

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1862.

### A TARIFF

The manufacturing interests of this country never required a protective tariff to a greater extent, and the National treasury a tariff for revenue more, than at this very time. Wages have advanced, the new tax bill levies its quota on every manufactured article, in some shape-if not on the raw material before it is fit for use;-money is a drug in Europe, and besides all this, the recent course of England and France (especially the former) towards this government clearly demonstrates our policy to be to protect our capital as well as labor against that selfish and barbarous government by a tariff that will completely stop the sale of any article with "British" marked on it, that comes in competition with the same thing made in this country. At all events the tariff should be so high as to give our own people at least an even chance. Notwithstanding this, Congress has been in session seven months-Pennsylvania has more than twenty representatives there, one of whom is chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means -and yet we see no move made by any of them. in a practical way, to protect her labor and her citizens. When the question is as to endorsing a particular General, throwing one out and putting one in (questions with which they have nothing to do, very fortunately) or in deciding a policy for the President, about which it will be time enough for them to interfere when he consults them or asks their opinion, there is always a great anxiety for them to get the floor; and the speeches which they flood the country with, under the franking privilege, as to the "negro, his rights and privileges," attest the jealous eye with which they watch each other, that no one will get a length ahead in the race for negro equality. This may be all very well. Every one is entitled to his own opinions on this as on every other question of State or National policy. But would it not be . well for some of our Pennsylvania members to exert themselves in a practical manner that would be felt by their constituents and the people of their own State, as an immediate benefit to them? We trust this matter of a tariff will receive attention before Congress adjourns. They had better follow "Old Abe's" policy as to the vexed question connected with domestic slavery, and devote themselves more to an honest endeavor to benefit their constituents by wholesome and judicious legislation, that will aid the government in raising the means to crush out this wicked and unholy rebellion.

### A Reason for the Treachery

We have received a statement from one of the traitor delegates at the late "People's" County Convention, at Hollidaysburg, apologizing and explaining the reason of his for vote for Blair against the | shall enjoy all their rights unimpaired. positive instructions of the people. The statement only makes the matter appear in a worse light than we viewed it before. We advise this gentleman that he had better first satisfy the people of his own township of the reason for his treachery, before he undertakes an explanation of his course to us. It is they he misrepresented, and justly indignant do they feel at him. If he preferred Mr. Blair, why did he not say so before, or at, the delegate election. But worse than this, he told one of the proprietors of this paper, the morning of the Convention at Hollidaysburg, that he was for Mr. Hall, both because personally he was for him, as well as because he was instructed. He had better attempt no apology. The future may exhibit a reason for his vote. In the meantime we desire no further statements from him to enlighten us of his motives. We think they are plain enough. The people of his township will not likely soon trouble him again with a like errand. His mind won't bear the shock of such sudden changes. He sees double too easy.

DEATH OF COL. S. W. BLACK .- The report of the late battle before Richmond, published in another column, confirms the previously received intelligence of the death of Col. Samuel W. Black, of the 62d Pa. Reg. It is stated that he was killed, like the lamented Murray, by a ball in the head, while gallantly leading on his men. Col. B. first appeared prominently before the public in 1840, when he took an active part in favor of Gen Harrison in the Presidential campaign of that year.-In 1844 he advocated the election of James K. Polk, and ever since acted with the Democratic party. He passed through the Mexican war as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. About 1857 he was appointed Governor of Nebraska Territory, which office he held until after the inauguration of President Lincoln. On returning home he was solicited to raise a regiment which he finally consented to do. The regiment was soon filled up, and so eager were men to fight under him that two additional companies were assigned him, making his regiment 1200 strong.-His men were assigned to responsible positions, being almost constantly on picket duty. They all loved their Colonel and it must be hard for them to part with him, as there are but few who could till his place in their affections, either as a soldier or as a man. He was about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

# The Latest.

The latest news is to the effect that Gens, Pope and Burnside, with portions of their commands. have joined Gen. McClellan and the fall of Richmond is momentarily expected.

