotion characterizes those who participate, and the presence of many, who have been visited by the different committees, are nightly added. Had no other good than the fraternizing of the different churches been accomplished by the establishment of those meetings, it would have been indeed a great work, and the subject of much rejoicing; but when there is added thereto the conviction and conversion of friends and strangers, who might otherwise have passed on unconcerned, it is impossible to estimate the benefits of this work. We hope to see the meetings continue to increase in interest each evening and be able to note a general revival in all the churches in this place.

BLAIR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Society, held in Hollidaysburg, on the 27th ult., Hon. David Caldwell was elected President; John C. Innes, Treasurer and Secretary; Martin Bell, Thad. Banks, James Roller, A. M'Alister, W. W. Jackson, Joshua Roller and S. R. M'Clure, Managers.

Horticultural Exhibitions were authorized to be held at such times and places as the officers may designate.

The Treasurer read his report showing the Society to have $141,18 in the treasury, and furniture and books worth $174,69.

A meeting of the Society will be held in July next, at which time the Society will consider the propriety of holding a Fair this fall, and we hope that those of our citizens who are interested or would be benefitted by the holding of it at this place will make due exertions to have it located here. It is not likely that the Managers will signify this place, if it be not asked of them. Every business man in our town is more or less interested in its location here, and we hope they will move in the matter at once.

A RICH LETTER.—A few evenings since we received the following letter, postmarked Cassville, Huntingdon county. It certainly deserves a prominent position among the commendatory notices of the Patent Medicine referred to. We hope the Dr. will give it attention:—

"Look here, Mr. Editor, what did you say about that are Pectoral Sirup? Didn't you say it would cure a feller in about five minutes?—O, no; you said a couple of spoonsful would cure a feller. Well now, look a here, Mr. Editor, did you try it? If you didn't, I'm afraid you're fooled. I'll tell you what that Molasses, or Sirup don for me—yes, and I'll tell you what it *didn't* do for me *too*. But, in the first place, well, I had a bad kold, and thought I would get a bottle of Molasses and get well. Well, I got a bottle of it and commenced to drink it rite smack. Well, the first spoonful helped me some, and I took another, and that helped me, and so on till I finished the bottle, and by this time it helped me so that I could cough all the time. Thats what it don for me and what it didn't do for me, is everything that it should have don, that's all. HARRY."

We are at a loss to know exactly what "Harry" wishes to express in the latter part of the last sentence, but we gather enough from that which precedes it to know that he was fooled in buying that bottle of "Molasses." It is said that "bought wit is the best of wit," and the adage is likely to prove true in "Harry's" case, if we may judge from the tenor of his letter. It is also said that there is a due amount of faith to be exercised on the part of those who take Patent Medicines, in order that a cure may be effected. We are afraid that "Harry's" faith in the "Molasses" was smaller than a grain of mustard seed, else surely he would have been cured with the first spoonful. We have always been of the opinion that the faith to be exercised in taking Patent Medicines exceeded the virtue of the preparation, and we would therefore encourage "Harry's" to fall back on this remedy, and may be the "Molasses" will cure him yet. If it does not, we hope to hear from him again, when we shall prescribe another prerequisite-*free gratis for nothing*—provided the maker of the "Molasses" don't interfere.

THE CASH SYSTEM.—The following article, from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, in relation to the adoption of the cash system by the country press, although directed more particularly to that branch of business, is yet applicable to many others; and had it been carried into effect, in this place, when first spoken of last fall, many persons would this day feel much easier in circumstances. We believe there has been money enough lost by newspaper publishers, by indulging in the credit system, to buy one half the newspaper establishments in the country, and we have reason to believe that this is equally true of many other kinds of business. The *Dispatch* says:—

The Country Press must adopt the cash system, and insist upon pay in advance for every subscription, before they can expect to prosper. The Butler *American*, for instance, in a recent issue, states that since the paper came under the control of the present proprietors, the receipts have not been sufficient "to buy the white paper on which it is printed." How half the country papers manage to exist at all under such a miserable policy is a matter of marvel.—Hundreds of offices can show on their books two, three and six thousand dollars, trusted out in small sums, over a wide section of country, the collection of which would involve a cost equal to the amount involved. The persons owing these driblets are generally substantial farmers, who neglect to "pay the printer" from month to month, not because they are unable, but because the sum due is small enough to be classed among convenient obligations, to be paid at an indefinite day, out of an indefinite sinking fund. So the proprietor of a country printing office—generally one of the cleverest and most generous of men—shirks along, takes pay in miscellaneous farm products, when his wants are pressing, and calculates his profits by an invoice of very dubious accounts due on his books.

