

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862.

Resources of our Government.

The public mind is somewhat unfavorably influenced by the idea that we are doing that which was never done before by any nation, and that the call for six hundred thousand men by the President. and the proposed conscription in default of volunteers to fill the number, are a greater effort upon our part, and form a tax upon our national resources, beyond anything recorded in the pages of history. This, says the New York World, is not so. Those newspapers that harp upon this string in the face of historial facts well known to every educated person, do so in order to depress the public enthusiasm, and thus indirectly aid the rebels.---The facts are that we have not yet begun to tax our national strength and great wealth and resources in anything like the relative proportion possible, as may be seen from the statements we place before our readers respecting that which France and Great Britain did in the war from 1798 to 1815.

In the year 1813, after twenty years war in all Europe, France, with a population of 28,700,000, placed in the field an effective military force of 800,000 infantry, 100,000 cavalry, 100,000 artillerymen, and engineers, making a total of a million of men. France also had 3,-500,000 horses, which consumed as much food as 30,000,000 of people. In this same year, 1813, the conscription was men, and it was allotted as follows:---1. 350.000 drawn from those on the lists for conscription in 1812 and 1813, and from from that of 1814; 160,000 men that of 18.547.720, had a total military and naval force under arms of 1,165,520 men.

and about 5,000,000 less than that of France in 1813. Our wealth and natural resources are superior to either of those nations in 1813, and, instead of being twenty years at war, this is only the 15th month of our war, when they placed these vast armies of a million men in the field, armed and equipped.

The fact is that we are just as well able to keep up this war for twenty-two years as Great Britain and France were from 1798 to 1815. There is not the slightest occasion to doubt our ample power and wealth to put down the rebellion, and to wage this war far twenty-two years, as Great Britain and France have done, with less resources. At the end of the war in 1814 the French national debt was \$250,-000.000, and the annual interest on the same only \$12,500,000. Napoleon who was as able a financier as he was a general, never would permit inconvertible paper money to be used in France, and specie was the only legal currency existing in France during the whole of his long and expensive wars.

Godey's Lady's Book, for September. the first magazine for that month upon our table, is a germ in its line. The frontispiece, "Contrition," is a fine and expressive engraving, and the double leaf fashion plate is too pretty to talk about. If Godey can't please the ladies, there is no use in any other man trying. He is now so far ahead of all others in this particular that the palm is justly awarded to him. But the fashion-plates are not the only notable characteristics of the Book. Each number contains patterns enough to keep a lady working all year if she wishes to learn them. The recipes alone are worth the price of the book. Price \$3 per annum. L. A. Godsy, Philadelphia.

Gen. Banks is universally commended for the manner in which he handled his men in his recent engagement with Jackson at Cedar Mountain. He has shown himself a soldier in every sense of the word. He was vastly outnumbered in the opening of the engagement, yet he never faltered. His men were like him. We are sorry to learn that the injuries he received have compelled him to leave his command, for a time. Brig. Gen. Willients file his position.

Movements of Gov. Curtin.

savs that Gov. Curtin has gone to Washington to consult with the President in to this, on the assurance that there are previous. the other men now in the army. This only seems just. At the time the call was made for the last three hundred thousand rural districts were engaged in the work of harvest. That is now finished-but volunteering is also finished, and nothing s left for such men as these but to submit to a draft, which is regarded by many as ignominious. In order that this feeling may be dispelled, and the brave men who are anxious to volunteer may have an opportunity to do so, Gov. Curtin will propose to the War Department an extension of the time fixed for a draft. It is to be hoped that in this particutar His Excel-

> Another and a still more important object of Gov. Curtin, is to induce the War Denartment to vest the State authorities with power to give townships, boroughs, towns, cities and counties credit for the men recruited thus far, so that the draft can be graded for such localities, throughout the Commonwealth. This seem only fair and just, because, however we may attempt to disguise the fact, there are localities in the Commonwealth in which men have boasted of their determination not to enlist, and in which the practice of interfering with volunteers has been openly encouraged.

lency will be successful.

