The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1859.

☞ 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*.

A DONATION.—S. M. Pettengill, & Co. the enterprising and reliable newspaper agents, at New York, have made a very handsome donation—five hundred dollars—to the Mount Vernon fund.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly (O. S.) of the Presbyterian Church of the United States convenes at Indianapolis on the 19th of May next. A very large attendance is anticipated.

STATE ELECTIONS.—Three more State elections are to take place this Spring. The Connecticut election comes on the 4th of April, the Rhode Island election on the 6th of April, and the Virginia election on the 26th of May. Governors and Congressmen are to be chosen in each of these States.

ROBBED.—The Pennsylvania freight Depot at Harrisburg, was robbed on Monday afternoon of $300, which was afterwards found and handed over to the owner. A young colored boy was arrested on suspicion, he having been seen prowing around the depot previous to the robbery, and after a hearing was committed to answer.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT DUNCANNON.—We learn from the Harrisburg papers of Monday last, that an affray occurred at Duncannon, Perry county, on Saturday evening previous, in which one man was stabbed in the side and severely cut in the face. George Murray, the man who handled the knife, is said to be a desperate character, and a reward of $70 is offered for his arrest.

SICKLES.—Developments affecting the antecedents of SICKLES' career, and connecting him with a flagrant disregard of the very obligations for which he took such sanguinary vengance on KEY, are producing a sensible reaction in public sentiment. If a fraction of what is now charged should be established on the trial, some of the most shocking and astounding disclosures may be expected. This will depend upon the manner and ability with which the prosecution shall be conducted.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.—In another column will be found a communication in reference to the extortion practiced by this Company in its charges on freight brought to this place. We have frequently been at a loss to know by what system the Company was governed, whether by weight, bulk, or value, in deciding upon the charges on parcels carried. We have received bundles of the same size, weight and value, on different days of the same week, on which the charges varied from 50 to 87½ cents. We could not account for the discrepancy in the charges; but one thing we felt sure of, and that was, that the lowest charge was high enough to cover expenses of carriage and leave a big profit. We think it is optional with our citizen whether they continue to encourage this Company in charging exhorbitant rates on packages or parcels carried.

LOST MAN.—Great excitement exists in Easton, relative to the disappearance of Mr. Samuel Yeager, a prominent merchant of that place, who left there on the 14th inst., intending to go to New York, and return on the following day. He went to Newark, and left the City Hotel there at two o'clock on the 14th, for New York city, since which time no tidings have been had of him, and no trace of his whereabouts can be found. He is about thirty-eight years of age, and five feet ten inches in height; has black hair, mixed with gray; smooth face, with a cluph of warts under the chin, on the left side of the neck, and was dressed in a black cloth frock coat, drab cassimere pants, and wore a felt hat. He carried an oil-cloth carpet bag.—A liberal reward is offered for any tidings of him.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says we are indebted to England and France to the amount of $400,000 for postal services already performed, and this indebtedness is fast increasing, while the Department has no means to cancel it, although payment has already been demanded.

For the Altoona Tribune.

Honor to the Brave.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It has been suggested to give a new name" to the "Cove," now sometimes called the "Hatile." To this the "oldest inhabitant" makes a serious objection, and thinks it only necessary to inform the present generation and the "rest of mankind" what the original name of that beautiful, romantic and picturesque valley really is, to secure the unanimous consent of even the present fast generation in its behalf. The memory of that old veteran Indian fighter, so well known to the early settlers of Frankstown and Canoe Creek, Capt. EDWARD MILLIGAN, Sr., who so nobly defended himself and slew the enemy on the spot, deserves a continuation of the name given to it by common consent at that time. He rendered his name, by his valor, dear to all the inhabitants around about the spot, and the name immediately became the same.

On the map of Huntingdon county, constructed by John Morrison, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed 19th March 1816, the romantic Gap in the Bush Mountain, through which we pass into the "Cove," is called "Milligan's Gap." The new house just erected by Mr. Samuel White, is on the ridge from which the waters run opposite directions, dividing about five yards from each other. The run flowing east, passing Brotherline's Ream's, Lewis' Curry's and Herrick's land, and the residence of Paul Hurm, the celebrated boot-maker, and the new house just erected by Mr Thos. Dobbs, is called on the said map "Sinking Run."

