The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

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

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

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

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and I the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, 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 prepared our corn 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 bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made us to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully stilt the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and being fruitful in meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all collisions 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.

SEAL. GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the State 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 eighty-sixth.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

National Armory and Foundry.

The leader in the Hollidaysburg *Standard* of this week, under the above caption, is an exceedingly well written and well-timed article in favor of the location of a National Foundry in this District.—We will add that the situation of this country is equally suitable as a site for a National Armory. This is the time to urge both of these matters on the people and through them on the Congress soon to meet. The destruction of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal leaves but two Government Armories to supply the wants of our Army, and it must be apparent to every one that there should be a manufactor, and depot of munitions of war, at some point in one of the Northern States, the location of which would be out of all danger from enemies within as well as without the Union. The facilities of Blair county for a plentiful supply of metals, coal, Lumber, &c., are sufficient for the requirements of an armory and foundry, while labor is reasonable, food abundant, and the ready means of transportation past our doors. All these unite in demonstrating to us, at least that Pennsylvania is the proper location for these establishments and that no point in this State unites all the advantages to the Government so well as our own country.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page for 1861 is the handsomest we ever saw. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1862. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 800 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other periodical* gives. Its stories and novelettes are by the best writers. In 1862, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its fashions are always the latest and Prettiest! Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but $2 a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. It is the Magazine for the times! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for $5, five for $7.50, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send *an extra copy gratis, as a premium.* Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St., Phila.

CAMP CROSSMAN.—Camp Crossman, at Huntingdon, will be broken up on Monday next, by order of the Secretary of War. Col. Murray has been ordered to fill up his regiment out of the men in camp and report at Washington immediately. The balance of the men are to go to Camp Curtin at Harrisburg, to fill up regiments therein.

CLOTHING FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—Our townsmen, Messrs. James Lowther, Math, T. Dill, and Samuel Milliken, of Bell's Mills, were in Washington City, a few days since, and visited the camp of the 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, on Meridian Hill. In this regiment is some fifty-six men from this county, who went on to Washington to enter Young's Kentucky Cavalry, but through bad usage they declined to enter the Cavalry regiment and joined the above regiment. Most of the men are from this place and the immediate neighborhood. They are well supplied with everything except bedclothes. In this line they have but one blanket each, and this every person knows is not sufficient covering under a tent at this season of the year.

An effort is now being made to send them each one more piece of covering. Any persons having a blanket or comfort to spare will confer a great kindness upon our brave volunteers by delivering it at once to Mr. James Lowther who will attend to shipping the goods to them. The fact that they are enlisted in a regiment outside of the State, prevents them from receiving anything from it. Send in a blanket or comfort friends, and keep our defenders from suffering.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE. As the time draws near for the meeting of the Legislature, we notice quite a number of names suggested for speaker of the lower House. Most prominent among these are Mr. Rowe, of Franklin, Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, and Mr. Hopkins, of Washington. All of these gentlemen would be capable of filling the office with credit to themselves and the state. Col. Jacob Zeigler, W. B. Sipes, and J. M. Hutchison, Esqrs., are all spoken of as suitable persons for clerk.

In the Senate we presume our popular Senator, Col. L. W. Hall, will be re-elected Speaker without opposition—a compliment worthily bestowed on an able, efficient and attentive public servant.

The next Legislature will be composed of more than usual intellect and experience, and we presume that all the army work which requires their attention will receive it.

☞ The war news for the past week has been rather encouraging. Our forces have entered upon the eastern shore of Virginia, in Accomac and Northampton counties, and the proclamation of General Dix in doing so has brought the Union men of those counties around him, and caused several Rebel regiments encamped there, to lay down their arms and disband. In a skirmish in Missouri between 24 Union troops and 150 Rebels, the latter were routed, with the loss of five killed and eight wounded. Our troops at Beaufort are fortifying themselves strongly, and the Government is making extensive preparations for reinforcing that point.—Two or three other fleets have sailed, or are about to sail, for other ports. At the grand review, at Washington, a few days since, one of the Generals remarked that "the next review would come off at Richmond!" Hope it may prove correct.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book* for December is up to the former standard of that excellent lady's publication, and the prospects for the next year are inviting. Godey intends to keep up his book, no matter what the condition of our national affairs, and he is able to do it. Those who intend renewing their subscriptions for next year should do so immediately, in order that they may get the January number in time. We furnish it at $2,00 per annum to our advance paying subscribers.

