



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1861.

Where parties are unknown to us, our rate for advertising is to receive 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-circulated Newspaper in the United States and the Canada. They are authorized to contract for an our lowest rates.

From Kentucky.

The scenes of civil war that are now being enacted in Virginia and Missouri, are about to be repeated upon the soil of Kentucky. Her desire to remain neutral has only for a time averted the calamity. All knowing persons easily foresee that she could not successfully maintain that position, and her loyal people have at last waked up to the fact that they were only thereby playing into the hands of their enemies, and feel now that it will require the greater effort to free themselves from the grasp of the Southern monarchists. The Legislature of the State now stands firmly by the Union and has demanded of the General Government that assistance which it is in duty bound to render, by sending a force of men which, in conjunction with the loyal inhabitants, will be sufficient to expel the lawless minions of Jeff. Davis from the State. Brig. Gen. Anderson, who has been appointed to the command of the military forces of the State, has issued the following proclamation to the people thereof:

KENTUCKIANS:—Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce not to make laws, and God willing, to protect your property and lives. The enemies of the country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who profess to be her friends, but who seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Heally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, and which has shielded us so long I call you to arms for self defence, and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God, and do our duty as did our fathers.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Gov. Magoffin has also issued a proclamation ordering Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by the recent resolution of the Legislature in reference to the expulsion of the invaders. Gen. C. has ordered the military to muster forthwith into service.

Gen. Buckner, the commander of the rebel forces in that State, has likewise issued a proclamation to the people, wherein he promises that if the Federal forces are withdrawn the Confederate forces will also leave the State, and also pledging the use of his army to maintain the neutral position of the State. But the loyal people well know the treachery of the leaders of the rebellion and are not disposed longer to play into the hands of Jeff. Davis & Co., by hugging the delusive phantom of hope, in the shape of neutrality, while these wily Southern serpents are increasing the length and strength of their coils by singing Syrian songs of peace. There is no neutrality in this. Men are either patriots or traitors. There is no peace save that which shall be attained by the complete triumph of the Federal arms. The fight must come in Kentucky and the sooner the better. We confidently believe that the loyal men of that State, with the aid of the troops that are now pouring into it from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will make short work of Secession. The conflict may be bloody, but right and liberty, truth and justice will prevail.

Among the most interesting features in the composition of our army is the number of foreign officers who have proffered their services as volunteers, and have been accepted by the President. The following list, we believe comprises the whole of them:

- Prince Salm-Salm.....Prussia.
Colonel Liebenberg.....Prussia.
Lieutenant Oscar Brunsen.....Prussia.
Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest.....England.
Lieutenant Colonel Fitzroy de Courcy.....England.
Count de Paris.....France.
Bake de Chartres.....France.
Captain Yagessen.....Sweden.
Captain Holman.....Sweden.
Major W. A. Kirk.....Canada.
Colonel R. A. Rankin.....Canada.

The Richmond papers are filled with accounts of highway robberies, stabblings in the street, and burglaries. The Richmond "Whig" of the 18th inst. that six more federal prisoners have escaped.

The War in Missouri.

The war for the Union now wages the hottest in Missouri. Every day brings us accounts of desperate rencounters between the Federal forces and the rebels. For a week past we have been kept in suspense as to the issue of a contest for the town of Lexington, on the Missouri river. The town contains about 5,000 inhabitants and was occupied by Col. Mulligan in command of Irish brigade of 900, 600 cavalry, 500 mounted home guards and 800 infantry home guards—in all, 2,500 men. He had thrown up entrenchments all around the town and felt sure that he could hold the place against ten times his number. On Saturday or Monday week, Gen. Price, with a rebel army of about 25,000 men, appeared before the place and demanded Mulligan to surrender. Mulligan replied by telling him to go to a rather warm climate. Price then stormed the works, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Again and again he assayed to take the fortifications, but was always driven back. Reinforcements were dispatched to Mulligan, but from late accounts it is evident they did not reach him. For five days, Mulligan held out against Price's army. On Friday evening last, however, he was compelled to surrender. His men were utterly exhausted and had fought for more than a day without water. Mulligan's defence of Lexington is one of the most heroic on record, and it is with sorrow that we announce his surrender. The report says that Mulligan lost 37 in killed and 140 wounded, and the rebels about 1,000 killed and wounded.

