

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1862.

Our Debt.

We all feel interested to know exactly how our National finances stand. For this information we must rely upon those who have access to the bureans of the Treasury Department. Messrs. Samuel Hallett & Co., Bankers, of Philadelphia, prepared a circular for foreign distribution, by the steamer sailing Oct. 29th, 1862, which contain facts of importance at this crisis, and the figures can be relied upon as correct. From the circular we copy the following:

The public debt of the United States may be divided into three classes—that contracted prior to the loan of \$250,000,000, granted in July, 1861: the loan of that date, and those authorized by

The amount of debts of the first class will, probably, reach about \$118,000,000. Of the second class, the \$250,000,000 loan, \$150,000,000 is made up of the 7 3-10ths, of which about \$132,-000,000 have been issued; \$50,000,000 6 ? cents due in 1881, and \$50,000,000 of the demand notes, which were made receivable for dues at the Custom House. About one-half of these are already cancelled, and are being retired at the rate of 200,000 daily. Their places, however, are supplied by what are termed "new issue" of demand

Government has relied chiefly upon its demand notes; upon the deposits made with several of the Sub-Treasurers, and by the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Of the latter about \$66,000,000 have been issued. Of the "new issue" of Treasury notes, about \$180,000,000 are already in circula-

tion. The Department is now paying them out at the rate of \$600,000 daily. Of the class of bonds known as the 5-20s \$18,-571,100 have been issued. The exact amount of deposites with the Sub-Treasurers on call, is about \$65,000,000. The aggregate indebtedness of the Department, consequently will foot up as follows:

Deposites with the Sub-Treasury, and paya-

65,000,000 \$653,571,100

The statement, we believe, is approximately correct, taking the figures as they stood on the 22d instant, and making the liabilities of Government nsiderably less than the current estimates. It should relieve all apprehensions as to any embarrassment to be caused by our public debt. The interest on the total amount at six per cent is only \$39,214,266: But only \$449,571,100 draw interest, reducing the charge upon the Treasury from this quarter to \$26,974,266. To meet this charge we have the revenue from customs, which will probably equal \$60,000,000, the present year, and the revenues from the extraordinary sources re-

cently provided. These sources were designed to realize full-\$200,000,000 annually. We learned that so far they promise to prove productive far beyond the estimate. There can be no doubt of their realizing an immense sum, and forming a secure basis, not public debt, but for its rapid extinguishment, upon the close of the war. The abundance of money demonstrates the ability of Government to borrow to any required amount. As previously argued bus, the nation finds no difficulty in sustaining th dens of the war, as it possesses in abundance food, and materials and munitions of all kinds. So long as the people will dispose of these for the obligations of Government, no financial embarrassment need he feared

The above statement, prepared by a reliable firm, who would be losers by making a false statement, shows that, financially, all is well.

The new Five-Twenty year six per cent loan, is 'the only one the government is now issuing at par, and large subscriptions are daily making in all the principal cities. Messrs. Jay Cook & Co., Bankers, 114 south third street, are the Agents in Philadelphia, and will cheerfully afford every facility and explanation to subscribers. See advertisement in another column.

Increase in Price of Newspapers.

We do not intend to increase the price of subscription to our paper, or our advertising rates, although everything in our line has advanced in price, but we do hope that our patrons will endeavor to pay us promptly for advertising and in advance for subscription. Unless they do this we must be the losers, and that heavily, while they are the gainers, in clear consciences at least, by keeping their accounts square with the printer. The Rockport Republic says :-

"Most of the large dally newspapers in Western New York have advanced the price of their issues. An editor of a leading New York daily informed us last week that the publishers in that city would soon follow suit. Many of the country journals have also been published at increased prices. The advance is caused mainly by the advance in print-

Upon this the Boston Traveler remarks : Printing materials of all kinds have very ma terially advanced since the commencement of the war. On some articles of prime necessity to the printer, the advance is fully equal to thirty per cent. In addition, to this the Government taxes them three percent, upon their advertisements and three per cent. upon their income, if they are for-tunate enough to have any."

The cause of the increase in printing and all other qualities of paper is the scarcity of rags, which are now converted into shoddy for government use. One of our paper men informed us, a tew days since, that the same quality of paper which he sold to us at \$19 per ream, some three weeks since, has advanced to \$26,50 per ream by the case (of 18 reams) net cash, Pretty fast "getting up stairs" that.