A BLOT ON CIVILIZATION.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE, VA.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte, on Sunday night, was accomplished by trickery on the part of the inhabitants.

It seems that a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000, had concentrated in the country back of the town, and it was proposed with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the Federal forces in that town. The Federal troops consisted of 250 men of the Virginia Regiment, and a few of Zeigler's Virginia cavalry. It was arranged between the cavalry and rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood.

Accordingly, the rebel citizens became very courteous to our troops, and, on last Sunday evening, invited them to their houses on various pretexts. The invitation was accepted by all who were off duty, and, while they were being entertained, at about 8½ o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where the loyal Virginians were unsuspiciously enjoying themselves, and into these the rebels rushed, *murdering the unarmed soldiers in cold blood.* The rebel citizens, men and women, rushed to arms, and aided the cavalry in the slaughter.

The Federal troops who were in camp prepared as soon as possible for their defence, but were overpowered, and had to break lines and retreat. Very few of our men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all the killed being murdered in the houses.

When Col. Zeigler arrived and ascertained the particulars of this fiendish outrage, he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately fired, and the whole town reduced to ashes.

Our Great Naval Victory.

In our last we gave a brief telegram officialy announcing the capture of Beaufort, S. C.—Since then we have full particulars of the action, the recital of which must make every patriotic heart rejoice. We have voluminous accounts from the pens of special correspondents, all of which would interest our readers, but we have not room for them. We select the most important items from the special correspondence of the New York *Tribune:*

The first of our fleet to reach Port Royal Harbor was the gunboat Bienville, which arrived on Sunday night. Others followed in quick succession, and at 10 A. M. of Monday, when the Atlantic came in, there were twenty-six of the fleet in sight, either coming in or actually at anchor. As fast as the gunboats arrived, they were set about the work of ascertaining the soundings—not only the depth of the water, but if any obstructions had been sunk in the channels. Not half the fleet anchored on Monday before the lighter gunboats were already employed in this duty, and engaged in verifying, by actual soundings, the information that we were already in possession of, as to the depth of water in the harbor and through the different channels.

While in the performance of these duties, our boats were engaged by five Rebel gunboats, which suddenly appeared from behind a headland that had hitherto concealed them. They boldly ran down, and, without hesitation, engaged our gunboats. The skirmish was a sharp one, lasting about three quarters of an hour, and terminating in the complete triumph of our boats, and the retirement of the Rebel steamers.

At 7½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, a gun fired by one of our gunboats at a Rebel steamer, and which was instantly returned, announced that the morning's entertainment was not to be totally of a peaceable character. And so, in an hour or less, all our gunboats were sharply engaged, not only with the Rebel steamers, but with the batteries on shore; for, unable longer to restrain themselves, a battery of twenty-one guns from Hilton Head opened upon us; another battery of fifteen guns, and still another of four guns opened upon us from the Bay Point side of the harbor. The engagement was a brisk one, lasting about two hours. None of our vessels were injured: though, as one of our officers reported, we succeeded in dismounting six of their guns on Hilton Head.

On Thursday the battle day dawned bright and clear—the morning being as warm and balmy as a day of our Northern June.

Flag officer Dupont had ordered that the ships should form in two lines—the starboard or main column nearest the shore, being led by the Wabash, under Flag officer Dupont, himself, and the port or flanking column being headed by the Bienville, Captain Stedman. The batteries were situated—one, a strong and admirably built fortification, called Fort Walker, mounting twenty three guns, one on the side of the Broad River, here about two and a half miles wide, and two other batteries, behind less elaborate earthworks, on the opposite side of the river. Of the latter, one mounted fifteen guns, and was named Fort Beauregard, and the other four guns.

