ALTOONA, PA

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861.

Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for adrortsing is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore uscless for all such tisements offering to pay at the end of thre or six months. Where advertis give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Brilliant Success of General Butler's Expedition.

Something over a week ago the telegraph informed us that Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham had fitted up a ffeet and started on an expedition, but their ultimate destination was not known, and to this fact may be attributed their glorious success. The chief end of the enterprise was to capture the forts commanding the most important inlet to the coast of North Carolina, which coast, as will be seen by reference to a good map, is very singularly fashioned. A tongue of land extends out from Virginia all along the Carolina coast as far as Cape Fear, leaving between it and the main coast a series of sounds broken into bays and affording harbors and operating space for a large amount of contraband commerce. An immense business has lately been done by ships which have slipped in and escaped out of these interior waters, through those inlets, but that arrangement has now been effectually broken up.

By the official dispatches it appears that the fleet reached Ocracock or Hatterns crnment and the destruction of our liberinlet, off Pamlico Sound, on the 28th ult. | ties, has been inaugurated in certain of The "Adelaide" landed about three hundred men, amid a heavy surf, when the hold sacred the Union, liberty, and peace men-of-war hauled in and, at 10.15, A. M., of our beloved Country, Therefore, commenced a heavy cannonade, and kept | Resolved, That all the measures of our it up at intervals all day, recommencing | National and State Administrations instion the 29th, at 8.15 A. M., with in- tuted for the suppression of treason and creased effect. The enemy's reinforce- against the open and wicked armed rebellments from the main coast attempted to ion in the South, meet with our hearty land, but were driven back, and at 11.30 and unqualified approval. they were forced to surrender unconditionally, and 715 men, among whom were between government and treason, there can a number of noted rebel officers formerly tors; those who sustain the Union. Conof the U.S. Army and Navy, were trans- stitution, and the enforcement of the terred to the Minnesota, which sailed for New York on Friday last.

In the two forts captured there were 25 cannon and 1,000 stand of arms, all of which are now and we trust will remain in the hands of the Federal troops. The loss of the Rebels in killed and wounded is not exactly known, as many of the wounded, and all the killed, except two who were found in an out-house of Fort Clark, were conveyed to the Rebel steamers in the Sound previous to the surrender. But by a special despatch from Wilmington, N. C., to the Louisville Courier shey admit that from five to six hundred were captured, sixty to eighty killed and wounded, and that only ten or a dozen escaped. Lieut. Murdoch, formerly of the U.S. Navy, had an arm badly shattered, but was fortunate enough to make his escape in the privateer "Winslow," prior to the surrender of Hatteras.

Flag-officer Stringham conducted the "Minnesota," with her cargo of prisoners, to New York, while General Butler came on to Washington last Sunday morning.-The news of his brilliant exploit soon spread through the city and occasioned unbounded joy among all loyal people.-Whether the expedition achieved all it went to achieve, or whether it was to have gone further South, we are not informed. but, from the fact that the leaders and the most prominent vessels have returned, we should judge that it is a finished job. It is fair to presume that the other inlets have olf been obstructed with the old hulks bought at Baltimore and taken along, evicently for that purpose. The forts are stant about two miles from each other. and were called respectively Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark.

A dispatch from Baltimore states that "many of the prisoners taken are Baltimoreans, and that a ship-load of cotton, prepared to run the blockade, was among the prizes."

It is claimed that the result of this expedition is, the possession of the whole coast of North Carolina; and, of course, the footing there obtained will be permaneatly held, and Beaufort and Wilmington altimately taken possession of thus giving the rebels in Virginia a fire in the rear; and, if this advantage is followed up, no doubt Jeff Davis & Co. will find shemselves in a tight place ere long.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

held at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, ton Mercury. The writer says: DAVID CALDWELL was called to the Chair, vere chosen Secretaries.

After the usual amount of business was gone through with, the Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the respective offices, when James Roller, Esq., of Huston township, and J. G. Adlum, Esq., of Altoona, were placed in nom-

J. G. Adlum withdrew his name before a ballot was had, when James Roller was re-nominated by acclamation.

Samuel McCamant, of Antis township. having a majority of all the votes, was declared duly cominated. PROTHONOTARY.