Petersen's Magazine for December is a most charming number, and must captivate every lady into whose hands it falls. It contains everything in the fashion line, and a number of steel engravings which cannot be excelled. In reading matter, it is capal to the best, and the instructions in reference to dress making and notices of the fashions are invaluable to those who want to keep up with the times. Send for Peterson if you want a good margaine for 1863. Price \$2,00 per annum, C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Concession. Re-Union and Peace. Important Letter from Gen. Halleck.

Last week we adverted to the promise made in favor of the Democratic party, a speedy peace would be secured, and the Union preserved. We spoke of the promise as fallacious, and our reasons therefor. If anything further is needed to show that our position is correct, we have it in the Richmond Whig of the 30th ult., in an article upon recent speeches made by Messrs. Seymour and Van Buren, in New York, in which they held out the hope that the rebel States could be brought back to the Union, if the people would support their submission ticket. The Richmond Whiq thus spurns and rejects their proposition:--

"No, the people of all shades of opinion in the United States had better make up their minds that the separation that has taken place was necessary and is final. We are as wide apart as the zenith and the nadir. We are as different as white from black-as antagonistic as fire and water. They can never conquer, nor coax, nor cheat us into reunion. The sooner they surrender the hope and abandon, the effort the better for We think no better of the proposition coming from 'conservatives' than when when coming from 'conservatives' coming from 'radicals.'"

The Whig speaks by the book and in this i stance repeats the oft expressed position and determination of the rebels. They do not want conession, nor the friendship of any man in the north unless it will secure to them a division of the Union. If people have been deceived by these "peace promising" stump speakers and newspaper writers we hope they may live long enough to set themselves right again.

Two weeks since, in a short article under the head of "Comical," we ridiculed the boast of the Clearfield Republican about the popularity of Mr. Wallace, and stated that he ran eleven hundred votes behind his State ticket in this county, and fell more behind it in Cambria than he ran ahead of it in Clearfield. The Remblican of last week contains an article of a column and a half, bounding in figures, attempting to prove our assertions "more false than funny." Their figures don't satisfy us, therefore we will figure a little.— 1100 behind his ticket in this county. Now let us see whether the figures will bear us out.

Majority against Wallace in Blair co. Slenker

Wallace behind Slenker A mistake of twelve votes on our part, and certainly not much to write a column and a half and figure all day about. Again, we asserted that Mr. W. fell more behind his State ticket in Cambria than he ran ahead of it in his own county. Will the figures sustain us? Let us see.

Slenker's majority in Cambria co. Wallace's Wallace behind Slenker,

Wallace's majority in Clearfield co. Slenker's

Wallace ahead of Slenker, Slenker in Cambria over Wallace in Clearfield The "comical" is still there, gentlemen, and your "more false than funny" was labor and reearch in vain, and the great popularity of Mr.

Wallace is no more apparent to us than heretofore. General Exchange Effected.

Col. Ludlow, of Gen. Dix's Staff, returned, of l'uesday, to Fortress Monroe, having succeeded in completing arrangements with the rebel Commisof the Union army. The following are the prisoners included in the exchange:-All who were captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland up to the present month, except those taken and paroled at Harper's Ferry at the time of the surender; all who were captured and paroled at Santa Rosa Island, October 4, 1861: Chambersburg. Pennsylvania, October 4, 1862; South Mills. North Carolina; at or near Richmond and Lexington, Kentucky, by Gen. E. Kirby Smith; Cumberland Gap, October 2 and 11, 1862; the Seventy-first Ohio, paroled at Clarksville, Tennessee; one hundred and four Regulars sent from Annapolis, northward, October 4, 1862, and all those prisoners who were delivered on the 1st, 5th, 7th. 12th and 26th of September and 18th of October, 1862, to Captains Lazelle and Swan. The balance due the United States is about six thousand privates.

GEN. McCLELLAN RELIEVED .- Gen. McClellan has been relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac and Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside takes his place. This action of the President was not unexpected, yet at the time was unlooked for .-Much has been said and written in reference thereto. and we do not propose, at this time, to make any comments thereon. We refer to the letter of Gen. Halleck, in another column for the causes which led to his removal.

Major General Israel B. Richardson died at Sharpsburg, Md., on the night of the 3d inst., from the effect of wounds received at the battle of Antietam. Gen. Richardson was from Vermont, and was a most brave skilful officer.