The ships were all prepared for action the day before, and at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning they began to move from their respective points of anchorage, and take their appointed places in the line of battle. At about 9½ o'clock they began their magnificent march, in an appointed order, as nearly as it could be preserved; though, after making the first round, it was found feasible and more effective to change the plan and proceed in a single line, which was done in obedience to orders signalled from the flag ship.

The action commenced at precisely 10 A. M., the first shot being fired from the Hilton Head fortification, at the flag-ship, and three guns were fired before we replied. Then the two entire broadsides of the Wabash, composed of two batteries of twenty six guns each and the pivot gun at once poured in their fearful storm of shells upon the batteries on both sides of the river at once. The men, who had stripped to their work, instantly re loaded the guns, and as the frigate moved with just sufficient speed to give her steerageway, and keep her under control, she had the battery in range for twenty minutes, for all of which time the men were loading and firing at the rate of once a minute for each gun—thus giving the immense number of four hundred bomb shells that were rammed in upon that devoted garrison by the Wabash alone, every time she passed, for after the first fire she used only the starboard guns.

Let it be noted, too, that the ships were within point blank range of the shore, some of them approaching within less than two hundred yards of the battery. The Bienville, which ran in closer than any other ship, was so close as plainly to distinguish the color of the shirts of the men who worked the guns, and to hear their cries of encouragement to each other. When it is remembered that the guns used are large enough to carry with effective precision two miles and a half, a slight idea of their tremendous effect at short range can be formed.

Though the Rebel guns in this work were Columbiads of the largest size, and carried a one hundred and thirty two-pound projectile—and though the guns are so heavy as to require twelve men to work each one, and move it effectively on its carriage—such was the irresistible force of our shot, that within twenty minutes three of those immense columbiads were dismounted!

As soon as the action fairly commenced, a fact that had before been merely suspected, was plainly demonstrated, viz: that in the gunboat reconnoissance of Tuesday morning, though that brisk affair before its close assumed almost the proportions of a battle, the Rebels had, with their customary shrewdness, concealed, or rather had not shown, the full strength of their batteries. They now brought their full force into play, and disclosed several more guns than they had used in the affair of Tuesday, but luckily, no more than we could afford to attend to. In one regard, however, rumor has been premature, and has given our enemies the reputation of having an offensive machine which they did not possess. Our pilot, who had, in the exercise of his duties, been up the Broad river for a mile or so beyond where the rebel steamers had been seen, had reported to us that the celebrated Floating Battery, iron clad and shot proof, that bore so prominent a part in the taking of Fort Sumter, had been towed round from Charleston, and was lying in wait for us. Events proved our pilot to be deceived on this point. The iron battery was nowhere to be seen, and Charleston harbor, doubtless, contains this inestimable treasure.

The peculiar make of the river is such that not more than eight of our ships could bring their guns to bear on the shore batteries at the same time, but even then the sight was one of the most magnificent conceivable. Eight vessels would deliver a broadside of not less than fifty guns at a single fire, led by the battery of the Wabash of twenty-seven guns, and as each gun could be loaded and discharged once in a minute at the very lowest estimate, it will be seen that more than fifty bombs and other terribly destructive projectiles were rained into the Hilton Head fortification every minute that the fleet was within range.

Each ship was in effective range of the fort for about twenty minutes every time the line came round; they moved like a terrible procession of destroying angels, and at each of their visits, which indeed were few, but not far between, the combined force hailed upon the doomed and devoted shore a fiery storm of more than 400 fiery shells. The spectacle was one of the most impressive that could be presented to the eye of man.

It was suspected that the enemy had a large force concealed in the woods back of the Fort, and many shells were thrown in them for the purpose of dislodging any troops there stationed. The supposition was partially correct: a number of men had fled from the Fort to the woods, terrified at the tremendous effects of our fire.—Many of those poor fellows were killed without having fired a shot.

