TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1862

We publish elsewhere an article headed "The Programme of Treason," which is either a villainous falsehood or a fearful fact. Our readers can judge for themselves.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY .- A particular class of our job work interfered so much with the publication of our paper on Thursday, that we have determined to issue it on Tuesday hereafter, hoping thereby to be able to serve it more regularly to our subscribers.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We presume all our readers have read the President's Message erethis, consequently we have not published it. It is an important paper, one which will be frequently referred to hereafter, and one which has come in for more praise and censure than any message ever issued. The opponents of the Administration find nothing good in it, and its friends nothing bad. Thus it is in this land at this time.-Merit is not recognized. Unless the man who makes a mark belongs to "our" party we must cry him down.

GREAT FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN -- A very des tructive fire broke out in Sloan's cabinet ware rooms, in Lock Haven, on Saturday morning week. about four p'clock. The wind being very high at the time, the flames soon communicated to the adjoining property. Over two squares of buildings were destroyed, including the Bank, the Clinton House, Post-office, European Hotel, Rodger and Redel's Hardware Store, and about sixty stores, offices and dwellings. Very little property could be saved in the buildings.

The loss is estimated at \$400,000.

THE PIRATE "ALABAMA."-After a considerable lapse of time, we again have some tidings of this celebrated and much dreaded vessel. On the morning of the 17th ult. she landed at Martinique with the officers and crews of two Massachusetts ships which she had captured and destroyed. On the same day the steamer "San Jacinto" arrived. and finding the "Alabama" in port, returned outside the harbor and awaited the appearance of the pirate. On the following night, the "Alabama" got under weigh, and being steered by a French pilot, escaped through a channel unknown to the officers of the "San Jacinto," and went to sea, to again pursue her infamous calling. Capt. Semmes boasted that he had burned twenty-three vessels, and at one time was within seventy miles of Sandy Hook. A subsequent rumor prevailed at St. Thomas that he was taking in coal at St. Johns. This report, if true, will probably soon be confirmed by the information that our cruisers have captured her, and thus terminated her career of infamy,

Directory of the Hospitals.

The Sanitary Commission have established an office of information in regard to patients in the Hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions: 1st. Is _____ [giving name and regiment]
at present in the hospitals of the District of Fred-

2d. If so, what is his proper address?

3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?

Ash. If not in hospital at present, has he cently been in hospital? 5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and what date

6th If recently discharged from hospital, was h discharged from service? 7th. If not, what were his orders on leaving?

Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District hospitals, within twenr-four hours after a request to do so, from an offi er of any of its corresponding societies. The office of the Directory will be open daily

from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., and ac cessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night. The number of patients in these hospitals is about 25,000. If found to be practicable, the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospi

tals in the country.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary:

Adams House, 244 F street, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1862.

BY REQUEST. Public Thanksgiving and Praise. PROCLAMATION BY BRIG. GEN. SAXTON

I hereby appoint and set apart THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF NOV-EMRER as a day of public thanksgiving and praise; and I earnestly recommend to the Superinendents of Plantations, Teachers and Freedmen in this Department, to abstain on that day from their ordinary business, and assemble in their respective places of worship, and render praise and thankagiving to Almighty God for the manifold blessings and mercies he has bestowed upon us during the past year; and more especially for the signal success which has attended the great eximent for freedmen and the rights of oppresad humanity, inaugurated in the Department a glorious success. The hand of God has been in and we have faith to believe the recording angel has placed the record of it in the Book o

You, freedmen and women, have never beton had such eause for thankfulness. Your simple faith has been vindicated. "The Lord has come" to you, and answered your prayers. Your chains are broken. Your days of bondage and mourning are ended, and you are forever free. If you cannot yet see your way clearly in the future. fear not; put your trust in the Lord, and He will as he did to the Israelites of old, the cioud by day and the pillar of fire by night, to 'through the wilderness" guide your footsteps

the promised land.

I therefore advise you all to meet and offer up fitting songs of thankegiving for all these great mercies which you have received, and with them forget not to breathe an carnest prayer for your

Given at Beaufort, S. C., this winth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand ember, all the road axis two.

