The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURDAY, DEC. 9, 1858.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the *Altoona Tribune*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

☞ We have on hand a number of communications which shall be attended to next week.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

Among the many duties and responsibilities devolving upon the *Press*, none demand a greater share of attention than that which makes it the bounden duty of those controlling this mighty engine for good or evil, to investigate, impartially, all measures proposed, having a bearing upon the interests of the people, and to lay the result of this examination fully and freely before the public, regardless of what may be considered the prevailing sentiments of the day. It is a well known fact, that many questions nearly allied with the public good, the success of which would greatly promote this object, yet bear on their face a color which renders them unpopular at first sight. And here we apprehend the Press in many cases fails to some extent in its noble mission. It hesitates to encounter the popular current, even when this current has been created through a misunderstanding of the nature and bearing of the subject in dispute. For our part we shall not allow such considerations to deter us from boldly uttering our earnest convictions on any and all questions as they arise. Having, as we believe, discovered a matter in which our people are deeply interested—an operation by which, through ignorance of its effects, the people suffer themselves to be plundered annually of a large amount, we shall not hesitate to expose the injustice of the arrangement, even although for a time we should meet with opposition from those we seek to benefit.

Acting upon the ideas here suggested, we have recently bestowed much attention on the Tonage Tax at present imposed by the State upon the trade seeking an avenue over the Pennsylvania Rail Road. Actuated by the fact that the magnitude of the interests involved rendered this one of the most important questions at present connected with the Administration of our State affairs—and one which it was most desirable should be fully understood by every citizen of Pennsylvania, we beg leave to lay the case before our readers as it presents itself to us. It is well known that the State at present derives an annual revenue of say a quarter of a million of dollars from a tax of three mills per ton per mile, imposed on freight carried over the Pennsylvania Rail Road.—This tax was incorporated with the charter of the said company only as a means of protecting from competition the State improvements, which having since passed into the hands of this same Penn'a Rail Road Co., relieves the State from all solicitude for their protection. Nevertheless, when the repeal of this tax was first suggested, we must confess that it struck us unfavorably. Was our noble old Commonwealth, staggering under a load of $40,000,000 of debt in a condition to liberally forego an annual income of such an amount? If a corporation indebted to the State for her existence, and which freely accepted the terms of the Bond at the date of its organization could be made to yield a revenue of a quarter of a million per annum, enough to pay the interest on one-eighth of our entire State debt, was it good policy to allow them to break the bargain?—These and similar interrogatories arose in our mind, and we doubt not such have also been shared by many of our readers. Under such a state of affairs we approached this question. Our surprise can perhaps be imagined, but we are sure cannot well be described when we found that the Penn'a Rail Road Co., did not in reality, as we had previously supposed, pay this tax at all; *no not a cent of it*; but on the contrary, that it was merely collected by that company from shippers and consumers residing along their line, in addition to the freight charges made for transportation. Of this fact every shipper who receives a package of goods can readily satisfy himself. His receipt will show plainly so much charge for transportation, and so much additional tax collected by the Penn'a Rail Road Co., for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Thus the Company is merely made a Tax Collector, and has as little to do with paying the tax as the public tax collector has with liquidating the assessment made upon private citizens. Here was a view of the question we were totally unprepared for, and one which put an entirely different face on the whole matter. As long as we believed that we had "stuck" this wealthy corporation to the tune of $250,000 per annum, we were in no special concern about the repeal of the tax. It was a good joke all throughout. We had a very good thing and the temptation was great to hold on to it. But alas! when we discovered that the aforesaid $250,000 was every year quietly drawn from our own pockets, the laugh was decidedly against us, the boot was not only on the other leg, but it pinched our corns unmercifully.