A letter signed by the different Governors of the loyal States to the President, has effected an order calling out immediately 300,000 more troops

The rebels are tearing up the railroad tracks rapidly, and putting down their own tracks still prisoner at St. Louis. Pierre Soule's son is also a

of Vicksburg, Mississippi, is destined to become famous as a battle-ground, as well as a nest of gamblers, duelists, murderers and thieves. Recent advices state that Brugg and Pillow are now

at that point with 30,000 men, and are determined to "die in the last ditch." If our gunboats get fair play at them, we think they will soon find the ditch.

succeeded in getting in the rear of General Curtis, in Arkansas, and threatens to cut off his entire command. If he does so he will have hard fighting. The boys who passed through the ordeal of Pea Ridge are not the boys to lav down their arms submissively.

GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.—Most of our readers are aware that Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia, which embraces the commands of McDowell. Fremont and Banks. Heretofore these commands have been acting separately, and the late order consolid ates them into one army under one head. This movement is certainly a good one, and the man placed at the head has proved himself to be all a soldier and a General. With these commands united it must be evident that much more can be accomplished than by leaving them to act independently, under generals of the same rank.

On the announcement of Gen. Pope's appointment to the chief command, Gen. Fremont immediately requested to be relieved of his command, giving his reason that the position assigned him under Gen. Pope was subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and would largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service.

#### A Patriotic Voice from Kentucky.

A banquet was given at Louisville, Ky., on the evening of the 16th ult., to General Loyell H. Rousseau, the first gallant son of that Commonwealth who raised a force to support the Union while she stood unpatriotically neutral and the cloud of treason lowered darkest, and has proved his courage and fidelity on more than one hardfought field. A speech of welcome and honor was made in his behalf by Hon. James Guthrie, former Secretary of the Treasury under Pierce, who did not follow Breckinridge in his treason. In responding General Rousseau made the following capital remarks.

He tells them plainly that the army is growing ired of this 'insane ery of abolitionism' as 'a cause of breaking up the Government, and if this war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on the continent."

"I desire to state that this rebellion is a lie from the beginning. There was never any cause for it. To begin and keep it up a system of wholesale ving was adopted and is pursued industriously to this day. Wherever the army has gone it has met this fell spirit of falsehood. We have taken none of their property; we have placed guards of our soldiers around their houses to protect them-and yet they persist in calling us abolitionists and and our soldiers' assertions to the contrary-of our ject is to liberate and steal their slaves.

And if we fail to restore the Union, 'the everasting nigger' will be the cause of the failure. They know what they say is false, yet they never cease morning, the enemy, numbering some twenty-five repeating it. Behind and before us this has been pleaded, and is still pleading for peace under the soon found themselves in the immediate vicinity of all they ever had, and claiming nothing except in of their coming, had his men drawn up in line of common with them. They want to take nothing rom any one, but desire their southern brethern

"But the negro is in the way in spite of all that in be done or said. Stand our government, throwing a black shadow on the sun itself. If it had been any other species of oked ast it has been, would willingly have seen its quick destruction. But the negro they did not wish to interfere with in any way. But, with all its conservatism and patriotism, the army has grown weary of this insane cry of abolitionism

a cause for breaking up the government. "I have warned our southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer, and I tell you to night that if this war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on this continent. The great revolution will take care of tself-the dead will bury its dead-and those who are causing all the bloodshed and desolation around us, under the false pretence that we desire to free the negroes, will, if they persist, one lay find slavery snuffed out as you snuff out a andle. Slavery is not worth our government. Slavery is not worth our liberty. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for the Mississippi river.

'I am for the government of our fathers against all things and everybody. While the liberties of the people are secure under it, as they ever have been, I would allow nothing but death to prevent my upholding it. I am ready for the responsibility. A southern man, as I am, born and brought up in the south, with all my sympathies with the south, I could not hesitate one moment when the issue is presented between the nigger and the government of our fathers. I am for the government of the United States against all its

"I hope and pray that our southern friends will not force us to extremes on this sensitive point .-We deprecate such a result, for we want our rights under the Constitution, and we are all ready to fight for theirs under the good old government. would to-day gird on my sword and fight for any right belonging to them, slavery included; but they must not put slavery between me and the gov-ernment and laws of the United States. I will ot consent to become a slave that the negro may be kept a slave. I will not sacrifice the happiness of my wife, children and friends, the welfare of my beloved State, and the glory of my country on an altar dedicated to the 'Ebony Idol.'"