THE MURDER OF McCook.—The most dastardly act of the prevailing war was the cold-blooded murder of Brigadier-General also issued for twelve hundred thousand Rob't McCook, by a band of guerrillas on Wednesday of last week. He was sick, and was in an ambulance on his way to Winchester, Tennessee, and when near 1810 to 1813. 2. 180,000 from those Salem, Alabama, was waylaid by a gang on the list for 1814. 8. 120,000 men of desperadoes, who tilted him out of the vehicle and then brutally murdered him. 1815. Great Britain, in 1813, with a So vile an act has not heretofore been perpopulation including that of Ireland, of petrated, and it is no wonder that the rage of the Union people of Tennessee impelled them to acts of terrible retaliation. Rob-The population of the loyal States is ert McCook was one of the family of paabout 28,000,000, or 5,000,000 more than | triots from Ohio that has furnished eight | that of Great Britain and Ireland in 1813, or ten fine soldiers to the war. He is the second who has been killed, while one or two others have been wounded.

> The rebel Gen. Lee and Gen. Halleck have recently been in correspondence n relation to the orders of Gen. Pope requiring his men to subsist off the country through which they may pass. Gen. Lee threatens retaliation and a resort to uncivilized warfare. Gen. Halleck answers that no threat will deter the Government of the United States from pursuing the course recently adopted, and that it (the the advantages allowed by the rules of the setting in of darkness the firing of muscivilized warfare. Two of Gen. Lee's communications were so insulting that Gen. Halleck returned them unanswered.

> Newspaper reporters tell us that the movement of Gen. McClellan's army, with the view of occupying Malvern Hill, was formed in their rear at 9 o'clock in the frustrated by the actions of Gen. Frank Patterson, who moved his men in such a manner as to give the enemy an idea of the intentions of Gen. McClellan. It is said that he was intoxicated at the time. He has since been arrested and sent to Washington, where he will undergo a court-martial.

GRN. McCLELLAN MOVING.

The Peninsula being Evacuated.

NEW YORK, August 14. A newspaper correspondent at Fortress Monroe, under the date of the 12th instant, says that the movements of General McClellan indicate that he great body of the Army of the Potomac is shout to withdraw down the Peninsula. For the last forty-eight hours transports loaded heavily without stopping at Fortress Monroe, have gone directly up the bay to some river leading into Vir-

A private note from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, says:
"The army is now moving away from Harrison's Landing, and, by to-morrow, I hear the place will be cleared. They are coming down over the Chickshominy, I learn, to Yorktown, by land .-

The pontoon bridges went up to bridge the river, night before last." The steamer Adelaide, Capt. James Cannon, arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe with a large number of passengers, including officers of the army and discharged soldiers, many of whom were musicians, who are discharged.

The artillery has been shipped by water

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14. The regular mail boat from Harrison's La ame down the James river yesterday, and reports the greatest activity prevailing among the fleet of transports. A number of officers of the army an navy came down from the Landing, who report the Army of the Peninsula in motion, but of course are silent as to its destination. All day yesterday Hampton Roads presented a lively scene in consequence of the arrival and departure of steamers and other vessels, and the weather was such as to facilitate army movements.

Battle at Cedar Mountain.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, of Thursday, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 10.—The most desperate fight for the numbers engaged since the war commenced occurred yesterreference to the military organization of Culpepper Court House, Va., between day at Cedar Mountain, eight miles south this State, the time and manner of making General Banks' corps d'armee of General the draft, and such other matters as will Pope's forces and the rebels under Stonefacilitate enlistments and drafting. The wall Jackson in person. General Pope Telegraph adds further, that it is the desire front early in the morning, and the divihad sent General Banks' command to the of Gov. Curtin, if the acquiescence of the sions of Generals Augur and Williams War Department can be had, to postpone took a position a mile and a half this side the time fixed for the draft. He is induced of the ground of the skirmish of the day

In the afternoon, Crawford's brigade. hundreds of young and active men ready of Gen. Williams' division, composed of to enlist, if they are permitted to go into the 46th Pa., 10th Maine, 5th Conn., and the service under the same auspices and 28th New York regiments, with Best's terms of bounty which were accorded to battery of regulars, moved forward to a piece of high ground between Cedar Creek and Crooked river, some four miles north of the point where the Culpepper and Gordonsville turnpike crosses that stream. men, large numbers of the people of the To the south of this point, distant about three-fourths of a mile, rises the Cedar mountain, a spur of the great thoroughfare

> No sooner had our troops emerged from the timber on the north and crossed Cedar Creek, than a battery of heavy guns, lomountain side, opened upon them with from a point of timber, about three-eighths of a mile to the westward. Brest's batplanted on the crest of the hill, and began the battery.

from both batteries some half an hour, three additional relief batteries opened from as many localities.

