Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—The latest news from Fortress Monroe are to the effect that Gen. Burnside, after bombarding the rebel fortifications on Roanoke Island for three days, effected a landing on that Island on the afternoon of the 9th inst. About noon, on Saturday last, Comodore Lynch got his mosquito flotilla under way and came down Carrituck Sound to help his rebel friend, Gen. Wise, on the Island. The Federal gunboats directed their fire upon the flotilla and succeeded in sinking three and capturing two of the boats. It is presumed that the rebel forces on the Island surrendered. Passengers by the last flag of truce from Norfolk say it was rumored there that three regiments had been sent to the Island, and that as there was no means of escape, the probability is that they were captured. The rebels admit that the only obstacles in the way of Gen. Burnside, in marching inland, upon Norfolk, are the natural ones, such as swamps, marshes, sickness, &c. The people of Norfolk and Portsmouth are panic-stricken. The Burnside expedition is not likely to prove a failure, as some have intimated. We have had failures enough; we shall have successes hereafter.

THE LATEST—CHEERING NEWS.—A dispatch just received this (Wednesday) morning, states that Gen. Burnside has taken Roanoke Island, destroyed all the rebel gunboats, burnt Elizabethtown and taken 2,000 rebel prisoners.

This being the case, the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth may well be panic stricken. The Union forces have now a foothold on the main land only 40 miles distant from them. With the co-operation of Gen. Wool, from Fortress Monroe, we expect ere long to hear that the Federal forces have possession of those places.—Things look dark for the seceshers.

ARREST OF GEN. STONE.—Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone was arrested at his residence in Washington City, on Sunday morning last, and immediately sent to Fort Lafayette. Gen. Stone was the chief officer in command at the Ball's Bluff disaster, and the country has ever since held him responsible for it. The charges against him are as follows:

First—For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Second—For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

Third—For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a Fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation.

Fourth—For treacherously designing to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the commanding general, which had not been given.

We never could understand why our army should have attempted to make an advance across the river at Ball's Bluff, and why when, they did make it, that they should be so promptly met by the enemy. We may now obtain the sequel to that affair. Gen. Evans, the rebel commander at that battle, says in his report, recently published, that he had but 1,700 men, that he took 710 federal prisoners and that the loss of the Union army was 800 killed on the field. Add to these the number drowned and those who got safely back and we have a force larger than that of the rebels. There was either unpardonable ignorance, or rank treason in the transaction, take it as we may; and we hope the guilty party or parties may be made to suffer for this wholesale butchery of the pride of the nation and the deep damnation of the sudden taking off of the noble soldier and Statesman—Baker.

A NOBLE REPLY.—A few days since, while a member of Congress was urging the appointment of one of his friends, Secretary Stanton very kindly and nobly replied:

"I can make no more appointments from political influence or personal appeals. The appointments in the army must come from the ranks. I take the cases of a number of widows, who have lost their husbands in the army, to attend to, and, as they are most needy, and their wants pressing, they will receive my earliest attention. As for the few civil posts in my gift, I shall distribute them among the poor and meritorious soldiers who have been crippled in defence of their country's [illegible]

[illegible] reply is not very pleasing to greedy contractors but it meets with the approval of every honest man, and must be encouraging to the soldier in the ranks. All honor to the Secretary.

☞ Will soon be known—the Government robbers. Then let them beware.

☞ A Mr. Fiery, a member of the Senate of Maryland, recently presented a series of resolutions to that body, advocating a compromise with the South, and accompanied them with a speech in which he declared that he believed himself commissioned by Heaven to make the initiative of peace by offering his resolutions. He did not believe that the olive branch would be spurned; but if it should be, he would vote any amount of aid to the Government for the prosecution of the war. Mr. Fiery's position is certainly the opposite of his name, but we imagine the Government will demand a sight of the commission he believes he holds, ere it will consider his resolutions. The war has gone too far to be settled without the entire removal of the bone of contention. There will never be a second war of the character of the present. The Government has no olive branch to tender; it has acted on the defensive all the time, and is on the defensive still.—Seeming aggressions and advances are only in defence of the Constitution, the perpetuity of the Union and the protection of loyal men in the seceded States. When the rebels cease to make aggressions, then and not till then will the Government cease to defend.

