The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

☞ 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. PETTINGILL & 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*.

Retaliation.

From the accounts we have had of the cruel barbarity practised upon our wounded at Bull Run, by those who have heretofore boasted that they were the "chivalry" of the land, it would not be astonishing were our soldiers, in the next great battle, to retaliate. We read one account where Surgeon Barnes, of the N. Y. Twenty-eighth Volunteers, had established his headquarters under a tree in the rear of the regiment, and had hung up his green sash, to signify that the place was under the care of a surgeon; and to him the wounded were brought in until he had around him some thirty or more. He was busy amputating limbs and dressing wounds, when the rebels discovered the place and the nature of the men in charge, and began to pour in musket-balls and projectiles from rifled cannon. The place became unsafe either for the Surgeon or the wounded, and the Surgeon's assistants and servants having become separated from him, he was compelled to go himself to procure ambulances. It required near half an hour to secure these means of conveyance for the wounded, and when he returned he found that *every one of those wounded men had been bayoneted or sabred, and was dead!* Are not such acts enough to arouse the worst passions of our natures, and create a longing desire to repay in like manner? While we deprecate a war of such a character, we fear that it is to be forced upon us. Already the watchword of many regiments in our army is "no prisoners," which is equal to saying "no quarter." This is fearful. It is destructive of all the good qualities which we hope to find in the true soldier. While there are many who will not accede to the cry of "no prisoners," and spare the suppliant for mercy, all are not imbued with virtues of this nature, and woe be to the rebel who falls into their hands. They have set our soldiers an example in cruelty, which will likely be improved upon to the sorrow of the originators.

Hon. Simon Cameron.

In all the troubles and dangers our beloved land has been subjected to in the past few months, no man has been more faithful to his post, devoting the whole time of his great mind and untiring energies to his country's service, than the present able, efficient and popular Secretary of War, Hon. Simon Cameron. The labor he has performed, since the 4th of March last, both of body and mind, has been almost marvellous. With a *nerve* to suit the times, administrative abilities of the highest order, quick, active and untiring, joined to a perfect knowledge of men and great experience in the business world, Simon Cameron is just the man to be at the head of the War Department of the United States at a time like this. It is admitted by the candid of all parties that we have had no Secretary of War, for many years, so combining in him all the qualities so peculiarly fitting one for the position, as the present one—whilst all will readily admit, that at no time in our country's history has that position been coupled with the reponsibility and the labor that rests on it now. Most fortunate has the President been in his selection of Gen. Cameron, and most fortunate has the country been in securing the services of the man.

☞ A man in Butler county, Ohio, has a peach orchard in which there are 10,000 trees. Supposing that each tree yields a bushel and a half of peaches, (and they promise more than that,) and they be sold at $1.50, or even $1.00, per bushel, he will realize more of a fortune in one season than half the people in the country do in a lifetime.

☞ One of the last acts of Congress was to increase the pay of the soldiers from $10 to $13 per month.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

There are a few party papers in the country whose editors dare to assert their manhood, and rise above the dictates of party leaders, and among them we are pleased to find our respected cotemporary, and fearless leader of the Democratic party in Huntingdon county, the editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*. He dares to call things by their proper names, and in doing so styles the New York *Day Book* a traitorous secession publication, and warns the public against it. In speaking of a Democrat in that county who defended the course of the *Day Book*, and charged that the present war was one between the Abolitionist of the North and the people of the South, and declared that he would sooner hear of the Rebels taking Washington, than that Democrats should take up arms to defend it, he uses this language:

We cannot believe there are many such Democrats in the county; if there are, the sooner they are known the better it will be for the community in which they live, for the Democratic party, and for the country. With men who are so blinded with political passions as to make it impossible for them to see the right and stand by it, and by their Government, unless their favorite political leader occupies the Presidential chair, we want no fellowship. The war was forced upon the country by the South—not by the Southern people, but the Southern politicians, who have for years been aiming at the destruction of the Union. The honest masses of the South have been dragooned into the will of the political desperadoes, and it is now for the *true* men of the Union to say whether the great majority of the people will submit, to the tyranny of the few, or still stand firmly and unitedly by our liberties and our flag. Where our flag goes, every man worthy of being called an American will follow; and he who assails it in arms, or he who sympathizes with those who assail it, should be looked upon as an enemy to the greatest and best Government that ever existed.