The run flowing west and around north to Pottsgrove's Mills, out of which the Altoona people are continually using the water, is named on the said map "Milligan's Run."

Surely no name is more appropriate and beautiful than "Cove," and none more deserving of honor than he who so nobly fought the battle which secured the soil. Let it then, hereafter, be known only as "Milligan's Gap," "Milligan's Cove," &c. Of course the Post Office, the School District and the new township will each be named "Brotherline," in honor of the liberal pioneer of the settlers. So says the

OLDEST INHABITANT.

* In our last issue we gave the title of "Kemp's Mills" to the new settlement, by mistake, in not understanding the name. It should have been "Hurmville," in honor of the oldest settler, Paul Hurm, the celebrated Boot-maker referred in the above communication. It was not proposed to change the name of the Gap or the Cove, but merely to give a name to the new town which will likely spring up in that "neck o' timber." As there are now two names proposed, viz:—"Hurmville" and "Brotherline," it remains for the settlers to decide for themselves which they will adopt.

For the Tribune.

Adams' Express Company.

The extortion practiced by this Company in their charges, has become so outrageous that I think the public should know of it, and avoid any connection with them that can possibly be avoided. Instances are of every day occurrence showing their charges to amount to more on articles sent than the value of the article. They have no sort of uniformity in rates—charging some persons twice as much for the same freight carried as others. There are other Express Companies in the Union—much more accommodating and safe than the above one that charge reasonable and uniform rates, and which are first running out the Adams' Express Company. I trust soon to see the "Howard" or some other such, take the place of this one along this Line, fully confident that if there was opposition here, the Adams' Company would not either receive or send a pound of freight. When I speak of them not being accommodating, I do not intend to say a word against Mr. Jones their Agent here, who is both gentlemanly and reasonable and who I know deprecates as much as I, the daily extortion practiced by the Company. He, however, has not the fixing of the rates of charges. I do not know who has, but whoever the fellow is he must have a *mathematical* head for the rates are charged every day.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

For the Tribune.

The Poor House.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice by the Report of Edward McGraw, Esq., the Stewart of the Blair County Poor House, that there were 611 paupers under his charge during the last year, and, if I understand the published Report right, each one cost per week $4 05¾. This seems to me to be a great deal too much. It is more than some of my friends pay at the "Big House" in this place. I suppose, however, that some *one* thinks it all right.

I notice also by the Hollidaysburg papers, that the Treasurer of the Poor Fund—the sinecure about which there was so much talk at the last election—charged and received the snug sum of 13 per cent, for handling the funds.—Surely these prices are no indication of "hard times."

A TAX PAYER.

THE ARMY.—The Army Register for 1859 has just made its appearance. We find that our present force of regular soldiers consists of nineteen regiments all told, as follows:—Ten regiments of Infantry, averaging ten companies of 70 men each; four of Artillery, averaging 12 companies of about 50 men each; one of mounted Riflemen, two of Cavalry, and two of Dragoons—each of the latter numbering 10 companies of 50 men. It would be difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the actual fighting material at the disposal of the War Department, but we presume the entire strength of our army is little over or under 16,000. The Register shows the grand aggregate of the militia to be all told, 2,723,425.

VALUE OF A METHODIST PREACHER IN THE SOUTH.—Rev. Peter E. Green, of the Mississippi conference of the M. E. Church, was shot by a named Fisher, near Vicksburg for receiving Fisher's wife as a member of the church of which Mr. Green was the pastor. Fisher has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for *seven years only!* Preachers and school teachers are not held in very high esteem among our Southern brethren.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—To illustrate the contrast of expense, as between the private Express Companies and the Post Office—a bag of *shot* (25 pounds) is taken from New York city to St. Louis for 30 *cents*, whilst the same weight of *letters* is charged 48 *dollars* in the mails.—Another expressive fact is that the Express Companies are responsible for their freights, whilst the Government is not.

[Special Correspondence of the Tribune.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1859.

