Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1862.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page for 1863, containing portraits of the chief contributors, is very handsome. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1863. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 900 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other periodical gives*. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1863, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. ITS FASHIONS ARE ALWAYS THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST!—Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. IT IS THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for $5, five for $7.50 or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send *an extra copy gratis as a premium, or a large sized mezzotint for framing*, "*Bunyan Parting from his Blind Child in Prison.*" Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. *Address, post-paid*, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., October 24th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Ere this reaches you, you will no doubt have heard of the battle of Pocotaligo river, fought on the 22d inst., in which the 76th Regiment took an active part. As your readers may not have heard the particulars of the fight, I will endeavor to give you a true account of it.

Early on the morning of the 21st we received orders to be in readiness to join an expedition which was destined to penetrate inland as far as the Charleston and Savannah R. R., for the purpose of destroying the bridges at Coosawhatchie, Pocotaligo and Salkahatchie. The forces employed for the work consisted of nine gun-boats under command of Chas. Steedman, and several transports carrying troops. The land force consisted of 4500 men commanded by Gen. J. M. Brannan.

The expedition sailed soon after midnight, and the troops were all landed early the next morning at McKay's Point, with the exception of 300 men of the 48th New York Vols., and 50 men of the 3d R. I. Artillery, who proceeded on the steamer Planter to the mouth of the Coosawhatchie.

Capt. Gray, of the 7th New Hampshire regiment, with a small force of men in boats, had been sent, in the night, to surprise and capture the rebel pickets at McKay's Point. He failed to accomplish his purpose, however, and the picket fled to give the alarm of our approach. This made Gen. Brannan anxious to push forward before the rebels could muster sufficient force to frustrate his designs.

At 7 o'clock the next morning our forces commenced to land at McKay's Point, and by 10 o'clock Gen. Terry's Brigade was on the march and following Gen. Brannan who was in the advance. The day was fine and the road was good, yet, notwithstanding, our progress was slow, frequent stoppages being made while the scouts reconnoitered in front. The greater portion of our road lay through open fields—cotton-fields overgrown with weeds and tall grass—while the country through which we passed and the few houses we saw appeared utterly deserted.

Everything appeared dead and going to decay; not a human being was to be seen, nor a living animal to give animation to the dreary landscape.

After marching for the space of three hours, we had penetrated about five miles into the country, when upon emerging from a wood into an open space, fire was opened upon the advance by a battery in good position, and concealed by the tall, rank grass, which fringed the road. The 47th Penn's being in advance, formed in line, and after a well directed volley of musketry, charged upon the battery, cheering in gallant style. The rebels stood until they came within about ten paces, when, not liking the looks of their glittering steel, they broke and fled to the woods in their rear, where they took up a still stronger position. Here, protected by the trees and thick brush, and having in their favor all the advantages of the ground and position, they made a bold and determined stand; but they were soon compelled to give way, before our brave troops, who again charged upon them, and drove them slowly before them. While retreating they kept up a continual firing, taking advantage of every good position for their artillery, while their sharp-shooters, protected by the trees and a knowledge of the ground, kept up an irregular, but harrassing fire of musketry. Our troops successively charging upon them, and dislodging them, drove them in this way, a distance of four miles, to the bridge which crosses the Pocotaligo river, within sight of the village of Pocotaligo, the rebels doggedly contesting the ground, inch by inch. Here they succeeded in making good their retreat across the river, and destroying the bridge after them, thus rendering the passage of the river, which, though narrow, is some fifteen feet deep, impracticable to our troops. Here they again made a determined stand. The 1st brigade having been relieved by the 2d, and the 76th regiment being in the advance, immediately formed in line under a galling fire of grape and shell, and immediately opened a heavy fire of musketry upon the enemy. Our battery being planted to the best advantage, opened a brisk fire, and succeeded in silencing one of the enemy's largest guns, but at this important moment, the ammunition was expended, and at the same time the rebels were reinforced. Amid the booming of cannon, the bursting of shell and the ring of musketry, the shrill whistle of a locomotive was heard, and sixteen cars were seen coming into the village of Pocotaligo. The rebels being re-enforced cheered vociferously, and sent volley after volley of grape and shell into our midst, causing many brave men to fall to rise no more. Yet, nothing daunted, our brave troops stood their ground, and continued to pour into the enemy an incessant fire of musketry until nightfall, when, our ammunition being expended, we were ordered to fall back, which we did by degrees and in good order, taking with us the wounded, which, for want of ambulances, and indeed for all means of transportation, were carried on stretchers to the point of debarkation, a distance of eight miles.