The letting for the grading and tracklaying of the Mifflin and Centre county Rail Road, running from Lewistown to Bellefonte, came off few days since, the contract of that portion of the road between Lewistown and Milrov being awarded to Messrs. Shull and Gregg. They will commence operations in a week or ten days.

COMPLIMENTARY .- Previous to leaving his com mand in the West, Gen. Buell complimented the Anderson Troop in the following style:-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,) Louisville, Oct. 30, 1862. To the Commanding Officer of Anderson Troop: Sin:—I am directed by Major General Buell to xpress his thanks to the Anderson Troop for the al cheerfulness and intalligence with which hey have performed all the duties imposed upon them since attached to his Headquarters, nearly year ago. Manly deportment and soldierly bear ng have characterized the behavior of the mem hers of the Troop from the day of their assignmen to duty with this army until the present time and under their active and intelligent officers have at

The most ordinary routine duties of the soldier as well as those of the highest moment and of a confidential character have been performed alike with efficiency and fidelity. The General trusts that the Troop will sustain during its torm of service, the high reputation which it now so deservedly enjoys. I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant.

WASHINGTON, November 10 .- The following that in the event of the elections this fall resulting important correspondence will, perhaps, give some of the reasons which actuated the War Department in recommending the President to make change in the command of the Potomac army: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,)

Washington, October 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-Sir -In reply to the general interregatories contained etter of yesterday, I have the honor to report: First—That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McClellan are made by his Staff ers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here. the Quartermaster applies by his Chief Quarter master or Quartermaster General. For commis sary supplies by his chief Commissary on the Commissary General. No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief. Second—On several occasions, Gen. McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the Heads of Bureaus, with or-

ders to report. It was ascertained that in every

instance the requisitions have been immediately

filled, except where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia cer-

tain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain any neglect or delay in any department or bureau in issuing all the supplies asked for by Gen. Mc-Clellan or by the officers of his staff. Delays ave occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad, on account of the crowded condition the railroad depots, or of h want of sufficient number of cars, but, whenever notified of this fact agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Houpt I think these delays have been less frequent and o shorter duration than is usually the case with freight trains. An army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account

and distributing them to the different brigades and From all the information that I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied. than in the case of our armies operating in the west. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supplies, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, To commence, we asserted that Mr. Wallace fell I believe that no armies in the world in campaign ing have been more promptly or better supplied

of a neglect in making timely requisitions for

Third-Soon after the battle of Antietam Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On October 1st, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying until the autumnal rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads.

On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. I said to him, "your army must move now while the roads are in good ondition." It will be observed that three weeks has elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth-In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north side.

-On the seventh of October, in a telegram regard to his intended movement, Gen. Mc-Clellan stated that he would require at least three days to supply the first, fifth and sixth corps—that shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language ted by the same patriotic spirit as their that he was only waiting for the distribution of his

sioner for the exchange of nine hundred and twen- that a portion of his supplies sent by railroad had country, whose institutions the army of the Retv-six officers and twenty-four thousand privates been delayed, as already stated. Agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this com- attacks of the most wicked conspirators and the plaint, and they reported that everything had gone vilest of traitors. forward on the same date—the 11th.

Gen. McClellan spoke of many of his horses eing broken down by October he complained that the rate of supply was only 150 horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington. I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquite into this matter, and report why a larger supply was reported to me, on the 14th of October, that the average issue of horses to Gen. McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington for the previous six weeks had been 1,459 per week, or 3,754 in all.

In addition, he reported to me that a large numof mules had been supplied, and the number of these animals with Gen. McClellan's army, on the of Presentation, 84th Regiment, P. V. Upper Potomac, was over 3,100. He also reportto me that he was then sending that army all

the horses he could procure.
On the 18th of October, Gen. McClellan stated in regard to Gen. Meigs' report that he had filled very requisition for shoes and clothing, that, Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwared, but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is con-

I immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention this apparent neglect of his department on the 20th of October. He reported as the result of his nvestigation that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of Mc-Clellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown, 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st, and that 10,000 more were or their way, and 15,000 more had been ordered. Col. Ingall's Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Staff to General McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows:—"The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have

een avoided by timely requisitions by the reginental and Brigade Commanders." On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quarermaster General Meigs that "the clothing was not detained at the cars at the depots. Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrived and is issued, but more is still wanted. have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not to fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can forsee no time

when an army of over one hundred thousand men will not call for clothing and other articles.' In regard to General McClellan's means me, or to the proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph. It is due to General Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from General McClellan. Very respectfully, your obedent servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Gen. in Chief.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS .- To Brigadie General Meigs: - Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended in my letter or dispatch to make any accusation against yourself or your department for not furnishing or forwarding othing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. I believe everything has been done that could done in this respect, The idea that I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that army would not move until it was supplied.
G. B. McClellan,