The reform may or will begin one day or another. Let every proprietor of a country paper announce a determination to adopt the cash system with the commencement of a new volume, and resolutely cut off and prosecute every delinquent who neglects to settle within a reasonable period. Subscribers may be lost, but those are the very ones whose patronage is worth nothing, and who manage to read a paper at the expense of the publisher. No subscriber who is willing to pay will refuse to sanction a measure of self-protection, so clearly just as to admit no doubt on the grounds of right and expediency. The cash system is the only alternative between comfort and confidence and rascality and a ragged shirt. Adopt it.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, PITTSBURG, PA.—When all the points of superiority are taken into the account, the large and elegant rooms—the most complete furnishing of the same, to the great convenience of the students—the superior ability and wide experience of the teachers—Messrs. Cowley, Hutson and Denthett, in penmanship, having received first premiums in every instance where they have exhibited their superb specimens of writing—the low price of board and of tuition—the exceeding healthfulness of the city; all these points of superiority taken together, with others not mentioned, make the Iron City College the most desirable school for business men in any part of the country. Even in the far-west and south, commercial students will find it greatly to their advantage to attend here—the advantages much more than counter-balancing the expense of travel. For further particulars address F. W. Jenkins, Pittsburg, Pa.

For the Altoona Tribune.

To the Young Men of Altoona.

LETTER NO. 5.

Bright May—Sympathy with our Fellow-men stronger than Sympathy with the Natural World—The discharge—Its consequences—Who is responsible?—"Young America" again.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN:—This is a bright May morning. As I sit and look from my window, everything is gay and cheerful. Mother Earth has put on her vernal robes—the flowers are filling the pure breezes which sweep along with fragrance—the trees are beginning to look green, and the little birds are singing cheerily. And why should not I in sympathy with all surrounding nature be cheerful and joyous? Yet I am not, I can not be! A gloom hangs over me which I can not shake off. The reason is that I am a creature of sympathy. You may be ready to wonder then why I am not in sympathy with the gay and cheerful looking earth—the trees, the flowers and the birds. It is because I sympathize yet more deeply with my fellows. When any of them are in trouble I am sad; when the clouds of adversity hang over them, I am in gloom.

It is Saturday morning the first of May, at an hour in the day when usually all are at their accustomed employment; yet groops of men, with anxious, excited, yet gloomy countenances, are standing on the platform, at the corners, and along the streets. Some few are moving hurriedly about the streets, while the others seem almost fixed to the spot, hardly knowing where to go or what to do. The thought occurs that something dreadful has taken place; it may be some distressing accident has happened on the railroad. I meet a friend and ask him, why what does all this mean?—"Have you not heard," he asks with an air of astonishment, "that one hundred and forty or fifty of the shop-hands have been discharged this morning? Not at all! Not at all!! Is it indeed so? "It is; and they are in great perplexity, and some of them in great trouble about it." Well, indeed it is no wonder, for to many of them it is a very serious occurrence; and at once my mind fell into a train of reflections like the following: What will these men do? What will be the result of this matter to our place, to its morals, to its business, to the families of some of these men? My heart almost sickens at the thought of what must, in truth, be the reply to these interrogatories. In many cases it will lead to excesses in drunkenness and rioting. In others, the men will not have means sufficient laid up to pay their debts, and then carry themselves and families to where they may seek to secure other employment. What in this dilemma shall they, or ought they to do? If they pay their debts first, then they are tied here without the means of support, and their families be in poverty and distress. If they leave their debts unpaid to go and seek for themselves and their families another home and other employment, then they wrong their creditors and threaten destruction pecuniarily to our men of business. Some have purchased property which is but partially paid for, struggling month after month to reduce the debt, hoping soon to have a home, however humble, free from incumbrance. Many of them will now be compelled to leave those properties and forfeit what they have paid, and again be houseless and homeless in the world. And in some cases, suffering would commence with the day of discharge; for the daily necessaries of life, for a dependent and helpless family, were dependent upon their daily wages. The supply of the one must therefore cease with the income of the other. This is a sad picture, and susceptible of a coloring without violation to truth, which would make the heart sicken and bleed. And it does not seem to me strange, that it should cast a gloom over one whose nature is full of sympathy for his fellow-men, even under the sun-light and cheerfulness of this bright May morning.