Anthony S. Morrow, of Martinsburg, received 31 votes. E. M. Jones, of Altoona, " 15 " Anthony S. Morrow, receiving a majority of all the votes, was declared to be the TWe were not furnished with the bal-

otings for the other offices.] COMMISSIONER. James M. Kinkead, of Catharine tp. DIRECTOR OF POOR. David Aurant, of Huston township.

AUDITOR. L. Lewry Moore, of Taylor township.

CORONER. Dr. Freeman, of Hollidaysburg.

On motion of Jacob Burlay, Esq., it was Resolved, That the ticket this day nominated receives our cordial and united sup-

The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A wicked conspiracy, having for its object the subversion of our Govthe Southern States; AND WHEREAS, In common with our loyal fellow citizens, we Sketch of the Life of General Lyon.

for the effective prosecution of the war

Resolved. That in the present struggle laws, and those who oppose, either in and was at once ordered to join the army in open rebellion the enforcement of the Florida, then operating against the Indians. laws, or aid and assist the enemies of the Country by sympathizing with treason. or advocating humiliating compromises with traitors

Resolved, That until the complete subugation or unconditional submission of the traitors who are carrying on this wicked and causeless rebellion, we pledge the unfaltering support of the People's Party of this County to a bold and vigorous prosecution of this war.

On motion, adjourned.

THE REBELS BEGGING .- The Mem phis Appeal is "appealing" loudly for flour and blankets for the rebel army. It says they will soon be without bread unless the farmers subscribe flour and meal, and take Confederate bonds in payment. It calls upon every family to give after its acquisition to the United States. a portion of their blankets to the troops, because the supply from the North is cut off, and people in houses do not need blankets as badly as soldiers in camp.-Judging from this pitiful whine, the rascals must be "hard up," indeed, and the coming winter will, no doubt, cool their secession ardor considerably.

Goon!-The Richmond papers state that the privateer brig Jeff Davis has been wrecked off the coast of Florida .-This vessel, before her seizure by the rebels at New Orleans, last winter, was known as the brig Washington, a U.S. Coast Survey vessel. She was attached to the Coast Survey in 1846, and Mr. Fox. the present Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was a Midshipman on board of her at that time.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—On Monday last there was a fight at Boone Court-House. in the western part of Virginia, which resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with a loss to them of thirty killed, forty taken prisoners, and a large number wounded. There were but six wounded on our side, and none killed. It is also stated that our men burned the town.

A special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, dated Washington, Sept. 3, says: "Heavy firing was heard beyond Arlington Heights this morning, but nothing was heard of a fight. The city is now in an excited state."

State of Affairs at Richmond.

Agreeably to notice. a Convention of We clip the following extracts from the the Peoples' Party of Blair County was Richmond correspondence of the Charles-

on Tuesday, September 3d, 1861. Hon. Richmond is packed to suffocation by an innumerable crowd of idlers, quid nuncs, public officials, and soldiers, for the most part redand L. Lowry Moore and — Kephart capped, red faced, pussy, panting and perspiring, with ice at twelve cents per pound, and little of that to be had for love or money; where every gate is thronged with suitors, either for papers to go from this or permits t visit that camp; where your nose and mouth is crammed with impalpable dust, and your ears stunned with the mutterings, grumblings, and curses of discontent or disappointment.

He gives the following gloomy account of the condition of the Commissariat, and

There is universal complaint made of the after the battle of Manassas. Our brave troops, particularly the sick and wounded, suffered visions from Sunday breakfast until Tuesday after the battle. Since then it has occurred more than once that many have been without food for twenty-four hours. Great indignation is felt throughout the army and in Richmond on account of this outrageous and unendurable inefficiency. The efficiency of the army is impaired, and even its movements retarded through the want of supplies. I learn it has been, and acts and proclumations as valid. is a matter of bitter complaint and earnest remonstrance by the commanding Generals. And not only is there a want of sufficient quantity, but the provisions are not good-in fact, they are positively unwholesome. It is not only so at the camps in Fairfax county, where the army is large, but also in other camps. A great deal regiment near Acquis Creek has lost sixty men, and another thirty. The weather has been intensely hot, and the great mortality is attributed by the troops to had provisions, unsuitable at any time, but more especially during such a