Two members of Gen. McClellan's staff eve been sent to Washington under arrest, and runnored that other arrests are to follow

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence was had on the presentation of one of the flags of the 84th Regiment P. V., to Governor Curtin, to be placed in the Executive Chamber. The regiment had two flags, one presented by the State, which has been returned to the Adjutant General's office, and one presented by the lamented Col. Murray, which is the one presented to the Governor. The correspondence is beautifully eloquent, and gains additional interest in this locality from the fact that at least two of the committee belong to this county and have been residents of this place. We refer to Capt. Walsh and Derno. Here are the letters:-

HARRISBURG, Oct. 30, 1862. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. GOVERNOR :- We the undersigned officers of the 84th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, feel proud of the honor conferred upon us by our commander and comrades when we present to you in their behalf the national flag which was presented to the Regiment by Col. Wm. G. Murray on

its departure from the State,
Side by side with the State flag, which we returned to Adjutant General Russell, this flag has passed through every conflict in which the Regiment has participated; together they have fired the hearts of the weary and worn soldiers who marched and fought beneath them; and together they have drooped over the graves of those who fell in their defence and support. We have no doubt when the war is over and your brave legions return, but that other flags will be presented to you that will out-rival this; for the flags born by the brave sons of Pennsylvania, like the white plume in the helmet of Navarre, have been guiding stars on the battle-field to lead the brave to the paths of hough pierced by thirty bullets, shattered by a shell and torn by the rough storms of three campaigns under Lander, Shields and Pope, not a star is injured. And as it is with these stars, may it be with the State they represent—when the storm of them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them civil war subsides, may they be as free from treaon poison as those stars are from treason powder. It is the desire, Governor, of the Regiment, that you preserve this flag in memory of the gallant hero who gave up his life in its defence and for Pennsylvania's honor, and of his brave soldiers who fell with him under his successors for the same glorious cause.

Accept it too as a testimony of the feelings esteem and admiration that the brave men of the 84th entertain for the Governor of their State. We have the honor to sugscribe ourselves, very respectfully.

Your obedient servants, Cpatains Walsh, Miles, and Derno, Committee of Presentation EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,)

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 5, 1862. GENTLEMEN:-I have your communication of the 30th ult., tendering me the flag which was presented to the 84th Regiment, by the late

The present moves me deeply. As I recur to the occasion, when, in the performance of a grateful duty, I gave into the hands of the gallant man who was then at the head of your Regiment, the flag provided under directions of a law of the Commonwealth, I well recollect his earnest declaration that the colors so entrusted to him should h returned with honor to the State, or that he would fall in their defence. He has nobly redeemed that pledge; and though all good men will greive at is untimely end, yet all who loved him in life can mingle with their tears a sentiment of honest ride that he died so gallantly; they can enjoy that richest legger which a man can leave to the who live after him, the memory that his life was consummated, though in its prime, in unflinching devotion to the cause of his country. But the flag under which he fought, and to whose defence he so pledged himself, has not been surrendered nor disgraced. You have returned it to the State with folds tattered, splintered staff, bearing upon i the evidence that the men of the 84th were anima and that in the desperate conflicts through which on the 11th of October he telegraphed to me as soldiers true to their duty, and faithful to our have gone forth to de

I shall ever cherish the flag you have given me as a trophy of your valor, as a memorial of one of fatigue. On the 12th of the bravest fights of this great war, and as a testimonial of the kind regards towards myself which it has pleased the officers and men of the 84th to entertain.

I thank you for it, and beg that you will con vey to those whom you represent, assurances of my unfeigned interest in their welfare, individually and as a regiment, and my undoubting trust that thay will in the future never forget the inspir-ing example of him who fell at the head of their columns, gallantly fighting to the last.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c. of Presentation, 84th Regiment, P. V.