But who is responsible for these sad consequences? This is a delicate question. Yet it is one which I think admits of but one answer. In every contract there are at least two parties. In the premises these have equal rights. It is the perfect right of either to demur before the contract is concluded, or to propose new or additional terms, which if complied with makes them binding upon both. In this case the parties are the employer and the employee. The employer had a perfect right to fix his terms for the work he had to do; and the employee had just an equal right to refuse if the terms did not suit him. But his acceptance of, or continuance in that employment, was the strongest possible presumptive proof of his employer, and in the eyes of the law, of his entire acquiescence in the terms of the contract. And if at any time, the terms did not appear to the employee a sufficient remuneration for his labor, it was his privilege quietly to withdraw. But for the employees to show any dissatisfaction, and yet for them to continue in that employ was not acting in good faith to their employer, and was a virtual violation of their contract, and a sufficient warrant for the employer to dissolve the relation. Especially was this the case when those employees had entered into what was to all intents and purposes a conspiracy, and bound themselves under solemn promise to each other and against their employer. If they had disregarded his interests and his rights, and had already violated the terms of a solemn contract, it released him from all farther obligations to regard their interests, and made it not only his privilege to break the relation, but he had a right to interpret their course, whatever may have been their secret wishes, as a *request* for their discharge. Their conduct was not only insubordinate, but revolutionary and criminal. This was likely not the intention of some who were involved in this matter. But they should have weighed well their course, before in their anxiety for increased wages, they became partakers in others' evil designs. I know not, my young friends, whether you all can be entirely exculpated—I fear not. And I am fully persuaded that the whole evil is to be traced to the spirit against which I warned you in my last.—"Young America" has been upon his "high horse," and in his lofty seat imagined that he could and would ride down all opposition. He forgot, however, that if thrown from his saddle his own neck was in danger. In his thirst for victory, he forgot to count the cost of the battle. He reckoned this time without his host.—And I must say, that I admire the firmness, the decision and the moral courage, that could take hold with a bold hand of such a fiery, rampant steed, and with so much *coolness* unsaddle his rider. It was a well-merited and very necessary lesson for the presumptuous youth to learn. One which I suppose all wise men and good citizens approve. And the wonder is that any whose years and experience ought to have made them wiser and better, should have been led astray by this reckless youth. The pity is that they should have to suffer so much as they are likely to do. But their connection with a matter so flagrant in its character, and so revolutionary in its consequences, made it necessary for one who, while he feels deeply and tenderly for them, to make of them an example. And it is most earnestly to be hoped, that a second necessity of the kind may never here occur.—Young men, I entreat *you*, set your faces like flint against anything of the kind. Against your opposition, such a trouble can never again occur here. Yours truly,

T. N. K.

NOTICE.—The following notice of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, is from the Evening Chronicle, published in Pittsburgh, Pa. If you have a Cough, go to G. W. Kessler and buy a bottle.

From the Evening Chronicle.

Keyser's Pectoral, a friend observes, is the next thing to health itself. We may here observe, as we mention no names, that this friend was out on election night, and anxious to hear the news from Maine, tarried long on the corners. The news came, but not until he had absorbed sufficient damp to give him the chills.—Another friend invited him to take a glass of Scotch ale, which was put up in very black bottles. Our friend's thirst was huge, and was only quenched after a number of empty bottles stood before him; a cold in the head was the consequence, which consequence was cured in six hours by using Keyser's Pectoral.

THE PANIC—MORE FAILURES.—The panic in New York seems to be on the increase. In this city everything goes on smoothly, and the only failures we have heard of were the failures to furnish good fits made by some inferior clothing establishments. There is no such difficulty

☞ The stated Councils of the "WISSAHICKON TRIBE," No. 35, I. O. R. M., are held every Tuesday evening, in the I. O. O. F. Hall, in the Masonic Temple. Council Fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath
June 25, '57-1y] A. EBERLE, *C. of R.*

☞ Time of the Closing and Arrival of Mails at Altoona Post Office.

