

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22. 1861.

Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for adwith where parties are unknown to us, our rule toy advertising is to require payment in advence, or a guardinee 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 not the delivation of the collection of the colle give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and t. Boston, are the Agents for the Altoona 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 Move in the Right Direction.

On Friday morning last, the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of New York presented four newspapers published in New York City, and one in Brooklyn, as disloyal and guilty of furnishing aid and comfort to the rebels in arms against yesterday. the Federal Government. The papers are the Journal of Commerce, the News, the Freeman's Journal, the Day-Book, field. He no doubt gained much valuable in their presentment, that they are aware freedom of the camp under his flag of truce. of the great liberty of speech and of the Our wounded at Springfield are reported press, allowed in a free government, but to be doing better. they urge that there is, nevertheless, a limit; and it might be well for certain | pnoneau rainishes and a proclamation | Sterling Price has issued a proclamation see nothing good in the actions of the oppressors of Missouri have been driven present Administration, and are spreading treason broadcast over the land, merely because their party is not in power-to racy, but that his protection would extend observe the limit to the freedom of the to such who should quietly return to their

"If a person in a forcess or an army were to preach to the soldiers, submission to the enemy, he would be treated as an offender. Would he be more culpable than the citizen who, in the midst of the most formidable conspiracy and rerebellion, fells the conspirators that they are right, encourages them to persevere in resistwar?" If the utterance of such language in morly Capt. of Jackson's body guard. the streets or through the press is not a crime. then there is a great defect in our laws, or they were not made for such an emergency."

The Huntingdon Globe, speaking of chief organ among the treasonable sheets arations are being made to resist an attack. now circulated through the North. It denounces Gen. M'Clellan, and every loyal citizen, Abolitionists at heart. It opposes ern masses to refuse to sustain the war. Treason! If the Day-Book is not a treasonable sheet, then Jeff Davis is not and South. But we have reason to bewith the rebels.

The people of the North should remember, that the more those in rebellion against expensive, and the longer will the war them, and from our bullets, and in five retreat of the infantry to camp, about 3 miles and the sooner the North presents a united ment more harm than a thousand traitors severely dealt with.

From Washington.

Andrew Carnegie telegraphs the Pittsburg Chronicle, under date of August 21, as follows:--"Say to our friends not to be the result of the contemplated attack.

"The response of the North is overwhelming. One hundred thousand additional men can be thrown here in a week if necessary. Probably half that number will only be required."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.-The Winchester (Ky.) National Union, in an artiole rejoicing over the late Union triumph State Guard will be abolished. 3. A res-Breekinridge and Powell to resign.

From Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 9. While Col. Stipels, of the Fifth Missouri Reserved Corps, and Col. Worthington's Fifth rowa, were coming down the river on the Government steamer, they were frequently fired on with cannon and eight of the troops. There is great excitement among the people along the river in consequence of the greatly exaggerated accounts of the battle near Springfield, try. which is represented as a great victory for

left here on Thursday with his regiment, surprised a body of rebels 400 strong, near Frederickstown, early yesterday morning. He captured all their camp equipage, and been prepared. Twelve prisoners were also taken. Gen. Prentiss has arrived and taken command of all the forces in

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 18.—Capt. Emmet McDonald was in town to-day. He says that Capt. Charles C. Rogers, aid-de-camp to Gov. Jackson, and Capt. Stephen A. Coleman, both of St. Louis, were killed in the battle of the 10th. Also that Gen. M'Cullough's force, before the battle, was 22,000 strong, and their killed and wound-

ed 2,500 to 3,000. sumed command of the Federal forces on

McDonald was ascorted beyond the lines yesterday, and sent on his way to Springinformation of the strength and position

The correspondent of the St. Louis Re-Home Guard organization will be regarded as an enemy to the Southern Confedevisional Government of Missouri will be considered as an enemy to the State, and

deaft with accordingly. Capt. McDonald reports that Generals Price and Clark were slightly, and Brigaauce, and condemns the efforts of loyal citizens dier General Slack seriously wounded in to overcome and punish them, as an "unboly the late engagement. Also, Col. Bay, for-

McDonald was very anxious to go to St. Louis, but his application was refused. this matter, says:—The Day-Book is the etc., there are in that city, and what prepof ascertaing how many troops, cannon,

Slaughter of Black Horse Cavalry.