HEAVY FORGERIES IN PENNSYLVANIA .-- A se ries of the heaviest forgeries that have occurred in the Northern part of Pennsylvania for many years, were recently perpetrated at Jersey Shore coming county, Lock Haven in Clinton county, and at Bellefonte, Centre county, and were so skillfully performed that up to this time no clue whatever has been discovered of the criminal. It appears that about the 6th of last month; ssed and gentlemanly looking man presented himself at the counter of the Jersey Shore Bank, and representing himself to be L. O. King, of the firm of Seth L. King & Sons, of 888 Broad way, New York, and 364 Lake street, Chicago, dealers in furs, skins, &c., stating that in cons quence of the Indian troubles in the West this deription of merchandise had greatly enhanced is rice, and he had come up into that portion of consylvania to see if he could not purchase there. He seemed to be perfectly posted in the trade, and wound up by presenting a draft of the State Bank of Indfana for \$3,400 on the Par Bank of New York, which was cashed. He then went to Lock Haven, and telling an equally plausible story, succeeded in "doing" the bank located there out of \$3,000. He appeared to be in no hurry whatever. but in a day or two after took the stage for Bellefonte. At this point he presented to Humes, McCallister, Hale & Co., private bankers, a similar taft for \$1,100; also, one to W. F. Reynolds & Co., for \$900, both of which were cashed.—Harisburg Telegraph.

A DASH TO BE MADE AT NEW YORK, OR PHILADELPHIA.—General Cameron, who has just arrived at New York from Europe, confirms the statement that the Rebels are building three forpromptly communicating the wants of his army to midable iron-clad rams in the British shipyards, and repeats the warning that these vessels are intending to make a dash at our chief Atlantic cities. What is the true name for that English neutrality which permits such hostile proceedings to be carried on openly against a nation with which Great Britain is at peace? And what is the value of the diplomacy that protests without effect against

such flagrant breaches of good faith? The returning Russian Minister express prise that New York does not more fully appreciate the danger of an attack, and suggests that the for-tification about the city should be immediately attended to. If this is applicable to New York, with her harb or protected by a dozen of forts and bristling with guns, what will he say about Philadelphia, with her one fort and her "Mud-bank," upon which she relies for protection against the powerful engines of modern maritime war?

We feel rejoiced that General Cameron has come to the rescue, and trust his voice will give point and force to the repeated words of warning we have published on this vital subject,

apples, call at J. T. Wilson's restaurant,

The Harper's Ferry Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The Tribune has abstract reports of the Commission relative to the surrender of Harper's Ferry. In relation to Col. Ford it says :- In so grave a case as this, with such disgraceful consequences, the Court cannot permit an officer to shield himself behind the fact that he did as well as he could, if, in so doing, he exhibits a lack of military capacity. It is clear to the Commission that Col. Ford should not have been placed in command of Maryland Heights; he conducted the defense without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause. and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the opinion of the ommission, from a command in the service. Regarding Col. Miles, it says as early as the

fifteenth of August he disobeyed the orders of Major General Wool to fortify Maryland Heights. When it is surrounded, and attacked by the enemy. its naturally strong positions are unimproved, and from his criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force of his command.

Immediately previous to, and pending the siege of Harpers Ferry, he paroles rebel prisoners, and permits, indeed sends them to the enemy's headquarters. This, too, when he should have known that the lack of ammunition, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Heights, were important facts they could, and undoubtly did, communicate to the enemy.

Sixteen of these prisoners were paroled on the 13th, and a pass given them in the hand writing of Colonel Miles, while a rebel officer by the name of Rouse after an escape is retaken, and subsequently has a private interview with Colonel Miles, is paroled, and after the surrender appears at the head of his men, among the first to enter

Harper's Ferry.

The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful subject were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this ineapable in command should share in the responsibility, and in the opin ion of the commission, Maj. Gen. Wool is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct. The Commission has remarked freely on Col. Miles, an old officer, who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command when it

The General in-Chief has testified that Gen McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day on an average when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testified that, in his opinion, Gen. McClellar could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. In this opinion the Commission fully concur.

The evidence thus introduced confirms the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed it Harper's Ferry, would have made a small loss had the post been saved, and probably saved two housand at Antietam.

How important was this defence we can no appreciate. Of the 97,000 men comprising at tha e the whole of Lee's army, more than one third vere attacking Harper's Ferry, and of this the nam body were in Virginia. By reference to the vidence it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights, his little army was in reality relieved by Gens. Franklit and Sumner's corps at Cramton's Gap, within seven miles of his position and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry

No time was given to parole prisoners before wenty thousand troops were hurried from Vir ginia, and the entire force went off on a double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antieram. Had the garrison been slower to the surrender, or the army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have been taken in detail. with the Potomac dividing his forces.