We know no other party in the contest with the Rebels of the South, *or the Rebels of the North*, than the one united party of the friends of the Government. We will not inquire whether he who carries our flag into the Rebels' camp is a Democrat or a Republican; or whether he who directs our army is of this or that party. If the army moves to punish the enemies of our flag, we shall not first inquire the political opinions of the President before we give the movement our sanction. Abraham Lincoln is at the helm—placed there by the people—and we shall look to him to save this Union from destruction. We have confidence in his patriotism, and we shall not hesitate to give him all honor in his efforts to crush rebellion; and when victory crowns his efforts, he will receive the plaudits of all good men, irrespective of party.

What a blessing to the country, and what a stimulus to those who go forth to battle for Union as it is, would be the press of the loyal States, did the editors of each possess the spirit evinced in the above extract. They must yet come to it or they must go down. The people will understand the cause of the war, and the only way of sustaining the Union; and he who seeks to raise a false issue, or divide and distract the friends of the Union, will meet with that scorn which his traitorous conduct deserves.

"Green be the turf above thee."

On Sunday last, at his sister's residence, in the borough of Huntingdon, WILLIAM S. AFRICA, known to most of our readers, quietly expired. He is dead. It is with sorrow we record it. Noble, generous and true, he has gone. Mr. Africa was a native of Huntingdon, and for many years Prothonotary's clerk, in his native county. On the division of the county he removed to Hollidaysburg, where he has been acting in the capacity of Chief Clerk in the same office, until within a short time of his death. His advantages of education were limited, yet he possessed a strength of mind, vigor of intellect, and solidity of judgment, which would have capacitated him for much higher sphere of action in life (had he aspired thereto,) than that in which he was content to move. His natural aptitude and good sense were exercised and improved by constant habits of critical observation of men, manners and things. Quick, as well as accurate, no one could come in contact with him, without being struck with his business qualifications.—Always obliging and attentive, he was a universal favorite with all who visited the Prothonotary's office.

It is sad to think that one, who has been so useful to the world in a limited sphere,—and who might, and we doubt not would, have moved in a broader field of action, had life been spared,—should be thus cut down in the prime of his manhood. But it is not ours to murmur at the decree of Him "who doeth all things well." Mr. A. will be much missed, and although after death one is soon forgotten, we feel sure *he* will long be remembered by many as an honest man, and a true and devoted friend.

☞ Some scientific thief entered the residence of the Sheriff of Huntingdon county, a few nights since, and appropriated his watch. That's what might be called stealing without fear of the law.

☞ When the companies now about to leave Huntingdon have been filled up, that county will have furnished 707 men for three years or the war.

☞ Two barns in Huntingdon county were struck by lightning and consumed, on Thursday afternoon last.

☞ No person can look at the position which this State occupies without a feeling of honest and patriotic pride. Her bearing throughout this war has been without ostentation, and she has done her duty, not caring whether she was the theme of fulsome newspaper articles, or the subject of constant commendation. Her sons were the first to go to the Capital—her sons were among those who shed their blood at Baltimore. Her regiments are in the East and in the West. They have been in the armies of M'Clellan, McDowell, and Patterson. They have fought in Western Virginia, in Northern Maryland, and along the banks of the Potomac. Her response to the first demand for troops was speedy—no less speedy was her response to the second. And of the fifteen regiments sent to Washington since the President's second call, ten are from loyal Pennsylvania.

Our State now has almost ready for the field:

One regiment of Cavalry, of	1,040
One regiment of Artillery, of	1,040
Twelve regiments of Infantry, of 1,040 men each,	12,480
Fourteen regiments accepted directly by the U. S. Government, of 1,040 men each to take the place of the three months volunteers returning,	14,560
Showing an aggregate of	29,120

To this aggregate add the troops already furnished for three years:

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of thirteen regiments	13,520	
The four regiments accepted for three years as above referred to	4,160	
The enlistments from Pennsylvania for other States,	5,000	
		22,680
And we have a grand aggregate of men of		51,800

Under the first requisition for three months volunteers, our State furnished 19,520 men—thus showing that in the space of six months Pennsylvania has contributed as her quota for suppressing rebellion 91,320 men.