Mr. Charles Furrand, of Lansing, the war as an "unholy war." It calls on member of the First Michigan Regiment, Democrats to refuse to unite with the Re- gives the following account of the charge [Loud cheers.] publicans in taking up arms for the pro- of the Black Horse Cavalry at Bull Run, tection of Government property and the which is by far the most graphic and evidefence of Washington. It denounces this moment the Black Horse Cavalry the President and his Cabinet as traitors made its appearance obliquely from the was burned by the rebels: and Abolitionists. It calls on the north-right; all the while the masked battery, as well as infantry, was pouring upon us a fearful fire of shot, shells, canister, &c. As the Cavalry appeared, six hundred a traitor. The Government and the loyal hand, our firing for the moment mostly people of the North have been thus far, ceased, each man reserving his charge to slow in the punishment of traitors North receive them with suitable honors. The lieve that very soon the laws will be en- haps ten rods. Our fire was reserved unforced against all who are in sympathy til the left of their front was within five or six rods of our right, when we poured the Government are encouraged, the more to the ground, these following fell over detailed to complete the burning above the forcontinue. The rebellion must and will be minutes we had sent them probably four distant. The town was most effectually burned, put down, at any cost of life and treasure, thousand pills, and they lay piled upon and I feel sure that no person was burned, aleach other, a mangled, kicking, struggling though it was about midnight." dying mass of men and horses—a sight of front, the sooner will the rebels be com- horror to which no description could do bullets.

there may have been more. During this who preach 'peace' while the rebels are of a determination to place beyond doubt Lieut. Mauch having been struck down, I men to talk of compromise and peace." and two others assisted him back, and, on returning, we found our men still standing their ground.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred near Newport, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few even- the Virginian full in the eye, "I have heard ings since. It appears that a man evi- that yours is a nation of gentlemen, but your indently a soldier, got on the bumper of one sult comes from a coward and a knave. I am of the cars of the stock train, and falling your curses on me because I am unfortunate.

Of the two, sir, I consider myself the gentlein that State, indicates what the Legisla- the other track ran over him, killing him merited rebuke, and a dezen soldiers generously ture, which meets next month, will do. instantly. His body lay upon the track gathered round the prisoner, and assured him The following are several main points:-1. for some time, when another train came of protection from further insult. Gov. Magossin will be impeached. 2. The along, and passing over it, literally cut it in two. The remains of the unfortunate man were subsequently boxed up and ta- Washington Postoffice consequent on the war, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. off.

Hear Mr. Bright, of England.