R. SAXTON,

Brig. Gen. and Military Governor,

"ON TO RICHMOND."

OCCUPATION OF FREDERICKS-BURG.

FIRST LINE OF REBEL BATTERIES CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. The following has been received from the Army of the Potomac

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday Morning, 9 A. M. Everything last night was bustle and activity. as to-day was the time fixed for the crossing of the

During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and the artillery of 143 pieces placed in position opposite the city. At 5 o'clock this morning the rebels fired two signal gans, while during the latter part of the night rockets were frequently

seen within their lines.

At 5 o'clock the construction of three bridges in front of the city was commenced; when about half

completed the enemy opened a murderous fire of fantry from the houses on the river bank. Up to this time not a shot had been fired from our side. The engineers were driven from the ridges and several killed and wounded.

At 6 o'clock Gen. Burnside ordered all the guns to open on the city. The cannonading, which has continued without interruption up to the present

time, is terrible.

The city is on fire, and its destruction appears The enemy, about 7 o'clock, opened with their

heavy guns from their works, but so far have done Gen. Franklin constructed his bridges about hree miles below the city, meeting with slight oposition. His troops are now crossing.

The gunboats are now shelling the enemy about fifteen miles down the river, where they have been oncentrating their forces during the last two days. The concentrated fire of our batteries on the city has had the effect of driving back the enemy's in fantry, and the work on the bridges has again been

The troops are all under arms near the river, prepared to rush over as soon as the bridges are

[SECOND DISPATCH.] HEADQUARTERS, Thursday-12 o'clock noon.

On the attempt being made to finish the bridges in front of the city, the rebel infantry again opened their fire. The artillery in position was again opened on the city, the result being that it was fired in sev-

eral new places. The enemy has used very little artillery up to this time, as it would endanger their own men who are holding the river front.

Gen. Burnside has just issued an order to con-

centrate every available gun upon the city, under cover of the fire of which it is believed the bridges can be finished. The killed and wounded so far do not amount

to over fifty men. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Dec. 11, Thursday Evening. But little firing took place between one and three o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They then numbered 176 guns, and at a given signal all the

batteries opened on the city.

The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharp shoot ers could not be driven from their hiding place. The shot and shell went crashing through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, together with the explosion of large a quantity of powder, almost hid the city view. It soon became evident that the bridges could not be built except by a bold dash Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given than hundreds of braves stepped forward, but all could not

one hundred were selected; they were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect storm of iron hail on the opposite bank.

They reached the opposite hore but not without With fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, killing several and taking a hundred and isoners, who were safely i At half-past four, two bridges were finished opposite the city, when the troops immediately be-

gan to cross over. The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works. The two bridges in front of Gen. Franklin were successfully haid early in the day, but his troops did not cross until the two upper ones were ready.

A sufficient force is now on the opposite side of the river to resist any attack that is likely to be

The rebels fired but few guns in the morning, and none in the afternoon; although their works were in easy range during the forenoon.

The rebels burnt the railroad bridge just outside of the city. During the day between eight thousand and nine thousand rounds of ammunition was fired by

our artillery. Everything is quiet to-night. The indications Approved.

Are that a battle will be fought to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTONAC.) Dec. 12, 10 o'clock. After occupying the river front of the city last night, we lost about one hundred killed and wounded while pushing the robels through the

the streets while secreted in and behind houses. Not much mercy was shown to those who were

This morning a dense fog hid everything from view, but it is now gradually passing away. The troops commenced moving across at an early hour, General Sumner's grand division leading the way over in front of the city, to be followed by General Hooker's grand division.

Gen. Franklin's Division, which crossed nearly three miles below the city, is nearly over, At a quarter past nine o'clock this morning the first gun was fired, and the firing lasted for about half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirit

It is thought the troops will be ever by noon Information received during the night and this norning from deserters and prisoners show that the rebels have ten strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city, the first being one mile back, and he second a mile from the first.

The whole army is in rapid motion and well The troops are in excellent spirits and auxious be led upon the enemy's works. The enemy have concentrated their force and it believed will give battle.