Gen. McCulloch is now marching on Jefferson city, the capital of the State, with a large and well equipped army. Every preparation has been made to meet him, and if he carries out his design, a warm time may be expected.

Gen. Fremont has now a well equipped army of over 30,000 men at St. Louis, and it is constantly being increased. With this army it is believed that he can make short work of the rebellion in Missouri. All the members of his staff have been ordered to report themselves ready for immediate service.

THE SURRENDER OF COL. MULLIGAN.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 23.—The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis "Republican" by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning. The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst during all that time. There were no springs or wells of water in the camp ground as has been stated. The supply was cut off, and was cut off after a desperate fight on Wednesday. The camp ground consisted of about ten acres, and was located a short distance from the river. There were breast-works entirely around it with the exception of the portion next to the river. It was here the hardest fighting took place.

The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales, rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded. They made but few charges upon the breast-works during the entire siege, their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water. Having succeeded in this they awaited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to the foe more terrible than the twenty-seven thousand rebels that surrounded him.

Previous to the surrender he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give Gen. Price the odds of a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it. After the surrender the rebels mounted the breastworks and seemed mad with joy. As soon as the surrender took place a party took down the flag, and trailed it in the dust. An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Col. Mulligan on the camp ground, some time ago. The rebels speedily unearthed it.

Col. Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river. The officers were retained. The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded. Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed. For day or two previous to the last attack, they were engaged in burying their dead.

Fleets Abroad.

Within the past two weeks it is said that two large fleets have been despatched to the Southern coasts, but so quietly has it been done that we are unable to tell when or from whence they sailed, how many vessels and men they were, who commanded the expeditions, or whether they were bound. The latter we would not tell if we did know. Suffice it to say that the blow will fall where the rebels least expect it, but where it will prove most effective to the Federal Government. It is evidently the policy of the Government to prevent a collision of the armies at Washington and thereby save life, and this will be accomplished by diversions upon the long range of Southern sea coast. No fight will come off at Washington unless forced upon our lines by an attempt to take the city. There is a novelty and excitement about these secret expeditions which a full revelation of their strength and destination would entirely destroy. As it is, we do not anticipate or speculate upon the result of them, and when the news of their achievements are published we enjoy it the more.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR FORT CORCORAN, VA., September 12th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—In my last letter to you I intimated that I certainly expected that we would ere this, have made an advance on the enemy, but the order came to resume our duties, as before. You may rest assured we were disappointed, for we all really expected to be on a march by day-light the next morning. We are getting tired of camp-life, and there is not a man of us but would be glad to engage the enemy in mortal combat.

There has been rumors of slight skirmishing in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, and also between the pickets of the two armies. A day or two since I was conversing with a returned picket who told me that he had had frequent shots between them, often attended with fatal results, and that since their regiment has been engaged on picket duty—about six weeks—they have lost over 40 men, all of whom have been shot by the rebels. He told me that when last out, on Tuesday or Wednesday last, one poor fellow was shot through the heart while eating his dinner. Our men being retentive emerge from their cover and are picked off by the rebel pickets, who are constantly on the alert; though concealed from view. There is a dwelling house about four miles from here, known as Hall's House, which our pickets occupy during the day, but at night the rebels chase them out and occupy it, to be themselves chased out again in the morning.

I had almost forgot to mention that we received our uniforms on Friday last, about 10 o'clock at night, just previous to our expected expedition, which was so suddenly terminated. The uniform consists of dark blue blouse, precisely the same style as those we had in the three month's service, although much better made and lined throughout. The pants are of the same color, but I think better material. There are but two companies in the regiment dressed in this style, viz: companies L and M. They are the flanking or skirmishing companies, company L occupying the right and company M the left flank of the regiment.

To-day eight companies of the regiment started out with axes, shovels and picks, and proceeded in the direction of the Chain Bridge, hewing down the forest as we went, to the distance of fifteen feet on each side of the road. It was really astonishing to see how rapidly the work was performed. In the short space of four hours we cut down and cleared away nearly four miles of thick pine forest.

There is little news worthy of mention in camp, but should anything worthy of note occur I shall deem it an agreeable privilege, as well as a duty I owe to your kindness, to promptly inform you of it.

Our regiment is now known as the 33d Pennsylvania Regiment. Very Respectfully Yours, W. I. BLAIN.