MAILS CLOSE	
Eastern Way at	1 00 P.M.
Western " "	8 00 A.M.
Eastern Through Mail	8.00 "
MAILS ARRIVE.	
Eastern Through Mail,	8 35 A. M.
Western Way and Hollidaysburg,	1 40 P. M.
Eastern " " "	7 15 "

Hollidaysburg mails close at 1.00 P. M. and 6.45 P. M., and arrive at 1.15 P. M. and 7.30 P. M.
June 4, '57-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, P. M.

☞ Time of Arrival and Departure of trains running on the Penn'a. Railroad, at Altoona station.

Express Train East arrives	2.43 A. M.,	leaves	2.55 A. M.
" " West "	8.25 "	"	8.55 "
Fast " East "	1.30 P. M.	"	1.30 P. M.
" " West "	9.50 "	"	10.00 "

ALTOONA WAY TRAIN leaves Altoona for Philadelphia at 6.15 A. M., and returning arrives at Altoona at 7.00 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express train West. Altoona Way Train East and West and with Fast Mail Train East

The BLAIRSVILLE BRANCH connects with Johnstown Way Train East and West, Express Train West and Fast Mail Train East.
Dec. 21, '56-tf] THOS. A. SCOTT, *Sup't.*

☞ A CARD—TO THE LADIES.—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN FRENCH PILLS *are infallible in removing stoppages and irregularities of the menses.* These Pills are nothing new but have been used by the doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities of whatever nature, as well as to prevent pregnancy to to those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family.—Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while pregnant, as the Proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition altho' their mildness would prevent any mischief to health; otherwise these Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1 per box. Sold wholesale and retail by G. W. KESSLER, General Agent for Altoona and vicinity. He will supply dealers at proprietor's prices, and send the Pills to ladies (*confidentially*) by return mail on receipt of $1 through the Altoona Post Office.

Each box has my signature, J. DUPONCO, New York.
Samuel Breslin, general agent for Tyrone City. [1y-27

ALTOONA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY LOWTHER & M'DOWELL.

Flour—Superfine,	℔ bbl.	$5.25
" Extra,	℔ "	$5.50
Corn Meal,	℔ cwt.	2.00
Buckwheat	℔ "	2.40
Potatoes,	℔ bush.	75
Apples,	℔ "	87
Butter,	℔ lb	22
Lard,	℔ "	14
Pork,	℔ "	06
Side,	℔ "	05
Eggs,	℔ doz.	16

M'LAIN & LEHR'S FLOUR MARKET.

M'Lain & Lehr sell their Flour at the following rates:—

White Wheat Flour, Extra Family,	℔ bbl.		$5.75
" " " " Superfine,	"	$4,87½@5.00	
" " " " Superfine,	"		4.75

H. LEHR'S FLOUR MARKET.

Extra Family Flour,	℔ bbl.	$
Superfine Extra, best quality,	"	5 25
" " " Brush Creek,	"	5 00
Superfine,	"	4 75

MARRIED.

April 21st, by Rev. J. B. Crist, Mr. SAMUEL NOWLIN, of Blair co., to Miss ELIZABETH CREE of Birmingham, Hunt. Co.

On Thursday, 22d inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. Jos. Fichtner, Mr. JOHN HEISEY, to Miss MARGARET FEATHER, both of Freedom tp., Blair county.

DIED.

In Bloomfield, Perry County, on the 3d instant, JOHN ISAAC, infant and only son of H. C. and REBECCA DEEN.
"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dews
He sparkled, was exhal'd, and went to heaven."

NOTICE.—The services in the Presbyterian Church will commence on Sabbath next at 4 o'clock P. M. instead of 10½ A. M. And after Sabbath (9th) the second service will commence at 4 o'clock P. M. instead of 7½ P. M. The public are requested to notice the change, and are invited to attend.
Altoona, May 6th, 1858. A. B. CLARK, Pastor.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Altoona, Pa., on the 4th day of May, 1858.