We wish our readers to understand fully, that not one cent of this so called Tonnage Tax is really paid by the Penna. R. R. Co., but that every cent of it is collected from the people residing along the Line of that Road, who are compelled to use it, their only means of inter-communication. Every barrel of flour, every piece of dry goods, every article either to eat or to wear, which has been carried over the road, has paid its full proportion of this Tax, and by that amount has its cost to the consumer been increased. More than this, from the very nature of things, the Local Trade, and the Local Trade alone, has to pay the entire amount of the Tax. The desperate struggle for the through trade, in which the New York, Pennsylvania and Southern Routes are engaged, is familiar to all, in consequence of which the rates from competing points throughout the West, have been reduced to a point barely sufficient to cover the cost of transportation. Out of this trade no Tonnage Tax can be raised. What then is to be done? Simply this remains, *to collect from the citizens of Pennsylvania, who use this line, the whole tax which the State of Pennsylvania, has in its wisdom seen fit to impose.* This is so palpably the case that we need not waste time in attempting still further to elucidate what is already clear as demonstration can make it.

The question then arises, if the tax has to be collected in Pennsylvania and from Pennsylvanians for the benefit of the whole State of Pennsylvania, why should not all parts of the State contribute to the fund. Where is the justice, not to say constitutionality, of burdening one portion of the State for the benefit of all? Why should the farmers, miners, manufacturers and business men residing along the line of everyother line in the State, be allowed to shipand receive their goods untrammelled by a special tax, while we, citizens of thesame State, as loyal to its institutions and we hope as brave in their defence—the peers and equals of the proudest within her border—why should we be subjected to this unequal and unjust legislation.

Why, we would ask, should the shipper of Cincinnati, of St. Louis, or of Chicago, be at liberty to ship his trade over our own Pennsylvania road, built by Pennsylvania energy and skill and laid with Pennsylvania iron, untaxed, a privilege denied to our own. Why should the inhabitants of the West use our road untaxed while the citizens of Pennsylvania pay tribute. We pause for a reply.

We have already exhausted the space at our disposal, but at an early day we propose to recur to the subject again. Meanwhile we ask our readers to give their attention to the matter, as we have presented it. It is a question deeply affecting the interests of all parties residing on or near the line of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and should be carefully considered.

Later From Europe.

The steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 2d, with three days later news from Europe. Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician, has again written to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in which he contends that the defect in the cable is much nearer the shore than has been generally supposed and that it can be made available. It is said that the English Government has resolved to authorize the engagement of laborers for the French Colonies among the Coolies in England. It is proposed to reduce the French army to the extent of 100,000 men. The Spanish Government seems to be waking up. Not only is it resolved to insist upon satisfaction from Mexico, but it has also fitted out a naval expedition against Morocco, which is instructed to scour the coast of Africa, and destroy all vessels manned by the Riff Moors, which may be found without regular papers, and treat them as pirates.—The Russian ambassador at Japan, has succeeded in negotiating an advantageous treaty with that country. The cholera has broken out in that country, and is carrying off a large number of the people. Unfortunately, its first appearance was said to have been shortly after the arrival of an American man-of-war, on board of which a case had occurred, and this circumstance had greatly prejudiced the Japanese against foreigners.

ELECTION IN BERKS.—The election for Member of Congress, in the above county, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, appointed minister to Austria, came off on Tuesday of last week, and resulted in the election of Gen. Kiem, the People's Anti-Lecompton and Protective Tariff candidate, by a majority of between 400 and 600. Berks is becoming enlightened.

For the Altoona Tribune.

MESS. EDITORS:—The writer of this having received a kind invitation from Gen. B. F. Bell, to dine with him at his house at Bells Mills on Friday last, jumped into the Mail train East on that day, and soon found himself under the General's hospitable roof. Van Tries, Cornet Band, of Hollidaysburg, were the invited guests, (together with several glorious fellows of Antis) and during the afternoon discoursed music most pleasant to the ear. It was the first time the writer ever had the pleasure of hearing them, and most truly it *was* a pleasure. The band consists of thirteen as fine looking fellows (and withal as clever and jovial set of men) as ever the sun shown upon, and the taste and skill they displayed, in the selection and execution of the pieces played, is most gratifying to any lover of music. Of the dinner—the many good things partaken of by the lucky guests—I can't give a description of, and it would be cruel if I could, to do so, because why tantalize your readers, (and you) by naming the luxuries which we enjoyed, making their teeth water for delecacies they *didn't* get, so I will simply say, the sumptuous dinner seemed to surpass even what might have been expected to have been provided by Gen. Bell. During the afternoon the writer's was not the only heart that beat more audibly than usual on hearing the touching song of "The Flower of the Prairie" so admirably sung by a fair guest who was there. After a very pleasant half day, winding up by Alex. Vaughn (and who that knows Alex, don't know how he would sing it) singing in his own inimitable style, "Oh, Angeline I love you," the party left for their homes, well satisfied that Bell's Mills is a very pleasant place to go, and that Gen. Bell is a prince of good fellows. K.