Nothing could stand before this fiery storm—guns were hurled from their carriages; houses were knocked into heaps of mortar and brick, and beams and board; the formidable fort walls, of the solidest masonry, were in places torn and splintered, and the tough trees, of the pitch pine woods, were shivered, twisted, wrenched, and cut off like slender reeds; and the men were beaten into quivering masses of bruised, gory flesh; or were torn into mutilated, ghastly, sickening objects.

The rebels had confidently calculated on being able to sink the entire fleet in twenty minutes, as we learned from some copies of Southern papers, and from some of the rebel letters, many of which fell into our hands, and in several of which the result is confidently predicted, and was looked upon almost as an accomplished fact. The utter destruction of the entire expedition was considered so positively assured, and their belief in the ability of their batteries to put an effectual quietus upon Lincoln's fleet was so perfect, that in one or two of the documents the writers lamented the necessity they should be under of sending the ships to the bottom, when the Confederates are so much in need of ships. It was taken for granted that the tremendous execution to be done by their heavy guns would perforate the hulls of our ships, and send them to the bottom instantly. Having this confident expectation, the rebels looked eagerly after each fire to see some of our ships go down.—They especially concentrated their guns on the Wabash, and, as the prisoners afterwards informed us, were much surprised that she persisted in remaining afloat.

When the ships had all passed their battery in safety for the first time, and had "peppered them well," and had all got off without apparent injury, the astonishment was great, and the universal impression began to prevail that there was some mistake.

Without paying more attention to the barking of the battery at Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, than to pitch them an occasional shot merely to let them know they were not forgotten, for the third time the fleet rounded their circular track, and came slowly down to pay their respects again. Again was the whole fire of the fort concentrated on the Wabash, and in turn on each one of the ships, as they passed in a fiery procession before the shore, delivering with the utmost coolness and the most exact precision on their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effectually than ever, and again steaming away unharmed, and turning the point for still another round.

The utmost consternation now took possession of the Rebels, and in an uncontrollable panic they fled with the utmost precipitation. The panic at Bull Run was not more complete; indeed not half so much so, for the Rebels in their mortal terror ran for the woods without stopping for anything whatever. They left in their tents hundreds of dollars of money, gold watches, costly swords, and other valuables, showing that their fear was uncontrollable and complete. The flight was observed first from the little gunboat Mercury, was communicated to the flag ship, and was immediately telegraphed to all the fleet.

Capt. John Rogers, now commander of the sloop-of-war Flag, who had been on board the Wabash, acting as aid to Flag Officer Dupont during the fight, was at once sent on shore in a boat with a flag of truce to ascertain if the fight was real or a feint. He found the fort entirely deserted, and immediately with his own hand ran up the stars and stripes on the ramparts. At precisely three o'clock p. m., of Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861, the American flag was planted in South Carolina, on a South Carolina fort, for the first time since it was hauled down at the disgraceful capture of Fort Sumpter.

One of our soldiers discovered $2,000 in gold and silver; and others were so lucky or unlucky, it is not yet decided which, as to discover considerable sums of South Carolina paper money. The search for trophies was universal, and there were few who visited the shore on that memorable day of the battle who have not secured mementoes of the action, more or less valuable.

The road the rebels took was strewn for miles with muskets, knapsacks, blankets, cartridge boxes and other valuables that they had thrown away in their flight. They had retreated across the island to Seabrook, a distance of half a dozen miles, where they took boats for Savannah. Even the wharf at Seabrook was strewn with valuables, carried even so far and abandoned at the last moments.

They had spiked but one gun, a most valuable rifled cannon, which they temporarily disabled with a steel spike, which can with difficulty be extracted. The other guns were, most of them, columbiads of the very largest size, 130 pounders, and of the most admirable finish, being the finest and latest productions of the Tradegar works, Richmond, and fully equal to any guns owned by the North. There were twenty-three of these guns in the fort.

