

# The Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1861.

Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such parties to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

## S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Altoona Tribune, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and the Canadian. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

## A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

Philadelphia, Pa. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of said Commonwealth, do hereby

PROCLAIM, That, Every good gift is from above, and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is just, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having preserved our country and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty; And for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth, and strengthened the hand of her patriot and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her bosom; Resolving, that we, on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers which surround her, and that she will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and receive a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all politics and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the State of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eightieth.

ELI SLIPPER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## Retirement of General Scott.

Last week we published the letter of resignation of Gen. Scott, and the proceedings subsequent thereto. We regret that one who possessed so largely the confidence of the loyal people of the Union, should be compelled, at this time, to retire from his high position. Old age and its infirmities have called away from active duty the "Hero of a hundred battles," who, after serving his country nobly and patriotically for a full half century, amid the trials and hardships of the service, the danger and thick drifting hail and shot of the battle-field, and filling the post of honor second by position, but first in the counsels which pertain to the nation's safety, retires to his home, there in the bosom of his family, to seek the repose and quiet of private life, to which he has so long been a stranger.

Though the nation will receive this intelligence with sadness and regret, yet we have cause for joy that he still remains in our midst, a living monument of American history and American glory. Windfield Scott is a connecting link in the chain of the past and present events of our nation's existence. There is no other individual whose whole life has been so intimately connected with our government. Seventy-six years he has been among us and fifty-three has been a soldier.

At the battle of Lundy's Lane he displayed the characteristics which betokened the military chieftain, and his subsequent campaign in Mexico will ever be looked upon as a perfect type of the art of war. But it was when our nation's honor was assailed, and our country's flag so ignominiously insulted at Fort Sumpter, that the true character of the noble old hero shone forth with such brilliancy. Knowing no North, no South, but his country "one and inseparable," respecting no flag but the banner of stars and stripes, and receiving an insult to it as an insult to himself, he entered with his whole soul into the efforts inaugurated to crush out this wicked and unholy rebellion. For the last six months he has stood nobly at his post, and endured an amount of labor, under which many a younger frame would have failed; and it is to his wise and experienced counsels, perhaps more than to any other man that we may attribute our present security.

We sincerely hope that if the government be not again permitted to enjoy the benefit of his "wise counsels and sage experience," that the measure of his days may be lengthened out, and before he enters on the long journey of Eternity, he may have the satisfaction of knowing that the difficulties which now disturb and distract the country which he has long and faithfully served, have been settled, the supremacy of the Constitution established, and the glorious ensign of the Re-

public floating from every fort and fortress in the Union. The best wishes of the nation will follow our great captain in his retirement, with sympathies for his suffering—its prayers for his welfare.

## A Million of Men Wanted for the War.

The President is engaged upon his message to Congress. With a view to an economical prosecution and early termination of the war, it is understood in the best informed circles, that an increase of the volunteer army will be called for. We are now in a position, telegraphic Colonel Fremont, to estimate the strength of the force to be met in the field, and to meet that force effectively, we will require a million of men. The rebellion has hitherto been underestimated; now the veil has been removed; our work is presented before us; it is not of small magnitude, but it is not beyond our control. We are more than equal to this duty; our resources in men and means are far more than equal to all that will be required of us. If there is a deficiency in any one thing it is PATRIOTISM—the very element which gained for us our liberty and our Government. Are we ready to acknowledge that we have lost the patriotism of our fathers, or are we prepared to maintain and perpetuate those glorious principles of government which they by their blood and treasure purchased for us, and bequeathed to us, in trust, as our inheritance and that of our children?

A prisoner, taken at Ball's Bluff, was astonished to learn that our army was not almost entirely composed of Abolitionists and radical Republicans, and that our main object was other than to emancipate slavery throughout the South. He said, if the fact were generally known to the working people of the South that our sole object was to sustain the Government and preserve the Union intact, there would be a revolution in the rebel army, and peace restored. He was surprised beyond measure to be assured that Breckinridge Democrats constituted a large component of the army.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE VERY LATEST.

#### Official News from the Fleet.

Steamer Bienville at Annapolis.

Two Forts and Town of Beaufort Captured.