The country people, camp traders and sutlers, too, in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek, charge the poor fellows most extortionate prices for everything they buy. And not only is the department of subsistence illy managed, but the equally indispensable department, transportation, is also lamentably behind. It was the condition of these two branches of the army, which prevented Gen. Beauregard from advancing to meet McDowell, as he had intended. It was his unpreparedness in these, which prevented him ever. rom following the defeated enemy from Manassas. It is these which now paralyze him, prevent a forward movement, and are daily losing for the South the substantial fruits of the great exertions, and struggled against terrible and unappreciated difficulties and discouragements. His great determination, and the pluck of his troops, have accomplished wonders. But the lying statements of Northern atrocities Executive vis incrtia is a huge obstacle to success, and the public interest peremptorily requires that no man, or set of men, should stand in the way.

Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who has fallen in battle, was educated at the U. S. Military Academy out of the devil's clutches. at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in 1841, and finally rose to the rank of Captain in the second infantry, and by the recent choice of the Missouri volunteers became their Brigadier General. He was in the prime of life as a military commander, being in the 42d year of his age.

frontiers, in the Florida, Texas, California, Ore- great cause walking with you in the furnace." gon, Kansas and other Indian and border wars. commission as a Lieutenant in the army, After uncomplainingly passing through that most disagreeable campaign among the everglades of Florida, he was stationed for some years at various points on our Western frontier. Soon after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico he was ordered to join the northern line of operations under General Taylor, and, after reaching Monterey was soon ordered to join the expedition against Vera Cruz. In the bombardment and capture of that city, and in the severely contested battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, and others which occurred between that place and the City of Mexico, his activity and military skill found full play. He took an active part in each and all of them, and while fighting in the streets in the City of Mexico, near the Been gate, on the 18th of September, 1847, received a wound from a mucket ball. After the conclusion of peace with Mex.co he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, preparatory to a contemplated march overland to Cali fornia By a change of orders from the War Department his regiment was dispatched by ship around Cape Horn, and reached California soon

His stay in California was prolonged beyond that of most of his fellow officers, and his time unceasingly employed in operating among the Indians, subjected to long and redious marches, constant alarms and frequent skirmishes, living large portion of the time in tents, and sub ject to the fatigues and privations incident to a campaign in that new and hitherto unknown country, so far removed from the comforts of civilization. After being relieved from his long service in California, he was again stationed o our Western frontier, serving most of the time in Kansas and Nebraska.

PENALTY OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH REBELS.-The war department has just issued the following important order:

" By the 57th article of the act of Congress, entitled an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the Jnited States, approved 10th April, 1806, holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy either directly or indirectly is nade punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article, and it is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting operations of the army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchments military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same is hereby absolutely prohibited: and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th article of war."

REPORTED DEATH OF JEFF DAVIS.-The N. Y. Herald states that dispatches have been received in Washington, from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of this distinguished rebel, and the report seems to be confirmed by the fact that the rebel flags near Washington were displayed at half-mast on Monday.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

It is stated that Gen. Dix has now the same command that his father held before him in 1812.

Northern mechanics. The railroad track in that city remains unused because no person there can build a passenger car.

The real fighting at Springfield only occupied about forty minutes, at midday. Nearly all those who fell during the engagement were with a view of subverting and destroying the Berrett's arrest was his disciosure to the rebeing

Accounts from Hafti states that the coffee Crop there promises an unusually large mately settled at the ballot-box, but a great yleid; and in view of the fact that the demand struggle for national existence, to be determined from the South is cut off by the blockade, it is the consequent suffering of the rebels in not probable that present high rates can be maintained for any long period.

The Richmond correspondent of the want of efficiency in the Commissariat Depart- Charleston "Mercury" makes some queer state- ment calculated to embarrass the Government ments. He complains that the South stands in its action, but to render all the assistance in alone, without the sympathy of any nation on greatly. Some of the troops were without pro- earth, and that the rebel loss at Manassas was greater than ours.

Bar It is announced that Jeff Davis has issued (or is about to issue) a proclamation an-

the last three months at Goths, Germany, with the relatives of his wife, is expected home by every steamer. Immediately upon his return transgress unwittingly. The act punishes with require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge, he will join one of the divisions of the National of sickness is the natural consequence. One Army, as the war correspondent of the N. Y. 'Tribune." The celebrated running Indian, Red

Jacket, has issued a challenge to run against any pedestrian in England for from \$100 to \$600 for a distance of from one to ten miles. - service of this State or of the United States, or Prescription are used by the most comment Physicians He is soon to leave for England for the purpose from joining any volunteer company or associa- London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them was of putting his challenge into execution.