We print these figures, not from any feeling of vanity, nor even from a pardonable spirit of State pride; but to simply place our State properly on the record, and to show precisely what she has done to maintain the integrity of the Union.

☞ Some of those journals that presumed to take the management of the affairs of the nation out of the hands of the Cabinet and Gen. Scott, and whose constant cry was "On to Richmond!" have, since the battle of Bull Run, in the heat of their indignation at the defeat they have brought upon the army of the Republic, called for changes in the Cabinet—seeking to shield themselves from the censure their unwise course has bro't upon them, by casting the blame upon others. But no changes will be made.—The people approve of all the acts of the present Cabinet, save that of listening and yielding to the dictates of these newspaper generals. There is no time to be lost in calling new men into important offices. The enemy must first be attended to, after which we can make settlement with unfaithful servants at home. We admit that there are some for whom there is a fearful reckoning in store, but they are not those to whom is entrusted the movement of our armies. Some who now occupy prominent positions, will, when the conflict is over, sink far below even Jeff Davis in the estimation of their fellow men. Let those of our public officers who have been faithful to their trusts remember that history will do them justice hereafter, although a partisan press may now revile them.

☞ A. Kopelin, Esq., has been nominated for the Assembly, by the People's Party Convention of Cambria county.

READY TO ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the Memphis *Argus* writes under date of Richmond, August 6th:—"I am informed by a friend from Manassas, who remained in the city but a few hours, that everything is in readiness for an advance upon Washington. If we reach that city, drive the enemy from the Relay House and Baltimore, capture Fort McHenry, and be in readiness to march to Philadelphia, should it be necessary to do so, we may consider the war virtually over. The Northwest, however, is just now in a critical position. General Wise has retreated to Lewisburg, and will probably await there the arrival of Gen. Lee, unless Gen. Cox should pursue him from Charlestown. In that event he will lead his four thousand to some impregnable pass in the mountains, and, if the worst comes, this spot he will consecrate as a second Thermopylæ."

SOLDIER'S FEET IN MARCHING.—A correspondent sends the following receipt for making an excellent composition for anointing the feet of soldiers during long marches:—Take equal parts of gum camphor, olive oil, and pure beeswax, and mix them together, warm until they are united and become a salve. At night wash the feet well, dry them, then apply this salve, and put on clean stockings and sleep with them on. Next day the feet will be in excellent train for marching. Our correspondent proved the great value of his receipt in a journey across the plains to California in 1852.—*Scientific Amer.*

GREAT BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Lyon, Ben M'Culloch and Gen. Price Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13th.

Gen. Lyon, in three columns, under command of himself, Seigel and Sturgess, attacked the enemy at 6½ o'clock, on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss is about 800 killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge, at the head of his column.

Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards.

The muster-roll reported taken from the enemy, gives their force at 24,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, with the Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds. This statement is corroborated by prisoners taken. Their loss is reported heavy, including Gens. M'Culloch and Price.—Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action.

Gen. Siegel lost one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield, whence at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, he continued his retreat on Rolla, bringing off his baggage-train, and $250,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

J. C. FREMONT.

THE LATEST.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The dispatch contains the same intelligence as that conveyed by Gen. Fremont's, with the exception that the sum of money brought by Gen. Siegel from the Springfield bank is placed at $25,000.

It embraces the following more detailed account of the conflict:

The following is a verbatim report of the special messenger to Gen. Fremont:

Early on Saturday morning Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield, and came up with the enemy on Davis Creek, on Green's Prairie, four miles southwest of Springfield, where they had taken a strong position.

Gen. Lyon fired the first gun at twenty minutes past six o'clock, when the battle immediately commenced.

A severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's Creek.

Lyon's cavalry on the left flank, and Siegel's artillery on the right, then began a terrific attack, and spread disaster and dismay in the ranks of the rebels, pursuing them to the camp.

The shells from Totten's artillery set fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed.

A Louisiana and Mississippi regiment seemed to suffer most, and were almost annihilated.