CAMP CROSSMAN, HUNTINGDON, PA., September 19, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—If you will be so kind as to allow a soldier a little space in your paper, I will try to give you a faint idea of camp life as I find it in "Camp Crossman", near Huntingdon. This camp was established on the 4th of August, by order of General J. Y. James. It is now, in the absence of the General, under command of Capt. Crowther, who brought the first company of men here. We have now in camp about twelve companies, or rather parts of companies, the number of men in all amounting to over 700. The companies are rapidly filling up, and we expect to have the brigade formed in a short time. The officers of the camp are men of experience energy and talent, and for the most part bound together by the ties of social friendship; and we are determined to have none other to rule or lead us than those who are willing to make sacrifice of home, friends and money to recruit men for the country's good, and, if needs be, to serve that country without an ambitious glance toward office, if such may interfere in any way with the harmonious progress of our camp. This being the case, those paper-headed Colonels who are dashing from pillar to post, seeking positions of honor and profit, when their merits lie in another direction, need not trouble themselves looking for offices here.

Col. Johnson, of Harrisburg, was here on the 16th, and informed us he expected to introduce a regiment into our camp, and we are looking for him every day. Our officers and men are all in good spirits and buoyant with the hope of soon being able to join our friends who are more directly seeking to aid their country in this day of trial. The site of our camp has been excellently selected. The perimeter encloses about 18 acres, slightly undulating but still perfectly admissible as a drill ground. We are about three miles from the town of Huntingdon, and 2 1/2 miles from Warm Springs. There are hawks running between the town and camp all frequently. We mention this fact for the benefit of those who may wish to visit the camp without fatiguing themselves by a long walk.

The fact is, this does not appear to me to be camp life; as I have imagined it, at least in regard to provisions. We really live at home, for Uncle Sam supplies us with plenty of good bread, fresh and salt meat, coffee, sugar, rice, potatoes, &c., and but few days passes that we do not receive the compliments of Mrs. Shoemaker, or some other fair friend, in the shape of a basket of tomatoes, or apples, a crock of pickles, or some other dainty which makes us smile, and gives us open countenances. All these things are very nice, but they are nothing in my eyes compared with the smiling faces of the young ladies who honor us with their presence at our quarters occasionally.

While we respectfully invite all our patriotic friends to visit us, we will inform them beforehand that they must not be surprised at the undeveloped state of the soldiers. They have been excused on the ground that they have here but a short time, and most of that time engaged in putting up buildings for protection against the weather. In my next I will endeavor to give a little more explicit account of affairs in this camp,

and make my communications more interesting to the general reader.

A SOLDIER.

CAMP CAMERON, NEAR HARRISBURG, September 23d, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—As many of our friends in Altoona and vicinity will doubtless be pleased to hear from us, I hope you will not consider me intrusive if I send you a few notes of camp life. Our company is now located in Camp Cameron, about two miles from Harrisburg, in a beautiful situation on the border of a piece of woodland. It is laid out rather irregularly, owing to the unevenness of the ground. There are now fourteen companies of infantry, five companies of cavalry, and one battery of artillery in camp. Seven of the infantry companies belong to Col. Powers' Keystone Zouave Regiment. Three more companies will arrive this week, when the full number of companies will be in camp. All the men belonging to the Zouave Regiment are now uniformed, and we expect by the last of the week to be fully equipped with new tents and camp furniture. The entire camp is under the control of Major Williams, 6th Artillery, U. S. A. He has established strict military discipline throughout. Reveille beats at daybreak; Breakfast Call at 6 A. M.; Drill Call at 7 1/2 A. M., when we have squad drill for one hour. Drill Call again at 9 A. M., when we have company drill for an hour and a half; in a field about one-fourth of a mile distant from camp. Dinner Call at 12 M., Police Call at 1 P. M., Drill Call again at 3 P. M. After drilling for two hours we have dress parade, and at 6 P. M. guard mounting. Tattoo beats at 8 P. M., and at 8 1/2 P. M. are sounded, when all lights must be extinguished and the men in their quarters. Major W. has also ordered that as soon as a competent officer can be obtained, an officers' drill and recitation in military tactics will be had daily. By this you will see what the general arrangements and duties of the camp are. Capt. Wayne's company, from Altoona, and Capt. Hicks' company from Duaneville, represent Blair County in the Regiment of Keystone Zouaves. And I may here say, that notwithstanding the many unflattering reports that have been circulated concerning the above named Captains, they have both succeeded in raising the number of men necessary to constitute a company, and have them now in camp. Their companies are being increased by fresh accessions every day. The good name which the Zouaves have established for themselves has had the effect of inducing many to join, who would not have done so from any other motive, and has gained for us the approbation and praise of the commanding officer. It is a noticeable fact that all those who have been so exceedingly busy in circulating such injurious reports, are the very persons who would be the last to leave their homes and families to rally to the defence of their country. They are generally those who would rather thrust their hands into Uncle Sam's pocket, for their own benefit, and who are governed more by the desire for their own aggrandizement than by motives of patriotism and love of country. But I will let them pass, and just remind them that all their efforts to injure have only urged them in command to more vigorous exertion. Nothing of importance has occurred lately which will interest your readers. Whenever anything worthy of note takes place I will record it, and you shall have it. In my next I will give you a list of the officers and men in Capt. Wayne's company. For the information of all who have friends in Capt. Wayne's company, I would advise them to direct their letters "in care of Capt. Wayne, Keystone Zouaves, Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg." KEYSTONE.