The Secessionists have so hemmed in or withdraw from the same. East Tennessee that it is scarcely possible for a Every resident of Pennsylvania who is pro-Unionist to leave the State or to send a letter across the border. Parson Brownlow, when last heard from, was preparing an editorial denouncing the traitors more vehemently than State or Nation, or may induce others already

that almost every person is dressed in uniform. Those who wear a citizen's dress are hooted at victory. Beauregard has made superhuman in the streets, and called "Yankees." The military fever suffers no dimunition, but is kept uttering any word or sentiment calculated to Typhus Fevers. alive by exaggerated reports of victories and

> of law-out of politics-out of idleness-out of and writing, printing or advised speaking bethin soled shoes-out of damp clothes-out of reach of brandy and water—out of public office those in the service to leave it, and those about -out of matrimony, unless you are in love. - to enter, to change their intentions. Persons Keep out of these, and you will probably keep violating these plain duties may readily bring Keep out of these, and you will probably keep

The greatest modern poetess of Eng- of this statute having been transgressed, it is land, Mrs. Browning, said before she died, in Florence, last June, when referring to the United States: "It is your transition time-your crisis-but you will come out of the fire puri-His service has been principally upon the fied and stainless, having had the angel of a

ating from the Military Academy he received to a New York gentleman who sought to dis- sion. From information received, cover his policy with regard to the demand for a change of a part of his Cabinet? "Tell your other than that of a pleasure excursion.

> The Richmond "Examiner," of the 26th ult., says that the Confederate Congress has decided to repeal the law establishing ports of entry, and throw all the Southern coast trade open to foreign commerce, providing that vessels that run the blockade into sham inlets may lists. pay Confederate duties at the port nearest to where they land.

The heavy guns, most of them 61's, on the three new gun-boats at Cairo, are the same pieces that Floyd had ordered for shipment from the Pittsburgh Arsenal to Memphis, at the time when, some months ago, a strong popular movement of the citizens of Pittsburgh alone prevented such shipment. They are now on board war steamers which are destined for that place.

The New Hampshire Statesman says that one of General Fremont's aids was in Concord last week. The object of his visit is understood to have been to provide for the construction of a large lot of wagons arranged for cooking the food of any army on the march. These wagons are like what is used in the French service .-Several of those wagons have already been con-

It is proposed to mount the flag staff of our national colors with a carved or cast gilt spread eagle, so that the difference between ours and the rebel fing may be easily distinguished. The idea is a good one and ought to be adopted. The uniform should also be a different color from that of the rebel troops, though many of our regiments, notwithstanding the order to dress in blue, have still the gray uniform dealt out to them.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S PATRIOTISM .- Bishop Simpson recently delivered a sermon on our mational crisis in Chicago. It is described as being the most eloquent and overwhelming effort ever made by the Bishop. Thousands heard it and were affected beyond all precedent. No language can describe the grandeur and the emo-tions of the occasion. At one point in the sermon, and at the fitting close of a most impassioned paragraph, the following noble sentiment was attered: "We will take our glorious flag the flag of our country-and nail it just belo the cross! That is high enough! There let it wave, as it waved of old. Around it let us gath-" First Christ's, then our country's."

A HEROIC WOMAN .- A few evenings ago, whilst a gentleman who lives near Midway, Kentucky, and has a Union flag before his door, was absent, the Secessionists, about twelve or fifteen in number, went to his bouse, only his wife being at home and commonced cutting down the flag. The noble woman ordered them to leave. They refused. She demanded by what authority they were cutting down the flag. They replied, "By the authority of our captain." She seized a revolver and fired, when the scounheroine, grasping the flag and waving it in the air, gave three cheers for the Union.

Judge Pearson on the National Crisis.