Among the spoils are three hundred muskets, the complete camp equipage of three regiments, fifty cannon, and immense quantities of ammunition. It is a noticeable fact that all the powder is the very best English powders, that many of the cartriges are of English make, and that some of the projectiles for the rifled cannon are of a kind unknown in our service, but which answer to the description of certain new English inventions. The muskets are our own Springfield rifled musket, and, together with the camp equipage, and the clothing found, are of the very best quality.

Our own loss in the affair is eight killed and about twenty-five wounded, more or less severely, while the lost of the rebels was very much greater, the estimates being one hundred and twenty killed and one hundred wounded, a large number of their dead having been buried by our men. The South Carolinians and other dead in the fort were buried by Captain Steedman, of the ship Bienville, himself a South Carolinian. Our dead were all buried on Hilton Head.

The Rebels Threatening to Hang Union Prisoners

BALTIMORE, November 14.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 12th has an article headed "Hanging Rebels," dated Richmond, November 11th, which says: Col Corcoran, three captains and eighteen lieutenants, all of whom were captured in the action at Manassas, and confined in the jails at Richmond, had been selected by lot to be hung by way of retribution for the hanging of Captain Baker and the crew of the Southern privateer Savannah. The Hon. Mr. Ely, member of Congress, drew lots for Mr. Corcoran, who is now imprisoned at Charleston. In case the Court at New York condemned the crew of the Savannah to death, the Federal officers would be immediately hung. The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 10th, has the following: The Yankee prisoners in South Carolina are all safely lodged in jail, where they will abide the issue of the trials of our brave privateersmen at the North. Should one drop of Southern blood be shed by the Northern Courts for defending the South on the seas, it will be paid with interest in Charleston.

☞ The Clearfield *Journal* says that the wife of Thomas Liddell, of Clearfield, committed suicide, on the evening of the 5th inst., while labering under a temporary derangement of mind, by cutting her throat with a razor.

The Arrest of Mason and Slidell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1861.

The Navy Department prefers not to publish, at present, the official reports made by the officers of the war steamer *San Jacinto*, in reference to the capture of Mason and Slidell. The general facts are these: Commander Wilkes, evidently a man of "grit," was sent out to bring home the *San Jacinto* from the coast of Africa; on his return he touched at Cienfugos, where he ascertained that Mason and Slidell had run the blockade, and were en route to Europe, probably by the way of Cuba. He sailed up and went into port at Havana. There he ascertained that the Confederate commissioners had been gone but a few hours, having sailed in the British mail steamship *Trent*, the evening before (7th November.) He immediately put to sea, directing his course so as to intercept the vessel. When about twenty miles off Mantanzas, in the old Bahama Channel, the *Trent* hove in sight, and the two vessels were soon within hailing distance, Commodore Wilkes sent a shot across the bows of the *Trent*. To this no attention was paid, when another was directed near the bow. This brought the steamer to.—Lieutenant Fairfax, to whom both of the Confederate passengers were personally known, was sent on board in a boat, supported with two more boats, filled with marines. Lieutenant Fairfax went on deck and called for Messrs. Mason and Slidell who soon appeared. Lieutenant Fairfax politely informed them of the object of his mission, and asked them to go on board his boat. To this they objected, Mason remarking that they had paid their way to Europe, to the British Consul at Havana, (who acts as agent for the mail steamship line,) and he wouldn't leave without force. Lieutenant Fairfax pointing to his Marines drawn up on the decks of the British steamer said: "You see, sir, I have the force if that is what you require?" "Then you must use it," replied Mason. With this Lieutenant Fairfax placed his hand upon the Senator's shoulder and pressed him to the gangway. At this juncture the passengers rushed forward, somewhat excited, and attempted to interfere. The marines immediately showed their bayonets, and Mason consented to the decision of Lieutenant Fairfax, asking that he might be permitted to make his protest in writing. Just then a fine specimen of an Englishman rushed on deck in military or naval uniform (the officer in command of the mails, probably), and demanded why passengers on board that ship were molested. Lieutenant Fairfax informed him that he had stated to Capt. Moir, of the packet, why he arrested two of his passengers, and further than that he had no explanations to make. Protests were then drawn up, and Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, went into the boats of the *San Jacinto*. Com. Wilkes sent a message to the ladies that his best cabin was at their service if they desired to accompany the prisoners back to the United States. They, however, declined, and proceeded on the voyage. The arrest was made on the 8th, and the *San Jacinto* arrived with the prisoners at Fortress Monroe on Friday. Lieut. Taylor was despatched to Washington with the official papers, and the *San Jacinto* was ordered to New York, whence the prisoners will be forwarded to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor.

