

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862

General Price has been driven from his camp at Cross Hollow, in Arkansas, and compelled to abandon his sick and wounded and his provisions. The oppressed Union men of that State will soon be delivered from the dominion of the Secession tyrants.

The March number of the Atlantic Monthly is before us. It contains quite a number of masterly productions which will prove valuable acquisitions to the literature of this country, among which we may notice the following, viz:-"The use of the Rifle," "The Southern Cross," "A Raft that no man made," "Taxation," "Voyage of the good Ship Union," "Fremont's Hundred Days in Missouri," together with other contributions from the best authors in the country. Price \$3 per annum. Ticknor & Fields, 135 Washington St., Boston.

WELL KNOWN PRISONERS RELEASED. A steamer from Fortress Monroe has brought to Baltimore fourteen United States officers, who were released by the rebels, including Colonel Wood, of the New York Fourteenth regiment, who was wounded at Bull Run, Colonel Lee, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, taken at Ball's Bluff, Colonel Coggswell of the Tammany regiment, and Captain Keffer of Baker's regiment. Colonel Wood was on parole, and had liberty to move about the city of Richmond. Previous to leaving he was present, out of curiosity, at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis, on the 22d inst., and says that no enthusiasm whatever marked the occasion. Hardly a cheer could be raised during the ceremonies. Poor Jeff: "and there was none to cry God bless him."

Too Good to BE TRUE .- The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday last says:-Our special dispatches states that Gen. Grant under a flag of truce, on the Cumberland river, fered to raise the stars and stripes on all the fortifications in the State, if given three days suspension of hostilities. Whether Gen. Grant's reply was similar to that given Buckner, is not known. There has been a queer incident near Columbus, Kentucky. A portion of our flotilla proceeded toward that place apparently with the purpose of shelling it, when the enemy sent out a flag of truce, and after a long interview the flotilla returned to Cairo. This seems to corroborate the rumors of a purpose on the part of the rebels to evacuate that place and abandon Tennessee.

We have reason to believe that part of the above is not too good to be true. The latest despatches from the West say that as usual. The report that Gov. Harris had ordered all the Tennessee troops to lay down their arms and go home, is confirmed. A deserter from the rebel army says that the rebels pretend to be concentrating 200,000 men at Murfreesboro, inthat white flags are flying at Memphis.

England and America in 1813. The following is from the London Tings, of March 13th, 1813.

"The public will learn with sentiments which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American frigate. This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflec-tion—this and the fact stated in our paper yesterday, that Loyd's list contains notices of five hundred British vessels captured in seven months, by the Americans. Five hundred merchantmen and three frigates, (ave, and three sloops of war)!-Can these statements be true, and can the English people hear them unmoved? Any one who this time last year, would have been treated as a nan or a traitor. He would have been told, him, that long ere seven months had elaused, the annihilated, and their maritime arsenals rendered single American frigate has struck her flag. They itsult us and laugh at our want of enterprise and yield. They leave their ports when they please, and return to them when it suits their convenience. They traverse the Atlantic; they beset the West Ind. Islands; they parade along the coast of Spith America; nothing chases, nothing intercepts, and nothing engages them but to yield them triumph."

With such facts on their own records will Englishmen talk of the inefficiency of our blockade of the rebel ports?

GETTER THEIR EYES OPEN.—Every item of intelligence which we receive from the South contributes fresh evidence of the hopelessness of the rabid cause. At a supper given by the citizens of the tributer, to Mr. Faulkner, late United Minister to France, but now a prominent that gentleman stated that he considered it so for the South to contend any longer; that Southern Confederacy could not stand, and the sooner the war was ended the better it

PEN AND SCISSORS.

The "Confeds" have come to the conclusion hat Donelson is not their forte.

The practical joker is one who thinks you are a fool because you don't know he is a knave. A lady advertises in a Glasgow paper, that

the wants a gentleman for "bed; breakfast and tea." The rebels may attribute their defeat at Fort lenry, to the fact that our qua-bouts wouldn't go off? A long, narrow stretch of land lying east of

Roanoke Island, bears the euphonious title of "Kill Devil Hills." The city of London, Canada West, is adertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale. Uncle Sam

ought to buy it. Archbishop Hughes has been suffering with vere illness in Paris, where he has been sojourning

or several weeks. The question—are our street-crossings too low, or the streets too high? It is hard to tell t'other from which.

