The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860.

☞ 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.

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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*.

Boys Running at Large.

We notice that a meeting has been held at Indianapolis, Ind., to consider the question of the alarming increase in the number of positively vicious or good-for-nothing young men. Those who, with us, heard the rabble on the street, near the Methodist Church, on Saturday evening last, an account of which will be found among our local items, will agree that such a meeting should be held in this place. Had the parents of the boys there collected, been within hearing distance, they would have had their eyes open to a fact which they do not now dream of, but which will undoubtedly prove a heartache to them hereafter, if they possess the least degree of filial affection.

Many are the ways in which young men and boys are led to ruin; but the first step is generally a desire to be free from parental control, and permission to go where they please, especially after night, without inquiry. Parents may depend upon it that their boys learn nothing good in congregations which meet at the street corners and on vacant lots, after nightfall, but that they are almost sure to be doing wrong. One of our cotemporaries in speaking of this school for a boy says:—"His parents may depend upon it that he is getting into mischief of some kind, for this step will invariably lead him into bad company of some sort. He will smoke cigars, begin to drink, acquire the slang of the streets, and presently the profanity of low haunts. If his parents allow him to run out on Sunday, instead of keeping him at home and taking him to church, they will all the more facilitate his passage down "the easy slope of hell"—which is the literal translation of the famous words of the Latin poet." But we fear that parents too often encourage a desecration of the Sabbath. As an evidence of this we note that we observed buckets and baskets, which we presumed contained berries, coming in from the mountains on Sunday evening last. If parents do not allow their children to do such things, it is impossible that they should be ignorant of them.

The writer of the article from which we quote above, makes a number of suggestions as to the best way of preventing boys from acquiring a vicious and good-for-nothing disposition, among which is to endeavor to inculcate a taste for reading, and adds that "parents sometimes make a very great mistake in prohibiting imaginative reading to their children." This is true to a certain extent, yet great care should be taken in selecting such reading, as much of it is entirely unfit to go into the hands of children. Taste for different kinds of reading may be cultivated, and much depends upon the character of the channel into which it is first directed.—"Tastes," adds the same writer, "are mysterious things; they flow from the deepest part of our nature and are not subject to the direct act of the will. But while they *flow out* from our nature, they can be *formed in it* by judicious culture. Where one boy has been ruined by poetry and romantic reading, a thousand have been destroyed by the bad company and low tastes which result from a vacant mind. Modern literature is full of thought and refinement, and the great want of the young men and women of our time is a taste for reading. It is this which makes our girls so silly, and our boys so rough and *rowdy*.

Next in importance is the necessity of finding something that will incline boys and young men to stay at home, not as a duty but as a pleasure. Any amount of care and expense that can be afforded is well bestowed for this object. Pleasant rooms, agreeable society, pleasant games, excursions planned with good company, visits to reliable and kindly people—all may be successfully tried, if one is bent upon it, and feels the importance of it.—Anything is better than the gnawing pain of a drunken or good-for-nothing son.

Female society is a good thing for young men. We wish we could say that there is now much sense and culture in young ladies' talk. But still the forms of cultivated society, the friendships that naturally grow up among well mannered young people, the necessity of propriety of conduct, and many other nameless results, all show the value of this expedient for preserving young men from ruin.

In this age men are ruined young.—Our climate, our institutions, our customs, our rush and fury, our unchecked and untrained girls, our presumptuous and conceited boys, our strychnine whiskey and unuterably low amusements, all work terribly to the utter ruin of our boys and young men. They die young—perish in their folly, and the tide of life rolls over them. Meanwhile their parents are busy with politics, money or social advancement, until it is too late. We can conceive of nothing more important that the Indianapolis movement, whatever may be the best way of reaching its object.