For the Altoona Tribune.

State Treasurer.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As a reader of your journal, I was gratified to see you suggest the name of Col. W. M. LLOYD, of this county, for the responsible position of State Treasurer. Col L. is a gentleman of pleasing manners, beloved by all his fellow men who know him, for his wholesouled liberality, and strict regard for honesty and truth. His perfect familiarity with financial matters, and his thorough business qualifications, would render him peculiarly fitted for the post. In these days, when men are not always selected for important positions of this kind on account of their high moral character or private worth, the election of Col. Lloyd, whose integrity and honor no man could doubt, would be most fortunate to the people of the State. Many good men have been named but I hope the Legislature will select the person named above. This part of Pennsylvania, which so nobly sustained the cause of the PEOPLE in the late fight, will have claims for the office of State Treasurer, certainly not surpassed by any other portion of the State. Let our Representatives then urge the name of Mr. Lloyd, and if elected by the Legislature, neither they nor the people of the State will ever have cause to regret it. ALTOONA.

A BOY'S TONGUE FASTENED TO A LAMP POST.—On Saturday a week, a little fellow about eight years old, a son of Mr. Gilleau, bookseller, while playing with some other boys on North street, approached a lamp post and carelessly applied his tongue to its gray-frosted surface, when in an instant, to the boy's own horror and utter astonishment of his playmates, he was held fast by his tongue to the post, suffering very severe pain, and totally unable to help or extricate himself. Of course the boy could not speak, and could only manifest his feelings by signs with his hands. Various applications of warm tea, steam, &c., were made by some neighbors, who heard the unusual noise made by the other boys, and came to learn what was the matter, but of no avail; such was the action of the cold iron that the hold was even getting tighter; when the boy's father heard of the affair, and hastening to his relief, he took a knife and was obliged to cut the tongue loose, leaving its skin still fast to the post, and causing the blood to flow very profusely. Immediately on his release, the poor little fellow became insensible, and was taken home.—*London C. W., Press.*

CRUEL DEATH.—On Saturday 13th inst., while the steamer Morgan L. Martin was lying at the dock at Oshkosh, Wis., a son of the owner of the steamer, a boy some six or seven years old, was playing about the engine, and finally dropped something between the beams supporting the shaft, and stooped to recover it. The engineer, entirely ignorant of the whereabouts of the boy, started the engine, and the crank revolving, came down and struck the boy on the back of the neck, completely severing the head from the body, without giving a moment's time to call for help. The father, being near, started, caught up the headless body, and the cry of "Oh God!" which escaped the parent's lips, chilled the heart's blood of every one who saw that awful sight and heard that heart-rending invocation.

A TALE OF HORRORS.—The following is from an exchange: Two brothers-in-law, named Hunter and Reed, in Grand Cote Prairie, Randolph county, Illinois, got into an altercation a few days since, while in a room alone. They went at it with knives, and when first discovered one of them was lying dead in a pool of blood on the floor, and the other was sitting near by in intense agony from a terrible gash in the abdomen, from which his entrails protruded.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ Some shawls—those brought up by Hileman.

☞ A man in New Orleans has been fined $48 for enclosing and sending by mail a letter inside of a newspaper.

☞ Judge Pruden of Cincinnati, has decided that the running of omnibuses on Sunday is legal.

☞ "Did you ever see a lunar bow, Miss?" "I have seen a great many beaux by moonlight, if that's what you mean."