At the battle of Fort Henry, the Chicago Tournal had one reporter killed, another had one

leg shot off, and the third escaped unharmed. The seat of war on the Potomac is said to

be threadbare and cold, but the rebels have had it vell warmed for them in Kentucky and Missouri. A Dublin paper observes that a handbill announcing a political meeting in that city, states, with boundless liberality, that "the ladies, without

distinction of sex, are invited to attend. Said Nell to Tom, mid matrimonial strife. Cursed be the hour I first became your wife!" 'By all the powers," said Tom, "that is too bad: You've cursed the only civil hour we ever had!" General McClellan, not long since, replied o some questions about the future, that "when the storm began, the people would hear it thunder all

around!" The phrase was graphic and prophetic. Take courage, little women-a cotemporary ays that the smallest woman may fill the largest neart. That's so, for we have known some little women that filled two or three hearts nigh unto

Jeff Davis was to be inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy on the 22d inst., to serve for six years, unless providentially prevented. Uncle Sam, assisted by Providence, will most likely relieve Jeff of his charge inside of six months.

The Portland (Me.) Transcript says that a young lady, residing in a country town in that State has knit one hundred pairs of mittens for the soldiers, and furnished the yarn herself! Can any young lady show a more patriotic record than

The Naples correspondent of the London Times, in his letter dated January 28th, states that the Italian Government has given orders to its naval officers to sink the "Sumter," if met with in the waters of the Mediterranean, in case of a refusal to give herself up.

A regular broadside—that last round the Register gave the Whig. By way of retaliation, the Whig promises to pick off the Register's gunner next week. If the gentlemen are bent on extermination, we shall soon see whose fortifications are the strongest, and whose guns have the longest

A late able military reviewer at Richmon writes: "Gen. McClellan holds our great army at Manassas in a vice." Thus, by the enemy's own most ably commanded army that the Rebel States have ever gathered.

We are glad that our victory on the Bumberland, which has a name that will live, is an improvement on the previous nomenclature of the war. We are pleased that it is not Pig Point, or Bull Neck, or Goose Creek. The fort was named after General Daniel S. Donelson, of Tennessee, a rebel officer of some note.

Gen. Buckner has been handed over to the U. S. Marshall of Kentucky, and will be tried for to the splendid Railroad bridge across the Cumber treason, by the Supreme Court of that State. If he gets his just deserts he will never again comour troops have taken possession of Nash- mand a rebel army. He should be hung, not ville without opposition, the rebels flying alone for treason, but for the misery and ruin he has brought upon the people of that State.

The Southern prints had their own fun out of the panic which seized some of our exhausted troops after the battle of Bull Run, and drove them in double-quick time towards Washington, The distance they made was about twenty miles. But Zollicoffer's men beat those who retreated tending to give battle there. It is reported from Bull Run, by long odds. Some of them, it is said in a Nashville paper, did not stop from the Somerset fight until they reached Lexington, Tennessee, which is seventy-five miles from the battle-

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD .- The Philadeluhia Press of a recent date has an article or the earnings of the Pennsylvania Rail Road as compared with those of the New York Central, from which it appears that though the latter is over five hundred and fifty miles in length, while the Pennsylvania Central is but little over three hundred and fifty, its receipts are but \$9,041.11 higher. The New York Central carned during the year 1861, from all sources, \$7,309,042.06, and the Pennsylvania Rail Road during the same time, \$7,300,600.95. The net carnings of the New had predicted such a result of an American war | York road for the year were \$484,120.64, and of the Pennsylvania Central, \$3,646,938.19; showing a balance in favor of the latter, of \$2,162817.45 If his opponents had condescended to argue with The increase of receipts, from all sources, on the New York Central were but \$351,801.05 while American flag would have been swept from the those of the Pennsylvania Rail Road were \$1,367. sea, the contemptible navy of the United States 299.47, exhibiting in favor of the Pennsylvania line the handsome sum of \$1,015,498.42. heap of rains; yet down to this minute not a statistics, brief as they are, are sufficient to show that the Pennsylvania Rail Road is in the right kind of hands, and that the Company has good reason to feel proud of the prudence and judgment of its officers.