IMPORTANT STATE ELECTIONS.—In the next two or three months various State elections come off whose results will be significant, as indicating the strength of parties, or combinations of parties, and their bearing on the Presidential election in November. On the 2nd of August, in North Carolina, an election for State officers will take place; and in Arkansas, Texas and Missouri elections will be held on the 6th of the same month for Sate officers and members of Congress. In Vermont and Maine similar elections will be held in September, and in Florida, Mississippi, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania these contests will take place in October.

☞ The Great Eastern will be closed to visitors on Saturday next, 28th inst., and will take her departure for England on the 16th of August. Previous to leaving she is to make an excursion to Cape May. The number of tickets to be sold for the trip are limited, and the price for the excursion, covering three days, is $10. A large number of passengers will be taken out by her on her homeward trip, as a great many persons who intend crossing the ocean this season are arranging their time so as to go in her if possible. She will touch at Halifax on her way out.

☞ A little daughter of Col. James W. Power, of the "States Union Hotel," in Philadelphia, was burned to death on Wednesday last, by her clothes catching fire from the careless handling of matches.—This is the second death which has occurred in Mr. P.'s family, within a few years, from the same cause.

Mass Meeting at Hollidaysburg.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Peoples' Party of Blair county was held at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday evening, July 23d, 1860. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. R. M. McMURTRIE as President, assisted by the following

Vice Presidents—Dr. B. F. Butler, Jos. Smith, Seth R. McCune, D. C. Gibbony, Langdon Reeve, J. G. Adlum, John Halfpenny, Jacob Burley, Caleb Guyer, Geo. W. Morrow, Jos. Feay, Michael Wike, Anthony Morrow, L. Yingling.

Secretaries—H. C. Dern, Geo. Raymond, Geo. Port and John G. McGraw.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, the Peoples' Party candidate for Governor, and Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia. The speeches were all received with shouts of applause, after which the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a new Tariff of duties on Foreign Imports, so adjusted as to protect the Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Industry of the country, is demanded by every consideration of public policy, and we do hold the Democratic party responsible for the failure of the wise and wholesome bill reported by the Hon. Mr. Morrell, of Vermont, at the last session of Congress, from becoming a law.

Resolved, That we do recognize the doctrine of States Rights, as promulgated by the Fathers of our Republic, and that, in their application to the institution of Slavery, we do hold that it is beyond the power and the reach of Congress in the States where it exists—where it may remain free from all attempts to interfere with it by National legislation; but, believing, as we do, that it is a moral, social and political evil, it ought not to be extended into Territories that are free; and for the prevention of such extension we invite the co-operation of all who sympathize with us in these sentiments by all honest and legitimate means.

Resolved, That we discountenance all efforts, come from what quarter they may, to interfere by violence with our brethren in sister States, in the enjoyment of any rights under their own laws.

Resolved, That the passage of a Homestead Law, securing to every industrious citizen a home on the public lands, would greatly redound to the welfare of the country and the happiness of the people.

Resolved, That a National Railroad connecting the waters of the Mississippi with the Pacific ocean is required as well by the military and postal as the commercial necessities of the country.

Resolved, That the nominations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, for Presiddent and Vice President of the United States, and of the Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, for Governor of Pennsylvania, do receive our hearty end enthusiastic ratification, and we do pledge our united counsels and united efforts to secure, by all honorable means, their triumphant election.

Resolved, That the Representative of our district in the Congress in the United States, Hon. S. S. Blair, discharged the duties of his responsible position with eminent ability, unquestionable integrity and to our entire satisfaction, and that he has the hearty endorsement of the people of this county.

Resolved, That we do here ratify and approve the nominations for county officers, made by our recent county Convention, and pledge every honest effort to secure for it more than our accustomed majority.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the speakers for their able and eloquent addresses.

On motion, adjourned.

STEAM VS WATER.—A Lowell writer states that a careful computation shows that the steam power of the Great Eastern steamship is equal to the water power that drives the mills at Lowell. This, if true, gives and idea of the immense power of the steamer, equal to that required for the works of the great manufacturing city of America.

Lynching of the Iowa Murderer.