At about five o'clock the rebel infantry was discovered in strong force upon our right and in front, supporting the batteres, when word was sent back to the main body, stating the fact, immediately. Gen. forward and posted upon the right of Gen. Crawford, and fronting the dense timber where the rebel infantry was posted. Gen. Banks now rode on to the field

and directed the operations of General sion, had the advance and maintained it admirably. Gen. Geary's brigade consist- Burning of the Steamer Golden Gate. ed of the Fifth Ohio, Seventh Ohio, Twenty-ninth Ohio, Twenty-eighth Pennsvlvania and Knapp's battery.

No sooner had these troops taken their places than the rebels opened musketry fire ipon them from two sides and in front, aided by the batteries before mentioned.

The batteries on the mountain also kept up a most destructive fire, but the Federal roops never faltered or even winced. At half-nast five the battle became general, artillery replying to artillery and infantry and desperation was the order of the day. The fight continued until dark put a stop to the carnage.

I have seen many battles during this war, but I have witnessed none where the tenacious obstinacy of the American character was so fully displayed. Our troops fought with the valor of veterans. No sooner did a volley of musketry or a charge of artillery mow down the ranks of a regiment than the gaps were closed up and a new front presented; regiment vied with regiment, and brigade with brigade, in deeds of valor, and few instances ndeed were there where even individuals faltered.

The 8th and 12th regulars, attached to General Banks' corps, led by Captain Pitcher, did excellent service. Captain Pitcher was severely wounded, though not dangerously in the knee by a musket shot, Government) intends to avail itself of all but he kept the field until the end. With ketry ceased, but the artillery upon the mountain kept up random firing until near midnight. At dark our troops withdrew to a small copse of wood, about half a mile to the rear of their first position, where they were joined soon after by the corps of Generals McDowell and Sigel, who

evening. Dowell's command, and fell back half a mile, resting on their arms in a pleasant clover field. The night was unusually lustrous, and all prominent objects were as plainly distinguished as in the bright dayight. Thoroughfare mountain loomed up to the west, a rebel signal light now flashing through space, and our long columns standing by their muskets stretched up and down the slopes and fields were dimly des-

cried with their faces toward the enemy. the brunt of the fight, threw themselves almost exhausted upon the moist grass and talked over the adventures of the battle. Some of the men incautiously made fires, and this revealing our position, the enemy commenced shelling them. Their firing was generally excellent, the shells

move back towards Culpepper. A panic was very nearly occasioned this time, as the regiments took to their heels to get out of range, and, seeing so

terrible were the concomitants of all bat-safety.

field and line officers was remarkable.-Most of our wounded are wounded in the VOLUNTEERS TO FILL UP NEW REGIMENTY TO BE RECEIVED UNTIL THE 222 INSTANT. lower limbs.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, General Pope and staff went upon the field, and were greeted with the most vo- The Counties to be credited with their ciferous cheers. The General rode to the extreme front in the thickest of the fight, and came near getting into a rebel ambuscade, but he discovered his danger in time

We took several rebel prisoners, from whom I gained some information. It is ascertained that the rebel General Winder killed, General Jackson is wounded slightly in the hand, and General Saxton is mortally wounded. The rebel force engaged in the battle was from forty to fifty thousand

Two pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms were captured from the

CULPEPPER C. H., VA., August 12.-The flight of Jackson shows that he fears our troops. On Saturday he engaged with his whole force, numbering at least thirty thousand men, a portion of the corps of Gen. Banks, who behaved nobly, holding the enemy in check, and, with the aid of one division of McDowell's and Sigel's cated in the thick timber half way up the corps, which arrived late in the day, driving it from several positions, and, finally, shot and shell, and other of smaller guns from the field of battle. Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than fifteen hundred. Our loss is much less. It was the blooditery of Parrot guns was immediately est battle of the war. On Sunday Jackson remained idle, the troops on both sides replying to the two while the infantry being exhausted, and on Monday he asked was posted in line of battle to the right of for a truce to bury his dead, a large proportion of which lie on the field of battle. The enemy kept up a continuous fire pending which he escaped with his trains.