### FIGHT LASTED FOUR HOURS.

8 Killed & 20 Wounded on Federal Side.

All the Arms, Equipments, Public and Private Books, Papers and Letters of the Rebels Captured.

ANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—A bearer of despatches has arrived from the fleet, in the steamer Bienville. The Bienville left Port Royal on Sunday last.

The late gale was very severe. Steamers Union and Osceola were ashore and were lost. Steamer Governor foundered but nearly all the crew were saved.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, 4th inst. On Tuesday several boats sounded the channel under fire from the forts. On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations. On Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M., action commenced and was hotly carried on for four hours, when the rebels abandoned their works.

Our loss was 8 killed and 20 wounded. The rebel loss is unknown, but 52 bodies were found and buried by our men. They carried off their wounded.

The forts captured were Fort Walker and Beauregard. The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect rout. They left all their arms, equipments, officers' swords and commissions, all their letters, public and private books, documents, &c., in their haste to get away.

Among their papers was a telegram from Jeff Davis to the commander notifying him that the fleet had sailed and that its destination was Port Royal. The whole country was seized with a panic. All the plantations seemed to be deserted except by the negroes. All the letters in the Beaufort P. O. were seized after the capture. The whole army, 15,000 strong, were safely landed and established on the sacred soil of South Carolina.

The force of the enemy was from 3,000 to 4,000, under Gen. Drayton, of South Carolina.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S FAREWELL.—The Knoxville Whig has been at last suspended. The issue of Saturday October 20th, was the last one, and in it is contained Parson Brownlow's farewell address. The old patriot is as firm as a rock and dies game. His address is as bitter and sarcastic as ever, and he pitches into the Confederate government in the most refreshing manner. He says he is to be imprisoned, but that he will march to his prison with as much pride as the old martyrs marched to the scaffold.

WHY THEY OPENED THEM.—A Hibernian, in describing a famine in the old country, said that hundreds had actually starved to death, and on opening their bodies, they had been so pressed by hunger that they had actually filled themselves with grass. "Why," asked a bystander, "were their bodies opened after death?" "Why," replied he, "to find out what they starved to death on, of course."

## PEN AND SCISSORS.

M. T.—Our cigar box. Who will replenish it?

Flory's last exploit—he ran away—by Gauley!

Neat as a new nickel—Hooper's barber shop since its renovation.

When do broken bones begin to knit themselves useful? When they begin to knit.

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked in the stranger's garden.

In the march of life, don't heed the order of right about, when you know you are about right.

Humbly Valley is the name of a location in California. A fitting name for more than one valley in that State.

A gentleman in Maine has kept a record of the advent of frost for 40 years, and it has never before held off until October.

The amount of forage issued by the Government daily, for use in Washington and vicinity, is of hay, 215 tons; of grain, 180 tons.

The Louisville Journal truly says that the discharge of our duty at the present time, involves the discharge of cannon and small arms.

Stay awake in church. It is a shame for a church to be made a cemetery, where the living sleep above ground as the dead do beneath.

A regiment of cavalry, numbering 1200 men and horses, is now ready, in Vermont, and will be despatched to the seat of war in a few days.

At Allentown, Pa., a young lady is substituting like a chameleon on air, she has not partaken of any food for a period of nine months.

The Navy Department has just ordered 500 more rifled cannon, and immense quantities of shot and shell are in the course of preparation for the service of our fleet.

A Wisconsin man lately started at his wife's entreaties, to get his son, a minor, freed from his enlistment, but on the way calist himself in an artillery corps, much to his wife's indignation.

Have you dined? said a loungee to his friend. I have upon my honor, replied he. Then rejoined the first, if you have dined upon your honor, I fear you have made but a scanty meal.

A patriotic friend says he would prefer a Cavalry to an Infantry regiment, were he required to enlist, on account of the greater facilities for running. He could strike for his home with more effect.

Ninety-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight barrels of coal oil have been transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad to an Eastern market, during the nine months of the year ending September 30th.

A "brotherly" invitation.—The Memphis Appeal offers the following yellow-covered invitation:—"Let the brutal minions of a beastly despotism come on! The slaughter-pens are ready, and Yankee blood shall flow as free as fenian wine."

"Does my son William 'trot' in the army get plenty to eat?" asked a lady of a recruiting sergeant, the other day. "He sees plenty," was the laconic reply. "Bless his heart, then, I know he will have it if he can see it; he always would at home."