Much will depend upon the result of to-day, but Il feel sanguine of success HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday evening, Dec. 13.

The fog began to disappear at 10 o'clock this morning, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the enemy's position. It being evident that the first ridge of hills in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had his guns posted behind earthworks, could not be carried except by a charge of infantry Gen. Sum-

ner assigned that duty to Gen. French's division, supported by Gen. Howard's. The troops advanced to the works at ten minutes before twelve o'clock, at a brisk run. The enemy's guns opened a rapid fire upon them. When within musket range of the base of the radge they were met by a terrible fire from the rebel infantry who were nosted behind a stone wall and some the right of the line. This checked their advance, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of

musket range.
At this time another body of troops moved to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding the gaps made in their ranks by the fire of the rebel artillery. When they arrived at the first

lodge the rebels from their hiding places.

concentrated fire of artillery and infantry which they were forced to face was too much, and the centre gave way in disorder, but were after-wards rallied and brought back. From this time the firing was spiritedly

tinued, and never ceased until sometime after darkness set in this evening. Gen. Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded after a hard day's tighting in driving the enemy

At one time the rebels advanced to attack, but they were handsomely repulsed with terrible slaughter, and loss of between four and five hundred prisoners belonging to Gen. A. P. Hill's com-Gen. Franklin's movements were directed down

the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponax creek. Our troops sleep to-night where they fought to-The dead and wounded are being carried from

the field of battle to-night. The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded as far as known:

General Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Reserves was killed. General Bayard was struck in the thigh by a shell and afterwards died. General Winton was wounded in the side but not seriously General Gibbons was wounded in the hand. Gen. Kimball received a wound in the thigh. Gen. Caldwell was wounded in two places, but not seriously

Col. Sinclair, of Pennsylvania, was dangerously Capt. Hendrickson was commanding the 9th New York Militia and was wounded seriously.

The following is the loss of officers in the 5th New Hampshire regiment, which was actively enguged in the battle; Colonel Cross, wounded in the abdomen. Major Sturdevant, and Adjutant Dodd, killed. The firing of musketry ceased at about six

clock, but the rebels continued throwing shell into the city until eight o'clock this evening.

The position of the rebel forces was as follows . Longstreet was on the left and held the main works of the enemy. Gen. A. P. Hill and Gen. Jackson were in the front of Gen. Franklin with Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock General D. Hill's forces acted as a reserve.

General Burnside will resume the battle at day light in the morning. least disheartened. The losses cannot be accurately estimated at this hour.

BATTLE AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARK FRANK HERRON DEFEATS GEN. HINDMAN'S ARMY

DECISIVE FEDERAL VICTORY. FEDERAL LOSS 600—REBEL LOSS 1,500

BATTLE FIELD NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, Dec. 8, 1862. Gen. Herron's forces, en-route to reinforce Gen. Blunt, met the enemy yesterday on Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, and had a decided victory.

The rebels were 24,000 strong in four divisions inder Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost and Rains, and all under Gen Hindman, embracing the flower of the rebel army. The Mississippi army was well supplied with 18

ieces of artillery The enemy flanked Gen. Blunt's position at ane Hill, and made a sudden attack on Gen. Herron to prevent him from uniting with Gen. Blont

Gen. Herron's forces consisted of the 94th and 1st Illinois, 19th and 20th Iowa, 26th Indiana. 20th Wisconsin, and a battalion or two of cavalry, in all about 6.500 men, and 24 pieces of artillery The battle raged from 10 a.m. until dark, and as desperately fought. Our artillery drove the rebels from two strong positions, and kept their

overwhelming numbers at bay.

The 20th Wisconsin captured a rebel battery of four heavy guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire. The 19th Iowa also took the same battery, and fought most desperately, but were also obliged to vield it.