Two weeks and two working days will close the present session, and yet members continue wasting time by frivolous debate, while the files are filled with bills awaiting action—some of which must go by the board, unless we have some forty-hours power legislation—such for instance as we had last week, when an important passenger Railway bill was read in place, reported, and run through the House in the short space of thirteen minutes. This was on Wednesday, and on the evening of the same day the bill passed the Senate at a special session called for the purpose. On Thursday the bill went to the Governor, and on Friday it was returned with the Governor's veto. On the same day the House passed it by a two-third vote, and the Senate did the same thing on Saturday morning. All this haste was to accomplish one object; viz: to give to a new company a grant to build a passenger Railway on those great public thoroughfares in Philadelphia, Chestnut and Walnut streets. It appears that a charter was granted to another company to occupy the same route at the last session, but it was conditional—the consent of the city Councils was to be obtained, but was witheld up to the time the present bill was in the hands of the Governor. Of course a tremendous law suit is likely to follow, since it is conceded on all hands that the charter is worth a million of dollars, and that is a sum worth litigating for.

The bill chartering the Huntingdon County Bank was passed in the House to-day by a majority of eight. As the bill chartering the Mifflin County Bank still sticks in the hands of the Senate Committee, without a disposition on the part of any one to push it through, I think there is a very slim chance for the incorporation of the Huntingdon Institution.

The General Banking Law has been before the House, and there has been some very forcible speeches made in its behalf.

As the Military Law which was passed last session does not appear to be of real practical effect, especially that part of it which contemplates paying men good wages for playing soldier, without providing means for doing so, hence legislation is necessary. Several acts or supplements have been drawn up, but the following, now on the file of the House, will be likely to pass. As your county is now so eminently military, I give you the bill in full:—

Hereafter the pay of uniformed militia men, as provided for in the twenty-fourth clause of the ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be, for each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private of any uniformed company or troop, one dollar for every day actually on duty; and each horse used by them, fifty cents per day; but no officer or member shall receive pay for parading oftener than four times in any one year.

SEC. 2. That hereafter the fines imposed by the third clause of the thirteenth section of the act aforesaid, shall be one dollar for every non-commissioned officer, musician and private; and that it shall be the duty of the court of inquiry or appeal, after having ascertained the amount of the fines aforesaid, to place the same in the hands of the constables residing near or convenient to the rendezvous, or regular parading ground of each of the respective companies constituting the brigade, whose duty it shall be to collect the same, deducting therefrom ten per cent, as commission for collecting, and paying over the remainder to the proper treasurer of the county, to be placed to the credit of the military fund; but in all cases where persons against whom such fines have been charged shall refuse to pay the same on demand, after due notice has been given according to the requirements of the law to which this a supplement, then it shall be the duty of the constables aforesaid, to collect such fines in the same manner as they are authorized to collect any debt upon civil process, together with lawful costs; but in no case shall absence or neglect to appear for the performance of military duty work a forfeiture of pay, except when upon a fair and impartial trial before the court of inquiry or appeal, the party so charged shall have been found guilty of wilfully and without lawful excuse absenting himself from the regularly called parades of his company, regiment, brigade or division; but any refusal to appear after due notice has been given to answer such charge, either in person, or by affidavit duly sworn to and attested before a proper justice of the peace, shall be taken as evidence of willful neglect, and work a forfeiture of pay accordingly.

SEC. 3. That in all cases where calls shall be made for encampments, either by the Governor or the commanding officer of any division or brigade or regiment, no company shall go into camp before Tuesday morning, or remain longer than Saturday morning of the same week.

SEC. 4. That hereafter it shall be lawful for the Adjutant General to furnish each of the regularly organized companies of this Commonwealth with the requisite number of tents and equipments for camping purposes, under the same provisions and requirments of law as apply to arms and other equipments.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the several county treasurers of this Commonwealth to prepare annually a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the military fund of their respective counties, setting fourth the amount received from each collector separately, and the amount paid each person to whom money may be due; which statement, after being examined and passed by the county auditors, shall be published in the same manner that the other accounts of the said county treasurer are by law directed to be published; the expenses whereof to be paid out of the military fund of said county, and a statement of the same forwarded by the county treasurers to the State Treasurer of this Commonwealth, on or before the first day of February in each and every year.

SEC. 6. That the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay out of the aggregate military fund now accumulated, or that may hereafter accumulate, to the several county treasurers, any deficiencies of the county military expenses, wherein statements have been duly transmitted, agreeably to the fifth section of this supplement.