\_\_\_\_\_ A soldier writing from the Burnside Diision, near Newbern, North Carolina, gives a graphic description of picket duty in the swamps

f that region: The boys are heartily disgusted with this kind of picket duty, for the swamps are full of all manner of crawling and creeping things, such as rattlesnakes, moccasins, scorpions, centipedes, chameleons, frogs of every description, spiders, wood-ticks, bugs, and now and then a big bear; but vorst of all are the thunder-storms that prevail in this region. Nothing like them is seen or heard in old Connecticut: and you can imagine it is not the pleasantest duty to stand all night on picket in a North Carolina swamp, the rain pouring down as if Long Island Sound was taken up above us and turned bottom side up, and the lightening dancing about among the tops of the pines, while the water is gradually rising higher legs, till you find you are in the center of an inland lake when the sun dawns upon the scene.-But there is nothing which our brave, boys are not willing to do for their country, and that, too, with-

A son of Sam Houston, of Texas, was ounded at the Pittsburgh battle, and is now a

out a murmur.

THE WEST.—From present indications, the city SEVERE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND. SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIC MOVEMENT

Union Loss in Killed and Wounded

Twelve Hundred. NEW YORK, June 30 An extra has just been issued here, with dispatches dated on the battle field, on Sunday morn-

We have also the unwelcome intelligence that determined battle was fought on the right wing the rebel General Gaines, with 15,000 men, has on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, driving the enemy immediately into a trap which will soon capture Richmond and the entire rebel

> The attack was made by the rebels in immens force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad above Mechanicsville on Thursday after-

> The rebels fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to one. The only force engaged that day was McCall's division. The battle lasting from two o'clock till nine P. M., when the division was

Gen. McClellan was on the field, and expressed himself satisfied with the result. Another report is also published, dated June 27th, which states that our killed, wounded and

ing will number twelve hundred. The object of the movement was to bring Gen. Porter's and other divisions into close connection with the rest of the army, in fact changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, could be done and was expected on Satur-It was a virtual surrender or vacating of a long line of defence, heretofore kept up, to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within a more effective distance, also to allow the ebels to follow up and, if possible, to bag them.

Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gaines' Mills early n Liday morning, which was done, the enemy owing and thinking they had gained the vicory, our troops slowly moving back in order, fighting as they went, crossing the chickahominy, and eached the position designed for their occupation General McClellan, the rebels followed in great ree, and by three o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement occurred here lasting till seven o'clock, when a lull took place, but the rebels again renewed it with greater ferocity, having been reinforced. Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and the shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by General Slocums. Palmer's, French's and Meagher's brigades, and the rebels were beaten Neagle's brigade went into the battle with their coats off, and sleeves rolled up to fight like

The ground which General McClellan ordered General Porter to occupy and hold, was occupied and held in the first part of the day. General Porters's corps only contended against the rebels, but subsequently reinforcements swelled our numbers to 45,000. The rebels had 60,000 under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

Among the killed are Col. Black and Lieut Col. Sweitzer, of the 62d Pennsylvania. Col. Gane. of the 22d Massachusettss, Col. Roberts, of the 1st Michigan, Col. M'Quade and Lieut. Col. Shellen of the 14th New York, and Major Patterson, of the 62 Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FAIR OAKS STATION, Va., June 27. Towards evening, yesterday, heavy and continued firing was heard, coming from the direction negro thieves. And in spite of our disclaimers of the locality where are stationed Generals McCall and Fitz John Porter's divisions, on the west bank rords and acts-they have insisted that our ob- of the Chickahominy, indicating that a lively skirmish was progressing. This morning early we proceeded in that direction, in order to get the particulars, and learned that some time during the thousand, under the command of General Branch, the cry of the enemies of the government. The crossed the above named stream, over the meadow army in its intercourse with the secessionists has bridge, and following down the west bank, they ld government, offering to our southern brethern our troops under Gen. McCall. He being apprised battle, preparing to give them a hearty welcome. The Rebels commenced the firing, which was at 79th New York..... 6