A few days since we mentioned the murder of a woman named Willis and her two children by one Kephart, at Ottumwa, Iowa. A correspondent of the *Hawkeye*, of that State, chronicles the termination of the affair as follows:—

I have just witnessed the most exciting and painful scene. Two hundred and fifty men from the vicinity of Batavia, where the murdered victims were found, came into Fairfield one hour ago, organized on horseback and in wagons, passed around the public park orderly and quietly, the poor orphan boy in the van. They rode to the court-house and jail, surrounded it and halted; our citizens rapidly assembled—our County Judge asked to be heard—next Wilson, Slagle, Collins, from Batavia, Atcheson, Negus, Lamson, Myers and others. They were all listened to—they asked not to defend Kephart, but appealed to all good citizens to defend the law. All was of no avail, they had come for Kephart—they had erected his gallows and dug a grave on the banks of Cedar—Kephart they would have, and they held up the lonely orphan boy. Next they took a scantling and battered down door after door to Kephart's cell and took the feeble old man, black with guilt, from our jail,—he is now on his way to his gallows and his grave.

The men who took him from our jail were old and respected citizens of our county and State. They were cool, decided, determined—there are no better citizens in the State, and right or wrong they took the responsibility.

THE EXECUTION.

At an early hour of July 5th, the people began to assemble upon the ground where, according to report, Kephart would be hung. The place chosen was on the left bank of Cedar creek upon the road leading north from Batavia to Abingdon, about a hundred yards or more from the bridge that spans the creek.

The writer arrived upon the ground about 10 A. M., and already a hundred or more people were waiting, and the scaffold was in a state of erection, while two men were busy digging the grave.

By noon two thousand people, at least, had gathered to witness the execution, which was a novelty, perhaps, to the majority; and on the right bank of the creek, fronting the scaffold, and the place where the bodies of the murdered woman and children were found, the women, who numbered three or four hundred, and, as it seemed, were as merry as though they had been invited to a bridal scene; but if one at a distance had been deluded, upon drawing near to listen to the chatting, he would have learned then and there, that tender women, kind-hearted, mild and lovely, can be gay, even when an engine of death stares them in the face: yes, and even when a man dangles in the air, whose neck is broken by the fall from the trap-door of the gallows, and who hangs suspended by a rope until the last vestige of life is choked out of him, and his spirit goes to the world of shades.

At 12 o'clock, a messenger arrived with the intelligence that the mob had broken into the jail at Fairfield, and taken the prisoner from the power of the law, despite the eloquent speeches that had been spoken in behalf of legal justice, and were fast approaching.

At 2 P. M., a distinguished cititizen of Agency stepped upon the scaffold and made a short, nervous harangue to the multitude, in which he approved the proceedings throughout; and in which he remarked that he professed to be a God-fearing man and law-abiding citizen, but when devils came from hell we would send them back.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—A London paper contains a description of the tunnel now building under the streets of London, for the purpose of connecting the city with a series of railways at the north of the Thames. To have a railway, after the American fashion, passing through a densely populous district, and crossing on a level and over crowded throroughfares, was considered utterly out of the question. Therefore, the plan was resorted to of avoiding the surface altogether, leaving that to the ordinary local traffic and travel, and going entirely under the city with all the passenger and freight trains The tunnel was constructed by making an open cut from the surface of the street down the distance required, building the archway, and then replacing the surface—a cheaper mode than tunnelling. The work has been contracted for and is now in progress. The company engaged in it have a capital of $42,250,000, in shares of $50.

To avoid any annoyance from smoke, or the combustion of fuel in the tunnel, the traffic is to be worked by light locomotives of a novel and ingenious construction. They have no fire-box, but will be charged with hot water and steam at a certain temperature, to be supplied by fixed boilers at the termini, and will be furnished with a large heater to assist in maintaining the required temperature. It is believed that each locomotive can be supplied with power sufficient to run the whole tunnel distance. The tunnel is expected to be finished and in working order by 1862.