The *Trent* is not, as has been supposed, an intercolonial steamer plying between the West India Islands. She is a British international packet carrying the British mails, and plying between Southampton, England, Vera Cruz, Havana, St. Thomas, and thence back to Southampton.

Lieut. Taylor arrived here at noon yesterday, and the news of the arrest created a profound sensation, and very general and almost unbounded rejoicing. The act is, outside of the departments, very generally approved, though there are various opinions expressed in the speculations as to the light in which England will view the transaction. One thing is evident; England has always favored the right of search and it is a bad rule that will not work equally well both ways. Captain Wilkes was disposed to seize the packet, under the charge of favoring the enemies of our country, and bring her to Key West; but, finding that it would seriously disappoint a large number of passengers, he abandoned his purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

And those afflicted with

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

The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners 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 the afflicted, as well as others, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions 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. These Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN.
Nov. 15,'60.—1y. Williamsburgh, New York.

To Consumptives.

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

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

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Oct. 4, '60.—1y. King County, 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 breasts and tight sleeves made volition 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. 603 and 605 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.

A Card to the Suffering.

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

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

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

Bilious Affections,

LIVER COMPLAINT.

SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,

A MILD, PROMPT & EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by the timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in these important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sik Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Bilious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

As these Pills have proved themselves so eminently successful in removing diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks on

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This is a disease much talked about, but at the same time very imperfectly understood.

Properly speaking, every derangement of the Liver & Bilious system is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiar state of the Liver to which I now have reference is a *Chronic Affection*, and usually arises from a torpid or congestive state of that important organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the disease owing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which conveys the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick tenacious slime or mucous, and sometimes by gall-stones. The bile is then thrown back into the gall-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empties itself into the large vein of the left shoulder, near its junction with the veins of the head and neck, and thence the bile is conveyed to the heart and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile in this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it never was designed by nature, produces much evil, and often disastrous effects upon the health of the individual—for want of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested food, a complete separation never takes place between the chyle (the milky liquor which forms the blood) and those portions of the food designed by nature to be ejected from the bowels—for the bile, when present, unite and separates the healthy from the unhealthy portions, in the same manner that isinglass or white of egg separate wine or cider from their impurities—and, consequently, the very fountain of life is vitiated and corrupted. Costiveness prevails—or alternately costiveness or diarrhœa—and in the stomach and bowels, and the patient is often annoyed with worms, and frequently with the piles. The coarse particles of the bile thus mixed with the blood, more or less obstruct the pores of the skin and small blood-vessels, and hence give rise to various diseases of the skin, such as erysipelas, eczema, itchings, small watery vesicles, blotches, tumors, pimples, scurfiness, boils, sore eyes, sores and ulcers of various kinds. The skin is more or less yellow, and (when the disease is of long standing,) often very dark, and has a disagreeable *dirty, greasy* appearance, and sometimes there is a perfect jaundice. The white of the eyes also has a *green* or *yellow* tinge.

MORE OR LESS bile is strained from the blood in its passage through the kidneys, and, by its acrimony, produces pains in the back, and scalds and irritates all the urinary passages. Some days the passage of urine is profuse, and natural in appearance; at other times it is scanty, and the desire to evacuate is frequent and urgent. Sometimes the color is nearly white and milky, but usually it is high colored, red or yellow, with a rank, offensive odor, and sometimes it is bloody.