Allen, E G
Bridenbaugh, J J
Boyers, Martha
Beiswanger, J G 2
Bowers, Lizzie R 2
Brooks, Mary
Berlin, J L
Broderick, Virgil
Bradley, W
Cassiday, Elijah 2
Clark, P J.
Cowan, E L
Cox, Harrison
Davis, Wm
Doty, Moses
Fry, Catharine
France, Samuel
Grieshaber, Anton
Gillman, J S
Gaber, Elizabeth
Gray, Margaret
Hose, Josiah M
Hill, John
House, Milton
Hess, Godfrey
Harpst, John
Hawk, William
Hecker, S W
Irwin, Matilda
Kirkpatrick, J A
Lemon & Bayley
Longwell, J C
Murphy, Thomas
Myers, Benj F
Myers, Isabella C
Moe, Mary Ann
Myers, George 2
Miller, Jacob H
Moser, Caroline
Maloney, Peter
Murphy, James
Myers, James
Moshaugh, John
Moore, J L
Murray, Peter
McHugh, Nancy V
McLane, Robert
McCawley, Thomas
O'Keron, Daniel
Patterson, Wm
Poole, J H
Rankin, E M
Schuckling, Mary
Secrist, Eli
Shelor, John
Stewart, Lucy M
Stewart, J S
Thomas, Wm
Trimmel, Wm
Talmore, John
Wray, Rev John
Washington, George
Watterson, N
Wells, Levi
Wurch, J D
Wolfe, Catharine
Foreign.
Aimen, Mary
English, Hans
Gleb, Peter
Hoany, John
Kipe, Joseph

Persons calling for letters on this List will please say they are advertised.
May 6, 1858. JOHN SHOEMAKER, P. M.

ON MANHOOD, AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.—Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhœa or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by
B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 88 East 31st street, New York City.
May 6, 1858.

CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received his stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
consisting, in part, of
LADIES' PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

such as Silks, Satins, Bareges, D'Laines, Challies, Ducals, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, &c., together with all kinds of Dry Goods, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

He has also on hand a large stock of

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and all other goods usually kept in stores in this place.

Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM in my business and being resolved to carry it out, I have marked my goods at CASH PRICES, and invite inspection and comparison, in regard to prices and quality, with those of any other store in the town. Give me a call and judge for yourselves.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices.
April 29-1y] J. B. HILEMAN.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—J. & J. LOWTHER have just returned from the City and are now receiving their stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which they feel assured are as HANDSOME and CHEAP, *if not a little cheaper*, than any yet brought to this place. On account of going to Philadelphia late in the season, we have been able to buy our goods at greatly reduced prices, and we are determined to sell them at very small profits for cash or to prompt monthly paying customers.

We have as usual a splendid stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as LAWNS, ROBES A' QUILLE, CHALLIES, BAYADERE, LAKELLAS, DUCALS, POIL, DECHEVRES, DELAINS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c.

Also, Shawls and Mantillas in great variety, together with a good stock of Domestic Dry Goods, Straw Goods,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

The citizens of Altoona will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we are not to be undersold.
April 29, 1858.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a tract of EIGHTY ACRES of land, situate in Furguson township, Clearfield county, on the South side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about five miles from Curwensville and one mile below Lumber City. The premises are conveniently situated, and among other inducements to purchasers are two extensive beds of

IRON ORE,

one of which exceeds nine feet in thickness and yields from forty-five to eighty per cent. There is also an abundance of

LIMESTONE AND STONE COAL

on the premises, making it a desirable situation to persons wishing to engage in the manufacture of Iron.

There is the best of water power on the premises, and the river is navigable with arks, boats, &c., from this point.

Persons desiring any further information will address
WM. G. McCRACKEN,
March 25-3m.] New Millport, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

A NEW STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, JUST RECEIVED BY
ETTINGER & ULLMAN,
AND NOW BEING DISPOSED OF AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

MR. ULLMAN announces that he is is always on hand and will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may favor him with a call. He feels confident that he will be able to render satisfaction both in quality and price. [April 15-3m

MAP OF BLAIR COUNTY.—THE subscribers propose to publish a New Map of Blair County, Pennsylvania, from actual surveys, containing all Public Roads, Rail Roads, Canals, the actual localities of Villages, Post Offices, Houses of Worship, School Houses, Manufactories, Tanneries, Mills, Hotels, Stores, Farm Houses, names of Property Owners, &c.