A MORMON ARGUMENT.—Elder Hyde, writing in the *Deseret News*, against the anti-polygamy bill in Congress, winds up with the following arguments:—

"What a "terrible fix" some of our priestly members of Congress will be in when they die and are carried by angels to Abraham's bosom. Abraham, of course, is their father, and when they get home to his bosom and find Sarah leaning on one arm and Hagar on the other, being in such close proximity to and so mixed up with polygamy, they may begin to tell the old gentleman of his errors, his corruptions and his wickedness. The old gentleman won't stand this, but administer to them a good threshing, telling them to keep their noses clean and mind their own business. He will, most likely, regard all such as illegitimate children; for, if they were his legitimate children, they would do the works of Abraham; and one portion of his work was to take unto himself more than one wife."

EXPENSIVE PICTURE.—The Cincinnati *Inquirer* has a story of a coachman who made $3000 very easily. He had suspected that his mistress was not like Cæsar's wife in all things. A gentleman he observed, whose name was on the list of the large tax-payers, came quite often to see her, and, queerly enough, always in the husband's absence. Thinking this scarcely fair, the coachman went to a daguerrean, and by the offer of $150 if he should succeed in making a good picture, induced him to accompany him one day to his stable. The library window opened in that direction, and the gentleman and mistress of the house being at that time in the library, the artist succeeded in securing for the coachman a picture for which the gentleman thought it worth while to pay the coachman $3,000.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A SLAVE.—The Clarksville (Va.) *Tobacco Plant* says:

Intelligence has reached us through authentic sources, that on the 4th inst., Charles Hudson whipped to death his negro woman Jane, on his plantation, in this county, about one mile from Drumright's store. On Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, he tied her up to a tree in the field for chastisement—stating, at the time, to his overseer, that she had resisted him. About eleven o'clock, the overseer, who had been in sight in a different part of the field, returned to the spot and suggested that the woman had better be untied, which was accordingly done. In an hour afterwards, the woman was found a corpse—lying a short distance from the place of her punishment. An investigation will be had in relation to the matter.

What we Pay for English Hardware.

The Treasury Department furnishes the following table of the value of goods, manufactured from iron and steel, which were imported into this country during the last fiscal year:—

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

Anvils and anchors,	$ 64,316
Bar Iron,	1,185,441
Cables,	174,701
Cutlery,	1,761,103
Arms,	314,519
Hoop Iron,	887,198
Muskets and rifles,	16,851
Nails, spikes,	84,604
Needles,	254,984
Scrap iron,	107,702
Pig Iron,	1,049,200
Railroad Iron,	2,274,032
Rod Iron,	332,801
Saws,	26,495
Sheet Iron,	752,975
Side arms,	5,716
Cast Steel,	1,151,871
Other Steel,	905,851
Wire,	14,299
Manufactures of Iron,	2,150,625
Manufactures of Steel.	1,043,405
Total Imports,	$14,048,896

Of all this vast value, says the "Iron Age," there was not, we presume, a single article, except steel, (for which we are still dependent upon Sheffield,) which could not have been furnished in this country, and not a day's labor which our own skillful mechanics might not have performed. Does it not seem incredible that more than a million should havd been paid for bar iron, more than a million for pig iron, and two millions and a half for railroad iron, when the machinery for manufacturing can all be found in existence within less than one hundred and fifty miles of the port where all these things were landed! But yet we can refer with pride to the above list, as indicating—as well by what it omits as by what it expresses—the triumphs and successes of American Industry. 26,496 dollars worth of saws seems an insignificant amount of this great staple article to be imported into this country in a whole year, and yet the fact is so. But an examination of the list will show that vast varieties of "shelf hardware" are entirely left out—no *carriage bolts*, no *locks*, no *screws*, appear among the list of imports; and our readers conversant with the hardware trade know that the great bulk of the Birmingham goods which used to be imported into this country, within the last fifteen years, is now almost entirely superseded by those domestic manufactures.