TREASURY NOTES.—On Friday last, the House of Representatives at Washington passed the bill which provides that the Treasury Notes issued by the Government shall be received as a legal tender. This action must gratify every loyal citizen. The credit of the nation is to be sustained and every citizen should lend his aid in maintaining it. Those who cry out against this currency and thereby endeavor to depreciate it, can hardly be recognized as lovers of their country.—The faith of the whole American people is pledged for the redemption of this currency, and to refuse to accept it as such is equal to saying that the faith of the American people is worth nothing. There can be no doubt about their redemption, and as friends of the Government, we should endeavor to render ineffectual all efforts to depreciate them. They are certainly preferable to a majority of the bank bills in circulation. Every man is a stockholder in the bank from which these notes are issued, and he should not refuse his own paper.

EXPENSE OF BANDS.—The expense of keeping up the bands for the different regiments now in the service, is considerable. In a letter to the Hon. E. McPherson, sent by the Paymaster General in answer to an inquiry concerning the matter, the annual cost of the bands of volunteer regiments is estimated at over five millions of dollars, exclusive of the cost of clothing, subsistance and transportation. The number of men employed in the bands is seventeen thousand five hundred. A sufficient number to form a nice army.—Mr. McPherson has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to discharge them from service, on the first of March next.

EXPELLED.—Jesse D. Bright, U. S. Senator from Indianna, has been expelled from that body for disloyalty. It was right that he should be so treated. No man who is not whole-souled for the Union has any business in any office within the Union, and we hope that every man entertaining similar views and acting as Mr. B. has done will be voted out of our legislative halls. It must be humiliating to a man thus to be condemned before the world as a traitor to his country. Of all epithets that of traitor appears to us the most opprobrious. Put them out; they are ingrates, deserving no mercy. Let there be more bright examples.

☞ The capture of Fort Henry is another crushing blow to the rebels. The Southern mail, captured by Capt. Logan, contained a letter from some high officers, speaking of the demoralizing effect of the defeat at Somerset, and stating that another at Fort Henry would be almost irreparable. The Tennessee river is now considered opened to the Union fleet to its head-quarters. Several rebel steamers have lately fallen into the hands of the Union gunboats. The river is now clear to the Union fleet as far up as Florence, Alabama.

☞ The rebel government has sent word to Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, (the commissioners appointed to visit the seceded States and look after the interests of the Union prisoners) that they will not be admitted into the Confederate States to discharge any mission whatever.

☞ Gen. Halleck has been complimented by Secretary Stanton and Gen. McClellan on the energy and ability he has displayed in the management of his department, and is assured of their confidence and support in his future undertakings.

For the Altoona Tribune.

"Party Spirit."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your last issue a communication appeared under the title of "Party Spirit." It is indeed a very difficult matter to find out what the author is driving at. His principal object appears to be a thrust at the Republican party. In fact, if we are to take the say-so of "Citizen," all parties, except the Democratic party, are "gone dead," and all parties are honorable and honest except the Republican party, and it is busily engaged "robbing an almost bankrupt Government." When "Citizen" was penning that article did he forget those illustrious thieves, viz: Cobb, Floyd, Thompson, and legions of others, and also to what party they belong? Verily, "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." "Citizen" has occupied a column of your paper, and what for? *Merely show.* The whole article reminds me of an old proverb, "an empty hogshead proclaims its own approach."

A REPUBLICAN.

☞ A young and beautiful damsel near Frankfort, Kentucky, having two lovers, and not knowing which to prefer, settled the matter by marrying one, and eloping with the other.

☞ Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, sheds a "Bright" and effulgent light upon the cause of the rebels, but his brightness has been cast into outer darkness, as will be the rest of the rebellious.

☞ Among the articles found in General Zollicoffer's camp at Mill Spring, Kentucky, were sixty thousand pounds of sugar, twenty-six thousand pounds of coffee and twelve thousand pounds of tobacco.

☞ It appears that there are still at Washington, traitors, under the garb of Union men, in the confidence of our Generals, who betray every movement of our forces. Hanging would doubtless cure the evil.

☞ The Memphis *Appeal* says that vast quantities of poisonous drugs have been introduced into the South. Some quinine examined in that city on the 29th January, was found to contain morphine strychnine, and other poisonous ingredients.

☞ The number of men now employed at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory is fourteen hundred, and the product of their labor during the past month was 10,500 muskets. Since the 30th of last June—seven months—over 44,000 guns have been made.

☞ The editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says that he knows Edwin M. Stanton, the new Secretary of War, well, and that he has more of the old Bonaparte in his composition than any other man in America. The Army will move on now, in his opinion, even if it goes to the devil.

☞ General Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, lately resigned his position in the rebel army. A very lachrymose account of the parting with his officers and men is given in one of the Memphis papers. The quantity of tears shed on the occasion was supposed by some to have been almost sufficient to have filled the ditch dug on the wrong side of the entrenchment in Mexico.

Capture of Fort Henry.