Gen. Wool makes the following reply to the trictures of the committee:-

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer: Sin:-In the report, as published in the newsmers, of the Commission, consisting of the folowing officers: - Major-General Hunter, Major-General G. Cadwalader, Brigadier- General C. (Auger, Major Donn Piatt, A. A. G., Captain F Ball. A. D. C., United States Volunteers, and Colonel J. Holt, Judge Advocate-General-called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with the circumstances attending the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry. I find the fol

lowing remarks applying to myself: "The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful subject were it not for the facthat the officers who placed the incapable (Colone Miles) in command should share the responsibility and in the opinion of the Commission, Major General Wool, is guilty to this great extent of grave disaster, and should be censured for his con

If the report of the commission, in relation to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, has no more truth for its foundation than is contained in the above paragraph, it can only be regarded as a fiction.

without a shadow of proof for its foundation.

It is not true, that I placed "this incapable Colonel Miles) in command of Harper's Ferry. He was in command when I assumed control of this Department, and had been ordered to estab lish his head-quarters there, on the 29th of March by Major-General McClellan, then General-in On the 30th of April the Secretary of War sent the following order to Colonel Miles, at Har-per's Ferry:—"You will please make daily reports the state of your command to the Deparment. I have not had time to notice further the "censure" of the commission : when I am at leisure, vill receive the attention which it merits.

JOHN E. WOOL, Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army.

How a Toad Undresses.—About the

middle of July I found a toad on a hill of

melons, and not wanting him to leave I

hoed around him; he appeared sluggish and not inclined to move. Presently I observed him pressing his elbows hard against his sides and rubbing downwards. He appeared so singular that I watched to see what he was up to. After a few smart rubs, his skin began to burst straight along his back. 'Now,' said I, 'old fellow, you have done it;' but he appeared to be unconcerned, and kept on rubbing until he had worked all his skin into folds on his side and hips; then grasping one hind leg with both his hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants the same as anybody would, then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He then took this cast-off cuticle forward, between his forelegs, into his mouth and swallowed it: then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off the skin underneath, until it came to his fore-legs, and then grasping one of these with the opposite hand, by considerable pulling stripped off the skin; changing hands he stripped the other, and by a slight motion of the head, and all the while swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. The aper-

The Patterson (N. J.) daily Register nomi-If you want good, large and cheap eating nates General McClallen for the vacant Senatorship caused by the death of J. R. Thompson.

ation seemed an agreeable one, and oc-

cupied put a short time to do it in.

INDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancerous Formations, Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases Erveipelas, Boils

Pimples on the Face, Sore Eyes, Tetter Affections, Dyspepsia,

Old and Stubborn Ulcers Rheumatic Disorders, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases. Liver Complaint, Lose of Appetite,

Female Complaints, Paralysis or Palsy, Syphilitic Diseases and

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a deprayed condition of the blood order. culatory system.

PITTSBURGE, December 31, 18cl

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

Dr. G. H. KRYSER: -- I take pleasure in making this to ntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by jucalled "LINDSRY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered to five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head are forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took of the hair when the diseaso made its appearance; it also broke at on my arm above and below the elbow, and est 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 but came out. I was very work and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried bet. eral skillful physicians and they did me no good. In Sec. tember last, 1861. I was induced to try "Lindser's la PROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith n patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my her and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining ma he sores. I will also state that I had the rheumates ery bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher als ured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over force years of age, and I feel as suple and young as 1 did when was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pouch would also state that the disease in my foreheard was a 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 because a well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can me the photograph, one of which is now in my possessis. and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street, I would see state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made be fore Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although a helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kin made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did no more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal tronger and better. I have recommended the Blas Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has beloed the whole of them You may publish this if you wish, and I am auxious that a who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live inthiscin No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street DANIEL A. BOYE.

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 lirections 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 disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after came out of the hospital. I found my disease was it 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 "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

Pittshure, July 5, 1981 Witness-E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Alleghen

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITETRURGH, 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 I was unable to do any thing for a long time, for at least six months. I tries several of the best doctors in the city, but without any ment; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and garme but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have contined so for six months. I am employat the Eagle Eugine House on Fourth street, where an

THOMAS FARRELL.

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND .- Mr. John Pope, of Black von, near Montypool, Monmontshire, England, writes w follows:

Sin:-An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting LINDSET'S BLOOD SEARCREE INC. which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancer. oue nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her sighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no a swer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get out pletely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased is hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the ca riage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carrier on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the lood 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 " the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to at swer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching rounds account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commouly 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's Dispatch, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine Editor's Dispatch Pittsburgh.