DIRECTING THO WESTERN BATTLES .- General McClellan sat by the telegraph operator at his head-quarters, Sunday; Gen. Buell did the same at Louisville, and Gen. Halleck at St. Louis, and the orders and dispositions of forces to perfect the vic- encamped, the General himself read the has seldom adorned science. Will not the New to direct the movements of the army, find them-selves suddenly left far in the rear by Gen. McClelserves snagenty left far in the rear by Gen. McClellan. This decla-lan. They will now, perhaps, stop carrying on the war and devote their attention to the Tax Bill, and other matters more pertinent to their presence

A Visit to the Battle-field.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Fort Donelson, Tenn., under date of Feb. 17th, says:

I was invited on Sunday morning, by General McClernaud, to take a ride over the battle-field t would be difficult to describe, in a few words, e scenes which have met my view. The battleground was chiefly confined to the space outside the bel fortifications, extending up the river bank a distance of two miles, to the point where General McClernand's force rallied from the retirement which they were at first forced into by the impetuous charge of the enemy. It must be remembered that it was here that the grand sortie was made by urning our right flank and cutting their way out. some ten or twelve thousand men composed the force sent out for this purpose. They advanced under cover of a deadly fire of artillery, and steadily drove General McClernand's force before them a listance of fifty or sixty rods. Our troops here made a stand, and, being reinforced by one or two regiments, began the assault before which the enemy were forced to retreat. The ground was contested with desperation, and the slaughter on both sides was immerse. The whole space of two miles was strewed with dead, who lay in every imagina-

Federals and rebels were promisciously mingled, ometimes grappled in the fierce death-throe, some times facing each other as they gave and received the fatal shot or thrust, sometimes lying across one another, and again heaped in piles which lay six or even deep. I could imagine nothing more terrible than the silent indications of agony that marked the features of the pale corpses which lay at every step. Though dead, and rigid in every muscle hey still writhed and seemed to turn to catch the cassing breeze for a cooling breath. Staring eyes caping mouths, clenched hands, and stangely conracted limbs, seemingly drawn into the smallest compass, as if by a mighty effort to rend asunder some irresistable bond which held them down to the torture of which they died. One sat against a ree, and, with mouth and eye wide open, looked up into the sky, as if to catch a glance at its fleeting spirit. Another clutched the branch of an overhanging tree, and hung half suspended from the The other hand grasped his faithful musket, and the compression of the mouth told of the etermination which would have been fatal to a foe had life ebbed a minute later. A third clung with both hands to a bayonet which was buried in the ground, in the act of striking for the heart of rebel foe. Great numbers lay in heaps, just as the fire of the artillery moved them down, mangling their forms into an almost undistinguishable mass. Many of our men had evidently fallen victims to the rebel sharpshooters, for they were arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Day follows pierced through the head by the rifle bullets, some n the forehead, some in the eyes, others on the oridge of the nose, in the cheeks, and in the mouth. This circumstatice verified a statement made to me by a rebel officer among the prisoners, that their men were trained to shoot low and aim for the face, while ours, as a general thing, fired at ran-

The enemy, in their retreat, carried off their vounded, and a great many of their dead, so that ours far outnumbered them on the field. The scene of action had been mostly in the woods, alhough there were two open places of an acre of two where the fight had raged furiously, and the ground was covered with dead. All the way up o their entrenchments the same scene of death was presented. There were two miles of dead strewn thickly, mingled with firearms, artillery, dead horses, and the paraphernalia of the battlefield. It was a scene never to be forgotten-never to be described.

Capture of Clarksville.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Feb. 20, 1862. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: We have possession of Clarksville. The citizens being alarmed, two-thirds of them have fled, and having expressed my views and intentions to the Mayor and Hon, Cave Johnson, at their request I e issued a proclamation assuring all peaceably disposed persons that they may with safety resume between Clarksville and Nashville, and that Harris less. It has paralyzed the largest, bravest and their business avocations, requiring only the milioffered to raise the stars and stripes on all the formost ably commanded army that the Rebel States tary stores and equipments to be given up, and holding the authorities responsible that this shall

be done without reservation.