☞ Complimentary—Our correspondents notice of the dinner at Gen. Bell's and also of Van Tries' Band.

☞ The price of "Kirk Anderson's Valley Tan," published at Great Salt Lake City, Utah, is only $8 per year, or 25 cents a number.

☞ Laudable—the Tyrone Artillery are getting up an Oyster Supper for the benefit of J. Plumer.

☞ The name of the new Hall over Lowther & Plack's stores has been christened "Keystone Hall."

☞ A miniature sea—Virginia street. A steam tug could navigate the entire length of the street, if the crossings were a little lower.

☞ The Senate of the Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting, after the 1st January next, the circulation of bank notes of $20 and under.

☞ The old man looks down, and thinks of the past. The young man looks up, and thinks of the future. The child looks everywhere, and thinks of nothing.

☞ A temperance meeting, on the old Washingtonian system, was held in Hollidaysburg on Friday evening last. Some twenty or thirty signed the pledge.

☞ A brother editor tells us that when he was in prison for libeling a justice of the peace, he was requested by the jailor to give the prison a puff.

☞ Hanging Day Changed.—Martin Wallace, who killed Barney McAntee last February, near Eagle Bridge, New York, was hung last Wednesday, at Salem, Washington county.

☞ Sheep Killed.—On Sunday night, 5th inst., some dogs got into the sheep-fold of Mr. Samuel Klinepeter, in Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., and killed some twenty sheep, his entire flock.

☞ The Howard Association of New Orleans publish a statement of their operations during the season of the epidemic; 8,414 cases were treated, of which only 771 proved fatal.—The fund of the Association has dwindled from $45,000 in August to $1,900 in November.

☞ Immense Sheep Movement.—The Santa Fe (N. M.) Gazette, states that 105,000 sheep are about to be taken from Bernaillo and Valentia counties, in that Territory, overland to California. There is also a drove of 10,000 from Ohio, now at Santa Fe, bound for the same destination.

☞ A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Georgia, by a vote of fifty-six to fifty two, prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins, under a severe penalty, and cutting off the inheritance of issue. The preamble of the bill asserts that many deformations of mind and body originate from the practice of near kindred intermarrying with each other.

☞ Wild Animals in Virginia.—A letter from Page county, Virginia, in the Alexandria *Sentinel*, states that wolves are very plentiful in that county, and very destructive to sheep—one gentleman having lost a flock of forty last week by these ravenous animals. A panther measuring six feet from tip to tip was killed last week while springing from the hog pen of W. S. Modisett with a shoat in his mouth.

☞ A Mammoth Establishment.—The Cambria Iron works is stated to be among the largest, if not the largest in the United States. The rolling mill embraces sixty puddling and twelve heating furnaces, fourteen pair rolls and fourteen steam engines, equal to one thousand horse power, and the capacity of one hundred tons per day, or thirty thousand tons of rails per annum, allowing one month in the year for necessary repairs.

☞ Wrong and Right.—

Alas, how easily things go wrong!
A sigh too much, or a kiss too long,
And there follows a mist and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

Alas, how hardly things go right!
'Tis hard to watch in a summer night,
For the sigh will come, and the kiss will stay,
And the summer night is a winter day.
—*Macdonald's Phantazies.*

TOM HYER CHALLENGED.—A daring Buckeye has addressed to the fighting world, through the columns of the Noble county *Democrat*, a card, stating that he accepts the challenge of Mr. Thomas Hyer, to fight for ten thousand dollars. Said Buckeye is named Deck; has fought and won one battle; is said by the Ohio editor to be one of the most respectable citizens of that county; has many friends, who will back him, who claim that in point of science he is not inferior to Hyer, and is able to compete with any man in the States in muscular power. His height is rising six feet—straight as an arrow—and weighs when stripped, two hundred and six pounds. The "fancy," especially that portion opposed to Hyer, are circulating this challenge, and doing what they can to bring about the encounter.