The retreat was made in good order, which reflects great credit, not only on the troops, but also on Gen. Brannan. The 47th Penn'a and 6th Connecticut regiments protected the retreat, and displayed great coolness and bravery, throughout the whole affair. The rear guard did not leave the field until midnight, and gained McKay's Point towards morning. In the morning the troops were embarked, under cover of the gunboats—the wounded being the first to receive attention. During the embarkation the rebel pickets made their appearance at the edge of the woods, but a few well directed shells from the gun-boats, made them "skedaddle double quick."

The strength of the enemy is not exactly known, but it is estimated to consist of about 15,000, although the first force engaged probably did not consist of more than 1000.

During the progress of operations at this point, Col. Barton of the 48th New York with 300 of his men, and 50 of the 3rd R. I. Artillery, under Capt. Gould, made his way on the steamer Planter, up the Coosawhatchie river, and landed at 2 o'clock on the left bank of the river, about two miles from the town of the same name, with the intention of creating a diversion at that point, and destroying the bridge there if possible. They were accompanied for several miles up the river by the gun-boats Patroon and Uncas; and in addition to this, the Planter carried an armament of 4 heavy guns.

Having landed his small force together with one small howitzer, Col. Barton made his way through the woods to the main road and pushed forward to Coosawhatchie. They reached the railroad, just as a train loaded with troops was passing. They fired a volley at the cars, killing the engineer and several of the soldiers, but were unable to stop the progress of the train. They immediately set to work to tear up the track and cut the telegraph wires. After doing a slight damage to the road they endeavored to make their way to the bridge, in order to destroy it, but found it so strongly protected with three pieces of artillery, that they were obliged to return. Col. Barton succeeded in re-embarking his men and joining the fleet at McKay's Point, without the loss of a single man—bringing with him one prisoner, 30 muskets, and the colors of the Whippy Swamp Guard (S. C. V.) taken from the color-bearer who was shot and fell from the cars.

This being the first battle, in which our regiment took active part, of course would try of what material we were formed; in our hands was the honor of the regiment and the honor of the old Keystone State, if we proved ourselves *soldiers* we upheld that honor, but on the other hand, if we turned our backs to the enemy we would have *disgraced ourselves, our State*, and our *flag* and would justly merit the appellation of "*coward*." The trial battle has been fought, and the 76th has done wonders. We have shown the rebels that we are not afraid of them, and have given them a taste of what they can expect at our hands. It is true after fighting for the space of four hours, we were compelled to retreat; not by the enemy, however! No sir! We were compelled to retreat for want of ammunition! In this battle we have lost many brave men.

"A sky of lead, an earth of fire was seen,
And many bold men lay dead upon the green."

Here let me pay tribute to the memory of the dead. First in the list we find Captains Wayne of company F, and Hamilton of company H. Their loss is deeply felt in the regiment. They were both brave men. We as a company (F) deeply and sincerely regret the loss of our noble commander, Capt Wayne. He was kind and mild, yet stern in the enforcement of military discipline. We all loved him dearly. Now he has been taken from us, and we console ourselves with knowing that he fell while gallantly leading us in the hottest of the fight! He died as dies the brave, at his post. He died for the flag and the Union he loved so dearly. Though dead, he yet liveth, and will continue to live in our remembrance. We have also lost many of our comrades. There have fallen those with whom I have been acquainted for many years. They *lived* for their country, and they have *died* for her. May their names be handed down to generations yet unborn, coupled with those of *Washington* and the *heroes* of the *Revolution*.