SEC. 7. That so much of the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

The Appropriation Bill has been before the Senate to-day, and there appears to be any quantity of amendments made to it since it came from the House. As might have been expected, some of the sections were subjected to prolonged debate.

Mr. Fry, the distinghished individual in the divorce case, is in town! He is rather a small, pleasant looking man, and evidently deeply feels the unfortunate position in which circumstances over which he has no control, has placed him. The party of the other part are also here in full force, all of which would seem to indicate that the bill will come up in a day or two beyond the shadow of a doubt. As every inch of the ground will be contested, I anticipate a lively time.

No bills of any importance have passed since my last, if I may accept one which went through the House to-day, and which contemplates selling oats at a standard weight of 32 pounds to the bushel, instead of 30, as heretofore, and another which passed the Senate yesterday, against picking cranberries in Carbon county before the 1st of November, under a heavy penalty. Some very humorous speeches were made on both bills.

In looking over the House file a day or two ago, the following forcible preamble to a bill took my attention:—

WHEREAS, In many portions of this State, persons who have no timber of their own, are in the habit of cutting timber and hoop-poles off the land of others, and of selling the same, &c.

How true!—and it might be amended to read "Whereas, in many parts of this State, persons who have no timber of their own," and find it inconvenient to purchase any, are in the habit of going their neighbors wood-piles, &c., &c.

Hoping to supply you with something more interesting in my next, I am,

Respectfully, LOGAN.

INFANTICIDE.—On last Saturday night, as the watchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad was going his rounds, in the vicinity of the viaduct, 8 miles above Johnstown, he discovered, lying close to the rails, the dead body of an infant, wrapped up in an old skirt, and a stocking tied tightly around its neck, proving that the child was strangled to death. On Sunday a coroner's inquest was held, at which it was ascertained, from the condition of the lungs, that the child had breathed. No clue was found to the guilty parties. It is thought by many that the child was thrown from a passenger or emigrant train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Infanticides are becoming so frequent that they cease to create much wonder, and it would seem that no means can be adopted to remedy the evil.

Jacobi and Evans.

These two wretched prisoners, who are to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on the 20th of May next, are beginning to suffer considerable mental agony. Evans spends a large portion of his time in Scripture reading and prayer, but as he still persists in declaring his innocence, his heart is evidently not changed for the better.

Jacobi has borne up remarkably well, until within a few days past, when his stoic indifference is no more apparent. He shows no signs of emotion, when entertaining company, but his thoughts prey upon him terribly in the silent hours of night. His cell mate, a German, confined upon a charge of larceny, states that Jacobi has slept but little for several nights past.—He tosses and turns upon his miserable cot, and frequently gives vent to his feelings by tears and sobs. He cannot suffer to remain in the cell without a light, and a candle is kept constantly burning. He often speaks in the most touching manner in reference to his children, and wonders what shall become of them after he is gone. He attributes his mental distress to this painful anxiety in regard to the welfare of his children, and does not admit that he fears death on his own account.

Wretched, wretched indeed, is the condition of these blood stained men, and it is not to be wondered at that they pass sleepless nights.—"What is done cannot be undone," and they must continue to suffer the pangs of remorse and the goadings of conscience until the law deprives them of that which they have forfeited by crimes so unnatural and atrocious.—*Pitts. True Press.*

EXTRAORDINARY CALAMITY.—A letter from Taganog, in the east sea of Azoff, of the 24th, states that three days before, a terrible calamity befel that town The weather being beautifully fine, many of the inhabitants, of all classes, were on the ice to some distance from land. All at once a violent tempest came on; and the sea, breaking up the ice, rolled in on the land with extraordinary violence. It even broke over the cliffs near the town, and filled an extensive valley with water, transforming it literally into a marsh. The women, who had been left at home, assembled on the heights and the tops of houses, offering up prayers to Providence to spare the lives of persons on the ice or out at sea. Soon after, dead bodies frightfully mutilated, began to roll in, and persons were seen on large fragments of the broken ice, running to and fro in terror, or apparently deliberating as to what could be done. It is impossible to tell how many people perished, but the number was considerable. In addition, many fishermen were out at sea, and it is feared that they have perished.—*English Paper.*