At a late meeting in England, Mr. Bright said: Now, recollect what breaking the blockade means. It means a war with the United States; and I don't think myself it would be cheap to break the blockade at the cost of a war with the United States. I think that the cost of a war with the United Status would give, probably, small arms by the secessionists from the half wages, for a considerable time, to those banks, killing one and wounding seven or persons in Lancashire who would be out of work if there was no cotton, to say nothing at all of the manifest injustice and wrong against all international law that a legal and effective blockade should be interfered with by another coun-It is not exactly the business of this meetbut my opinion is that that the safety of the products on which this country depends rests far more on the success of the Washington Gov-IRONTON, Mo., Aug. 17 .- A messenger ernment than upon its failure; and I believe brings information that Col. Hecker, who nothing could be more monstrous than than for us, who are not very averse to war ourselves, set up for critics-carping, cavilling criticsof what the Washington government is doing. I saw a letter the other day from an Englishman resident for twenty-five years in Philadelphia, his men eat the breakfast which had just a merchant there and a very presperous merchant. He said, "I prefer the institutions of this country (the United States.) very much to yours in England:" but he says also, "if it be once admitted that here we have no country and no government, but any portion of these United States can break off from the central Government whenever it pleases, then it is time for me to pack up what I have, and go somewhere where there is a country and a Government.' Well, that is the pith of this question. Do you suppose that if Lancashire and Yorkshire tho't that they would break off from the United Kingdom that those newspapers that are preaching every kind of moderation to the Government of Washington, would advise the Government in London to allow these two counties to set up a Gen. Seigel received his commission as special government for themselves? When the Brigadier General on Saturday, and as people of Ireland asked that they should seeede was it proposed in London that they should be allowed to secede peaceably & Nothing of the kind. I am not going to defend what is taking place in a country that is well able to defend itself. But I advise you, and I advise the people of England, to abstain from applying to the nited States doctrines and principles which and the Brooklyn Eagle. The Jury state, of our forces, etc., as it is said he had the they have never fought for the "balance of power" in Europe. They have never fought to keep up a decaying empire. They have never andered the money of their people in such phantom expeditions as we have been engaged And now, at this moment, when you are publican furnishes the following: Gen. told that they are going to be ruined by their bigoted editors in our State—who are so at Springfield, to the effect that a great going to raise in the great emergency of this vast expenditure, why the sum that they are blinded by party prejudice that they can victory has been won, and the Northern grevious war, is no greater than what we raise during a time of peace. [Loud cheers.] They oppressors of Missouri have been driven say that they are not going to liberate slaves. back; that every one belonging to the No; the object of the Washington Government is to maintain their own Constituion, and to act legally as it permits and requires. No man is any more in favor of peace than I am; no man has denounced war more than I have, probably, in this country: few men, in their public life, homes and allow the Southern sway to pre- have suffered more obliquy-I had almost said vail, and that whoever recognizes the Pro- indignity-in consequence of it. But I cannot for the life of me see, upon any of these principles upon which States are goverened now-I ay nothing of the literal word of the New Testament-I cannot see how the state of affairs in America, with regard to the United States Government, could have been different from what it is at this moment. We had a heptarchy in this country, and was thought to be a good thing to get rid of it, and to have a united nation. If the thirty-three or thirty-four States of the American Union can break off whenever they like, I can see nothing but disaster and confu-He asked many questions, with the view sion throughout the whole of that continent. I say that the war, be it successful or not, be it Christian or not, be it wise or not, is a war to sustain the Government, and to sustain the authority of a great Nation; and that the people of England, if they are true to their own sympathies, to their own history, and to their own great act of 1834, to which reference has already been made, will have no sympathy for those

> BURNING OF HAMPTON ACKNOWLEDGED .- The following letter in the Petersburg, Va., Express, confirms the previous statement that Hampton "Camp at Bartlett's, Aug. 9 .- On Wednesday evening it was decided by Gen. Magrader to be

apedient and proper to burn Hampton. In furtherance of this object, just after dark, the troops were moved from in sight of Hampton to strong, upon the full gallop, carbine in another road which approached nearer to Newport News, and not far from the town. The Old Dominion Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Phillips, and the Mecklenburg Cavalry, under command of Capt. T. F. Goode, and a command horses of the Cavalry were all black or of infantry, under Col. Hodges, were detailed gray. Their front showed a line of per- for the hazardous purpose of firing the town. the infantry behind. " " We were now ordered to proceed with the burning, and harder work a set of fellows never did. a continuous volley at them, killing most need to set fire to house after house, until all of the horses in front and many on their were in flames within and below the fortification. sides. As they fell, pitching their riders A portion of the Cavalry companies were then