Perils of the Arabian Desert--The Simoom and its Horrors.

The following is a graphic account of the simoom, that terror of those crossing the Desert, and the scenes that attend it, encountered near Doan:

The heavens became suddenly obscured by heavy clouds, until the sun, rayless and as red as blood, warned us of the approaching tempest. Whirlwinds of sand, mingling with the falling vapors, swept the Desert, which surged before the blast like angry waters. We hastily ranged ourselves in Indian file, so as to present as little surface as possible to the coming simoom, for which, on this occasion, we were not unprepared.

Gradually our lungs became oppressed, our eyes bloodshot, our lips hot and parched. The air around us, scorching as the breath of a furnace, was charged with particles of fine sand drifted before the wind like sea-foam in a storm. The lightning bolts flashed, occompanied by the crash of the thunder wich sounded over the gloomy Desert like the voice of Jehovah. Men stood in wild affright, camels broke away and rushed bellowing from the track, until they fell headlong in the sand, into which they plunged their heads and long necks, seeking thus to escape the poison breath of the plague wind

At length the rainbow appeared on the skirts of the tempest, spanning the dark space from East to West like a luminous bridge thrown across Morebund Hadramant, one end resting upon Djebel-Akhbar and the other upon Akhbar-Aud. * * * Nine of our camels were missing, in searching for which we approached the edge of one of the sand gults, when we stumbled upon the remains of a caravan bound from Grein, in Hadramant, to Olu-Jaseb. Removing the sand, we found several dead Arabs, victims of the fell blast of the simoom, in the terror and confusion caused by which they had evidently wandered blindly to the edge of the treacherous quicksand in which the main body of the caravan had perished.

Among them we found a young man and a girl—brother and sister—clasped in each others arms. A slight indication of moisture on the bodies of these inspired one with hope that it might not yet be too late to restore them to consciousness. By judicious and persevering friction, and the copious use of lavendar water, with which, luckily, I was always well supplied, I soon had the pleasure of seeing the young girl revive; while Selim, by the application of similar remedies to the youth, was equally successful.

DECISION AS TO ENDORSEMENTS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* calls attention to an important decision by Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court of Ohio, (concurred in by Judge M'Lean.) The Chilicothe branch of the State Bank of Ohio sent $50,000 in commercial bills to Ludlow, cashier of the Ohio Life and Trust Company Bank at New York, for collection.—Ludlow, instead of holding the paper until maturity, as was his duty, sold it and used the proceeds. Before the bills fell due, the Trust Company failed, and subsequently the holders of the paper, who bought it of Ludlow, sued the Chillicothe Bank as endorsers, the makers of the bills having been enjoined by the Ohio Bank from paying the same. The bills were endorsed by the cashier of the Chillicothe Bank, "Credit my account, J. B. Scott, Cashier."—This the Court decided was sufficient notice to third parties that Ludlow had no authority to negotiate the paper, and upon this ground the plaintiffs were non-suited. Had it been endorsed in the usual way as negotiable paper, the defendants would have lost their case. Mr. Scott's caution, in this particular, saved his bank $50,000, and the establishment of the principle may prevent in the future a great deal of rascality similar to that practiced by the bold and reckless Ludlow.

A LESSON FOR US.—The New York Sunday *Times* makes the following sensible remarks in alluding to the crime of Rev. Mr. Harden, for which he suffered death:

The fact that he was a young and good-looking minister of the Gospel does not tell so much against him as might at first be imagined. The women-folks run after such gentlemen with a homage that almost amounts to idolatry. They court a freedom of intimacy on the part of such men which easily leads astray weak minds, and has tempted many a one to crime whose honest impulses have been in a better direction. Too many fair ones think that a minister of the Gospel can do no wrong; and too many more think that his prayers and repentance can wipe away both their sin and his own, if, in a moment of passion, both become culpable. It must be difficult for a really good man to resist the sensual allurements thus incessantly thrown in his path; and if he fall, oh! what a world of scandal is let loose on his devoted head. But all this suggests no shade of justification for the Rev. Mr. Harden when he turned wife poisoner, and murmured his hypocritical prayers over the dying bed of the woman he was sending, with his own hand, to be a witness against him at the tribunal of eternal justice.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—About 6 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, a frightful accident occurred at the drug store of Loraine & Co., in this borough. It appears that among other articles which had just been unloaded at their door, was a 5-gallon bottle of sulphuric acid, which, after being placed on a box, was accidentally broken. A large quantity of the acid struck Mr. Loraine on the legs above the knees, and running to his feet, destroyed his pantaloons and burnt his limbs in a dreadful manner. Several other persons standing close by, were more or less burned—among them two small boys, one a son of George Richards, and the other a son of George Thorn. Mr. Charles Larrimer and Mr. George Rheem were also slightly burned. Whilst Mr. Richards' boy was being taken home, to the opposite side of the street, H. B. Swoope, Esq., hurried into the drug to get some soda to apply to the burns and neutralize the effects of the acid. When he came out of the door he did not perceive that the acid had collected there, and stepping into it, he fell, dashing his right foot and right hand through it, burning them frightfully. His face was also burned badly, and his entire suit of clothes destroyed. He has been confined to his room ever since, but his wounds are gradually improving. Mr. Loraine has been moving round some, but his injuries are also severe. The injuries sustained by others were comparatively slight, and subject them to little or no inconvenience. It is rather astonishing that, with such a number in close proximity when the accident occurred, so many escaped unhurt—*Clearfield Journal, July 18th.*

PRAYER.—The following we clip from a religious paper. It is headed "Hints to preachers," but we consider it to be "hints to all who pray in public." Some persons—both lay and clerical—while praying, remind one of a school boy trying to hit a certain mark. The manner in which some men pray is an insult to the majesty of Heaven. The paper referred to says:

"Avoid long prayers except it *be in the closet*. Some men seem to forget themselves, and pray until a congregation is absolutely wearied. At the close of the service, especially should the prayer be brief. The length of a prayer is by no means the measure either of its earnestness or its comprehensiveness. Always use simple language in prayer. The best rhetoric is a plain, fervent utterance. Pretences are all out of place. Fine figures of speech are not allowable. It is not to the congregation that a man prays, but to God. Be *direct* in your public prayers, that is, keep in mind the act itself, and the profound reverence that belongs to it. Many prayers are elaborate dissertations upon the condition of the people—the character of the circumstances—or they are exhortations, better suited to the body of a discourse. Such things are irrevelant. They belong not to prayer. Prayer is a direct address to the majesty of Heaven. Keep this though before you when you pray, and it will go far toward correcting indecorous familiarity and a prolix wandering from the object of petition."

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From the Herald.

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The biography of a great man is an history of his own times; and when we have perused the record of the actions of the men of our Revolution, we have imbibed a general knowledge of the great events of that struggle for Freedom. If this proposition is true, then we feel that this volume has a claim to the public regard, for the author has endeavored to comprise within as small a compass as a perspicuous view of the subject would allow, the chief events in the lives of the men who stood sponsors at the baptism in blood of our Infant Republic.

The memoirs are illustrated by copious notes explanatory of events alluded to in the course of the biographical narrative, and these will be found a highly useful feature of the work."

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DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing; with certainty, periodical regularity*. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most *eminent Physicians in America*.

Explicit directions, stating when, and when they should not be used, with each Box,—*the Price One Dollar each Box, containing 40 Pills.*

A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free, of the Agents.—Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, by enclosing price to the General Agent. Sold by Druggists generally,

R. B. HUTCHINGS, GENERAL AGENT,
14 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler; in Hollidaysburg by Geo. A. Jacobs. [Dec. 8, 1859.-1y.

INPECTINE.
THE PERSIAN FEVER CHARM.