Wh. Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to proved being impassed upon. Propered and sold by Dr Grones H. Kerses, Pittsburgh Pa.
Sold in Altoons by A. Rouse and G. W. Keslift; is
Hollidaysbarg by J. R. Partros and Jacob Sayses. Altoona Tribu

PRINTED ON Campbell's \$650 "Country P

TRIBUNE POWER-PI

PRINTING OFFICE Having, within the past two years, made considition to our establishment in the way of a signs, Serey Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, is hine. Oard Power Press, and inrge Newspapers, is east of which we give above we are not press, in east of which we give above we are not press, in east of which we give above we are not press, in east of which we give above we are not press, in east of which we give above we are not press, and it is not a style of the s

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Busin Circulars, Programme pamphlets, Pay and Check

MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that validation if we have the opportunity.

Office in Lowther's building corner of Yirgin is streets, opposite Superintendent's Office. LOCAL ITEM

BLANK BOOKS

In consequence of a heavy pres work and scarcity of help our paper has bee this week. We will issue a paper next possible; but should it fail to appear at lar time, our readers may know that it possible to get it out.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday of a freight train rau off the track, near killing the engineer, Hogarth Wolf, der several cars and tearing up the track. burgh Chronicle in noticing the acciden It appears that the engineer lost control of and leaving the engine in charge of the passed over one or two of the cars for pose of putting on the breaks, but had left the engine when it flew the track, the escaping injury by jumping from the loc but the unfortunate engineer met with death, his brains being scattered along a and his arms and legs broken in seven The engine and tender turned a complete sault, and not the least singular freak with the accident is reported the fact th the beef cattle, of which they were a nu the train, was found in the chamber of the free from scratch or injury of any kind.

ANOTHER.-Yesterday noon, Barney daylight watchman at the new Round H run over by an engine on the side track. the Round House, and so badly injured died in about two hours afterwards. known exactly how he got under the en as he was an old man and trail, it is that in attempting to cross the track he the engineer, who was backing his engine siding, did not see him until he had pa him. Both, legs were crushed from the

To MINISTERS.-Almost every day v hear of burials in the cemeteries adjoplace, yet we receive very few accounts to publish. The reason is obvious. We time to visit all the families, wherein dea subscribers to our paper feel a delicacy ing in such items, notwithstanding them gratuitously and willingly. Some ministers in town is called upon to office most every funeral that takes place. W paper to all the ministers in this place charge, further than that they furnish particulars of all the marriages they solen funerals at which they officiate. We that each minister keeps a record of the and they could certainly furnish us with delivered either at our office, or dropped box at the Postoffice. The items of and deaths in a community are matters of terest than many imagine, and we won publish all of them which occur in th could we obtain them. We hope our n friends will give us full lists hereafter.

THE FIRST SNOW .- The first snow o son caped the mountains around our in on Tuesday morning of last week, and o night last we had a fall sufficient to ground with a bridal robe. When " boy" we well remember how auxiously w the first fall of snow, and what visions o ing down hills" accompanied it. When of larger growth" it brought visions of by moonlight with a fast nag, comfortal plenty of buffalo robes, and-the "pretti town" for a companion. Now these slightly changed. Our coasting season h never to return; a wife and sundry respo have knocked all the romance out of sleighride flirtations. The departure for these sources of enjoyment were fo new desires and new sources, in which we i if, not greater pleasure; yet memory of to mind the scenes and companions of boy and apprenticeship days, no doubt and happiest that mortal man ever enjoy while you're young," boys and girls.

HOME MANUFACTURE. -- We are now writing fluid manufactured in this place for absence of sediment, freeness of color, equals either Harrison's or B The manufacturer is A. Clabaugh, of th ery store, corner of "Brant Row." He the large or small quantity at the price of inks. We don't see any use in going a home to get an article which, ten change will be inferior to that which could have tained of a home manufacturer, at the s Encourage your own, when you want ink, by dropping in at Clabaugh's. He up in bottles which exactly suit the school

We have on hand a letter from or correspondent, "Blain," which we are cannot publish, on account of strictures officers connected with the government mistaken in his surmises, consequently ment, good though it be, fails entirely weeks will tell whether his predictions At this time he must excuse us for not additional firebrand to an already exten-