The *Gazette and Commercial's* Cairo correspondents give the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry: Yesterday at 12,30 P. M. the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet and Essex, the Tyler, Connestago and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, immediately above which on the east shore of the river stands the fortifications, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island within one mile of the enemy. Passing the island in full view of the rebel guns we steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every ear strained to catch the flag officer's signal gun for the commencement of action.

Our line of battle was on the left of the St. Louis, next Carondelet, next Cincinnati, for the time being the flag ship, having on board flag officer A. H. Foote, and next the Essex. We advanced in line, the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when at 12.30, the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy, not backward, gave admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning the most terrific storms of shot and shell, when getting within about three hundred yards of the enemy's works we came to a stand and poured into them right and left. In the meantime the Essex became disabled and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged. At precisely forty minutes past one the enemy struck his colors—and such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can scarcely be imagined.

After the surrender, which was made to flag-officer Foote by Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who defended his fort in a most determined manner, we found the rebel infantry encamped outside the fort, numbering four or five thousand, had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort.

The fort mounted seventeen guns, mostly 32 and 34 pounders, one being a magnificent ten inch columbiad.

Our shots dismounted two of their guns. One of their rifled thirty-two pounders burst during the engagement, wounding one man.

Their gunners claim to have had but eleven effective guns, worked by fifty-four men, the number all told of our prisoners.

They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.—The infantry left everything in their flight.

A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

Gen. Tilghman is disheartened, and thinks it one of the most damning blows of the war.

In surrendering to flag officer Foote, the rebel general remarked, "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Flag officer Foote replied, "You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering; but you should have blown my boats out of the water before I would have surrendered to you!"

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and the flag-officer's penant was the chief mark.

Flag-officer Foote and Captain Stember crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going completely through her.

The Essex was crippled when about half through the fight and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball going into her port side forward through the heavy bulkhead and squarely through one of her boilers, scalding and killing several of the crew. Capt. Porter, his aid, S. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis, were standing in a direct line of the balls passing, Britton being in the centre of the group, a shot struck him on the top of the head, scattering his brains in every direction.

The escaping steam went into the pilot-house, instantly killing Messrs. Ford and Bride, pilots. Many soldiers, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard and were drowned.

The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded; the Essex six seamen killed, and two officers and seventeen men wounded; five missing.

There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Capt. Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and fought the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent shot and shell among the enemy.

A Rich Colloquy.

A Rolla (Mo.) correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives the following account of a colloquy between a Union lawyer and two disbanded Rebel soldiers:

A friend of mine accompanied me on horseback yesterday to the main road south leading to Rolla. We had hardly reached the road when we discovered two ragged fellows slowly approaching. One of them was a tall, lank, raw-boned Missourian, some thirty years of age, and looked as though he had seen hard times, from the appearance of his coat, pants, shoes and hat, to say nothing of the dirt upon his face and hands. The other was a boy, apparently not over sixteen years of age, and, as regarded clothing, was similar to the tall one. I suggested to Mr. O., my companion, (who, by the by, is fond of fun and somewhat of a lawyer,) that we could have some fun with those fellows.—This he consented to, and I appointed him a committee of one to interrogate the Missourians in question, and ascertain where they were from and their place of destination.

The lawyer commenced by saying:

"Good morning, gentlemen; which way?"

The tall one spoke up and said they were going home.

Lawyer. "Where do you live when you are at home, and where have you been?"

Tall One. "We lives near Jefferson, and has bin out southwest a piece."

Lawyer. "What have you been doing? I suspect you are a part of Price's army, from appearances—are you not?"

Tall One. "Yis; that is, we has bin with Gineral Price; but now we haint."

Lawyer. "Time out?"

Secesh. "Yis, sir, and darn glad of it."

Lawyer. "Price didn't clothe you very well, I see?"

Secesh. "Jist as good as he did the other fellers. This suit I've got on and t'other one that is worn out, and seven dollars in script, is all I got for six months' soldiering."

Lawyer. "I believe you said you was in Price's army. Have you got the documents to prove that you are not spies, but that you have been regularly discharged from the Confederate service?"

Secesh. "Yis, sir, here they is, (pulling two strips of paper out of his calico pants;) look at 'em—they are genuine—come straight from Gineral Price himself."

Lawyer. "Yes, they have the proper signatures, and are got up according to the army regulations (in a horn.) Now, then, tell us when you left Price."

Secesh. "Wall, I think it was about the—the—16th or 19th of this month."

Lawyer. "What's Price doing?"

Secesh. "Oh, mussin' much, but cuttin' round and throwin' up dirt banks, he says, to keep the dam Abolitionists from shootin' his men."