In his charge to the grand jury on the opening of the Lebanon county Court this week, Judge Pearson, speaking on our present national conflict, and the laws relating to the the The Richmond papers say they miss the duties of the cliness concerning the same, instructed them, in substance, as follows:

You are well aware, gentlemen, that the Government of the country is now engaged in a great struggle with rebellion. A very considerable portion of the States of this Union have risen against the laws, endeavored to throw off their allegiance, and are now in open arms, Constitution and Government of the United States. This is no mere party contest, such as connoisance in force into Virginia, and surhas frequently agitated our country, to be ultiby force of arms alone. It is scarcely necessary for me to remind a true and loyal people, like those of Lebanon county, of their duty as citizens in such a contest, and to say that they are bound by their allegiance and interest not only to do no act and utter no word or sentitheir power to aid it in carrying on the war so unjustly forced upon it. To levy war against the United States, or adhere to the enemy in time of war, giving them aid and comfort, is high treason, but this crime can be tried only in the Federal courts.

nouncing the admission of Missouri into the State of Pennsylvania by the same acts, or any Southern Confederacy - recognizing Jackson as endeavor to subvert and overturn the Govern-Chief Magistrate of that State, and his recent ment and over that offence you and we have urisdiction. But the law to which I particu- years devoted his time to curing his Parishoners and the larly wish to direct your attention as having a Bayard Taylor, who has been spending more practical bearing on the action of the thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has people in the present exigency, was passed at soldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for a he last session of the Legislature, and should lief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to reliev be known and understood by all, lest any might | those abroad, as well as athome, he will send to those was great severity the aiding or abetting the enemy with directions for preparing and using the same. Also now at war with the United States, by joining rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the their armies or procuring any one so to do, or furnishing them any article for their aid and tion, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Ferry and comfort, carrying on a correspondence with Ague, Constitution, Heart Disease, Dyspersia, Nerrous them, or giving them any intelligence whatever. Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one It also prohibits, under like penalty, every en- micred will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and deavor to dissuade persons from entering the those suffering should apply before it is too late. These from joining any volunteer company of the please address them to ahandon Nov. 15, 60.-1y.

tected by its laws, must abstain from uttering, writing or printing anything with the view and | DR. VELPEAUS CANKERINE curce Sore Nipples. purpose or which may have the effect of pre- DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Sores venting others from entering the armies of the DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Cuts. entered to desert their colors and abandon the ervice. We all most highly prize the liberty A noticeable fact in Eistern Virginia is of speech and freedom of the press, yet, at a DR. VELPEAUS CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Guara time like this, when great calamities may be impending over the Nation, the rules of morality, our allegiance and duty alike require that we shall abstain from doing any act or show that our councils are divided, whereby the hand of the enemy is strengthened and that of the Government weakened, and such act is well Keep out of debt-out of quarrels-out calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy; fore the people against the action of the themselves within the penalty of the law; and if the Grand Jury, or any one of them, know your bounden duty to present the transgressors, so that they may receive punishment according to their demerita

General Dix Foils a "Secesh" Game.

The Baltimore Chipper of Saturday says: He entered the Military Academy as a cadet in June, 1837, and graduated in 1841. On gradumore significant than the reply of the President advertised to visit Point Lookout on an excurday morning the steamer Hugh Jenkins was was satisfied that the object of the Hugh Jenkins in visiting Point Lookout was for purposes friends, sir, to make war on the enemy, and not accordingly notified the getters up of the excursion that the boat could not leave the city unless accompanied by a company of Col. Duryea's Zouaves. After considerable delay, the parties who chartered the boat consented roposal of the General and the boat left her wharf, having on board sixty-five soldiers, seven police officers under command of Lieutenant Carmichel, and about twenty-five excursion-

> "Nothing of interest transpired on the way down, except that a passenger named McElwee himself rather freely relative to the expressed topics of the day, and made a boast that he would kill the Captain (Griffin) of the boat before landing at Point Lookout. McElwee was immediately placed in charge of a file of Zouaves, and his movements closely watched until the boat landed at her destination. McElwee was then sent ashore, and nothing more was heard of him. Upon arriving at Point Lookout, a negro informed Lieutenant Carmichæl system. But we refrain from further comments, as any that during the day three hundred rebels had quitted the place in schooners and proceeded to Virginia-the rebels having heard that a large

force of Federalists were approaching the place. "Considerable surprise was manifested at the Point when the boat arrived, as it was under stood that the boat, instead of being filled with Federal soldiers, would bring down several hundred recruits for the Southern army, and the boat would be sold to the Confederates .-The chagrin of the Secessionists, when they discovered how they had been outgeneraled, was amusing in the extreme. They denounced our police as being intermeddlers in a business which did not concern them, and expressed themselves in so many other shapes that we feel certain the poor fellows will not recover from the disappointment in a long time. The programme appeared to be, that when the boat landed at Point Lookout she was to be seized, provided with cannon, and be despatched on a privateering expedition.