VERDICT IN THE KELLY CASE.—The second trial of James M. Kelly, for the murder of Henry Weissman, was brought to a close yesterday, and resulted in the jury finding a verdict of *murder in the second degree.* Although the prisoner has the doleful prospect of an imprisonment of nine or ten years in the penitentiary, yet in view of the fact that he has escaped capital punishment, the verdict should be gratefully received by him. The evidence did not justify the conclusion that the killing was done in the attempt to commit the felony of rape, and hence a verdict of murder in the first degree could not be rendered—the specific intent to take life not being satisfactorily made out.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.—An exchange says. Twelve soldiers deserted from the army in Utah and reached California. Three of them led by a man named Burns, murdered the other nine for the sake of their money.—Burns then proceeded to cut the throats of his two companions. One he killed, the other survived, obtained assistance, and gave evidence which led to the arrest of Burns, who is now in jail at Los Angelos.

From the New York Dispatch.

PRIZE CORRESPONDENCE.

The affidavit of Mr. WILSON, given below must silence scepticism with regard to the honesty of some lottery proprietors. This gentleman has verified the adage, "better be born lucky than rich."

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 4th, 1858.

WM. R. WILSON, Esq., No. 498 Pearl st., N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—Allow us to congratulate you on your good fortune, in drawing the whole of the second capital prize of $22,3000 in our lottery scheme of Sept. 11th last.

As we do not use the names of prize holders without special permission, we have to ask authority to do so in your case.

We more particularly desire your consent at this time, because there has been a recent attempt to injure our firm.

Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL SWANN & &O.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1858.

MESSRS. SAMUEL SWANN & Co., AUGUSTA, GA.:

GENTS:—Yours of the 4th inst. is just received. I most cheerfully give you permission to use my name, and hope it may be of advantage to your concern.

I consider I owe you this in consideration of the promptness with which you have paid the prize.

Very truly yours, &c.
WM. R. WILSON,
No. 498 Pearl street.

P. S.—I herewith enclose you my affidavit which you can publish if you think proper.

The undersigned WM. R. WILSON, of 498 Pearl street, in the city of New York, being sworn, deposes and says: That he was the holder of the whole ticket—numbers 19, 44 51—in SAMUEL SWANN & Co's lottery scheme of Sept. 11th, last; and that by reason of the drawing, the same ticket became entitled to the whole of the second capital prize of 22,3000, which prize has been fully and promptly paid by the managers. W. R. WILSON.

Sworn before me, this 8th October, 1858.
AUGUSTUS J BROWNE,
Commissioner of Deeds.

THE SKATING EPEDEMIC.—Young and middle-aged in New York have heard with emotions bordering on ecstacy of the fine skating ground which is to be provided for them on Central Park, the commissioners furnishing the water and zero the freeze. In Boston a plan is afoot to flood the lower portion of Boston Common for the benefit of the skaters and skatresses who were unable to get out to the surpuban ponds last winter. In Buffalo some gentleman residing on Deleware avenue have hired the vacant lots on the corner of Virginia streets, which have an area of fifty-two thousand square feet, which they propose to fence in and floor with ice.

ESCAPE OF A GRIZZLY.—On Saturday, a grizzly bear was brought to Washington in the car of Adam's Express, designed as a present to the Smithsonian Institute. During the night, Bruin gnawed out of his cage, and when the door of the car was opened next morning, he was ready to walk out, and would have done so had it not been rudely slapped in his face.—What was now to be done? Some said give him strychnine; but finally a hole was cut in the roof of the car, and a noose slipped around the beast. After considerable delay and danger, he was again caged. One man received a slap from his paw, which he will long remember. The whole scene was a very lively one.

THE GLOBE—THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.—I shall publish the Daily Globe, and the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the next session of Congress. The Daily Globe will contain a report of the debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short hand writers in this or any other country. When the debates of a day do not make more than 45 columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Reports of Committees of Congress on important subjects of general interest, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form royal quarto size, each number containing 16 pages averaging 2397 words per page. The whole will make between 1700 and 2000 pages. It is believed that no book has ever been published at so low a rate. Last year I advertised in the Daily Globe, for six months, and in about one hundred other newspapers in the U. S., a reward of $225 to be paid to any person who would produce a book published at so low a rate, and none was produced. The large number of copies subscribed for by Congress enables me to afford the debates to subscribers so cheap.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and debates therein.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, assembled. That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress; Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved; August 6th, 1852.