Some time in the afternoon, while Gen. Lyon was leading his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned round to his men, waving his hat and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back, and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved upon Gen. Seigel, and the pursuit was continued until nightfall, when our little army rested for the night in the enemy's encampment.

On Sunday morning Gen. Seigel, fearing that the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command from Springfield, fell back on that city where the Home Guards were stationed Then, fearing that the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, Gen. Seigel concluded to fall back on Rolla with his prisoners and baggage trains, and meet reinforcements.

At the time of the departure of the messenger the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable that Gen. Seigel had not been disturbed on his march.

Ninety rebels were captured, including a Col. of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of Gen. M'Cullough are among the trophies of the battle field.

Reinforcements for Gen. Seigel were on the way to Rolla, and the army may be considered as safe.

WHY THE CONCORD STANDARD WAS MOBBED.—We don't wonder that an indignant regiment mobbed the office of a New Hampshire paper. The editor should have been strung up a wee bit. Here is only one of a few specimens of the matter which the edition of the paper referred to contained:—"Our Southern papers are filled with heart sickening accounts of the murders and robberies which individuals in Old Abe's Mob are perpetrating on the Southern people. Innocent women and children are shot on their own door-steps, for wearing what is called 'Secession bonnets.' No wonder the Northern people run when the honest men of the South march toward them." This was too much for Yankee endurance, and hence the mob, and the destruction of the printing office.

JAPANESE GARDENS.—Fond as the Americans are of their gardens, they would appear to be excelled in this respect by the Japanese. Every one of these singular people, both rich and poor, is said to have a garden—the latter, if possible, both in front as well as in the rear of their cottages. In them they cultivate the plum and cherry, not for the fruit, but the flower.—By a peculiar treatment they improve them so much as to make the flowers become as large as roses Indeed, it is stated that plum blossoms have been seen four times the size of our common cabbage roses. In the season when they are in full blossom, these trees afford a delightful sight in the gardens and about the temples and public walks.

A CLINCHER.—The Louisville *Democrat* says, in reply to the whine of the tories about a country held together by force: "We all, indeed, deplore the use of force in executing laws; but still we can't accept anarchy, and the destruction of a country. It is certainly no more despotic to try to save a country by the sword than to undertake to destroy it by the sword."

☞ The New York *Herald* publishes a list of the wounded prisoners at Richmond and Centreville. Total, five hundred and nineteen. At Richmond there are two hundred and ninety-four, of which twenty-four had died from wounds. At Centreville there are two hundred and twenty-five, of which twenty had died.

☞ Gen. Sam. Houston can find no exercise for his sentiments in the national crisis, and leads a dormant home-life, not telling a soul what he thinks or feels, or whether he thinks or feels at all.

☞ It is said that the Hon. Lewis Cass is writing, and intends to publish, the history of the events which, in his knowledge, have produced the present state of things with the slave oligarchy.

☞ A letter from Minster Fogg, states that Garibaldi said to him, "If your war is for Freedom, I am with you with 20,000 men."

☞ Gen. Banks is said to be very popular with his division, and, in fact, with all who have occasion to meet him.

Nelson and Brownlow of Tennessee.

The Secession scoundrels of Tennessee, having disposed their legions among the unarmed and loyal Unionists of East Tennessee, have at last summoned up resolution sufficient to commence the work of arresting those gallant leaders, whose only crime has been remaining true to their country, when all around were basely betraying her. The latest news from East Tennessee is to the effect that Gen. Zollicoffer has dared to suppress the honest and outspoken Union paper conducted by the brave old Parson Brownlow—the Knoxville *Whig*. We will soon hear of the fighting Parson in some other character. Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, who has been in Cincinnati for some days, says that his colleague, Hon. T. A. Nelson, was arrested in attempting to make his way North, and that he is to be tried on a charge of treason.—Mr. Nelson's route led him through a corner of Virginia, where he was discovered and taken by a party of Secessionists. Messrs. Nelson and Maynard have just been elected to the United States Congress, by their old constituents, who are still true to the Union.