REBEL HATEED OF THE GERMANS .- A gentleman who spent several days in the vicinity of Springfield states that he mingled freely with both officers and men in the rebel army. They admit that our troops, in the Springfield battle, all fought with astonishing bravery and tenacity. After the fight commenced, General Price, who is a portly man of fifty years, with gray nair, rode along his lines, addressing his men: Now, boys, here are the d-d Dutch you have all been so anxious to meet; you see I am not afraid of them; show them how you can fight." They claim that Price exhibited great bravery in the field, and was not afflicted with any return of his Boonville distemper. The rebels firmly believe that our loss is 2,500.— They claim a great victory, but find it difficult to explain the fact that they were unable to pursue our army when it retired. Some attribute it to their running out of ammunition; others say that Price favored pursuit, but McCulloch would not permit it for fear of being drawn into a trap.

ARMY NURSES UNIFORM.—The style of dress which the Military (not Millinery) Board, has ordered the army nurses to wear is thus described: The color is bright brown; no crinoline; dress reaches half-way between the knee and ancie; upper sleeve loose, gathered at the wrist; pantalettes same color, wide, but gathdrels fled in consternation, and the victorious ered tight around the ancies; black hat, with plumes or feathers of same color; feet dressed

KISSING BY A REGIMENT.-The Webster lassachusetts, "Times" relates the following incident of the return of the Sixth regiment: The engine haired for water at the North Vil. lage, and as the girls of Slater's mills had congregated upon the lawn between the mill and the railroad track, the soldiers flocked from the cars and occupied the few minutes of the half in most prolonged and indiscriminate kissing to which the blushing girls submitted with a con. mendable and becoming grace."

WHY BEERETT WAS ARRESTED. -We learn from Washington that the real cause of Mayor of a plan formed by McClellan of making a rerounding Gen. Johnson's six thousand men with a much larger force. If this be true, we can account for the late sudden retreat of the reb. els in that neighborhood. They feared the at. tack thus disclosed to them.

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

NERVOUS DEBILITY. HEART DISEASE.

FEVER & AGUE, OR

CONSTIPATION The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for poor in New York of these dreadfulcomplaints, which carry Scik, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consum-

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cores Putrid Sore Mont

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Burns. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sores. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Chapped Lips.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE is the best Purifier of the Breath of anything known. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Canker in Mouth, Thront, or Sthomach, resulting from Scarlating

Ladies, if you delight in e white teeth, use the CAN. KERINE, and your desires will be realized. We plodge our word that it is entirely free from atids and all possious substances, and can be given to an infant with perfect safety. It will preserve the teeth and keep the gum free from ulcers. It is equally efficacious for nursing sore mouths. In all the thousands remodies that have been put forth for the cure of the various diseases above, none can equal the Cankerine. Sold by all druggists. Price 2) cents per bottle.

J. RURRILL & CO.

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 gainst the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to."-Such an invigorator they may flud in HOSTETTER'S BIT. TERS—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this seeson, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and uguo, the BITTERS is more potent than amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who 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 Resterative 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. W 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 sequaintance 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 exhibitanting to the

one, after using one bottle, will be estisfied 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 seeral years with a severe lung affection, and that dread diease 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 prescrition used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTUMA, 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,

Kings County, New York

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 cure! 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 CHARMING EMPORIUM OF THE UNION. Philadelphia possesses the most splendid Clothing Emp rium in the country. It is splendid as regards the pals tial structure in which the immense business of the cetab lishment is conducted, and it is equally splendid in respecto its great facilities and vast resources. But to its pa trons 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 decription, to none other than the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut St

We invite special attention to the advertisement Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Reporator. 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 erisinal vigor and strength. So valuable a Tonic Cerdit should be in the hands of every invalid and in every total

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