I left Fort Donelson yesterday with the Connestoga, Lieut: Commanding Bryant, on an armed reconnoisance, bringing with me Col. Webster of the Engineer corps, and Chief of General Grant's staff, who, with Lieut. Commanding Phelps, took possession of the principle fort, and hoisted the Union fiag at Clarksville. A Union sentiment manifested itself as we came up the river.

The rebels have retreated to Nashville, having set fire, against the remonstrances of the citizens, land river. I return to Fort Donelson to-day for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats. which I propose to proceed up the Cumberland.

The rebels all have a terror of the gunboats.-One of them a short distance above Fort Donelson had previously fired an iron rolling mill belonging to Hon, John Bell, which had been used by the

Flag Officer commanding the naval forces on

What Our Boys Had to Contend

the Western waters.

Against.

The taking of Fort Donelson, says the Louisville Journal, was a truly prodigious work. The Confederate military authorities did not believe it could be done by any force that could be brought against them. Their confidence, in its supposed impregnability made them willing to risk everything on the issue. They had just as many heavy guns as they wanted, some of them, it appears, 128 pounders, as heavy seige guns as have ever been used upon this continent. The Fort was constructed upon the most scientific principles, everything being done in and around it that a large army, working under the direction of the best civil and military engineers, could accomplish by the unceasing labor of weeks. Deep trenches were dug at proper distances in front of the high and formidable embankments, thousands and thousands of trees were dragged untrimmed and whole and placed thick together considerably in front of the trenches, so that no foe should be able to penetrate, even to the first trench, without being detained long enough to be slaughtered by the murderous fire of artillery and thousands of rifles from points of comparative security, and all the other obstacles were created that ingenuity could devise, and numbers and industry execute. to all this, these terrible defences are said to have been defended by an army of twenty-five or thirty thousand men fighting under the black flag, of no surrender and no quarter. We do not know of an instance on record where such a powerful work, so powerfully manued, was carried by an army except after long investment and slow and scientific

THE NEWS IN CAMP.-We have glowing accounts of the manner in which the intelligence circuit being made complete between the three, of the recent victories was received in the various they conversed uninterruptedly for hours on the encampments about this city. At Hall's Hill, in pending battle at Fort Donelsou, and made all the Virginia, where General Martindale's Brigade is tory and pursue the broken enemy. The battle dispatches, on Monday, about 2 o'clock, in the was fought, we may say, almost under the eye of presence of about 4,000 of his command. A So remarkable an achievement breathless silence pervaded that large army of d science. Will not the New brave men while the brilliant conduct of their York Tribune and the Cincinnati Gazette, however, brothers in the West and South was being anbe vexed to learn that Gen. McClellan is not con- nounced to them. But when the General gave fining his attention exclusively to the army of the the word, "Now let it go, boys!" such a scene of Potomac. The Congressional warriors, who have enthusiasm as followed was, perhaps, never before been neglecting legislation, in their fretful desire witnessed. Four thousand caps were swinging in the air, and four thousand stentorian lungs sent cheer after cheer over the hills and valleys of the 'sacred soil" in honor of what has been done.-The predominant sentiment of the army of the laurels in their own field .- Washington Republican.

The Lamentations of the Duped. The Richmond Examiner, of a recent date, which has been forwarded to us by our Fortress Monroe correspondent, contains an "editorial leader"

which commences with the following words: "From the valiant Senator down to the timid seamstress, the question on every tongue in Richmond is, whether the enemy are likely to penetrate

with their gunboats to this quarter?"

It is very obvious that the vigor of the recent military and naval demonstrations of the Government has produced "a panic terror" throughout the ranks of those who, in the seceded States, have heretofore been most forward in promoting the project of disunion. The complaints of the press, at once loud and bitter are visibly simed, in many cases, at the authors of the war, though uttered in the guise of criticism on the "imbecility" of its conduct by the Confederate authorities. As in Richmond so also in Memphis, at the

latest advices from that city. And if there were murmurs and lamentations before the fall of Fort popular dissatisfaction likely to ensue in the prese of the impending calamities brought on the people by the Secession agitators. The following is very significant under this head:

'We spoke and speak of the ill conducting of this war, which has now taken from our homes some three or four hundred thousand of our best and bravest, which has paralized all business, save that which puts the money we can so illy spare into the pockets of the creatures of said President and Calinet. Of this war we spoke when we said so much might have been done in it; that has been left undone. Those at the head of affairs were leaders to the war. We ask how they are leading THROUGH it?"