This morning his whole army was gone, which was returned by Capt. Brest, when pursued by Gen. Buford, with his cavalry and artillery, which quickened his pace towards Gordonsville, compelling him to burn bridges to save himself, and obviously not intending to stop before reaching the fortifications at Richmond. General Pope has fully met the public expectation. The enemy show their backs only. The Augur's division, with the remainder of valley of the Shenandoah and the whole Gen. Williams' division, were thrown country from Manassas to Gordonsville is no longer polluted by the presence of armed rebels. Jackson's servant has just come into the quarters of Gen. McDowell, and reports that Jackson admits a loss of two thousand men in the engagement of Satur-Geary's brigade of General Augur's divi- day. No wonder the rebel General runi

> San Francisco, Aug 8.—The steamer Golden Gate, Captain Hudson commander, has been burned at sea. She sailed hence for Panama on the 21st ult., having 95 cabin passengers, 147 in the second cabin and steerage, and a crew of 95, making a total of 337. She had on board \$1,400,-000 in gold, of which Kirby Byrne & Co. shipped \$10,000, and Meader, Lolor & Co. shipped the same amount.

> On the 27th ult., at 4:45 P. M., when fifteen miles north of Manazanilla while the passengers were dining, an alarm of fire was given. The steamer was promptly headed for the shore, 3½ miles distant. the flames making fearful headway. At a quarter after 5 o'clock the upper deck fell in, and soon after the steamer struck the beach. The passengers and crew who had not got into the boats jumped overboard and endeavored to swim ashore. About one hundred, including five children, swam or were washed ashore alive.

The ship was burned to the water's edge, and soon disappeared.

Those on shore made their way to near Manzanilla as the steamer St. Louis arrived up from Panama.

Some few others escaped to Manzanilla in boats. One boat, with thirty persons on board, has not been heard from, and probably made the shore south of Manza-

The steamer St. Louis arrived here tonight, bringing seventy-eight of the Golden Gate's passengers, all that are known certainly to be saved, and a portion of the

Captain Hudson and a part of the crew emained at Manzanilla to look after the missing passengers.

LOYALTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A letter from Plymouth, North Carolina, says: The hungry and wearied troops of Gen. There are before the town five gunboats, Banks were relieved by portions of Mc- the Perry, the Putnam, the Ceres, the Lockwood and the Shawsheen. Company F, of Hawkins' Zouaves, are in town. There is a also a considerable force of North Carolina recruits, regularly mustered into the United States service, clothed, equipped, and performing valuable service for the Union cause. I came here two days ago, and I have noticed squads of stalwart men from various portions of the surrounding country coming in and offering themselves to the United States, ready Crawford's brigade, which had borne and willing to spend their lives in its service. On the 25th, two days ago, the people of this county assembled in the court house in this town to organize themselves into a force to resist the rebels, and to adopt measures for the total annihilation of treason within the county limits. The court house was crowded. Resolubursting among trains of ambulances and tions were passed which expressed the horses, soon compelling our soldiers to loyalty of the people, and their determination to rise up, resist the rebels, and strike a blow for their own recovery.

THE RAM ARKANSAS DESTROYED. -The many men retreating, others that had not Petersburg Express of the 9th has a reached the field also started to run, and telegram from Richmond, dated the 8th. soon the roads were crowded with fright which says: A dispatch from General ened people, who added to the existing Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that misfortunes by telling wild stories of re- the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stepulse, loss and discomfiture. Soon the phens commanding, had been destroyed. Provost's guards were thrown across the She left Vicksburg on Monday to co-oproads and fields, stopping stragglers, and erate in the attack on Baton Rouge. Afsuffering only the wounded to pass. The ter passing Bayou Sara her machinery bewounded came in on foot in great num- came deranged, and while attempting to bers, and the ambulances were promptly adjust it several of the enemy's gunboats on the spot to carry off those unable to attacked her. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. Her The scenes that made the morning light officers and men reached the shore in

tle fields, but the unusually heavy loss of IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

> The Draft to Commence on Monday, the 4th of September. excess of Volunteers.