once returned by our forces, and was kept up 46th New York..... 5 without intermission until near seven o'clock, our s in killed and wounded being triffing, when we the secessionist, the negro hides all the blessings of consider the rapid and successive firing, and the time occupied in the engagement, while that of the rebels must be very heavy, from the fact that sevproperty that stood in the way, the army, pro- eral of our best batteries were on hand and succeeded in doing good and efficient service During the afternoon, Gen. Fitz John Porter

marched to the relief of Gen. McCall, his reinforcements coming in just at the nick of time, and enabling us to maintain our position during the night, against an overwhelming force, even with the addition of these reinforcements.

This morning, however, the commands of Generals McCall and Porter fell back from the position they held during the night, and halted and formed a line of battle some three miles in the rear of, and near to the house of the Rebel Gaines .-This retreat, if it may be so called, was by means a forced one, but was done voluntarily, and in all probability to secure a better position, where they could be nearer the main body, and hence be more readily reinforced, should they need them. This retirement was done in a quiet and orderly manner, the retreat being covered by the First. It is not worth the free navigation of Second and Fifth Pensylvania Reserves, who promptly returned the fire of the rebels, who were

These portions of the two armies are now face to face, and they may at any moment commence anew the engagement.

During the fight, vesterday, one company of the First Pennsylvania, Bucktail Reserve Regiment was entirely surrounded, and all were taken prisoners. Some few, however, managed to escape, but were compelled to leave their dead and wounded comrades in the hands of the enemy .-Among the number in this regiment who were wounded, we gather the following:

Capt. Irwin and Lieut, Welsh of Compar Captain Irwin, however, managed to effect his escape. The regiment covered themselves with glory, winning from their officers the highest meed of praise; from early in the afternoon until this morning, they were actively engaged and in the thickest of the fight.

The Pennsylvania Reserve are deserving, of their well-carned praise; throughout the fight they stood their ground against an unequal force, and in front of a galling fire. Their conduct upon this occasion does honor to the Keystone State.

----PRESENTS FROM JAPAN,-Mann Enn. the present Tycoon of Japan, in return for the elegant sewing-machine sent to his predecessor, the late Tycoon, by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, has presented to the above firm, through Mr. Townsend Harris, our Minister to that country, several very curious and valuable gifts, comprising five pieces of uncut velvet, of various patterns and colors, of about five yards each; and five pieces of rich silk, each one yard square, woven, in gold and brilliant colors, and depicting various birds and flowers; among the former are a number of singular looking cranes, sombre in tint, and several gorgeous chanticleers, with hens and chickens around them. These pictures have been suitably framed. and, with the velvets which have been arranged in glass case, containing Crawford's beautiful statue "Dancing Jenny." now adorn the wareroom of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company in this city. Those persons who take pleasin seeing foreign curiosities should not neglect to examine these Japanese manufactures. widow of the former Tycoon, as we have been informed by Mr. Harris, works the sewing-machine which was sent to her, most successfully, and takes as much interest in it as do so many of our ladies at home .- Home Journal,

The machines referred to above are sold by R. A.

## THE BATTLE AT CHARLESTON.

Repulse of the Union Forces.

NEW YORK, June 27 .- The steamship Philadelphia has arrived from Beaufort, and the Ericsson from Key West, with dates to the 18th, and from Port Royal to the 23d. The latter brings 181 passengers, including General Benham and staff, and fifty-seven solitors wounded in the late engagement on James Island, near Charleston. The account of the fight copied from the Charles ton papers is correct. The United States troops. under General Benham, made an attack, at o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., and were repulsed, after four hours' hard fighting, with a

loss of 658 killed, wounded, and missing. The Michigan 8th had but 250 men left at roll call. The New York 79th also suffered severely. Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats. Col. Perry, of the 18th New York Volunteers. died at Fort Pulaski, June 18th, of apoplexy.