Or the following jeremiad from the same number of the same paper:
"We have been made to stand still and take such cuffs and kicks as the Northerner chooses to give, when and where he pleased. We have heard our Generals blamed for not doing what it appears they were not permitted to do? smothered report of Beauregard has made that truth clear enough. We have for months and months been told that England would do our fighting for us on the seas."

And the Memphis Appeal is equally despondent with the Memphis Argus. The former says:
"The blockade is unbreakable by us yet. In
one word, we're hemmed in. We've allowed the moment of victory to pass. We were so anxiously watching the operations of England that we stand aghast on turning our eyes homeward again to find ourselves tenfold worse off than we were ere the commencement of Price's last forward march, and that accursedly used sensationism, the day, and, in lieu of being weakened, we find the Federal armies at all points being strengthened, almost every article of manufacturing and domestic necessity quadrupled in price, and our money will soon be exceeding scarce for lack of paper and pasteboard wherewith to make it.

which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of If this was the condition of Tennessee the recent disasters, what must it be to-day? And the question recurs what has Tennessee or any single Southern State gained by the act of Seces sion? What can be gained by persistence in the infatuation which prompted that suicidal policy

CANNON NOT SO DEADLY AS WINE.-Wendel Philips in his address at the Music Hall, some days since, said: "I know a soldier in the army of the Potomac who was picked up in the streets of Philadelphia one year ago a complete wreck, confirmed inebriate, but who was, by the love of a soldier and the charity of a Boston home, placed once more on his feet. He was at Ball's Bluff. and three times with unloaded musket charged upon the enemy. He was one of the six who heoically defended and brought away the body of the fallen leader of that bloody fight. The Cap tain of the company to which he belonged died in his arms, receiving the last words of consolation from his lips. He was afterwards conspicuous in the conflict until the orders were given for each one to seek his own safety. Removing some of his apparel he plunged into the inhospitable river, and after great exertion landed on the opposite his apparel he punged into and ded on the opposite and after great exertion landed on the opposite bank, seven miles below the encampment. Nearly exhausted, chilled, half-clad, half-starved he finally reached the camp. The Captain of the next company to which he belonged kindly said to him, pouring out a glass of wine: 'Let me give you this: You will perish without it.' 'I thank you this: You will perish without it.' 'I thank you this: You will perish without it.' acquire face all the cannon of the enemy than taste that glass of

A MONTH'S GOOD WORK .- Between the 19th of January and the 16th of February the Federal armies have made the following records:-Battle of Mill Springs, battle of Fort Henry, battle of Roanoke Island, capture of Edenton, Hereford and Elizabeth City, North Carolina; evacuation of Springfield, Missouri, and Bowling Green and Russellville, Kentucky: capture of Fort Donelson and reported capture of Savannah. General Zolicoffer was killed, and Generals Lloyd Tilghman, S. B. Buckner, Bushrod Johnson and Edward Price captured, besides a score or two of Colonels, commissioned officers by the hundred, and privates by the thousand. Between twenty and thirty thousand small arms have been taken or destroyed, nearly two hundred cannon captured, over four thousand horses and mules, and immense quantities of commissary stores and camp equipage seized. All the rebel gunboats in Pamlico Sound and on the Tennessee river have been destroyed and a number of valuable prizes captured by the blockading flect. It has a month of glorious victories to the army and navy.

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.—On Thursday during the Ft. Donelson fight, three of our cavalr were picked off by some of the rebel sharpshooters, who were so concealed in the tops of some large trees, that it was a long time before their ambush was discovered; and when it was discovered a plan was speedily fixed upon for securing them all. A squad of our cavalry, by a concerted move-ment, so quickly surrounded them that they had no opportunity to get down from the trees. One of our men, more expert with the rifle than the rest, was detailed to kill the whole lot, eighteen in number, while the rest prevented their escape.