LANCERS FOR THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

It appears that the lance is to be once more used as a weapon in the American army. A prominent manufacturer of Cincinnati has been ordered to make a sample weapon, and bid for the manufacture of a large number. There has always been a kind of romance attached to this weapon, and its adoption will serve to render the cavalry service additionally popular. The lance is composed of a sharp steel blade, from eight to ten inches long, shaped much like the common bayonet, which is attached to a handle of light strong wood, from nine to twelve feet long. The whole weapon weighs from four to five pounds. It is hung to the arm of the rider by a swivelled strap, so that when not grasped it swings to an upright position, the lower end fitting into a leather boot. Lancers are more formidable than any other cavalry, because of their longer reach. This arm has not been used much in the United States service, because of its utter uselessness in Indian fighting, and on the Plains, where a heavy club or a formidable spear was used. But for charging on infantry, who resist with the bayonet, nothing can equal it. In close quarters the lancer depends upon his sabre.

REJECTING THEIR GOLD.—An amusing scene occurred in the camp of Pennsylvania Zouaves last week. Our troops were engaged in a brisk skirmish with the rebels at Lewinsville, just above the Chain Bridge. Nearly opposite, on the Washington side of the river, Gen. McCulloch's division was in camp, and the paymaster was counting out the gold due the troops for their services. Word was received of what was going on over the river. The men sprang to their arms anticipating an order to march. The regiment among whom the money was being distributed turned their backs upon the paymaster and his treasure, as if it were a matter of no account. One man was signing a receipt for his yellow heap then lying on the table; he dropped his pen and rushed for the camp, leaving pen, paper and gold to take care of themselves. Another hastily shouted, "hold on, mine 'till to-morrow," and darted from the tent. The paymaster was left alone with the gold, with time to contemplate the curious incidents of war.

DEPARTING IN NEW YORK.—Letters from the highest military authorities at the Elmira rendezvous, state that recruiting goes on so slowly that the Governor of New York will be compelled to resort to drafting. An order to that effect will soon be published. The necessity for this step there can be but little question, when it is added that of 25,000 men recently called for by the Governor, six weeks since, only some 7,000 have responded.

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

The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his life to curing his fellow-men 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 afflicted, as well as whom he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescription 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 one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. This Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those who desire them will please address: REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, Nov. 15, '60-ly. Williamsburgh, New York.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers. Not many years since, officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breeches and tight sleeves made motion a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 693 and 695 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

As our readers know, it is not often we notice a patent medicine of any kind, but there is something so good in the Restorative Cordial of Prof. Wood, and it is so pleasant withal, that we step aside from our usual practice to recommend this scientific tonic Cordial to our readers. It will no doubt do all that is claimed for it. The name and world-wide reputation of the inventor is a sufficient guarantee for that, but we have tried it, and know it will exhilarate and strengthen by toning up the weakened organs, and enabling them to perform all their functions. Reader try it, and we fear not your verdict. See advertisement.

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.