Enlarged Plans of the Principal Villages, a Table of Distances, and a Business Directory, giving the name and business of each subscriber, will be engraved on the margin. The plotting will be to a suitable scale so as to make a large and ornamental Map, which will be colored and mounted in the best style, and delivered to subscribers at $5 per copy. SAMUEL GEIL,
April 15, 1858. ISAAC G. FREED.

C. J. HIRST, M. D. D. R. GOOD, M. D.
DRS. HIRST & GOOD TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity in the several branches of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Country calls regularly attended to.
Office, the same as heretofore occupied by Dr. Hirst.
By consent, D. R. Good refers to
J. M. Gemmill, M. D., Alexandria, Pa.
J. B. Luden, M. D., Huntingdon, "
Drs. Ross, Royer and Foy, Williamsburg, Pa.
April 22, 1858-tf.]

BRIGADE ORDERS, NO. 17.—The companies composing the 4th Brigade, 16th Division, will meet in Hollidaysburg at 10 o'clock, A. M., of MONDAY the 10th day of MAY next, for Battalion Training and Inspection. By order,
BRIG. INSP. OFFICE, } JOHN C. INNES, *Brig. Insp.*
April 19, 1858. } 4th Brig. 16th Div., P. V. M.

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER,
Dec. 11, 1856-tf. Masonic Temple.

SETTEES FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned has on hand a lot of Settees which he will sell cheap for cash. JOHN SHOEMAKER,
March 25 tf.] Masonic Temple.

A FORTUNE OF $70,000 TO BE HAD FOR $10!

SWAN & CO'S LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

The following Scheme will be drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for May, 1858, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, to which city they have removed their principal office.

CLASS 13,
To be drawn in the city of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, May 1, 1858.
CLASS 14,
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, May 8, 1858.
CLASS 15,
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, May 15, 1858.
CLASS 16,
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, May 22, 1858.
CLASS 17,
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, May 29, 1858.
ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.
FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE PRIZES!
Nearly one Prize to every Nine Tickets!
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!
TO BE DRAWN EACH SATURDAY IN APRIL.

1 Prize of		$70,000	4 Prize of		900
1 " "		30,000	4 " "		800
1 " "		10,000	4 " "		700
1 " "		5,000	4 " "		600
1 " "		4,000	50 Prizes of		500
1 " "		3,000	50 " "		300
1 " "		1,500	100 " "		125
4 " "		1,000	200 " "		100
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.					
4 Prizes of $400	Approx'ting.	to	$70,000	Prize are	$1,600
4 " " 300	"	"	30,000	" "	1,200
4 " " 200	"	"	10,000	" "	800
4 " " 125	"	"	5,000	" "	500
4 " " 100	"	"	4,000	" "	400
4 " " 75	"	"	3,000	" "	300
4 " " 50	"	"	1,500	" "	200
5,060 " " 29 are					100,000
5,485 Prizes amounting to					$320,000

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2,50.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with those numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled in small tin tubes and placed in one Wheel.

The first 457 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.—The two preceeding and the two succeeding numbers to those drawing the first 7 Prizes will be entitled to the 23 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11,250 draws the $70,000 Prize, those tickets numbered 11,248, 11,249, 11,251, 11,252, will each be entitled to $400. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $30,000 Prize, those tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $300, and so on according to the above scheme.

The 5,000 Prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the number that draws the $70,000 Prize. For example: If the number drawing the $70,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the tickets, where the number ends in 1, will be entitled to $20. If the number ends with No. 2, then all the tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Certificate of package of	10 Whole Tickets,		$80
" " "	10 Half "	"	40
" " "	10 Quarter "	"	20
" " "	10 Eight "	"	10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.

Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, or receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.—Purchasers can have tickets ending in any number they may designate.

The list of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

All prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of 30 days.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address orders for tickets or certificates to
S. SWAN & CO., *Augusta, Ga.*

Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala., or Atalanta, Ga. can have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—*New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, Savannah Morning News, Richmond Dispatch, New York Dispatch, and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist.* [jan.1-1y.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES FOR MARCH, 1858.