The Ericsson landed the 7th New Hampshire, six companies of the 19th New York, and four companies of the 1st Regular Artillery, at Port

Gen. Brannon, from Key West, was expected

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND-GEN.

BENHAM UNDER ARREST NEW YORK, June 27.—The New York Express says that General Benham is understood to be under arrest, with orders to report to Washington .-It is stated that General Hunter left James Island on the 12th, leaving General Benham in command with orders to make no advance towards Charleston without reinforcements or further orders. It was reported by deserters that the whole rebel force at Secessionville was but two battalions, with six guns mounted, and seven more ready for use.

The reconnoisance was made the 16th. Gen. Stevens, with 4,000 men, was to make the attack t daybreak, while General Wright and Colonel Williams, with 3,000 men, were to support him.-Somehow, the movement was delayed an hour, and, as our troops marched up through a plain field in broad daylight, they were met by a murderous fire of grape and canister. Two regiments only reached the front, and were much cut upnamely, the 8th Michigan and 79th New York .-The 28th Massachusetts broke and scattered, and the 46th New York did little better. The first two regiments drove the gunners from the guns. and some even penetrated the works, but, other regiments failing to support them, they had to reafter holding the battery twenty minutes. In the meantime Colonel Williams coming to

their support, was separated by a marsh from the fort, and exposed to a severe cross-fire from some rebel guns in the woods. His troops, consisting of the 3d New Hampshire and 3d Rhode Island rebel guns in the woods. His troops, consisting of Regiments, fought nobly, and met with considera-For three quarters of an hour not a gun was

fired from the fort, and the prompt presence of a few hundred men would have carried it; but they were not there, and the troops had to retire. Auother account confirms the above in the main, but states that the Massachusetts Regiment did well. Our loss is given at 84 killed, 366 wounded, and 124 missing.

Our camp is now within range of the fire of our gunboats, and in safe condition. Entrenchments are being thrown up while we await reinforce

General Brannon's troops to the number of 2,000, had arrived from Key West at James' Island; but our forces must be largely reinforced before operations can be resumed. The rebels are constantly receiving additional

troops, and preparations for the defence of Charleston are being extensively made. A letter from Beaufort states the loss of the Third New Hampshire at 6 killed and wounded. and of the Eighth Michigan, 300.

The same letter asserts that Com. Dupont says he can take Charleston with five good gunboats. He will run by Fort Sumpter and the other fortifications without a loss of more than two of his boats, and with the others shell the city. A letter from an officer of the 48th N. Y. Regi ment gives the aggregate losses as follows.

Killed. Wounded. Missing. 28th Massachusetts. 8 7th Connecticut... 13

th and 8th Michigan, total..... 169 Total loss, 677, in killed, wounded and missing. ----

The Way Gen. Butler Deals with Inhuman Slaveholders.

The N. O. Delta, gives an account of the barbarous treatment of a slave woman by one William T. Hunter, a violent rebel. It appears that information had been received by the military authorities that Hunter had arms and military accoutrements concealed in his house, and an officer was sent to search for them. Hunter was absent, and his wife directed a negro woman to show the officer through the house. The negro woman afterwards left the house, whereupon Mrs. Hunter visited the officer and stated the fact. The officer promptly secured the return of the slave, at the ame time telling her mistress that she had not given him any information, and ought not to be punished. What followed is thus narrated by the Delta, from which it will be seen that this outrage upon humanity was summarily punished by Gen.

"The moment the officer retired the girl was locked up to await the return of her master.— When Mr. Hunter returned and ascertained what had occurred, he demanded of his wife. 'Why she had not shot the damned Yankees.' She retorted, 'They took away my arms. Upon this, Hunter vent to the closet and took from it a heavy riding whip and beat the servant over the head in such a manner as to cause heavy bunches. He then took her down into the back yard, chained her feet to a block, the mistress, who claims to be one of the ladies of New Orleans, fastening the shackles to the block. The husband and wife then threw the servant down upon her back, fastened her hands to the feet of another servant, who was forced to hold the girl out to her full length. The suspected girl was then subjected to head-shaving; her clothes were next removed, and Hunter beat the exhausted creature with the horsewhip, until he was too tired to stand. He then called for a chair and sat down and finished the brutal beating in a sitting posture. The screams of the sufferer attracted the