For the prevention and cure of *Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers*. This wonderful remedy was brought to the knowledge of the present proprietors by a friend who has been a great traveller in Persia and the Holy Land.

While going down the river Euphrates, he experienced a *severe* attack of Fever and Ague. On discovering his condition, one of the Boatmen took from his person an Amulet, saying, "*Wear this and no Fever will touch you.*" Although incredulous as to its virtues, he complied, and experienced immediate relief, and has since always found it an effectual protection from all malarious complaints.

On further investigation he found that the boatman attributed to it *miraculous* powers, and said that it could only be obtained from the Priests of the Sun. Sometime afterwards, the gentleman in conversing with a Priest obtained from him the secret of its preparation, and ascertained where the medicinal herbs were found, of which it was compounded. The wonderful virtues of this article have induced a full belief in the minds of the natives in the miraculous healing powers of their Priests.

Since his return to America, it has been tried with the happiest effect by several ladies and gentlemen of high character, who have given it the most unqualified praise.—This remedy having been a specific in Persia for hundreds of years, for the prevention and cure of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers—is now offered to the American people.

It will be sent by mail, prepaid, with full directions for use, on receipt of one dollar.

Principal Depot and Manufactory, 138 Main St., Richmond, Va. Branch Office, Bank of Commerce Building, New York. Address JOHN WILCOX & CO.

June 28, 1860.-1y.

MOTHERS!

Read the following testimony to the success of Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL:—

"DR. EATON. *Dear Sir*:—I have much pleasure in certifying to the perfect harmlessness and efficacy of your INFANTILE CORDIAL, and cheerfully recommend it to those who have children teething. I have used it in my own family, and have sold over two hundred bottles the past year. All those who have ever used it unite in its praise for all diseases for which you recommend it. Yours, &c.

E. F. LATHROP.

BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD!!

"DR. BRONSON. *Sir*:—It may not be valueless to you to know that I have used the different preparations of BLOOD FOOD in several cases, and uniformly with success; and that I am convinced they are a nearer approximation to the means of a radical cure of those CHRONIC DISEASES for which they are prepared, than any other Medicinal Agencies known to the the Pharmacopiela.

"I recommend these Preparations, as I am naturally desirous that they should be most widely tested and adopted.

R. K. BROWN, M. D.,
120 West Broadway, New York."

Sept. 18th, 1859.

See advertisement. For sale by A. Roush, Altoona.

SAVE YOUR HORSES.

"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galds on Horses Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment. J. W. HEWITT,

Foreman for American, Harnden's and Well's, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him and I can now take the above price for him. Respectfully

Yours, JAS. DORRANCE.

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere. BARNES & PARK,

Proprietors, New York.

THE GREAT HOLLAND REMEDY

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—Persons subject to nervous or sick headache, will find in Boerhave's Holland Bitters a sure, safe and pleasant remedy. It soothes the throbbing head, corrects acidity of the stomach, assists digestion, and creates a healthy appetite. It is, without doubt, a most delightful preparation, and an effectual remedy. The fact that it is now a very popular medicine throughout all the Holland settlements in Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, speaks much in its favor. See advertisement in another column.

☞ COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthrope philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied.

☞ "OH THAT THE SKIN of an innocent sheep should be made into parchment, and written on to the undoing of a man!" quoth Shakspeare. He might also have deplored the ruining of men's forms by the uncouth manner in which some ungracious tailors butcher up the cloth made from the wool grown by these same harmless sheep. To see the perfection of the art of working up cloth wisely and well, and so as to set off to the best advantage the forms of its wearers, call at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut St. above Sixth, Phila. and examine their stock of garments for gentlemen and youths.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by sotening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

TOOTHACHE.

This disease can be cured by *Dr. Keyser's Toothache Remedy*, prepared by him in Pittsburg, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by G. W. Kessler, Druggist.

Altoona, Jan. 12, 1859.—6m.