Lawyer. "Whereabouts is this dirt being thrown up?"

Secesh. "This side of Springfield a bit."

Lawyer. "How many men has he fit for duty do you think?"

Secesh. "Wall, I should think somethin' nigh on to 60,000." (Here the little Secesh spoke up and said 16,000.")

Lawyer. "Well, now state how many cannon?"

Secesh. "I don't know 'zactly—never counted 'em—but he's got a hell of a sight—some great big ones, too—and says he's goin to do it to you fellers this time if you will only come to whar he is. He's got five or six mortases—I think that's what the boys call 'em—they are those things what they shoot fire-balls out of. Gineral Price says he's got ten Parrit guns that will kill forty miles." (Here the little Secesh again corrected him by inserting four miles instead of forty.)

Lawyer. "Do you think Price will stand his ground this time, or will he run off as he did a few months since when our troops advanced on him?"

Secesh. "He swars he be damned if he don't gin you fellers hell this time, sure, and fight you till the river freezes over. He's got his mad up, and says before he leaves Missouri he intends cleanin' out every Lincolnite scoundrel in it."

Lawyer. "What kind of arms—guns I mean—have Price's men?"

Secesh. "All kinds—such as Rain rifles, double-barrel shot-guns, squirrel rifles, sharpshooters, Jim-dicks, and a few some of the boys call Renfield rifles—them kind with large butcher-knives tied on their ends."

Lawyer. "How did you fare in the eating line; did you get plenty?

Secesh. "Damn clear of it; got nothin' scarcely but corn bread, parched corn, sassafrack tea, and the like. The soldiers boys complains a right smart chance agin the Gineral for not feedin' them better. A grist of them in the army has left for home, goin' in different directions. The most of them told us that if we came this way through Rolly that we would be caught and hung, but we thought that we would try it, anyhow."

Lawyer. "You must mind how you cut your stick or you will be arrested. We are now thinking strongly of doing that very thing ourselves."

Secesh. "We's good Union men now—never intend to take up a gun agin for the Southern army, but intend to take the oath of allegation, or sumthin' of the kind when we can git a chance."

Lawyer. "You mean allegiance to the United States?"

Secesh. "Yes, sir; that's it."

Lawyer. "We will let you pass on one condition, and that is this: Come, go with us to Rolla, and have the oath of allegiance administered to you by Provost Marshal Williams, with a solemn promise that as soon as you return home and see the folks, and get well rested, you will come back here and join one of the Union regiments."

Secesh. "Well do that thing—won't we Joe?" (addressing his companion.) Joe nodded his head.

Lawyer. "Well, come along; we will soon have the oath administered and the papers fixed up."

In a few moments' travel we came in sight of Rolla, and while ascending the hill to the town, after a silence of a few minutes, the tall one asked in a pitiful manner:

"What does it cost to take the oath—we hain't got no money?"

Lawyer. "Nothing. I will foot the bill."

In a few moments we were all inside of the marshal's office, where the oath was administered, and the documents drawn up, with the two Secessionists' X attached, in which it was expressly agreed that they would return to camp in Rolla in one month from date, and join a corps or company of infantry, and fight for the stars and stripes.—After this ceremony was over they went their way rejoicing, and I *think* they will return at the expiration of a month—in a horn.

A SAD OCCURENCE—*Another Warning.*—On Thursday morning last, near Corry Station, on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road, a woman named Costello, when kindling the fire in the morning, dipped a handful of shavings into a bucket of crude petroleum and then set fire to them, which caused such a great flame that she upset the bucket and fired the inflammable oil by dropping the shavings into it. The husband and children were lying in bed in the same room. Her screams attracted the attention of people outside, who dared not venture into the fire, and they called upon her to come out. She replied that she would not go out without her children; and, seizing one of them (the eldest, aged two years,) in her arms, she attempted to make her escape; but, by this time she was overcome by strangulation, and had to remain and be burned with the building, which was soon in ruins. The husband and father somehow managed to escape, but was so badly burned in his efforts to save his family, that he cannot survive. The wife and mother was taken from the ruins a blackened, charred mass, with the remains of the child still in her arms, both bodies burned to the bone, the cooked flesh quivering in detached portions from the trunks, and the extremities almost entirely consumed. The younger child, aged one year, was burned to a coke-like mass, with scarcely the semblance of the human being left.