attention of the neighborhood. One neighbor sent intelligence of what was transpiring to Gen. Butler. Before word reached the General—the monster having flaved the back of his slave until it became raw-washed her down with brine, threw her into a wagon, and at nine o'clock at night conveyed her to the parish prison. with the pleasing information that the rest of the beating-to the extent of three hundred lashes,

would be inflicted in the morning. The General ordered all parties to appear in the norning. They came and the girl was liberated. Upon the hearing these facts appeared. The Gen eral asked the master to state, upon his honor, why e washed the girls back in brine, while reeking in blood? He replied, "it was to ease the pain."

Thereupon the General informed Mr. Hunter that he would be committed to Fort Jackson until further orders, and that he must behave himself very well there; because the officers in charge would be instructed to chastise him severely, if he did not, because if they exceeded in the severity of punishment, they were instructed to wash his wounds in brine; and that the girl would be turned over as a laundress to the care of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment.

CAMBRIA COUNTY AND THE WAR.-Cambria county has three Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, two Adjutants, thirteen Captains, three Surgeons, two Chaplains, one Brigade and two Regimental Quartermasters, and from twelve to fourteen hundred lesser officers and privates in O. Kerr, who is Agent for Blair and Huntingdon the Federal army. Rather a respectable array for a county of only 3,500 voters.

### Evacuation of James Island.

HILTON HEAD, June 27,-21 P. M. An order has just been sent to our troops on James Island to evacuate the place. All the steamers now here will soon sail to Stono river t bring troops here.

The steamer Massachusetts, with mails, has just arrived off this bar, and will come up at high tide The U. 8 steam transport Matanzas, Captain Liesgang, from Port Royal, June 28, arrived here last evening, by which we received the above information. She had on board seventy-five passengers and a mail.-N. Y. World.

ROUSH. DRUGGIST, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal atronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to in-rm the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business.

A few Doors above the Post-Office, where he is at all times prepared to attend to their want DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS PAINTS. PUTTY.

VARNISHES. DYE-STUFFS. PERFUMERY. PATENT MEDICINES, EXTRACT 3,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS. SWEET-BRIAR PIPES, CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND, Physicains Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT. Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING

MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA Agent for Blair County.

MHEELER & WILSON'S THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITto be the best ever offered to the public, and their flority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in

OVER 1,400 MORE of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed em. They are now in use in several families in Al., and in every case they give entire satisfaction. the Agent refers those desiring information as the su-iority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. Clark, George Hawkesworth. Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Furner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the stor-

the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. I Machine, silver plated, glass foot an ne

HARDWARE—HARDWARE

HARDWARE CHARLES J. MANN. EALER IN FOREIGN AND DO-

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS, MOULDERS' TOOLS.
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C. 23. Every description of Gords in his line will inshed at short notice, and at low rates for rash. His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will closed out at remarkably low-prices, in order to relinquis that branch of the business. Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter." "Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

W. M. GORMLY. WHOLESALE GROCER.

DEALER IN FLOUR. GRAIN. SEED. BACON. SUGAR-CURED HAMS, MESS PORK. BEEF. CHEESE. IRON. NAILS, WHALE, TANNERS' & CARBON OIL. NO. 271, LIBERTY STREET.

(Opposite Eagle Hotel,) HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF HIS LATE partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old Physeurge. June 5, 1862—3m

WALL PAPER AND BORDER. We invite the attention of persons in want of the IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED direct from the manuscturers in New York, which en bles us to sell on much better terms than those who bi in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS and ranging in price from six cents up to fifty cents pepcice.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, March 27th, 1862-3mos.

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

DASTURE.—Persons wishing Pasture for CATTLE, or Meadow-Grass for Hay, can be upplied by applying to LEWIS GWIN, two miles North of Altoona. May 27th, 1862.