GEN. SCOTT GOING TO MEXICO.-Washington's birthday, was chosen for the nomination to the Senate of Gen. Winfield Scott as Minister Extraordinary to Mexico, with, as is said, functions such as he exercised in the pacification of the North-Eastern Boundary Question. Accompanying this nomination, the project of a treaty went into the Senate, whose principal feature was substantially the assumption of the Mexican debt due to England, France and Spain. The interest on this amounts to three millions a year. The treaty guarantees the payment of it for five years. It is very doubtful if the Senate will favor the scheme of buying off England, France and Spain for five years

NEGRO VALUATION.—A Mississippi paper says: At a meeting of the citizens of Carroll county, Mississippi, to consider the war tax and property valuation, it was resolved to be the sense of the meeting that No. 1 negro men ought to be valued at \$1,000; No. 1 negro women at \$800, and younger and older ones in proportion. It was further resolved that real estate and other taxable property should be given in to the assessor at one third less than the same property was worth eighteen months ago.

GLAD TO HEAR IT .- The New York Post says that reinforcements have been sent to General Burnside, which will increase his force to 40,000. This will enable him to manage the troops withdrawn from Manassas. We trust the same strength has already been given to Sherman and Dupont We have plenty of good and tried men to snare Potomac is an impatient desire to win similar from before Washington, and then Savannah and Charleston would both be ours

Rebel Gunners in the Late Fight.

The man who planned the fortifications at Fort Donelson, a civil engineer from New Orleans, was the first man killed in the gunboat engagement on the 14th. He was captain of the water battery. About the fourth shot from the 8-inch shell-gr of the St. Louis struck one of his guns, breaking it, and causing a heavy fragment of it to strike him on the head. Probably there are no better gunners in the United States than worked the lifferent batteries at Fort Donelson on the day of this memorable engagement. Two of the batteries were commanded by French officers of great practical experience in the art and science of war, and especially that branch of it at which they were then employed. Indeed, it is the boast of many of the rebels: "You Federals can beat u in marching soldiers, but you can't touch us when it comes to shooting at a mark with the big guns. We never let a man fire one of these big guns un less he has had some experience." The idea that prevails too commonly in the North, that Southern artillery men are not experts, was rapidly dispelle Henry and Donelson, we may easily calculate the from the minds of all who witnessed the accurate direction of the 64 and 128-pounders aimed at the gunboats on that day.

> A FOREIGN BALL .- There was picked up on the Donelson battle-field a peculiar cartridge which was used by the rebels. It is neatly gotten up, and stamped "Ely Bros., London." shaded like the common Minie ball, but is hollow and is filled with a yellowish powder. If it should turn out to be a poisoned ball, this would be an-other instance of John Bull's affection for the Negro-ocracy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MILITARY UNIFORMS .- There is, perhaps, no department f 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 garmouts 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 proure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 693 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 Ray, Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missio n Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other mean 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

> REV. WM. COSGROVE. 439, Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Those exposed to Bilious attacks caused by miasms s well as those already suffering from them, and particu larly those convalescent, should at once have recourse Prof. Wood's Restorative cordinland Blood Renovator. is a pure healthy tonic Cordial, and will at once be felt is all parts of the system, exhibitating and permanently building it up, and thus not only cure, but render th constitution invulnerable to the further progress of di ease, as well as provent those new devolopments to which in a weakened condition we are so liable. See advertise ment in another column.

STOVES. TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RE-TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety,

ROOFING & SPOUTING put up 3n short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their ostablishment and will keep on hand an assortment of cop

er and brass kettles, &c.
All kinds of job work promptly attended to.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
AB_ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adane streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite

(coultr's Paus Store West Ward). r and brass kettles. &c. FRIES & WINTERS. Altoons, Feb. 3d, 1862.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administra-tion have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of MATHIAS SMITH, late of Logan township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indepted 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'rz.