A WANDERING PRINTER.—Karl Ungling, a journeyman printer, died at Detroit a few days ago, after wandering over a large portion of the world. According to the Ohio *Statesman* he was banished from Baden Germany, for participating in the revolution of 1848. He reached the United States just in time to volunteer in the Mexican war, and was wounded and disfigured for life at the battle of Buena Vista. After the war he traveled from Maine to Louisiana, and to the frontiers of civilization, as a journeyman printer; commenced the first German paper published in San Francisco; subsequently joined a theatrical company in Cincinnati, and was everywhere known as scholar, poet, musician and wit. He never remained long enough in one place to call it his home, but wherever he went he left friends who admired his extraordinary talents and his characteristic vagaries.—He could spin a yarn, write a poem, make a speech, sing a song, bring a melody from a guitar, or tip a glass of lager beer with unequaled spirit and cosmopolitan elegance.

☞ The wife of Lemuel D. Patterson, who lives not far from Clarksburg, Va, recently pursuadd her husband to sell his land and and houshold effects, with the view of going to Columbia city, Indiana. The wife managed to get hold of the money, having convinced Mr. Patterson that it would be much safer in her hands. The wife started west, the husband remaining to collect up, By the time Mr. Patterson joined his wife she had fallen in love with another man, with whom she was running away when the husband met them accidentally at a railroad depot. Mr. Patterson wanted his money, when his wife's paramour swore he shouldn't have it. A desperate fight ensued, in which both parties fell off the platform.—After the fight Mrs. Patterson and her new lover left for Chicago, and Mr. Patterson returned to Virginia with a black eye, a bruised nose. and with a cooper box and a pair of saddle bags full of old clothes, having lost his wife, daughter and all of his money, and seen the elephant.

☞ Young Men just starting for Pike's Peak may be interested in knowing the *modus operandi* of obtaining the pure gold. An exchange, whose editor has been "thar," gives it as follows: The method, however is confined exclusively to the Peak.

"A man takes a frame-work of heavy timbers, built like a stone boat, the bottom of which is composed of heavy iron rasps. This frame work is hoisted up to the top of the Peak, and the man gets on and slides down the top of the mountain. As he goes swiftly down, the rasps on the bottom of the frame work scrape off the gold in immense shavings, which curl up on the machine, and by the time the man gets to the bottom, nearly a ton of gold is following him.—This is the common manner of gathering it."

GOLD FOUND AT MILL CREEK.—For some weeks, says the Huntingdon *Globe*, we have heard that gold was found in the neighborhood of Mill Creek, some five miles below this place, but we supposed that some of the sharpers in that neighborhood were trying to hoax our citizens. On Saturday last we were shown specimens of stone containing the gold and also a piece of gold worth $2,50 in its purity—the same will be sent to Philadelphia, to have tested. If all is gold that glitters, or looks like gold, in that heighborhood, we may expect a Pike's Peak emigration in that neighborhood in a short time. Those into the secret, assure us that the neighborhood of Mill Creek will soon turn up more profitable than the gold region Pike's Peak.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days ago at the high bridge near Catawissa, the passenger train came near making a wreck. Some casting or bolt broke, just as the locomotive and first car reached the bridge, one hundred and fifty feet high. The front end of the passenger car was caught by a gust of wind and lifted from the track, landing on the end of the bridge. The motion of the car pulled the bell rope and stopped the engine, so that no lives were lost. It was an instant of fearful peril with a providential deliverance.—*Har. Telegraph.*

☞ Attempted Robery.—An attempt was made to enter the Pennsylvania Railroad station house, at Indiana, on Sunday night last, by four men said to be known in that locality. They were in the act of removing the lock from the door when the watchman on duty discovered them, and discharged a pistol at them, without, however, inflicting any injury upon any of the party, who beat a hasty retreat, and made good their escape.

☞ An Irishman who had returned from Italy, where he had been with his master, was asked, in the kitchen, "Yes, then Pat, what is the lava I hear your master talking about!"—"Only a drop of the crater," was Pat's reply.

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

Is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines now 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 two 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 proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, and 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, any person 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 cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure,

BILIOUS ATTACKS are cured, AND, WHAT IS BETTER, PREVENTED, by the occasional use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents 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 teaspoonsful will always relieve SICK HEADACHE.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes and makes a perfect cure.