The Huntingdon Globe very truthpelled to respect our Government, and justice. Our aim was mostly at the hor-fully remarks that "there is a class of men eral troops sustained. The officer seemed to peace be restored. One Southern sympal ses; and I doubt not many more of the in the Northern States who are eternally thizer in the North can do the Govern- men were killed by the horses than by our preaching 'compromise,' 'peace' 'high taxes,' &c. The time was when we were said: "Our loss was much heavier than that The story that all this fighting was done willing to talk compromise, but that time of the United States, but it will never do to let in a rebel State, which makes it the more by the Zouaves is false. The three regiimportant that traitors at home should be ments were mingled together, and all and are in arms against the Government, fought equally well. I here speak what we shall urge upon the true friends of the I know, for I was directly in front of the Union a vigorous prosecution of the war | winning, might have marched to Richmond and cavalry, and nearly in the centre. It was as the surest and most honorable course the general opinion that not over half a to pursue to bring the rebels to their dozen of the cavalry escaped alive, though senses, and the war to a close. Those brief but horrible work, the masked bat- threatening the destruction of our Capidiscouraged at the recent orders to hurry pouring their fire into our ranks, and our rebels aid and comfort direct. When the pouring their fire into our ranks, and our rebels aid and comfort direct. When the pouring their fire into our ranks, and our rebels lay down their arms and ask for gaged in the battle at Bull Run, hing hall pass his face without and hall pass his face without an analysis of the single pass

A Noble Reply .- Among the Federal prisoners, writes a correspondent from Richmond, is a noble looking and intelligent Zouave. I saw him on the field just after he was taken. While passing a group of our men, one of the latter called him some hard name. your prisoner, but you have no right to fling man." The Virginian slunk away under the

The increase of correspondence from the olution will pass both branches, requesting ken to Newport, where an inquest was held is enormous, 70,000 letters a day is being sent

The President's Proclamation.

It will be seen that the President has issued Proclamation, forbidding all commercial intercourse with the disloyal portion of the Union. The strict enforcement of his directions will do much to embarrass the insurgents. Notwithstanding all the precautions which have heretofore been observed, large supplies of important a violent accessionist, and had stated to another and indispensable articles have been furnished passenger that he was returning from Europe to them, particularly by the overland route through Kentucky. They have thus obtained there for the Southern Confederacy. On the provisions, salt, lineced oil, and probably pow- arrival of the steamer at Jersey City the police der, percussion caps, and many other things officers made a thorough search on the person which they need. A blockade by sea will do them comparatively little harm if a land block- succeeded in finding £40,000 in Bank of Engade is not also enforced. The discussions in some of the journals published in the cities on the Ohio river are calculated to produce the impression that, heretofore, the efforts to check the export of produce to the South, have resulted rather in increasing the trade of one town on the north bank of that river, and diminishing that of another, than in actually cutting off sed the arrest of Serrill. Meanwhile the money the supplies of the insurgents. The corresponthe South, witnessed many proofs of the serious inconvenience that would result from a strict blockade, and it can be easily imagined how much a people who have never been accustomed to produce, on a large scale, anything but raw agricultural materials, and but little genius for manufactures, must suffer when their present stock of imported articles is exhausted, if they are entirely prevented from using it. A very interesting question connected with

nestly discussed. The general principle that foreign nations are bound to respect a blockade force is undoubtedly correct. But this principle applies properly to two distinct nations at war with each other, and not to the ports of a rate States." portion of a country that is in a state of rebellion. The latter can only be properly opened to foreign countries by appropriate legislation, and the same power which opens can legally close them. It was the action of our National Government that made New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, etc., ports of entry, and when it deprives them of the character conferred by such legislation the vessels of foreign nations have no right to enter there for commercial purposes. While a rigorous blockade is being instituted upon our coast, therefore, (which will soon be greatly strengthened,) British and French vessels will have no right to enter our ports even if at some points it should not be can at will legally deprive them of that privilege. Our fleet, cruising on the coast, may in the men at its head, who reality partake rather of the character of a try into this revolution! squadron engaged in enforcing our revenue laws, peditions from rebellious cities, and in capturing piratical vessels, and in aiding the Government to suppress insurrection, than of a blockading squadron, guarding the coast of an independent and hostile nation .- Philadelphia Press.