TEW SUMMER GOODS, of superior style and material, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

CREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS or Men and Boys, at

EN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S. DLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every LAUGHMAN'S. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere as fusiin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S TEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd a

A LL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S LAUGHMAN'S GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Pocket-knives, &c., at Lothes Brushes. Combe TMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

in endless variety, at: Altoona, May 1, 1862. NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Vallees and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S. T INDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancerons Formations. Pimples on the Face, s on the Sore Eves,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Trysp

Old and Stubborn Ulcers Rheumatic Disorders Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases, General Debility

Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,

Paralysis or Palsy, Syphilitic Diseases and Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their

origin in a depraved condition of the blood or cir

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

DR. G. H. KEYSER :- I take pleasure in making this vol.

untary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you

called "LINDSET'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for

five years with Scrofuls which broke out on my head and

orehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took of the

hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke our

on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the

skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The discar-

on my head went so far that several small pieces of but

came out. I was very week and low spirited, and hal

given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried ser-

eral skillful physicians and they did me no good. In Sep-

tember last, 1861. I was induced to try "Lindstr's la

PROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith

in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of

Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to

heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my heal

and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from

the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism

very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher als

cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over fort

years of age, and I feel as suple and young as I did when

I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds.

I would also state that the disease in my foreheard was ac

bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the

blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph

taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get

well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was

before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see

he photograph, one of which is now in my possession.

and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also

state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made be-

fore Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it

sciped me some. I did not recover fast until I got the kind

nade by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me

nore good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal

tronger and better. I have recommended the Blod

carcher to a great many of my friends for various dis-

ases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You

nay publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all

who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this cit:

to. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Ander

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Chaton Mill, and have been nearly

blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called up Dr

Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia.

He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well

as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my di-

case was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three

times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but

ny disease always returned after a month or two after I

ame out of the hospital. I found my disease was re-

turning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of

mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my

eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me

Witness-E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Alleghens

A BAD SORE LEG CURED

PITETBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that

have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered

with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly

a year. My leg swelled so that 1 was unable to do any

thing for a long time, for at least six menths. I tried

several of the best doctors in the city, but without any

benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood

treet, who only attended me about two weeks, and gare

me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely

well and have contined so for six months. I am employed

at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND .- Mr. John Pope, of Blacu-

von, near Montypool, Monmontshire, England, writes as

Six:-An old woman in this place has wished me to

rite you respecting LINDSET'S BLOOD SEARCHES, from

which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little

more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancer-

ous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter,

who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her

eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have

written to her daughter twice and have received no an-

swer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get com-

pletely cured. I told her I would write to you for the

agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to

hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you

will supply me; you will please bear in mind the car-

riage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage

n the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was

a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it-

in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill

through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most

the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to an

swer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you on

account of the country being in six and sevens, a term

which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's

\$3. Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to previal eing imposed upon. Prepared and sold by Dr Gronux H. Krysna, Pittaburgh.

Pa.

Bold dn Altoona by A. Rouse and G. W. Kesses: in
Hollidaysburg by J. R. Partrex and Jacob Saures.

June 26, 1862.—1y.

Dispatch, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine. Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.

JOHN POPE.

charge me with the postage.

[Signed]

ouvenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt of

bliows:

DAVID KINNOLLY.

THOMAS PARRELL.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.

on's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

PITTEBURGH, December 31, 1361.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OBSEQUES OF LIEUT

v last, 26th ult., of typhoid fever. On the breaking out of the rebellion Lieut. B. efore the hosts of "Stonewall" Jackson. It is

When attacked with the disease which terminaed his existence, he still refused to leave his post, nd did not leave it until he fell exhausted on the eld, and had to be carried off in an ambulance.-After remaining in the camp hospital a short time was convinced that he could not soon again ake the field, and he accordingly resigned his poition and started for home. Arriving at Washngton city he was so much worse that he was unble to get out of the cars. He requested to be aken to a private house, not wishing to go to any f the hospitals. A young man who was standing and heard his request, took an interest in him, nd had him conveyed to his boarding house, in a met part of the city, where he received every pos-