REVERE HOUSE, (LATE EAGLE HOTEL,) Third Street, above Race, PHILADELPHIA. RHOADS & SAILOR, PROPRIETORS. TERMS, \$1.25 PER DAY. March 7, 1861-1v

WM. S. BITTNER, Dental Surgeon. OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

DENTISTRY. IRVIN STEEL, D. D. S., HAV-• ING located permanently in Altoona, respectfully rabis services in the different departments of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry. Office nearly opposite C. Jaggard's Store, Virginia st., Al-toona, Pa. [May 16, '61-tf.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED. -A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors. DRY and is OIL, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 7, 1861.-6 mos.

OTICE.—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, Altoona, December 28th, 1861. per M. Wolf, Agent. [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. Cctober 1, 1857.

EMPLOYMENT! AGENTS WANTED! We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agenta, or give a commission. Parficulars sent free. Address Eric Sewing Machine Company, B. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

ONLY PREPARATION WORTHY OF UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE

POR 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 testimouslas 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, 1838.

Gentlemen:—Your note of the 15th inst., has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benshitted 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 disagreeablities 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 over be restored to its original color except from dyca. 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 graification 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 it growing gray or getting bald.

We you was a self-indication of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

BEN. A. LAYENDER.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longs

BEN. A. LAVENDER.
To O J Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.
My family are absent from the city, and I am no longs at No. 11 Carroll Place.
Sigmaston, Ala., July 20th, 1859.
The Cold Place Beautiful Place Sigmaston, Ala., July 20th, 1859.
The Cold Place Beautiful Place Signature Hall Restoration

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

WM. H. KENEDY. Yours truly.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more purose age south. I see several of your certificates in the Mobile of the work of the work of the work of the work.

age south. I see several of your cartificates in the Mobile Mcreury, a strong Southorn paper. WH KENDI. WOOD'S HAHR RESTORATIVE.

Prof. O.J. Wood: Dear Sir—Having had the misforms to less the best portion of my hair, from the effects of its yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1881, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answe as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and gloss, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. HINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, virlarge, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, at retails for one dollar per bottle; the modium 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 Aitoons 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 HAND.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILES, DEES GOODS, CEOARS. EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS. Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERT, GLOVES, MITS, &c. GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.

This stock is principally T. W EVANS & 00.3

OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best
European Markets, expressly for their own Retail Trida,
and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and
REASONABLE PRICES.

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

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

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

which we think cannot fail to please.

J. & J. LOWTHES. Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

REFORMED AMERICAN PRACTICE.

GO AND SEE THE DOOT AND HERB DOCTOR, who or can be consulted at Mr. WOODS', in Altoona, on his 9th of January. Also, the 10th of February. Also, the

9th of January. Also, the 10th of February. Also, is 7th of March.

Ho treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invise all females that may be suffering with diseases peculiar is their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatent as thousands have been restored to health who have been struments for sounding the lungs and chest, and is therefore able to defermine the exact condition of the tild organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty thun it is possible for the who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. It believes that for every maindy, there is found in our soil sure and never-failing remedy.

Approximate can receive treatment for \$5 per month except in cases of Cancers and Tumora, they varying for \$10 to \$100. Examinations free. See handbills.

Dec. 19, 1861.]

DR. W. LEVINGSION.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD IN FORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that is CONFECTIONERY, NUT and PRUIT STORE, is alver

upplied with the very best articles to be had, and in got ariety. He has also an OYSTER SALOON attached to his store, in which he will serve up OTSTIN in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hard. He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, canding its prepared to supply cakes, canding its prictures and other parties. He invites a share of publicationage, believing that he can render full satisfactors

Ill.

Remember, hisstore and saloon is on Virginiastic tive
loor shelow Patton's Hall.

OTTO RUSSI. loor s below Patton's Hall.
Altoons, Oct. 10, 1861-tf

S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U.S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able bodied men, between the ages of eighteef and thirty-fin Pay ranges from \$13 to \$23 per month, according to y rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished we equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Queried each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

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

\$100 BOUNTY from the Government. Attention is drawn to the indicate that the Government has wisely commenced to promise soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, one to all.

soldiers from the ranks. Advancement of to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting 05% on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Alteens.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL

12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting officer. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL

W. KESSLER—PRACTIVAL
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, BRUGS,
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYLE-STUPPS.
By strict attention to business, and a desire to reader as
isfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hope is
infection to all as regards price and quality, he hope is
merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable arm
and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded.