THE BETTER PAYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.—Almost all the dissatisfaction among our volunteers has been produced by the vexatious and expensive delay in paying off volunteers. This remissness has been very unjustly charged on the Government, but it has been clearly proved that those who are alone in fault are the Captains of companies, who have been criminally ignerant (or negligent) in making out the pay We are glad to know, however, that this chief cause of complaint is about to be done away with entirely. A general order has been issued, directing that at the end of this month, and every two months hereafter, all volunteers shall be mustered for pay. One copy of the pay-roll is to be sent to the Adjutant-General's office, two to the Paymasters of the district or of family-were then taken over into Graves post where the regiment is stationed, and the

emainder at headquarters. By another order every man who enlists in volunteer regiment becomes, that instant, a soldier of the United States-as such receives pay and rations, is transported to a camp or who wish to build up a great empire on the per- he has enrolled himself be not "up to time," zvous, and in case the regiment in which petual bondage of millions of their fellow men. is liable to be transported to another.

How Kentucky Unionists Talk .- The most contemptible flunkcyism of which we have any knowledge, says the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, is found in Northern men and newspapers, who oppose the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, and the suppression of treason and rebellion. We hate a traitor from any portion of the country, but we despise the Northern man who professes to be for the Union, and opposes the war on Constitutional grounds. Such men as Valandigham, of Ohio, and Ben Wood, of New York, professing to be Union men, are yet its most dangerous enemies. They are horrified because Lincoln has violated the Constitution, yet Southern traitors have violated the same Constitution, and these men only express "sympathy" for them! From such Union men may the Lord deliver us! A Southern traitor has ambition and whisky for excuses, but a Northern traitor is a natural tory and toa-The N. Y. News, the N. Y. Day Book, the Sincinnati Enquirer, and a few other Northern papers of that stripe, are doing more to foster and prolong this rebellion than all the Southern fanatics and disunion papers combined.

______ CONCEALING THEIR LOSSES .- We saw, says the Louisville Journal, on Monday evening, a highly intelligent Virginia gentleman, not a secessionist, direct from Richmond. He says that he talked with an officer who was in the battle of Manassas, and asked him what loss the Fedhave a great deal of knowledge on the subject, and after going into details of the returns made from the several companies and regiments, he the Yankies know or suspect this." The Virginian assures us that the U.S. troops, if they had won the battle at Manassas, which, at the moment of the panic, they were on the point of taken possession of it without resistance. And to be Gen. Wool's policy to make the war aghe adds that large numbers there, now considered strong secessionists, would have rejoiced in

A SINGELAR WOUND .- The Surgeon of the felt a strong concussion of the air on his face as it whistled past; but, regaining his equilibrium, he continued in his place until after the engagement, suffering severely, however, with pain. -His cheeks soon presented a swollen appearance, with increased pain. He was conveyed to the hospital, and put under proper treatment, but the surgeons have had great difficulty in said preventing mortification of the parts affected .-Experienced army officers state that deaths frequently occur from balls passing without stri- the old Dominion. king the victim.

A FAT MAN IN BATTLE .- During the battle at Bull Run an order was given to a New England company to lie down and load, and only rise when in the act of firing. During the hottest of the conflict, Captain Taw observed a man standing while leading. "Contrary to order," exclaimed the Captain, "you must lie down while loading." "The fact is, Captain," said the man addressed, "I am so plaguey fat that if I lie down to load it takes too long to get up again." The Captain turned away with a smile, and left the fat man to choose his own method of fighting.

Arrest of a Rebel Agent with \$200.-000 of a Confederate Loan.

Last Tuesday afternoon the New York Surveyor of Ports boarded the steamer Persia at Quarantine. On the way up to the city intelligence was communicated to the Surveyor to the effect that a men named Thomas S. Serrill was with the proceeds of a loan he had negotiated and baggage of the passenger designated, and land notes, and a large number of letters and other important papers, the contents of which leave no doubt that the information given to the Surveyor was correct. Surveyor Andrews at once communicated

with Secretary Chase who was in the city, and those abroad, as well as athome, he will send to those who he commended the proceedings taken, and advi- require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge). and letters were taken to the Surveyor's office. the London Times, while travelling in The letters have been read, and are discovered to be strongly secession in tone, and some of tion, and all diseases of the Threat and Lungs, Fever and them suggest plans for breaking the blockade Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous and supplying Liverpool with Cotton. These Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one despatches leave no doubt as to the character of the bearer and render it probable that the money was a loan to the "Confederate States." as he represented.