Mr. Maynard says the Union feeling is warm in Eastern Tennessee, and that the people are anxious to fight for the preservation of the Government. He is astonished to find an anti-war faction appearing in the North, and to learn that there are here and there persons willing to make peace by consenting to the destruction of the Union. Secession was rapidly sinking in the South before the battle of Manassas The victories of Gen. M'Clellan's forces in Western Virginia had a very disheartening effect upon the Secessionists. Even now, many people in the South believe the Manassas battle stories in the Secesh papers must be composed chiefly of falsifications. They have been lied to so extravagantly that they have become very incredulous.

ARREST OF A REVEREND CLERK.—The Rev. T. Fiske, a Universalist preacher, editor, etc., formerly of Philadelphia, has for some time past held a good position in the dead letter department of the Post Office. By his folly he has fallen. For some time past the meagre returns he was making caused suspicion. On Friday morning last, before the reverend gentleman had commenced his work, a couple of letters containing marked notes and specie were put into his pile. In the afternoon, as usual, he stated to the chief of the office that he had no returns to make, and he was at once arrested by an officer who was present. He was searched, and the marked money found upon his person. In the drawer of his desk a number of licentious books, which fitly correspond with his pretended character for strict morality were found. Thro' the intercessions of his wife and daughter, who soon heard of his arrest, the legal proceedings against him were dropped, and he was dismissed from office.

TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—A staff officer from Charleston, engaged in the battle of the 21st of July, says: "I rode out the day after the battle to view the ground, and passed piles of dead in various positions. Under a large tree I saw a body lying, well dressed, with a fancy sword, and a hankerchief over the face. It attracted my curiosity. I stopped, removed the handkerchief, and saw one of the handsomest faces I ever met with, of a boy not more than 12 or 14 years of age. His appearance and dress indicated high social position; probably he was a temporary aid to a general officer. To ascertain who he was I examined his pocket, and found a testament, in which was written, 'James Simmons, New York. From his loving mother. My son, remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth.' I wished very much to take the body away, but I was 6 miles from quarters, on horseback, and it was impossible."

GARIBALDI AND THE WAR.—There is no truth in the report that Garibaldi proposes to help us out of our troubles. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "A gentleman here, personally acquainted with Garibaldi and his son, received a letter from the latter, a few days ago, in which the son says he desires himself to come out and take a part in the struggle now going on here for liberty, but that his father objected, on the ground that ours was a family quarrel, and could be settled more easily without foreign influence than with it; that it was based on a polical question, in which the nations were not interested, and in the settlement of which they could not become parties. These are now the views and sentiments of Garibaldi, as expressed by his son, in a private correspondence of very late date."

A SECESSION PAPER CLEANED OUT.—The office of the *Democratic Standard*, at Concord, N. Hampshire, was completely relieved of its contents on the afternoon of the 8th, by a mob composed of the soldiers of the returned First Regiment, and of citizens. The *Standard* published an article reflecting on the soldiers. They demanded retraction, and the Palmers—the editors and proprietors—shook pistols and axes out of the windows, and dared the mob, while the city authorities endeavored to quell the disturbance. The Palmers fired four shots, and wounding two soldiers. The office was immediately torn in pieces and the material burned in the street. The Palmers took refuge in the attic, but were finally found and carried to the police station, though with great difficulty.

A DESPERATE SUICIDE.—A foreigner named Frank Howard, who seems to have had no relations in this country, perpetrated a most desperate suicide near Eaton, Ohio, on the 31st ult. He went to the barn, set it on fire, and after the fire had got a fair start, with the intention of removing every trace of himself, he then cut his throat and immediately threw himself in the fire. But the loss of blood did not ca e the pain of burning. Human nature could not endure it, and with his clothes burned off, and his flesh literally on fire, he jumped into a well, that drowning might take place of burning, and in this condition his dead body was found.

☞ A house near Bull Run, the abode of an aged widow lady, named Mrs. J. Henry, was riddled with cannon and musket shot. The hissing balls passed through roof and walls, till the dwelling was a wreck. It is a sad story. She was bed-ridden, and as she lay in the horrid din, the missiles of death wounded her three times. She was a meek christian lady, and the Providence seems mysterious that made her dying bed the theatre of such scenes of warfare.