TERMS:

For a copy of the Daily Globe four months,	$3 00
For a copy for a less time (per month)	1 00
For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session,	3 00

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps which are preferable to any currency except gold and silver. Where bank notes under $5 cannot be procured, I will send two copies for $5.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be stereotyped; and, therefore, I shall be able to send the back numbers for this session to all who may subscribe after the session commences; but if the first edition shall have been exhausted before the subscription money is received, I shall charge $1 additional per copy, to pay the expense of putting the plates on the press. Subscriptions should reach me as early as the first week of December, to insure complete copies at the prices advertised above.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1858. JOHN C. RIVES.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of Dr. G. D. THOMAS, late of Altoona Borough, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims of demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to one of the undersigned. The Books and Accounts are in the hands of John Shoemaker, of Altoona, one of the Ex'rs, for immediate settlement. JOHN SHOEMAKER,
Altoona, Pa.,
JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Logan township, Blair county, Pa.,
Altoona, Nov. 11, 1858.-6t EXECUTORS.

WALL PAPERS! Wall Papers!!—Come and see the largest and cheapest assortment West of the Alleghenies.
YOUNG FOLKS—Paper your rooms and be sociable.
OLD FOLKS—Paper your rooms and be comfortable.
Beautiful Wall Papers can be bought at all prices from 10 and 12 cents up to $5 per roll.
Window Curtains, Fire Board Screens, Tester Circles, with a great variety of decorations always for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL & CO.
Sept. 23, 1858—2m.] 57 Wood Street Pittsburg, Pa.

MORE NEW GOODS!—THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a fresh supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres of all qualities and colors; Plush Velvet and Silk VESTINGS. Also, a large stock of Shirts, Drawers and Undershirts, Gent's Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.—Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am prepared to sell as cheap as they can be had in town.
Nov. 4, 1858. T. ELWAY.

RAISINS.—1,000 BOXES BUNCH and Layer Raisins in store and for sale by
March 25, '58-1y] 191 North Third street, Philad'a. WM. N. SHUGARD,

CREAM TARTER, SUPER-CARBONATE of Soda, Bicarbonate, Washing Soda, Durkee's Baking Powder, in store and for sale at
Sept. 2, '58-tf.] A. ROUSH'S Drug Store.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing the purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the LIVER—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, say persons troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of Bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the same of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

BILIOUS ATTACKS are cured, AND, WHAT IS MORE, PREVENTED, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the sufferer from rising and souring before retiring, prevent Nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels, gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonful will always relieve SICK HEADACHE.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while it is a sure cure for Cramp of CHOLERA.

One dose often repeated is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ Only one bottle is JAUNDICE removes all stains from the skin.

☞ One bottle taken for a time before eating gives loveness or unnatural color makes the food digest well.

One dose taken a short cures Chronic Diarrhœa, vigor to the appetite, and Summer and Bowel complaints.

One dose often repeated at attacks caused by Worms its worst forms, while Sumyield almost to the first surer, safer, or speedier *never fails.*

One or two doses cures by exciting the absorbents in children: there is no commending the medicine remedy in the world, as it and Ague, Chill Fever, and

A few bottles cures Dropsy its operator with certainty, all Fevers of a Bilious type, to testify to its wonderful and thousands are willing virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony to its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a DISEASED LIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 346 Broadway, New York.

☞ Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Altoona; and retailed by all Druggists. [May 27, 1858.-1y

WEST ALTOONA CABINET WARE ROOM.—The undersigned has lately made arrangements to do business on a more extensive scale than heretofore, and is now prepared to execute all

ORDERS FOR FURNITURE,
OF ANY KIND,
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

His workmen are acknowledged to be capable of doing

The very best work in the line of Cabinet Making,

and all those who entrust him with their orders may rely upon receiving finished work.