The crops of Ohio, for the year 1861, are thus computed by the Cincinnati Times:

Bushels of wheat, 23,640,855  
" corn, 91,688,704

The income in the crops of wheat over 1850, 10,204,612 bushels, that of corn for the same period, 22,361,361 bushels.

The ladies of Boston having made some shirts for the soldiers, from four to five inches too short, some was perpetrated the following:

Like a man without a wife,  
Like a ship without a sail,  
Is a shirt without a proper length.

A young German named Conrad Wolf, aged about seventeen years, was killed in the rolling mill, at Johnston, on Thursday night of last week. While reaching across the rolls for an oil can, his knut jacket caught in the machinery and he was drawn through between the rolls, receiving terrible injuries, from which he died in about an hour.

A HORRIBLE CONFESSION.—It may be recollected by many of our readers that about four years ago, an account was published of the burning of the house of the Perkins family at Milburn, N. Y., at night, when all the family, including father and mother, grandmother and eight children, eleven in all, perished in the flames! A Scotchman, by the name of Walter Mitchell, who lived in the neighborhood at the time, and who had a dispute with Perkins as to the property, was suspected of the murder, but no proof could be found against him. He left soon after for the West. Before the burning of the house he warned Perkins off the premises, and threatened if he did not leave to burn the house over his head. This Mitchell recently died in Illinois, and on his deathbed confessed that he committed the horrible crime! He stated that he threw into the house a bottle of oil, which set fire to it and stepped the inmates—that Mr. Perkins aroused himself and came to the door, when he knocked him back again, killing him. This is a most revolting story, disclosing a depravity which was too horrible to die with the murderer. If there be in the infernal regions one place deeper and hotter than another, this eleven-fold murderer will find it.

A COOK AVENGER.—A mysterious murder took place in a train on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Detroit and Ridgeway, on the night of the 34th ult. While the cars were under full headway a gentlemanly appearing individual came up the aisle, and without saying a word drew a revolver and fired three times at a stranger sitting on the seat with a Mr. Leod. Of course he was instantly killed. The murderer then inquired of Mr. Leod if he was a friend of the victim, to which he replied that he was always the friend of a dying man. The revolver was then laid down, and the conductor coming along, asked what he did for that. He said—"There lies my revolver with three more balls in it; take it and do what you please with it, as if nothing had happened. The conductor and another person took charge of him afterwards, while on the cars. What became of him in the end is not stated.

# LATEST WAR NEWS.

## Battle Near Columbus, Ky.

7,000 REBELS ROUTED BY 3,500 FEDERAL TROOPS.

REBEL LOSS VERY HEAVY.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—An expedition left here last night under command of Generals Grant and McClernand, and landed at Belmont, three miles above Columbus at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Federal troops, numbering 3,500, engaged the rebels, whose force amounted to 7,000, at 11 o'clock. The battle lasted till sundown. The rebels were driven from their entrenchments across the river with great loss. Their camp was burned with all their stores and baggage.

Their cannon, horses and mules, with one hundred prisoners, were captured.

The Federal troops then retired, the rebels having received reinforcements from Columbus.

Both of our Generals had their horses shot from under them. Col. Dougherty, of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels.

The rebel loss is not known. The Federal loss is believed to be from three to five hundred.

After taking possession of the rebel camp, it was discovered that the rebels were crossing over from Kentucky for the purpose of attacking us in the rear. The order was given to return to the boats, when our men were attacked by the reinforcement of several thousand rebels from Columbus. Another severe engagement took place, in which our troops suffered seriously.

The losses as far as ascertained up to a late hour last night, were as follows:

Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, Colonel Fouke—160 missing, and Major McClernand wounded and taken prisoner.

Col. Buford's regiment returned too late for us to obtain any particulars of its loss. Col. Dougherty, of the Twenty-second Illinois regiment, is reported to have been taken prisoner.

Col. Lamont, of the Thirty-first Illinois, is reported to be dangerously wounded. Taylor's battery lost one gun.

We have taken 250 prisoners, a number of whom are wounded.

The rebels had 300 killed. The ground was completely strewn with their dead.