THE REBEL SCHEMES AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Washington "Republican" gives the following account of the deception used by the Virginia Rebel leaders to possess themselves of the army buildings at Harper's Ferry. The statement is furnished by one whose veracity is vouched for, and who has been a sufferer by the deceptions practiced by the rebels in the Virginia campaign. It appears that the passage of the secession ordinance by the traitor convention of Virginia was at first a secret, and before its promulgation at Richmond, the delegates from the Harper's Ferry region had returned to their homes. The instant their arrival there they summoned together the militia officers of their neighborhood, told them that another "John Brown raid" had been made at Harper's Ferry, and that they had been sent by Gov. Leitch, in obedience to a requisition made by President Lincoln, to call out the militia to repel the invasion. This appeal was promptly responded to, and Harper's Ferry was taken possession of by a body of men who believed they were acting under authority of the United States Government, and who never understood their true position, until, after a few days, they found strangers, secession leaders from the South, superseding their officers, and strange soldiers from distant parts looking with suspicion upon themselves. Dr. Funsten, of White Post, Clarke county, at present distinguished as a proscriber and chief officer of the rebels in that region, was peculiarly trait and energetic in commencing this great act of villainy, which, like almost every act yet performed by the rebel horde, is characterized by meanness, falsehood and fraud towards the loyal and peace-loving portion of their own citizens.

It appears that the lance is to be once more used as a weapon in the American army. A prominent manufacturer of Cincinnati has been ordered to make a sample weapon, and bid for the manufacture of a large number. There has always been a kind of romance attached to this weapon, and its adoption will serve to render the cavalry service additionally popular. The lance is composed of a sharp steel blade, from eight to ten inches long, shaped much like the common bayonet, which is attached to a handle of light strong wood, from nine to twelve feet long. The whole weapon weighs from four to five pounds. It is hung to the arm of the rider by a swivelled strap, so that when not grasped it swings to an upright position, the lower end fitting into a leather boot. Lancers are more formidable than any other cavalry, because of their longer reach. This arm has not been used much in the United States service, because of its utter uselessness in Indian fighting, and on the Plains, where a heavy club or a formidable spear was used. But for charging on infantry, who resist with the bayonet, nothing can equal it. In close quarters the lancer depends upon his sabre.

REJECTING THEIR GOLD.—An amusing scene occurred in the camp of Pennsylvania Zouaves last week. Our troops were engaged in a brisk skirmish with the rebels at Lewinsville, just above the Chain Bridge. Nearly opposite, on the Washington side of the river, Gen. McCulloch's division was in camp, and the paymaster was counting out the gold due the troops for their services. Word was received of what was going on over the river. The men sprang to their arms anticipating an order to march. The regiment among whom the money was being distributed turned their backs upon the paymaster and his treasure, as if it were a matter of no account. One man was signing a receipt for his yellow heap then lying on the table; he dropped his pen and rushed for the camp, leaving pen, paper and gold to take care of themselves. Another hastily shouted, "hold on, mine 'till to-morrow," and darted from the tent. The paymaster was left alone with the gold, with time to contemplate the curious incidents of war.

DEPARTING IN NEW YORK.—Letters from the highest military authorities at the Elmira rendezvous, state that recruiting goes on so slowly that the Governor of New York will be compelled to resort to drafting. An order to that effect will soon be published. The necessity for this step there can be but little question, when it is added that of 25,000 men recently called for by the Governor, six weeks since, only some 7,000 have responded.

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

The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his life to curing his fellow-men 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 afflicted, as well as whom he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescription 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 one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. This Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those who desire them will please address: REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, Nov. 15, '60-ly. Williamsburgh, New York.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers. Not many years since, officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breeches and tight sleeves made motion a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 693 and 695 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

As our readers know, it is not often we notice a patent medicine of any kind, but there is something so good in the Restorative Cordial of Prof. Wood, and it is so pleasant withal, that we step aside from our usual practice to recommend this scientific tonic Cordial to our readers. It will no doubt do all that is claimed for it. The name and world-wide reputation of the inventor is a sufficient guarantee for that, but we have tried it, and know it will exhilarate and strengthen by toning up the weakened organs, and enabling them to perform all their functions. Reader try it, and we fear not your verdict. See advertisement.