He keeps a constant supply of Furniture on hand, which he invites to attention of those intending to

"GO TO HOUSE-KEEPING."

Call on him at at his room in Loudonsville, near the Plank Road.

COFFINS MADE TO ORDER.

November 11, 1858. ISAAC CROMER.

FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASES.—This is a new article in this section of the country, although extensively used in the East. They are a sure protection against

WATER AND VERMIN,

and possess many other advantages over the common coffins. The remains of the lamented CLAY and WEBSTER were encased in these cases.

For sale by ISAAC CROMER,
November 11, 1858. Altoona, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just received his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

together with the very latest styles of Fashion, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in the most satisfactory manner.

His stock consists of all qualities of goods, suited to the season, for dress-coats, over-coats, vests, Pantaloons, &c.

His experience in the business warrants him in promising to his customers the very best fits.

All he asks is a trial, that he may be able to convince the public of the truth of his assertions.

Room on Main street, two doors above the National Hotel. JOHN O'DONNELL

October 28th 1858—tf.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE sold by public outcry, at the residence of Dr. G. D. Thomas, deceased, in Altoona, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1858, the following property, to wit:—*ONE HORSE*, a lot of HAY, a lot of CORN in the Ear, MEDICINES, a Case of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

ALSO—At the farm of the deceased, on the same day, a lot of WHEAT, RYE, CORN and OATS by the bushel, HAY by the ton, and CUT WOOD by the cord.

TERMS:—All grain and hay cash—the balance on six months' credit, with good security.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SHOEMAKER,
JAS. HUTCHINSON,
Dec. 2, 1858-2t EXECUTORS.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. WM. S. HAVEN,
JOB PRINTER, STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
Corner Market & Second Sts., Pittsburg, Pa.
respectfully invites attention to his large and well selected stock of

Blank Book, Paper and Stationery, Railroad, Mercantile and Book Printing,

of every description, promptly executed.

☞ Agent for L. Johnson & Co., Type Founders, Philadelphia. [July 17, 1858-1y

HOME TESTIMONY.

[From the Lewistown Aurora.]

I have been afflicted for ten years with Chronic Diarrhœa and have received more benefit from Dr. Vall's Galvanic Oil than any other medicine I ever used. ALEX. McKEE.

Oliver township, Mifflin county, Pa.

This is to certify that I used Dr Vall's Galvanic Oil in my family in some of the disease for which it is recommended and found to act almost spontaneously. I recommend it to all who suffer from pain. A. M. INGRAM.

Sept. 2, '58—1y. Decatur township, Mifflin co., Pa.

A CARD.—Hear what Mrs. Vaughn of Duncansville says:—I have used the Galvanic Oil prepared by J. D. Stonecoad, Lewistown, Pa., for a very painful disease myself and recommend it to others, and in every case found it to be one of the very best medicines for sore and painful diseases. Relieves all pain in a few minutes. Every family should have it in the house.

Sept. 16, 1858.—1y.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Blacksmithing business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th day of November. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN W. HOOPER.
Dec. 2d, 1858-3t. THOMAS J. JAMES.

RECEIVED TO-DAY AT THE MODEL, another large lot of splendid DRESS GOODS, &c., to which we invite the attention of the ladies, and which we now offer at greatly reduced prices, as we are determined to convince the people that we can sell DRY GOODS cheaper than our neighbors.

Dec. 2, 1858-3t J. & J. LOWTHER.

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION for the Ladies of Altoona is the MODEL STORE where can always be had the latest and most desirable styles in Dress Goods, Cloaks, Gloves, Hosiery, Opera Hoods, &c., &c. [Dec. 2, 1858-3t

CONFECTIONERY.—PLAIN AND fine Confectionery manufactured and for sale by
March 25, '58-1y[191 North Third street, Philad'a. WM. N. SHUGARD,

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store—A splendid assortment of Ready-Made Clothing. Call and see. Nov. 25-tf.