☞ Prince Napoleon's opinion of the rebel commanders he expressed as follows: "Gen. Beauregard has very much show—much pomp. A great many people are after him, with much noise. I have not a very high appreciation of him as a military man, but he is very much of a gentleman. Gen. Johnson is a very quiet, unassuming man, but brave, very brave, and I think a fine officer. You can tell that by his looks. But my impression of the troops is very bad."

☞ We invite special attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's *Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator*, in another column. For weakness and general debility there is nothing like it; it will strengthen, exhilarate, create an appetite at once, regulate the bilious system, aid digestion and in short, restore the weakened organs to all their original vigor and strength. So valuable a Tonic Cordial should be in the hands of every invalid and in every family. Reader, try it.

☞ Reader, have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

And those afflicted with

DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
HEART DISEASE,
FEVER & AGUE, OR
CONSTIPATION.

The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishoners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave: he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN,
Williamsburgh, New York

Nov. 15,'60.-1y.

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventative

There is not a lady living but what at some period of her life needs just such a medicine as "Duponco's Golden Pills." One of the first ladies of Chester told the Agent there that she had received so much benefit from the use of them, she would be willing to pay $5 a box, rather than be without them, if she could get them no less. The ingredients composing these pills are made known to every Agent. They will tell you they are perfectly harmless and yet will do all claimed for them. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.00 per box.—Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Druggist, sole Agent for Altoona, Pa.

Ladies by sending him $1.00 to the Altoona Post Office, can have the pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail, "free of postage." Sold also by JOHN READ, Huntingdon, and by one Druggist in every village town and city in the State.

S. D. HOWE,
Sole Proprietor, New York.

N. B.—The above Pills have been counterfeited, and are offered to Ladies at prices ranging from 25 cents to $5 a box. (Dear at that.) Look out for them. The genuine, hereafter, will bear the signature of S. D. Howe, sole proprietor. Price—$1. Purchase of the above gentlemen, and you will find the genuine article, and one you may rely upon.

January 31, 1861.—1y.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Putrid Sore Mouth.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sore Nipples.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Sores.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Cuts.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Burns.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sores.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Chapped Lips.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Gums.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE is the best Purifier of the Breath of anything known.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Canker in the Mouth, Throat, or Stomach, resulting from Scarlatina or Typhus Fevers.

Ladies, if you delight in e white teeth, use the CANKERINE, and your desires will be realized. We pledge our word that it is entirely free from acids and all poisonous substances, and can be given to an infant with perfect safety. It will preserve the teeth and keep the gums free from ulcers. It is equally efficacious for nursing sore mouths. In all the thousands remedies that have been put forth for the cure of the various diseases above, none can equal the Cankerine. Sold by all druggists Price 25 cents per bottle.

J. BURRILL & CO.,
Proprietors, 93 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For sale in Altoona, by G. W. KESSLER.

☞ Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armored against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to."—Such an invigorater they may find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is more potent than amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the Hostetter Bitters professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the Bitters, whenever they are stricken by diseases of the digestive organs. ☞ Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

☞ We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, in another column of our paper. It is seldom we take any notice of patent medicines, but we cannot refrain from speaking of this Cordial, and do justice to the afflicted as well as ourselves. We have watched the progress of this Cordial since its first introduction to the public, and we are satisfied that there is nothing in use for cleaning the system and renovating the blood, that can be compared with Prof. Wood's Cordial.—Any one suffering from general debility, after using one bottle will see its beneficial effects. We have a long acquaintance with the proprietor, and know him to be skilled in the science of medicine; and anything compounded by him the public can rely upon as being just what it is recommended. We would advise all sick or well to get a bottle. It is pleasant to the taste, and exhilarating to the system. But we refrain from further comments, as any one, after using one bottle, will be satisfied as to its effects.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York

Oct. 4, '60.—1y.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE,
439, Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF THE UNION.—Philadelphia possesses the most splendid Clothing Emporium in the country. It is splendid as regards the palatial structure in which the immense business of the establishment is conducted, and it is equally splendid in respect to its great facilities and vast resources. But to its patrons its chief attractions are, first, the elegance of the garments for Gentlemen and Youths, manufactured there; secondly, the beauty and durability of the materials, and the superior excellence of the fit, and lastly the moderate prices at which the goods are sold. We refer, in this description, to none other than the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut st. above Sixth, Philadelphia.