Several passengers by the Persia have voluntarily come forward, and made affidavits respecting the secession talk of Servill on board of the our blockade by sea will probably soon be ear- ship. Mr. Serrill is a New Orleans man, and has been for years engaged in the Cotton business. He is fifty years of age, and represented which is not enforced by an adequate naval to be wealthy. Some of the ailidavits of passengers state positively that Serrill said the money in his possession was "a loan for the Confede-

Parson Brownbow's Declarations .- Parson

Brownlow publishes the annexed card: So far as we are concerned, we can suspend our publication, in obedience to the dictates of tyranny and intolerance-we will yield to the demands of an armed mob-turn over to them our office, and what little property we havedeprive ourselves and a helpless family of small children of the necessary means of support-and beg our bread from deer to door among Union men who are able to give-but we shall refuse, most obstinately refuse, to the day of our death, to think or speak favorably of such thoroughly effective, because our Government a Confederacy as this, or agree that honor, patriotism or love of country, have influenced the men at its head, who have plunged the coun-

And whether our humble voice is hushed in in seeking to prevent the egress of piratical ex- | death-whether our press is muzzled by the spirit of intelerance at Richmond, making this our last issue of a journal we have edited for a quarter of a century, we beg all who may come after us and our paper, to credit no Secession falsehood that represent us as having changed our principles from those of an exalted devotion to the old American Union, and of undying hostility to those who would perpetrate its dis-

> FIENDISH ACTS OF THE REBELS.—The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat makes the following statement:—"We learn that some time last week two men from the First District went over to Camp Boone, to look around, and, perhaps with the intention of joining the rebel forces. Not liking the appearance of things there, they were about to leave, but were informed they could not return. They were blindfolded, and would have been shot, but for the interference of the Coionel in command .-These men-one of them named Jones, a man county, and blindfolded and shot. One died immediately, but the other lingered thirty-six hours, and although his wife was near him she was not permitted to minister to his sufferings. He lay in the sun, where shot, until death came to his relief! Can any Sepoy surpass in cruconduct as this?---There is the most trustworthy authority for this

> THE FAMOUS NEGRO REGIMENT. -Ou Friday a negro arrived in our lines, and was conducted to General Mansfield's office. He is one of the celebrated negro regiment. He fought at Bull Run, and made his escape with a servant of Beauregard, after the battle, and succeeded in reaching Point of Rocks, after great privation. He states that a regiment of one thousand and the perfection of their drill led to the organization of two regiments of negroes from Southeastern Virginia. Before the battle they were compelled to drill three hours a day, and for several hours besides, were put to work in the entrenchments. At night they were penned up in the rear, and a strict guard placed over them. The Virginia negroes were nearly all anxious to escape, and would do so when oppor-Those from the Cotton States, however, were fearful of doing so, having been made to believe that their lives would be in danger among our troops.

AN AUGER BATTERY !-- Terrible outgivings of mysterious danger to the blockading vessels at New Orleans have transpired from time to time in the rebel newspipers. The secret is out at last. The powerful tug-boat Enoch Train has been fitted up at Algiers, with a shet-proof covering, a battering ram at the bow, grappling irons under the ram, and a steam auger below water-mark, under all. It is expected to run into the Brooklyn with a terrible bump, grapple to her and bore a hole, with all the perforatory ferocity of a Mississippi mosquito, then draw off to a proper distance and butt away and bore again, and so on till the insect-bitten monster sinks helpless in the depths of the Gulf. Verily we are a smart people—or were, until the secession of Algiers.