The rebel Colonel, Wright, of the 13th Tennessee Regiment, was killed.

Gen. Cheatham commanded the rebels—Gen. Polk being at Columbus.

It is stated that Gen. Johnston, of the rebels, was wounded.

The gunboats rendered efficient service in covering our retreat, mowing down the rebels with grape. Some of our own men were killed by the fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A special Cairo despatch, to-day, gives the following particulars of the fight at Belmont yesterday:

After landing they were formed in line of battle, Gen. McClernand in command of the Cairo troops, and Col. Dougherty of the Bird's Point troops.

They were encountered by the rebels, 7,000 strong, and fought every inch of their way to the enemy's camp, making sad havoc in the enemy's ranks.

Col. Buford was the first to plant the Stars and Stripes in the enemy's camp. Col. Dougherty's regiment captured the rebel battery of twelve pieces, two of which were brought away.

Col. Fouke's men suffered greatly, as they were in front of the batteries before they were taken.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—Gen. Grant telegraphs from Cairo to the headquarters here, that our victory at Belmont was complete. We captured 130 prisoners, and all the rebel artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for the want of horses to haul them away.

Some of the prisoners report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce Gen. Price, but this attack will no doubt prevent it.

Our loss is about 250, and of this number about one-half were killed or mortally wounded.

## Important from Western Virginia.

Attack of the Rebels on Guyandotte.

100 SOLDIERS KILLED OR TAKEN PRISONERS.

### THE TOWN IN ASHES.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Nov. 11.—The town of Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, thirty-six miles below here, was attacked last night by six hundred rebels.

Out of the one hundred and fifty Federal troops stationed there, only about fifty escaped. The rest were killed or taken prisoners.

The rebel residents of the town, both male and female, fired from their houses on our men.

Three steamers, which passed down last night, were compelled to put back. These steamers went back to Guyandotte, at ten o'clock this morning, with four hundred Federal troops from Point Pleasant, but nothing has been heard from them since.

Three steamers have passed up since the skirmish and report that not a person could be seen in the town.

GALLIPOLIS, Nov. 11.—The steamer Empire City has just arrived from Guyandotte.

The secession portion of the inhabitants appears, were looking for the attack, and had a supper prepared for the rebel cavalry, who were headed by the notorious Jenkins, and numbered 800. Eight of our men were killed, and a considerable number taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known.

Col. Zeigler's Fifth Virginia (Federal) Regiment, on his arrival at Guyandotte, fired the town, and the principal part of it is now in ashes. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Zeigler.

## FROM MISSOURI.

### The Rebels Retreating to the Arkansas Line.

PLANS OF GEN. PRICE.

ROLLA, Nov. 11.—All our sick and wounded in Springfield, able to be removed, were to leave there on Saturday night for St. Louis, and orders had been given to have the rest start as soon as they are able.

Gen. Price's rebel army had fallen back eight miles from Cassville, near the State line, and was still moving South. It was believed to be his policy to lead our army on, not to fight, but simply to keep a large force so as to draw them into the Mississippi valley. The general belief in the rebel camp was that St. Louis would soon be in the hands of the rebels from Columbus, Kentucky.

There had been a good deal of trouble about slaves escaping, in General Lane's and other Federal camps, and Gen. Hunter had given permission to the owners to search our camps, and reclaim them if they could find them.

The ten missing members of Gen. Fremont's body-guard had returned to Springfield, from Cassville. They report General Price's forces to be about thirty thousand strong, with thirty pieces of artillery, twelve pieces of which had recently been received from Memphis, whence other supplies were being received.

## Brilliant Victory in Kentucky.

Four Hundred Rebels Killed and 1,000 Taken Prisoners.

PARIS, Ky., November 12.—General Nelson met the rebels under General Williams, at Pikeville, Pike county, Kentucky, on Friday, and gained a glorious victory.

### SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—Colonel Taylor attacked the rebels in the rear with thirty-eight hundred men, and Colonel Harris, of the Ohio Second, in front, with six hundred, Harris falling back and Moore pressing forward till the enemy were brought into the midst of Nelson's brigade, when our forces pressed them upon all sides, killing four hundred and taking one thousand prisoners.

The Federal loss was small.