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.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Piles. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Hemorrhoids. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcers. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Burns. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Scalds. 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 Mouth, Throat, or Stomach, resulting from Scarcity of Typhus Fever. Ladies, if you delight in a white teeth, use the CANKERINE, and your desire 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 ulcer. 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 equal the Cankerine. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. Prepared at 63 Maiden Lane, N. Y. For sale in Altoona, by O. W. KESSLER.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as a preventive of disease. We are never too well armored against the assaults of "the ill that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorator they may find in HOSSETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine which takes regularity with the blood, and acts directly on the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malarial, in certain seasons 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 biliousness may be cured by its use. 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 all druggists and dealers everywhere. 25. For 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 a medicine which takes regularity with the blood, and acts directly on the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malarial, in certain seasons 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 biliousness may be cured by its use. 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 all druggists and dealers everywhere. 25. For advertisement in another column.

The preventive having been returned 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 will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser is, sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be beneficial to the public. He wishes to see the sufferer well, and he will cost them nothing, and may give a blessing. Particular wishing the prescription will please address: REV. EDWARD A. WILLIAMSBURG, 459, Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cogswold, 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 city of Siedo. The recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Bore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders. Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address: REV. WM. COGSWOLD, 459, Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

These machines are admitted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years, Over 14,000 More of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufacturer in the world. They have been awarded the highest prizes by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now on hand in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction. The Agent refers those desiring information as to the merits of the Machines, to the Col. John L. Rose, of Altoona, Pa. Clark, George Hawkeworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner. The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent at Altoona. Price of the Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—\$35. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—\$35. No. 8, plain, with old style Hemmer—\$45. March 2, 1861.

R. A. O. KERR, Agent for Blair County.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED TO BE THE BEST EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, AND THEIR SUPERIORITY IS SATISFACTORILY ESTABLISHED BY THE FACT THAT IN THE LAST EIGHT YEARS, OVER 14,000 MORE OF THESE MACHINES HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN OF ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD. THEY HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZES BY DIFFERENT FAIRS AND INSTITUTES THAN TO ANY OTHERS. THE MACHINES ARE WARRANTED TO DO ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR THEM. THEY ARE NOW ON HAND IN SEVERAL FAMILIES IN ALTOONA, AND IN EVERY CASE THEY GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION. THE AGENT REFERS THOSE DESIRING INFORMATION AS TO THE MERITS OF THE MACHINES, TO THE COL. JOHN L. ROSE, OF ALTOONA, PA. CLARK, GEORGE HAWKEWORTH, BENJ. F. ROSE, AND E. H. TURNER. THE MACHINES CAN BE SEEN AND EXAMINED AT THE STORE OF THE AGENT AT ALTOONA. PRICE OF THE MACHINE, SILVER PLATED, GLASS FOOT AND NEW STYLE HEMMER—\$35. NO. 2, ORNAMENTAL BRONZE, GLASS FOOT AND NEW STYLE HEMMER—\$35. NO. 8, PLAIN, WITH OLD STYLE HEMMER—\$45. MARCH 2, 1861.

Immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of account when they entered the College. He has since been a Minister's son half price. Students enter at any time, and receive when they please, without extra charge. For Catalogue of 64 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, please send twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principal.

THE ROOT & HERB DOCTOR, FROM PHILADELPHIA, WHO HAS HAD 30 YEARS CON-

STANT practice, can be consulted at the Altoona Dispensary, on the corner of the 7th & 8th Sts. He has cured 80 of July, and the 12th of August—he will then vacate for 8 months. Notice will be given in this paper when he commences his practice. He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all families who are suffering with diseases of the throat, to their eyes, to call and examine the mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by their physicians. He has some peculiar instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently he can give a positive opinion with great safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease. He has a large stock of medicines, and is prepared for every malady, there is found in our soil, and never-failing remedy. Patients who desire to be cured, should send for a copy of the Root & Herb Doctor, in case of Cancers and Tumors, they may save \$10 to \$100. Examination free. DR. W. LEVINGSTON, N. Y. P. O. No. 100. Philadelphia. (May 3, '61.)

THE ROOT & HERB DOCTOR, FROM PHILADELPHIA, WHO HAS HAD 30 YEARS CON-

STANT practice, can be consulted at the Altoona Dispensary, on the corner of the 7th & 8th Sts. He has cured 80 of July, and the 12th of August—he will then vacate for 8 months. Notice will be given in this paper when he commences his practice. He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all families who are suffering with diseases of the throat, to their eyes, to call and examine the mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by their