The following important orders from the War Department at Washington, were received at head-quarters in Harrisburg, on Thursday evening: WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

His Excellency Goo. Curtin: Ordered, 1st, That after the 15th day of this month, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to olunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing

Second. Volunteers to fill up the new regiments ow organizing, will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time, the incomplete regiments will be consolidated and superuous officers mustered out.

Third, Volunteers to fill up the old regiments

will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the first day of September.

Fourth, The draft for three hundred thousand militia called for by the President will be made on hours of nine o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock P. M., and continued from day to day between the same

ours until completed. Fifth, If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the 1st day of September. special draft will be ordered for the deficiency. Sixth, The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field in the regular or volunteer service will under any circumances be detailed to accept a new command. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

SECOND DISPATCH. WASHINGTON Aug. 14, 2-20 P. M Gor. Andrew G. Curtin:

Additional regulation for the enrollment an draft of militia ordered.

Flighth. That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the severa ounties, and, where practical, among the subdiisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties, and subdivisions for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and muswhose stipulative term of service shall not have EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

ONWARD! ONWARD!! EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO NOW OPEN

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Men's Wear. We have received a large and well selected stock of GEN-TLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods

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As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash CASH ONLY. AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict atention to business we hope to secure a liberal share or

public patronage. GEIS & CO. Altoons, April 15, 1862-tf

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Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or cir

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861 DR. G. H. KEYSER :-- I take pleasure in making this vi called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered to five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head an forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took of the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke up on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of hopcame out. I was very week and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried set timber last, 1861. I was induced to try "Lindser's ly. PROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles o Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began t heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumation very had in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher sle cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over ferty years of age, and I feel as suple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pound-I would also state that the disease in my foreheard was bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken or 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 we the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would alstate that I took the Blood Searcher which was made be fore Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did n more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Ander son's Union Marble Works. 54 Wayne stree DANIEL A ROYD

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on 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 dircase was in the blood. I was treated for it two or thre times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning 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 Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash. DAVID KINNOLLY.

Clinton Mills, Sligo Pittsburg, July 5, 1861

Witness E. F. M'Eiroy, Anderson street. Alleghen

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITETBURGE, September 18, 1861.-I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly s year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do any thing for a long time, for at least six months. I trie benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 148 Wox street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entire well and have contined so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any

THOMAS FARRELL.

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM REGLAND,-Mr. John Pope, of Blacas-

von, near Montypool, Monmontshire, England, writes # follows: Bin:-An old woman in this place has wished me to Write you respecting LINDSEY'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 daughte 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 inswer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely 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 carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8e fd. The medicine wa 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 convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt of the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to so 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 charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully. [We have seen the letter which is published in to-day Dispatch, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuise. Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh

Look for Dr. Keyesr's name over the corks to preven eing imposed upon. Prepared and sold by Dr Gronge H. Karsen, Pittsburgh Pa.
Sold in Alteona by A. Rouer and G. W. Kranza; is
Hollidayaburg by J. R. Parron and Jacob Syran. follidayaburg by J. June 98, 1882.—1y.