The tongue is usually more or less coated with a brown scurf. There is irritation, and frequently chronic inflammation of the inner surface of the stomach and bowels, with a tenderness on pressure, and a soreness along the lower edge of the ribs.

SOMETIMES THERE IS A LOATHING of food, and at other times there is a voracious appetite. There is often a feeling of dullness, and coldness of the feet and knees, and along the inside of the thighs—sour or bitter eructations, and sometimes a spitting or throwing up of the food after eating.

There is a feeling of oppression across the stomach and chest, as if pressed down by a weight; troublesome and often frightful dreams; low spirits, languor, want of energy, melancholy restlessness and discontentedness, dreaminess of mind—timorousness and a great deal of trouble, and a disposition to magnify everything, sometimes great wakefulness and an inability to sleep—at others great drowsiness, weariness, and disinclination to motion.

AT TIMES THE FACE is flushed, with more or less fever, especially at night or in the afternoon. Sometimes violent chills, and wandering pains in various parts of the body. Frequently there is a short hacking cough, with a tickliness of the throat, and sometimes a very severe, dry, and hard cough, which is often mistaken for consumption. This cough often commences in the latter part of the night or early in the morning, and lasts for hours, frequently producing nausea and vomiting. If there be any expectoration, it is a tough, ropy, tenacious phlegm, which adheres to everything it touches. There are also frequently chronic pleurisy pains in various parts of the chest, which shift about from one part of the breast or side to the other. Sometimes abscesses form in the liver, and pressing upward on the lungs, produce constriction and confined breathing, discharging their contents into the lungs, when it must be ejected by expectoration, or the patient be strangled. Some persons are troubled with spasmodic twitches in various parts of the body, sometimes faintness and sinking, difficulty of breathing; reading or talking producing weariness. THERE IS A BEATING SENSATION near the pit of the stomach, with palpitation and fluttering of the heart; profusion of dandruff and loss of the hair (hair to turn up, in a few words—a yellow, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, a yellow or dark tinge of the white of the eyes, an aching pain across the kidneys and hips, with irritation or heat in discharging urine—a sensation of fullness or distension near the stomach, with tenderness on pressure—horrors of spirits, frightful dreams, acidity of stomach, with other dyspeptic symptoms, bilious fevers, bilious colics and bilious diarrhœa and dysenteries, obstinate costiveness, intermittent and remittent fevers, jaundice, fever and ague, &c., all originate from the same cause—*a deranged state of the liver.* Violent remedies always do more harm than good, but, by a persevering use of these pills, all that can be desired will be accomplished.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT is to give the patient, every night on going to bed, from two four Sanative pills; or enough of them to insure one and not more than two vacuations from the bowels next morning.—The dose of the Pills can be increased or diminished to produce this effect, and their use should be continued until a cure is completed, and at the same time give the Alterative three times a day according to the directions, unless there is a want of appetite, with weakness and debility or symptoms of worms prevail, when, instead of the Alterative, give a teaspoonful of the Vermifuge, (mixed in a little cold water and sweetened to please the taste, about half an hour before each meal, until these symptoms are removed; and if there should be cough, or oppression about the throat or chest, then give the expectorant as often and in such doses as may be found necessary to relict the cough and make expectoration easy.

The *Sanative Pills*, and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S *Family Medicines*, are sold by C. JAGGARD and G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and by Agents everywhere, from whom may be obtained, *gratis, Jayne's Medical Almanac* and *Guide to Health*, containing besides a valuable calendar, a Catalogue of Diseases, together with the symptoms by which they may be known, and the proper remedies for their cure.

COUGHS, COLDS,

CONSUMPTION,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

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ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air-vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind-tubs, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the suffering of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, etc., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable, and may be especially commended to MINISTERS, TEACHERS, and SINGERS for the relief of hoarseness, and for strengthening the organs of the voice.

This EXPECTORANT and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S *Family Medicines* are sold by C. JAGGARD and G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and by Agents everywhere. [sep. 28-6m.