One dose immediately relieves Cholic, while it is a sure cure for CHOLER OF CHOLERA.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system all the effects of Mercury.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Sumyfield almost to the first attacks caused by Worms

One or two doses cures the worst, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

in children: there is no by exciting the absorbents A few bottles cures Dropsy commending the medicine

We take pleasure in recommending it, and Ague, Chill Fever, and as a preventive for Fever It operates with certainty, all Fevers of a bilious type, to testify to its wonderful and thousands are willing virtues.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in 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, 345 Broadway, New York.

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

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES
SOLD IN THE
NEW ENGLAND STATES
IN ONE YEAR.

The Restorative of Prof. O. J. Wood for Restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

☞ The Hair.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff, and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance though some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.—*Woman's Advocate*, Phila.

Coshocton, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1856.

O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain an agency for the state of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restored the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be. I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell. Yours truly,

S. T. STOCKMAN.

Wayland, Mass., Feb. 5, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely. In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.

Yours &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. Wood & Co., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and by all good Druggists. [June 3, 1858-1y.

REMOVAL.—ETTINGER & ULLMAN would respectfully inform their friends and old customers that they have for the present taken the room heretofore occupied by A. Roush as a Drug Store, two doors above the Lutheran Church, where they will be happy to see all who may favor them with a call.

If you want a cheap coat call at ETTINGER & ULLMAN'S.
If you want a cheap pair of pants call at ETTINGER & ULLMAN'S.
If you want to buy cheap Undershirts or Over-shirts call at ETTINGER & ULLMAN'S.
If you want a good and cheap pair of Boots or Shoes call at ETTINGER & ULLMAN'S.
If you want a good hat or cap call at ETTINGER & ULLMAN'S.
If you want anything in the line of Gentlemen's clothing—cheap—call at ETTINGER & ULLMAN'S.
If you want to get Clothing cheap call at ETTINGER & ULLMAN'S.
If you want to get good Clothing call at ETTINGER & ULLMAN'S.

WM. S. BITTNER.
SURGEON DENTIST.

Office opposite the Lutheran church. Teeth extracted without pain by the Electro Magnetic Machine.
Full setts of teeth for $15,00
Gold fillings warranted for 10 years.
A student wanted. [Dec. 23-tf.

DENTISTRY.—DR. S. KIMMELL, *OPERATIVE & MECHANICAL DENTIST.*
Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, on Gold or Silver Plate.
Teeth filled with Gold, and warranted for ten years.
Teeth Extracted by the Electro Magnetic Machine without Pain.
All operations and work done cheaper than anywhere else in the county, and a deduction made, of the railroad expenses from Altoona to Hollidaysburg, from all operations amounting to five dollars and over.
☞ Office on Montgomery street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [Dec. 16, 1858-1y

GOOD FITS! BEST FITS!! FIRST-RATE FITS!!!—For a good fitting and well-made COAT, call on J. SNYDER.
For an excellent fitting VEST, by all means call on J. SNYDER.
For PANTALOONS that can't be beat for fit and ease, call on J. SNYDER.
Come, kind reader, if you want to dress in a fashionable style, call at my Shop, opposite nowhere, but close to Altoona Banking House. Look out for the pecture with my name below. JACOB SNYDER, Tailor.
Altoona, Oct. 14, 14, 1858.-1y

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
DELAWARE STATE
LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE $37,500!!
TICKETS $10.

NOTICE—This is to inform the public, that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants, held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1859, and we most cordially recommend our successors to the favor, friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years.

GREGORY & MAURY.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15th, 1858.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.
SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of THE ABOVE LOTTERY CHARTER IN DELAWARE offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn each Wednesday in APRIL, 1859, at Wilmington, Delaware, in public, under the superintendence of sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 218 Draws Wednesday, April 6, 1859.
Class 230 Draws Wednesday, April 13, 1859.
Class 242 Draws Wednesday, April 20, 1859.
Class 254 Draws Wednesday, April 27, 1859.

THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWELVE PRIZES!

Nearly one Prize to every two Tickets!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.
TO BE DRAWN
EACH WEDNESDAY IN APRIL.