During his illness he sent out and had purchased r him a dozen of small. American flags which requested his attendants to so arrange around the valls of his room that, whichever way he turned, his eves might rest upon them, and that when his sun of life might set his eyes should last gaze upon the glorious ensign of his country, under which he had so often rallied, and for the honor of which he had so bravely fought. What a fitting sight on which to close his eyes forever, and what an evidence of true patriotism and genuine love for his ountry, thus to desire to fix his last gaze upon its sacred emblem and give to it his last thoughts up-

The fatal archer had marked Lieutenant Burley s his victim, and notwithstanding good medical attention and the motherly care bestowed upon him by the lady of the house, he sunk rapidly, and on the fourth day after his arrival in the city, he 'slept the sleep that knows no waking."

His body was immediately embalmed and placed in a metalic coffin and sent to this place, where it

rrived on Saturday morning last. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, at o'clock. The cortege consisted of an escort of infantry, under command of Captain Szink, the Lodge of Odd Fellows, in this place, and a large oncourse of citizens, the whole preceded by the Utoona Brass Band. The impressive burial services of the Odd Fellows were gone through with at the house and grave, after which the infantry fired the usual number of vollies over the grave. lent. Burley was 28 years of age, and unmarried.

MILITARY COMPANY .- An effort is now being ade to form a military company in this place, but for some reason or other it appears to be an up hill business. There are plenty of young men in Altoona to form one or more full companies, yet ill the exections put forth by Capt. Szink and others ave failed to secure half a company. We imagine hat one reason, and, perhaps, the principal one, is hat the young men are afraid they will be styled Sunday soldiers," which is equivalent to a charge of cowandice. We can't understand why a man who volunteers in the company now about to be rmed, should be any more liable to such a charge an the man who does not. The man who puts on a uniform, not intending to go into actual serice at present, is no more a coward than he who refuses to join a company lest he should have to to war some time in the future, and the last amed would be the only man who would say Sunday Soldier." Almost every large town in he country has a regularly organized and unimed company, and why should there not be one Altoons? Are the various companies and regents of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, &c... coffed at? Certainly not. On the contrary they e drilling, and always ready in case of a pressing mergency, such as we had some time since.

Again, we need a military company to do appro-Priate honor to deceased soldiers who may be sent me for interment. We should have a uniformed impany for this purpose if nothing more, although hope when we do have it, it may seldow, or never be called on to perform that duty. Captain sink has sixty stand of new arms on hand with which to fit up a company.

Altoona Tribune. PRINTED ON Campbell's \$650 "Country Press."

RIBUNE POWER-PRESS

PRINTING OFFICE. Having, within the past two years, made considerable ditten to our establishment; in the way of new fancy speed, and the street of the factorial speed and speed and speed and speed factor of which we give above) we are now prepared execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in execute anything in the stablishment in the State, and at typic equal to any establishment in the State, and at typic equally low. We can execute, on abort notice, all rives equally low.

ding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards, Circulars, Programmes, bill and letter-heads. amphlets, Pay and Check Rolls.

BLANK BOOKS, All we sak is a trial, feeling confident that we can give stisfaction if we have the opportunity. Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and An

RORGE W. BURLEY.-It is our unwelcome duty his week to chronicle the death of Lieutenant George W. Burley, son of Mr. John Burley, of his place. He died in Washington City on Thurs-

nlisted in Capt. Bell's company, of Tyrone, and erved a three months' campaign, as 1st sergeant. When the camp of instruction was opened at Hunngdon, he again volunteered in the service of his untry, this time occupying the position of 1st ieutenant of Captain Brisbin's company, of the 10th Regiment. The regiment was first assigned active duty in General Lander's division, and articipated in several skirmishes under that offier. After the death of General Lander, the diision was placed under command of General shields. Our readers are aware that the 110th was in the thickest of the fight at Winchester, and t is reported of Lieut. Burley that he acquitted imself most nobly on that occasion. He was with his company in every action which followed. At Front Royal he bore his full share of the daners, and stood by his men during their retreat aid of him that he never left his company for half day from the time they were mustered into ser-

sible attention.