As for us who live, we will have *revenge* for the death of our comrades! Among the living there are those who deserve praise for their bravery in the late battle. First of this class, comes our brave *little* Colonel, (D. E. Strawbridge.) (I say *little*, for he is not very *big* but *good* what is of him.) He was seen in the thickest of the fight cheering his men. He heeded not the bursting shell and whistling bullet. May he long be continued to us, and may his name find a place among our country's heroes. Captains Hicks, Rice, Littell and Baird acted well their parts. Captain Hicks can wield the sword as well as the pen.—Lieutenants Gwin, of company F, and Furguson, of company A, did nobly, both being severely wounded while doing their duty. They bear the pain with great fortitude, which tells well for both. Sergt. Jos. W. Cannon (now in command of company F,) deserves great praise for coolness and bravery. Summing up the whole, both officers and men did their duty faithfully and have received the highest praise from the commanding Generals.

Before closing my letters it might, perhaps, not be out of place to give a short exposition of the original plan of the expedition. The force which landed at McKay's Point, was to march to Pocotaligo, and separate. Gen. Brannan, pushing forward to Salkahatchie, to destroy the railroad bridge which crosses the river, at that point, while Gen. Terry did the same at Pocotaligo. In the meantime, Col. Barton with his force was to make a diversion in our favor at Coosawhatchie, and, if possible, burn the bridge at that place. A glance at the map of this section of the country, will show how well these plans were laid. Had they been successful three large gaps would have been made in the railroad, which would have prevented, for a time, at least, rapid communication between Charleston and Savannah. Although the expedition is not wholly successful, yet is not barren of good results. We have ascertained the enemy's force, along the railroad, and have the proud satisfaction of knowing that a small force of brave men have marched into their strongholds—whipping them at every turn, and obliging them to destroy a bridge in their retreat, to avoid pursuit and annihilation, thus virtually acknowledging our victory and their defeat. Our troops behaved admirable all through, and their conduct is deserving of the highest praise.

I will now bring my letter to a close for the present, but if I gain additional particulars I will furnish you with them at an early day.

Respectfully yours, J. L. KINSEL,
Company F, 76th Regt. P. V.

For the Altoona Tribune.

Our Public Schools.

Having just completed a round of visits to the Public Schools of our borough, our vanity prompts us to jot down a few notes by the way. In our West Ward excursion, we were accompanied by the junior editor of the *Tribune*, who, at the present time, is *filling* the responsible position of School Director. To the East Ward schools, we had for our companion Ex. S. D., G. B. Cramer, the children's friend. Both of the gentlemen enjoyed themselves very much—or appeared to—as every one must who visits the schools, and mingles with the children there. Our first companion, however, threw all the responsibility of speech making upon us; for, know ye, Harry is a modest man. But when we fell in with our "city friend" we turned the tables, and made him do the talking while we sung mum. Once, however, he became so interested that we were compelled to pull his coat-tail and remind him that the little folks in the Primary Department wanted to see him before dark.

In all the rooms we found the teachers laboriously engaged, and the schools progressing—and yet we were fully convinced, as we have oft been before, that something was lacking. The fact is that as a people we place too much reliance upon the prowess and genius of our institutions, and forget that there are enemies constantly lurking around us, which, to guard against, require that we should have the "pickets," (watchfulness and care,) thrown out in every direction, as safe-guards to our happiness and prosperity.

The worst enemies, perhaps, with which we have to contend, are vice and ignorance; and the former being a child of the latter, if we can despair of the parent, the child must die for want of nourishment.

For this purpose our system of popular education has been adopted, and that much has been accomplished no one can doubt. That it has been much improved since its first adoption is equally certain. And yet it is but too obvious that its usefulness is retarted by the indifference shown to it by the mass of our citizens, who consider it a matter of secondary importance, when, indeed, it is the great engine of our powers, while a further barrier is thrown in the way by those who openly and malignantly oppose it. Why is this? Why are we so indifferent now when the hoarse notes of war fall on our ears, when the institutions of our country are trembling before the storm?—shaken we trust like the forest oak but to take deeper root and be more enduring. If our present form of government is to be perpetuated, those who now fill our public schools must soon man the ship of State, and guide her o'er the breakers. For this they are now being trained. How important then the work, and yet how indifferent are the people to it. We repeat the inquiry, Why is this? Is it gold, or excitement, or present ease that has blinded the minds of our people, so that they cannot discover that knowledge is key to the "hidden springs" of prosperity, both individual and national, that it alike watches over and guards both the cradle and manhood of liberty?