R. FRANCE & Co.,
Managers of the Maryland State Lotteries, present the following Splendid Schemes
FOR MAY, 1858.

They caution purchasers of Tickets to beware of ordering Tickets in Lotteries where extraordinary large Capitals are offered for a small cost of Tickets—all such are swindles.

The Maryland Lotteries have been in existence for forty Years. They are drawn by a State Officer, and can be relied on. If you draw a Prize, you will get your money.—The whole country is flooded with bogus Lottery concerns. Beware of them.

☞ Order in the Maryland State Lotteries.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS G,
To be drawn in Baltimore City, May 22, 1858.
☞ 16 Drawn Ballots out of 78. ☜
Making more Prizes than Blanks. Every Package of 26 Tickets must contain 16 drawn numbers, so that there are 16 Prizes to 10 Blanks.

1 Grand Prize of	$40,000	10 Prize of	$200
1 Prize of	10,000	519 Prize of	100
1 Prize of	5,000	62 Prize of	80
1 Prize of	5,000	62 Prize of	70
3 Prize of	2,350	62 Prize of	60
5 Prize of	1,300	62 Prize of	40
10 Prize of	1,000	7,192 Prize of	20
10 Prize of	400	30,256 Prizes of	10
		38,956 Prizes, amounting to	$30,000.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50—Eighths $1,25.

A Certificate of Package of	26 Wholes, costs		$124 00
Do. do.	26 Halves,		62 00
Do. do.	26 Quarters,		31 00
Do. do.	26 Eighths,		15 50

HAVANA PLAN.

This is the old mode of Drawing. Prizes in one Wheel and Tickets in another.

Every Prize is drawn out.

Every Prize paid in full without deduction!

GRAND CONSOLIDATED EXTRA CLASS G,
To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, May 29th, 1858.
20,085 Prizes! 40,000 Numbers!!
SPLENDID SCHEME!

1 Prize of	$31,460	4 Appr'x to	$200
1 Prize of	5,000		
1 Prize of	5,000		
1 Prize of	5,000	16 "	100
1 Prize of	5,000		
1 Prize of	2,000		
1 Prize of	2,000	16 "	100
1 Prize of	2,000		
1 Prize of	2,000		
1 Prize of	1,200		
1 Prize of	1,200	16 "	100
1 Prize of	1,200		
4 Prizes of	1,000	16 "	100
10 Prizes of	300	40 "	40
10 Prizes of	250	40 "	30
100 Prizes of	200	400 "	20
20,000 Prizes of $8 each.			
20,000 Prizes of $8, determined by the Capital Prize, being odd or even.			

Whole Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quartors $2,50.

A Managers' Certificate of 16 Wholes—where persons wish to pay the risk only, will be sent for			$96
Do.	do.	16 Halves,	48
Do.	do.	16 Quarters,	24
Do.	do.	16 Eighths,	12

The Managers have been compelled from the numerous complaints made to them, of unfaithfulness on the part of those who have been attending to the filling of orders, to resume the correspondence business in their own name.

Order tickets from the Managers only.
Address all letters to R. FRANCE & CO.
March 4-1y] Baltimore, Md.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,
Edinburg, North British, Westminster, and London Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, (Monthly.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year, namely: 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
April 8, 1858. 54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading as the firm of Lowther & McDowell, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Settlement of accounts may be made with either of the firm. JAMES LOWTHER,
Altoona, April 20, 1858-3t.] WM. McDOWELL.

SHERIFFALITY.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Blair county, at the ensuing election in October next. If elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties appertaining to said office to the best of my ability.
Feb. 4, 1858-tc] JOHN B. WARFEL.

LOVERING AND NEW ORLEANS Syrup Molasses, at fair prices, at
June 18, '57-1y] HENRY LEHR'S.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.—READ THIS—OLD AND YOUNG.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IS, no doubt, the most wonderful discovery of this age of progress, for it will restore, permanently, gray hair to its original color, cover the head of the bald with a most luxuriant growth, remove at once all dandruff and itching, cure all scrofula, and other cutaneous eruptions, such as scald head, etc. It will cure, as if by magic, nervous or periodical headache; make the hair soft, glossy and preserve the color perfectly, and the hair from falling, to extreme old age. The following is from a distinguished member of the medical profession;

ST. PAUL, January 1, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*:—Un