1 Prize of	$35,000 is		$35,000
1 "	12,000 "		12,000
1 "	12,000 "		12,000
1 "	6,000 "		6,000
1 "	3,000 "		3,000
1 "	2,598 "		2,598
1 "	2,000 "		2,000
30 Prizes of	1,000 are		30,000
30 "	500 "		15,000
40 "	300 "		12,000
257 "	200 "		51,400
64 "	100 "		6,400
64 "	70 "		4,480
128 "	40 "		5,120
5,568 "	20 "		111,360
28,224 "	10 "		282,240
34,412 Prizes amounting to			$589,600

Whole Tickets $10—*Halves* $5—*Quarters* $2.50

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

Certificates of Package of 26 Whole tickets $65,00
" " 26 Half " 32,50
" " 26 Quarter " 16,25

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES, Enclose the amount of money to our address, for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Wholes, Halves or Quarters, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

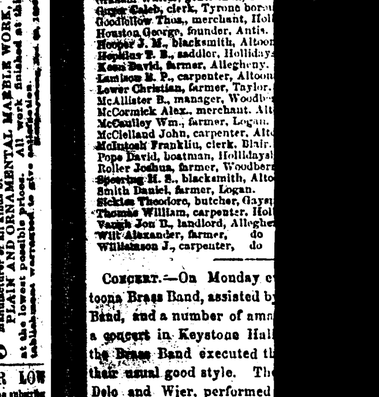
Immediately after the drawing, the drawn numbers will be sent with a written explanation.

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

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, can be sent us AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE, from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be enclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPE," or the Express Company cannot receive them.

☞ Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Express, to be directed to WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.



HEAD QUARTERS FOR LOW PRICES.—Thankful for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he has just received and opened his stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will sell at very low prices for cash. It consists in part of

Delaines, Robes, Pai de Chenes, plain Merinos, figured and striped Merinos, Wool Plaids, Union Plaids, English Merinos' black and fancy Silks, Shawls of every description; Sheetings, Muslins, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Ginghams, Chintz, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries embracing Collars, Setts, Bands, Insertings, Edgings, in fine every article of Ladies Wear.

Also—An excellent assortment of fashionable Queensware, Glass-ware, Earthenware, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes, qualities and styles—Ladies' and Misses' Shoes and Gaiters.

The very best assortment of GROCERIES may be found at this establishment.

Come one! come all!! and examine the above stock.

Altoona, Oct. 14, 1858. J. B. HILLMAN.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR HEADS!—The subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity that he has just received the latest styles of

HATS AND CAPS,

among which may be found the best Black Nole Hats and Silk Hats, Black and different colored Wool Hats, Caps of all styles and prices, for men and boys. Persons in want of anything in the above line will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also on hand an excellent assortment of Ladies' FURS, of different colors and prices. Those in want of the article should call at once.

Store on Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church.

Altoona, Oct. 14, 1858.-1y JESSE SMITH.

PRICE REDUCED ONE-HALF!
NEW MEDICAL SALT
FOR
INFLAMMATORY DISEASES!
TRY IT!
ONLY ONE DOLLAR!
CHRONIC PACKAGE, $2.50.

☞ See Advertisement. ☜

Jan. 20, 1859.

NEW FIRM!—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have purchased the entire stock and buildings of J. Wells Collins, and intend to carry on the *BUTCHERING BUSINESS* in his stead. We will furnish MEAT OF ALL KINDS at the lowest possible prices. Our MARKET DAYS will be the same as heretofore, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY. We will also attend on Monday and Friday evenings to supply those who prefer calling at that time. EWING & CO.

Altoona, Jan. 13, 1859.-3m

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, Buildings, *Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Dr. Tomlinson, Smith & Co.

Jan. 27, '59-tf D. T. CALDWELL, Agent.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWING themselves indebted to the undersigned, previous to the 20th of last April, are requested to make immediate payment *now*—either by cash or note. My circumstances require, at least my individual accounts, to be closed as early as possible.

Please *do not* neglect this notice.

Altoona, Feb. 24th 1859. C. J. HERST

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Boy's wear, such as Jackets, Frock and Overcoats, Pants and Vests, at the lowest prices, at HUTCHISON'S.

Dec. 9, 1858.

YOU CAN ALWAYS OBTAIN ALL kinds of Flour and Feed by calling at HENRY LEHR'S

[June 18, '57-1y]