We know not what blinds; yet we do know that there are thousands of parents, who are really patriotic, who have not refused their sons to be laid as sacrifices upon the altar of a common country, who nevertheless exhibit an unwillingness, by their actions, to lend their aid in this good work who do not trouble themselves to see that their children are punctually at school; do not urge upon them the necessity of using their means, as one of the preparations for life's future. While nine tenths of those who do send their children, never visit the schools to see for themselves, whether they are learning good or evil; whether they are spending their time in active industry or in idleness. If one stroke too much, in their estimation, is inflicted on the back they pay the teacher a visit, but they forget to inquire whether wounds are being inflicted on the mental and moral nature, much more difficult to heal.

Those, too, in whose hands is the control of this system, are very frequently at fault, and we boldly say that no man ought to take upon himself a responsibility which he is not able and willing to bear. Directors are seldom found in the school room. Some never.

But regardless of law we find them requiring the teachers to do, contrary to that which the law has plainly laid down, and again permitting the teachers to avoid that which the law absolutely demands—thus rendering null and void one of the best provisions in the school law. One which, if carried out, would soon rid the profession of drones.

But the worst feature in this is its influence. The teacher sees his superior act regardless of law, and feels that he may without fear throw aside some duty, or shirk some responsibility. And scholars take up the idea in their turn, and in the end confusion reigns. And it will be a great wonder if they do not practice the lesson through life. For if the source is corrupt the stream is generally impure.

Another class upon whom responsibility rests in this matter, is that of the ministry. Into their hands is given to some extent the moral training of the community. What better opportunity could be afforded for this purpose than the school room. Frequent visits there, and mingling with, and talking to the children must always leave a salutary influence. There may not be much opportunity there to display your talents to the world, but there is an opportunity there of writing your name upon the scroll of eternity.

Then permit me to say to all, strive by giving a little of your time and attention to this matter, to remedy the defects that still exist in our system of education and aid in rearing it as a fortress of strength and a monument of glory to our nation.

H.

Falling Back.

This seems to be the order of the day in Rebeldom. They are steadily falling back in Virginia, before our columns; and by the very act they fix upon themselves the stigma of falsehood for having claimed, and for still continuing to claim, successes in Maryland. It is rumored, also, that Jackson is falling back to join Lee, and that both are making haste to cover Richmond.

In Mississippi they are falling back before Grant, and Holly Springs, where they were to make a stand, has been given up, that they may find a ditch still further back, even South of the Tallahatchie river. Recent events in that section have proved to them that "discretion is the better part of valor."

In Tennessee they are retiring before the dreaded Rosecrans; Nashville is like sour grapes beyond their reach. Southwest of New Orleans, in the Bayou country, they are beaten and scattered by Weitzel.

In Charleston and Savannah deserters and contrabands inform us the people who can are removing, and all valuable movable property is being carried away, because they are daily expecting an attack on both places, by land and sea.

What a contrast to the condition of things only a few months since! How much is there to cheer and incite us. Louisville and Cincinnati threatened; Marlyand invaded; Pennsylvania flying, at the aspect of most unexpected danger, to the rescue of the frontier; Nashville surrounded; Corinth besieged; on every hand the rebels were advancing, their crests were erect, their hopes beat high. But now the tide has turned, and they retire discomfitted at every point. The tide in their affairs did not lead to fortune; and they are now on a rapidly increasing ebb.