☞ Gen. Zollicoffer leaves a large family of children unprovided for, and the Memphis *Avalanche* suggests that they shall be adopted by the State of Tennessee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.
439, Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Those exposed to Bilious attacks caused by miasma, as well as those already suffering from them, and particularly those convalescent, should at once have recourse to Prof. Wood's Restorative cordial and Blood Renovator. It is a pure healthy tonic Cordial, and will at once be felt in all parts of the system, exhilarating and permanently building it up, and thus not only cure, but render the constitution invulnerable to the further progress of disease, as well as prevent those new developments to which in a weakened condition we are so liable. See advertisement in another column.

Public Sale
OF
HORSES AND CATTLE.

THE Subscriber will expose to Sale by Public Outcry, at his residence, at Bell's Mills, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 4th, 1862,

the following described personal Property, to wit:

13 WORK HORSES, 3 MILCH COWS,
5 3 YEAR OLD COLTS, LOT OF YOUNG CATTLE,
1 2 YEAR OLD COLT, 1 BREEDING SOW,
1 YEARLING COLT, LOT OF PIGS.
30 HEAD OF SHEEP, TO BE SOLD IN LOTS OF 10.
THRESHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER,
THREE WAGONS,
LOT OF WAGON GEARS, 1 SET SILVER-MOUNTED SINGLE HARNESS, 1 SET BLACK MOUNTED SINGLE HARNESS, &C., &C., &C.

NINE MONTHS CREDIT will be given the purchasers of the above mentioned property.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given by

SAMUEL MILLIKEN.

BELL'S MILLS, Feb. 13, 1862.—3t.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of MATHIAS SMITH, late of Logan township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indented to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JANE SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
JOHN SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 25, 1862.—6t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL DUNLAP, late of Altoona, Blair county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. M. WOODKOK, Adm'r.

Jan. 25th, 1862.—6t

TILGHMAN V. RHOADS.....CHARLES SAILOR

REVERE HOUSE,
(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)
Third Street, above Race,
PHILADELPHIA.
RHOADS & SAILOR, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.

March 7, 1861—1y

WM. S. BITTNER,
Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

DENTISTRY.

J. IRVIN STEEL, D. D. S., HAVING located permanently in Altoona, respectfully offers his services in the different departments of

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

Office nearly opposite C. Jaggard's Store, Virginia st., Altoona, Pa. [May 16, '61-tf.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.

$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 7, 1861.—6 mos.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on under the name, style and title of WOLF & BROTHER, will, from this date, be carried on by A. S. BECKHART—he having employed M. Wolf to act as his Agent.

A. S. BECKHART,
per M. WOLF, Agent.

Altoona, December 28th, 1861. [Jan 2-6t.]

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Jept. 12-1y.]

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS. $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE.

FOR STATESMEN, 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 are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Wall street, New York, Dec. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of the 16th inst., has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefitted by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about 4 months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top off 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 of of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald. Very respectfully,

BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O J Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carroll Place.

Slamaston, Ala., July 20th, 1859.

To Prof. O J Wood: Dear Sir—Your Hair Restorative has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all!

Yours truly.

WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the Mobile *Mercury*, a strong Southern paper.

W H KENEDY.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Prof. O J Wood: Dear Sir—Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1853, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ¼ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Altoona by A. ROUSH and G. W. KESSLER, Agents, and all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

July 1st, 1861—1yeow

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

Invite attention to their LARGE, VARIED and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.

☞ This stock is principally T. W. EVANS & CO'S OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best European Markets, expressly for their own Retail Trade, and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and REASONABLE PRICES.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,
BELOW CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to examine this Stock. [Oct17-2m.]

ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our customers and all others, that we are on hands again with a large and varied stock of

FALL GOODS;

and as our old stock was *beautifully cleaned out*, those who feel inclined to patronize us will have the advantage of selecting from an almost entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

of goods, which we feel confident will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We particularly invite our lady friends to call and Examine our splendid line of

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

which we think cannot fail to please.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

REFORMED AMERICAN PRACTICE.
GO AND SEE THE

ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR, who can be consulted at Mr. WOODS', in Altoona, on the 9th of January. Also, the 10th of February. Also, the 7th of March.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females that may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest, and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Tumors, they varying from $10 to $100. Examinations free. See handbills.

Dec. 19, 1861.] DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction in all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two door below Patton's Hall.

OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861-tf

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

CORELITE BASE.—Having purchased the right to manufacture the CORELITE BASE for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to put up dentures on this new and beautiful principle, which is far superior to the old style, on silver plate, as it will not corrode or discolor. It contains no metallic substance, and of course there is no galvanic action, whereby metal plates often become obnoxious. Persons wishing a fine set of teeth will please call and examine specimens.

W. S. BITTNER,
Jan. 2, 1862-tf] Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

60,000 SHINGLES. 50,000 LATHES, and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest, for Cash. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at KESSLER'S [1-tf.]