LEXINGTON, Ky., November 12.—A courier from Nelson's brigade, with dispatches for Gen. Thomas, reports fighting at Pikeville for two days, where the rebels lost four hundred killed and one thousand prisoners.

## Desperate Fight with a band of Rebels on the Prairies.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.—This morning, at ten o'clock, Colonel Anthony, with one hundred and fifty mounted men, was attacked on the open prairie, about ten miles from this place, by six hundred rebels, under Upton Hayes, and after a desperate struggle the rebels retreated, seeking shelter in the woods, from which they were again routed.

Colonel Anthony then fell back about six miles, to await reinforcements, which will speedily be forwarded.

This is supposed to be the same band of rebels that captured a part of Colonel Sibley's company of Fremont Hussars, near Little Santa Fe.

It is said there are upwards of 1,000 armed rebels in this country.

## Capture of the Pirate Sumter in Her Own Trap.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A family letter received here, dated on the 25th of October, on board the U. S. frigate San Juan, off Galveston, confirms the report of the capture of the pirate Sumter. The writer says she was caught in her own trap. It seems that she mistook one of U. S. gunboats for a merchant vessel, and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough, she turned and chased her ashore. Her officers and crew are prisoners on board the United States steam frigate Niagara.

A new kind of artillery is proposed—a battery to consist of six hundred men with one hundred guns, the guns to have the capacity of carrying two pound balls two and a half miles, and to have steel barrels, rifled, of superior workmanship. They are to be light, of metal, two wheeled carriages, each carrying its own ammunition box. Instead of horses, with the trouble and time of hitching and unhitching, the men will draw their own carriages, which considering their extreme lightness, is less tedious than carrying a musket and knapsack.

There are six men to each gun, who, in addition, carry four pistols and other small arms. A battalion of this kind is now organizing at Richmond, Indiana.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### To Consumptives.

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

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

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Oct. 10, 1861.

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 tight armor made valiant a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, each of our volunteers to 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 has gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

## 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 Paralysis and the poor New York of these dread complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge) with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick, which 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. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address to: REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, Williamsburgh, New York. Nov. 15, 1861.

## A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Congrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Tokio. 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 benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address: REV. WM. CONGROVE, 439, Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A pure-healing tonic, and one free from the deleterious and injurious effects of those in ordinary use, has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world. Such a tonic, and one so skillfully combined from the vegetable kingdom as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and that is entirely unobnoxious, and at the same time equally nervous and other irritations, and tone up the organs of the human body is composed, is offered in Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renewer. Huxley is perfectly adapted to old and young. Restorative try it. Thousands have already done so, and the testimony is universal in its favor. Do not fail to read the advertisement in our paper.

## ONLY PREPARATION

WORTHY OF

Universal Confidence and Patronage.

### FOR STAMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN.

Ladies and gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press unanimously in its praise. A few testimonials may be here given, and they are all true, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

GENTLEMEN.—Your note of the 15th inst. has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been blessed with the use of Wood's Hair Restorative. I am glad to hear of the fact if I had no objection to give. I award it to you, and I will send you a bottle of it, if you will send me a return of your name, age, and address. I am about 30 years of age; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the color on the crown of my head to fall out. Its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these things increased with time, and in about six months, a fourth was added to them, by hair falling out of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling out of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except by dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that the hair began to grow again, and the color was restored to the gray hairs, and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased for any of my hair, very much to the satisfaction of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this among the many obligations I owe to her, I strongly recommend all husbands to value the saving of their wives to profit by my example, and use in growing gray or getting bald.

BEN. A. LAVENDER, To J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York. My family are cured from the use of your hair oil, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carroll Place.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir—Your Hair Restorative has done my hair much good since I commenced the use of it, that I had no more to make known to you. The effects on the hair, which are great, are a man or woman may be greatly benefited by it, and by a resort to you may be cured of the hair falling out, and the hair becoming thin; or, at least this is my experience. Believe me, yours truly, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in your Southern papers you will get more patronage. I send several of your certificates to the P. M. Express, a strong Southern paper. W. H. KESSLER, New Orleans, La. For sale in Altoona by J. H. KESSLER, Agents, and all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. July 1st, 1861—24ccw

## ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE

A large quantity of announcing to our customers, and all who are on hand again with a large and varied stock of