In the first place, the lesson taught our army by this falling back of the enemy is, an immediate and correspondent advance on every point; to press their retiring columns, harrass their retreat, and give them no time to reorganize and make ready for a new advance; to pursue them, as the Furies did Orestes, until they submit. In the second place, to guard against their sudden union of forces, so as to overwhelm us at any given point. They have completed the forty miles of railroad from Danville to Greenboro', and are ready to use it to throw strong reinforcements into Virginia. Let this be looked to. To be obliged to retire is in itself a disaster; to retire, hopeless of another advance, is demoralizing; and to fall back upon strongholds, disconnected, and await siege, famine and destitution, is tantamount to surrender. If we take advantage of their falling back, to the utmost, they will never advance again, but in a few months will be "driven to the wall." Will this be done? The eyes of the whole civilized world are watching to see.

Internal Revenue.

Commissioner Boutwell gives it as his opinion that the revenue coming through his department will average thirty millions per month, or at the rate of three hundred and sixty millions of dollars a year. Allowing 22,000,000 loyal population, who will have to pay this tax, gives about $15 for every man, woman and child to pay. The internal tax revenue of Great Britain $200,000,000 is about $7 per head. From this it appears we are carrying a heavier weight of taxation than Great Britain, and if this income can be sustained, (and of this there seems to be no doubt,) we can carry on the war to an almost indefinite extent. We have already seen the end of borrowing, and the national debt has reached its maximum The income of the Government will about equal its expenditures, and we shall be able to do what almost no other country in modern times has attempted, viz: carry on a war with a military force in the field, and a first class navy on the sea, without borrowing either of foreign countries or our own citizens.

The *Economist* speaking on this subject says:—This fact cannot fail to have its appropriate effect on the securities of the national Government.—There is now no danger of any depreciation of United States bonds through any future excessive issue. The interest on the securities already issued is sure of payment, and our bonds are as good an investment as the stock market can offer. It may well be worth the consideration of Government, whether in this satisfactory state of our finances something should not be done to limit the further issue of Treasury notes. It is highly desirable that precious metals should again be put in circulation, but so long as the present amount of Government paper continues in circulation, there seems no chance for speculators doing otherwise than hoarding up gold and silver producing thereby an enormous premium, and in the same proportion advancing the value of all commodities, to the great inconvenience of trade and private living. Mr. Chase would do the country a great service by defeating the gold speculators, could he hit on some plan for promoting a partial conversion of Treasury notes into United States bonds.

Results of the Corinth Battle.

Gen. Rosecranz has handed in a long and graphic account of the battle of Corinth. The results of the battle briefly stated are:—We fought the combined rebel force of Mississippi, commanded by Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villipigue and Rust in person, numbering, according to their own authority, 38,000 men. We signally defeated them, with little more than half their numbers, and they fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The enemy's loss in killed was 1,423 officers and men; their loss in wounded, taking the general average, amounts to 5,692. We took 2,248 prisoners, among whom are 137 field officers, captains and subalterns, representing 53 regiments of infantry, 16 regiments of cavalry, 13 batteries of artillery, and 7 battalions, making 39 regiments, 9 battalions, and 13 batteries, beside separate companies.

We took also fourteen stands of colors, two pieces of artillery, 3,300 stands of arms 4,500 rounds of ammunition, and a large lot of accoutrements. The enemy blew up several wagons between Corinth and Chewalla, and beyond Chewalla many ammunition wagons and carriages were destroyed, and the ground was strewn with tents, officers' mess chests, and small arms. We pursued them forty miles in force and sixty miles with cavalry.

Our loss was only 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, 232 prisoners and missing. It is said the enemy was demoralized and alarmed at our advance, they set fire to the stores at Tupello, but finding we were close upon them, extinguished the fire and removed the public stores, excepting two carloads of bacon, which they destroyed.

RELICS FROM ANTIETAM BATTLE FIELD.—Lieut. Samuel Wahring and Mr. John F. Erwin, both residents of York, Pennsylvania, have recently collected the following articles from the battle-field in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, and from residents of the neighborhood:—One thousand one hundred and sixty-eight rifles, carbines and muskets; ninety gun barrels, gun-locks, tents, shovels, picks, camp pans and kettles, a set of ambulance springs, iron bar, twenty-six swords, twenty-three boxes of bread, a box of overcoats, a box of hospital stores, twenty-three bales of hay, thirty-four sacks of onions or eighty-five bushels, four and a half barrels of beans, two tierces of rice, twenty-six and a half boxes of ammunition, a half barrel of sugar, about eight thousand cartridge boxes, together with fourteen horses and three mules. The horses are not valuable, but the mules are fine animals. The animals have been turned over to the United States Quartermaster, at Hagerstown, and most of the articles have been delivered at the arsenal, at the same place.