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEPARTURE OF OUR VOLUNTEERS .- On Friday morning last, the two volunteer compenies recruited in this place, by Captains Saink and Gardner, departed for Harrisburg, on a special train.-Long previous to the flour at which they were to start, men, women and children commenced flocking to the depot, and by half past seven o'clock perhaps the largest concourse of 'people ever witnessed in the town had assembled in front of the Logan House. Business seemed to be entirely suspended; and one-half, if not two-thirds, of the dwellings were deserted. Relatives were there to bid farewell, perhaps forever, to those near and dear to them, and the partings witnessed were sufficient to melt the hearts of the most callous. A few passed the ordeal of separation with fortitude, not deigning to meet trouble half-way, but such cases were rare, and required more self-possession than generally falls to the lot of the gentler sex .-Friends and acquaintances were there to give the parting hand and offer words of encouragement to the gallant men who were about to exchange pleasant and comfortable homes for the privations, exposures and dangers of camp life and the field o battle. Spontaneously, as it were, at the call their country, they laid aside the hammer. and plain, and trowel, and other implements of peace, to take up the sword and musket, implements o death, and go forth to meet and repel the foes o liberty and christianity, and obtain for themselves an honorable place on the scroll of fame, or an honorable death in defence of the right. Nothing but a clear consciousness of duty could have tempted them to enter the service. All that heart could wish and friends supply was theirs at home While all who enlisted are entitled to, and will receive, a bounty, yet we venture to say that scarcely one in ten thought of the bounty when they gave in their names. We would be sorry to know that the paltry sum offered as a bounty was necessary to wake up our young men to a sense of their duty. The only advantage gained by offering the bounty is, that it enables men who want to serve their country, but who are poor, to leave some thing behind for the support of those who are de

Shortly before eight o'clock the Altoona Bras-Band escorted the companies from their recruiting offices to the cars in waiting for them, and a about eight o'clock the train pulled out, amid the vociferous cheers of the crowd at the depot and of the cars, the waving of handkerchiefs, the booming of little "Union," and music by the brass and martial bands.

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN SZINK'S COMPANY. -The following is the Muster Roll of Captain Szink's company, after the examination. The letter m after the name of the person indicates married :

Captain—Jacob Szink, m. 1st Lieut.—Alex. Marshall, m. 2nd Lieut .- Peter I. Trees, m. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS; 1st Sergeant-Thos. E. Campbell. 2nd Sergeant-G. H. Hawksworth, m 3rd Sergeant-James H. Attick, m. 4th Sergeant-E. L. Russ, m. 5th Sergeant—Edwin Hammond. Corporal-Robert Fry, m. -D. A. Burtnett, m. -J. E. Brown, m. -Wm. T. Miller. -Wm. Burley, m. -Wm. I. Marshall, m

George Burtram, m. John A. Kelly, m. MUSICIANS: Fifer-Wm. A Brumbaugh, m. PRIVATES:

Abbett, David, Alken, Stephen, Boyer, Albert, Barley, E., Barkey, E., Blake, Samuel, Long, S. A., Markley, Isaac, m, McClaskey, D. A., Madison, John, m, Minehart, Lewis, Brumbaugh, Jacob, Brubaker, George, Blake, W. B., Brown, J. A., Barker, George, m. Bowen, Francis, Baker John Myers, Wm. H., Miller, Andrew, McClaskey, G. A. Myers, A., m, Bowen, Francis,
Baker, John, m.
Cochran, Robert, m,
Coupey, J.,
Davis, Leonard,
Dougherty, J. M.,
Davis, Morris,
Davis, John E., m.
Davis, Abel McLaughlin, J., Oswalt, D., m, Owen, Matthew, m. Patton, Edward, Painter, Jacob. Parsons, C. A., m Rose, John, Rollin, John, Davis, Abel, m, Dasher, J., m, Rice, Rhinehart, Evans, A., m., Finney, A. W., Robertson, Joseph, m. Shaffer, Joseph, m, Schlag, Adolph, m, Green, Daniel, Glass, J. R., Sharrer, Philip, Gearhart, P. W., Howell, J. C., m. Higgins, Jno., Steel, Samuel, m, Springer, Wm., m., Stackhouse, Henry, Stewart, A., m, Stoner, C. A., Szink, Harry, Trees, J. C.,

Laub, W. A. B., m

Hoar, W. S., Haney, Patrick, Hoarman, T. Irvin, G. M., Kissell, J. G., Keagy, J., Kersy, John, Kerr, J. G. Vuch, J., Williamson, S. H. Walton, John, m, Woods, Thomas, m, West, William, m. We have not yet received a copy of the must

roll of Capt. Gardner's company, but expect have is in time for our pext laute. We learn th there are only six married men to that compan