GEN. Wool's Policy .- The Albany Evening Journal of the thirteenth says: "It is believed gressive. He deems it wise to keep the enemy in suspense. To do so, he would make such demonstrations upon the coasts of North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c, as would make it necessary for the rebel States to keep their armies at home instead of sending them to menace Washington.

KEA_General James Shields' appointment as Brigadier General of Volunteers, by the President, gives general satisfaction. He was Commissioner of the Land Office during the administration of James K. Polk, a General of Division during the Mexican War, and afterwards U. S. Senator from Illinois.

If says Prentice, an army of such men as Gen. Price were to invade Virginia, how it would fertilize and restore the worn out fields of

He who never gives advice, and he who never takes it, are alike unworthy of friendship.

100. We invite special attention to the advertisement o 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 fam-

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives. And those afflicted with 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 dreadfulcomplaints, 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 with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for tha Scik, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consum. flicted 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 REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN. please address Williamsburgh, New York

A Card to the Ladies. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES. Infullible in correcting, regulating, and removing all es-structions, from whotever cause, and always successful as a preventative

There is not a lady living but what at some period of her ife needs just such a medicine as "Duponeo's Golden Pills." One of the first ladies of Chester told the Agent there that she had received so much benefit from the usa of them, she would be willing to pay \$5 a box, rather than be without them, if she could get them no less. The in gredients 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 Altoopa, Pa.

Ladies by sending him \$1.00 to the Altoona Port Office, an have the pills sent to any part of the country (confdentially) 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 Ludies at prices ranging from 25 cents to 75 cts, dear at that.) Look out for them. The genuine, bereas ter, will bear the signature of S. D. Howe, sole proprietor, Price-\$1. Purchase of the above gentlemen, and you will ind the genuine article, and one you may rely upon.
January 31, 1861.—1y.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Putrid SproMours. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sore Nipples. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Seres. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cares 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 Guins DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE is the best Purifier of the

Breath of anything known. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Canker in the Month. Throat, or Silsomach, resulting from Scarlatina er Typhus Fevers.

Ladies, if you delight hr c white teeth, use the CAN-KERINE, and your desires will be realized. We plolge our word that it is entirely free from acids and all pais. ous substances, and can be given to an infant with perfect safety. It will preserve the teeth and keep the gums fre from ulcers. It is equally efficacious for nursing seed mouths. In all the thousands remedies that have been put forth for the cure of the various diseases above, none conequal the Cankerine, Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.

For sale in Alteona, by G. W. KESSEER.

En Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfec health frequently have need to have recourse to tonical as preventives of disease. We are never too well armored gainst the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to"-Such an invigorator they may find in HOSTETTER'S BIT-TERS-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 ugue, the Bittens 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 slaves were brought from the Cotton States, 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 digestire organs. ED Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. TO. See advertisement in another column.

BE. We take great pleasure in calling the attention of ur 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 med icines, 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 Cerdial .-Any one suffering from general debility, after using 650 bottle will see its beneficial effects. We have a lour so quaintance with the proprietor, and know him to be skill d n 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 exhibiting to the system. But we refrain from further comments, as any one, after using one bottle, will be satisfied as to its effect!

To Consumptives. The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few

recks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered sereral years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption-is auxious to make known to hisfell.37 ufferers 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 curo for Consumption, Astuma, Broncuiris, &c. The only object of the advertiser is 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 reme dy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing-Parties wishing the prescription will please address. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Kings County, New York Oct. 4, '60.-1y.

A Card to the Suffering. The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary n 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 clearge.

Address
REV. WM. COSGROVE.

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 estab lishment 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 mederate prices at which the goods are sold. We refor, in this description, to none other than the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnu: 5t"

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HURRY UP, culist in the c now forming i to be under co First Lieut. 1 ing company certainly on must prove a of the word. will take the and sword bar and responsib best officered Crozier's com all, three mor are well drille

to join this co ARMY CONTI of this place two hundred : finishing their ber of wagons

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A North last, Prince J the present Em this place on night at the portly gentlem. great Napoleon Jerome bears He was accom cers of the Fre without estent quietly rather ping place.

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