[1-4]

CORELITE BASE.—Having put chased the right to manufacture the CORLITE BASE for ARTIFICIAL TRETH, I am now prepare but up dentures on this new and beautiful principal which is far superior to the cld style, on silver plans it will not corrode or discolor. It contains no action substance, and of course there is no galvanic whereby metal plates often become obnoxious wishing a fine set of teeth will please call and transport of the course of the cou

UMBER FOR SALE. 1 00,000 SHINGLES, 50,000 LATIES, and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than lowest, for Cash. Apply to JOHN SHOEMARD

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING,
Paint, Saab and Varnish Brushes at KESSLEER

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESE yers for sale at [1-1f.]

Altoona Trib

LOCAL ITE

LTOOSA BOROUGH ELECTION. ne result of the election, held o Borough Officers. It will be nominated at the Citizens' sed, with one exception, that of The names of the Citizens' in Roman, Union candidates in ndents marked thus *. Those

re on both tickets: Chief Burgess. E. W., an Allison, 77 T. Calchoell, 39 Justice of the Peace. he W. Humes, m. H. Percival,* Town Council. 85 74 21 hn London,†
cob Hesser,
s. H. Dysart, 111 66 46 Constable. nekney J. Clark* 83 11 School Directors 91 129 s. Lowther, H. Maxwell, Assessor. 95 miel Price.

Assistant Assesso oshua Kelly,† acob Waguer,† Auditor.
A. Nichols, E. Springer, Indge of Elect Solomon Boyer Inspectors, E. W.

John Hickey, Samuel Shank Judge of Elections, John Shoemaker, Robert Messimer, Inspectors, N. W. lexander McCormick. lobert Green,

We have not been furnished election officers in West Ward. W that the following persons, on were elected, viz:-Judge of Ele-Clabaugh; Inspectors—George W Rowman.

ALTOONA, February 22.—Our of life to-night, a grand illumina light procession being in progress public buildings and stores are flags are flying in all directions. procession is now marching throu streets, and making a grand displ ners and transparencies. This ever guns were fired on the hill in East Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquir

If the person who furnished the that it should be understood ironic the credit of being a pretty fair re intended otherwise, we would de scholar of Tom Pepper. We w on the evening in question, but c that our Borough was more "f usual, and as for the "grand torch-light procession" we think the eve and down the throat of the ter. We did not observe a single ness place illuminated, and the fla observed "flying in all direction a hallucination produced by the t sions. True, there were quite a flying throughout the day, but been hauled in before dark. procession we hardly know how a most magnificent failure, eithe burlesque. It consisted of some carrying lamps used by the " "Minute Men," in the campaig small transparency, Altogether "Salt River procession" much onstration in honor of the recen the arms of the Union, or a combirthdey of the "Father of his last sentence in the above report rect one. Those who had charge fulfilled their part of the program tially redeemed the character of of the evening. May we never I

A. M. L. & R. R. A.-At Altoona Mechanics'-Library and Association, on Friday Evening offered by T. P. Sargent, Esq., ing the President, General S Chief Engineer, of the Penns Company, honorary members of The following gentlemen w

George F. Huff, Charles Wels An informal report from the standing Dues was made, and i Resolved. That all money ob as is actually necessary for a fe

members :- Prof. John Miller, I

D. J. Neff, L. Stewart, T. J. G

should at once be applied to books. The following periodicals as been subscribed for, for the year Magazines-"Rebellion Re Franklin Institute," "Atlantic tic Magazine," "Harper's Mon

Lady's Book." Daily Newspapers-"Forne and "New York Tribune." Weekly. Newspapers-"
"Scientific American," and Some interesting donation Minerals of the Association and the Board adjourned.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—W cord that St. Valentine's Day Year without attracting attenti of those unsightly carricature the feelings. The fact that al now be pre-paid has undoubte to break down the detestable gaged in by the low and vulg Best or expensive valentines t no hesitancy in paying posta "sell" is all taken out of the to pre-pay postage. The day honored in the breach than th pewer more so than this year.

"ON TO NAMEVILLE!"-T A very important advertiseme which the ladies needn't read