FRESH BEEF FORTY YEARS OLD.—The Nouvelliste of Hamburg says:—"At a banquet just given at Tronisoe, in Norway, a dish of beef was served which had been found last summer, in some tin cases buried off Spitzbergen. According to indisputable indications, these cases were placed there by the Parry expedition in 1826. The meat was perfectly fresh, and had not contracted any bad smell."

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—A new and dangerous imitation of the five dollar bills of the Bank of Orange county, Vermont, is in circulation. It is not described in the counterfeit reporters. It is a *fac simile* of the genuine bill, and has on the corner a scene at a mill door; a man with a bag; horse and colt; two boys on a bridge; portrait of boy on right of picture; right end woman feeding chickens. The note is printed on pinkish-tinted paper, and is very well calculated to deceive good judges. All notes of this denomination on this bank had better be refused.

Feld & Lare, of the National Bank Note Reporter, cautions the people against new two dollar imitated notes on the Union Bank of Delaware; vig (on upper left end,) two females beside iron safe; farmer boy and dog on the lower left end.—Engraving very coarse.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy——Mice, Moles, and ants.
To Destroy——Bed Bugs.
To Destroy——Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy——Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy——Insects on plants and Fowls.
To Destroy——Insects on Animals. &c.
To Destroy——Every form and species of Vermin.

"Costar's" Rat Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

IN 25c. 50c. AND $1,00 BOTTLES AND FLASKS, $3 AND $5 SIZES FOR PLANTATIONS, SHIPS, BOATS, HOTELS, &c.

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OF JESSE SMITH'S
Hat & Cap Store.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EXCELSIOR" HAT and CAP Store, would inform his customers, and the Public generally, that he has removed his store to his new building, on Virginia street, next door to Jaggard's store, where he has just received a large stock of

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF
HATS, CAPS,
MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing. If not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

I have also on hand an entirely new stock of

LADIES & MISSES FURS,

embracing everything in that line, which I will sell at fair prices, as I do not intend to keep any of my stock over season.

Nov. 6, 1862.

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July 3, '62-1y.] R. A. O. KERR, Agent, Altoona.

PARTICULAR NOTICE!!—Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebtdd to the undersigned, in store accounts or otherwise, to come forward and make settlement, on or before the 10th of December, as no longer indulgence can be given. After that date all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection with cost.
Nov. 6, 1862.—3t*] R. H. McCORMICK.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT!!—The subscriber offers for rent the store room lately occupied by himself, in North Ward. The stand is one of the best in the place. Possession given immediately.
Nov. 6, 1862-tf.] R. H. McCORMICK.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent the Store-Room on the corner of Annie and Harriet streets, East Altoona, lately occupied by Foust & Etnier. Possession given immediately. Apply to
Oct. 2, 1862—tf ANDREW KIPPLE.

RAGS! RAGS!—The highest price in cash will be paid for rags of every description, delivered at Ickes' store, East Ward.
Nov. 15-3t. J. E. ICKES.

NEW WINTER READY MADE Clothing just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

EXCELLENT HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

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PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

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Altoona, May 1, 1862.

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NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

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ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at
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Old and Stubborn Ulcers
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Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver 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 circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out 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 bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED 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 head 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 cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple 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 forehead was so 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 the 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 before 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 me 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 & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

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 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 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'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, 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 a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenavon, near Montypool, Monmouthshire, England, writes as follows:

SIR:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous 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 answer; 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 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 convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt or the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer 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,
[Signed] JOHN POPE.

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh*.

Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.

Prepared and sold by Dr GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. REYER and G. W. KESSLER; in Hollidaysburg by J. E. PATTON and JACOB SNYDER.
June 26, 1862.—1y