Almost every regiment distinguished them About 4 o'clock Gen. Blunt arrived from Cane Hill with 5,000 men and a strong force of artillery,

and attacked the rebels in the rear. The rebels made desperate efforts to capture his batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. He held the whole field at dark, and before nine o'clock the entire rebel force was in full retreat over Boston Mountain Our loss is 600 killed and wounded. The rebel

loss is 1,500 by their own admission. Several rebel field officers were killed. them Col. Stein, commanding a brigade, and forbrigadier in the Missouri State Guard. Only a few prisoners were taken. We captured four caissons filled with ammunition. Lieut. Col McFadden, of the 19th Iowa was the only field

officer on our side killed Maj. Hubbard, 1st Missouri, was taken pris-SECOND DISPATCH.

GEN. BLUNT ATTACKS THE ENEMY IN THE REAR. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following official dispatch has been received at headquarters: Sr. Louis, Dec. 9, 1862.-Maj. Gen. Halleck,

General-in-Chief:
My forces of the Army of the Frontier near Fayetteville in the midst of a hard rought

Gen. Blunt had sustained his position at Cane Hill till Saturday night, when the enemy, 25,000 strong under Gen. Hindman, attempted a flank movement on his left to prevent the arrival of tion of national affairs, and hopelessly divided into Gen. Herron's forces, which had been approaching two helpless factions, the conservatives and the for four days by forced marches.

On Sunday, at about 10 o'clock, a. m., the enemy attacked Gen. Herron near Fayetteville, who to the mighty influence which cluster around the gallant and desperate fighting held him in check for three hours, until Gen. Blunt's Division came up and attacked him in the rear.

The fight continued desperate until dark Our troops bivouncked on the battle field while e enemy retreated across the Boston Mountain, The loss on both sides is heavy, but much the greatest on the side of the enemy, our arrillery creating terrible slaughter in their greater num-

The enemy had great advantage in the posi-Among the enemy's killed, was Col. Stein, formerly Brigadier General of the Missouri State

Both Generals Blunt and Herron deserve spe-

cial commendation for gallantry in the battle of Favetteville, Arkansas. S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

LATER. St. Louis, Dec. 11, 1862. Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

[Signed]

Further details are received from Generals Blunt and Herron, from the battle ground of Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Arkansas. Our loss in killed and wounded is now estimated at a thousand, and that of the enemy at over two

The rebels left many of their dead and most of their wounded for us to care for.

Extensive hospitals will be improvised in Fav-

etteville. Persons who have returned from the battle field report that the enemy was 8,000 strong.

Their artillery was much crippled. We took four caissons filled with ammunition and a large number of small arms.

Gen. Blunt moves forward to-day on Cane Hill. Gen. Herron remaining at Prairie Grove burying the dead and providing for the wounded.

The enemy muffled their wheels and moved off

line they advanced on double quick time, and with in the night, continuing their retreat to Van Bu- Rebel Discouragements and our Adn, probably crossing the Arkansas river. Col. McFarland, of the 16th Iown, is killed.

Col. Black of the 37th Illinois, Major Thomas of the 20th Iowa, and a large number of subaltern It was a hard fought battle, and complete vic-

[Signed]

Correspondence of the New York Times. The Programme of Treason.

S. R. CURTIS.

Major General.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Oct. 20, 1862. Conversing with a gentleman a few days ago, with whom a rebel officer sojourned a short time ring the late invasion of Maryland, he related the following as the substance of a social conversation between himself and the officer, who appeared to be a very free-spoken and candid gentleman, and a man of no ordinary degree of intelligence; and taking a particular liking to his host, who, had been an uncompromising oldline Whio, he spoke freely of the political issues of Upon my friend's asking him how he, being a disciple of the immortal Clay, could take part in the destruction of this glorious republic, which was the pride and boast of that illustrious statesman, he replied that he did not feel altogether at home in his present vocation, and of er nad serious doubts on the subject; he thought the Southern States should have made further efforts to right their grievances in the Union before going out of it, but that he found himself like thou of others, the creature of circumstances, although he had, in the beginning opposed secession as both impolitic and suicidal to the best interests of both sections. The tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the public mind in the South soon caused the irrevocable step to be taken, which made it too late for compromise, and as all his interests lay in that section, and his fellow-countrymen had cast themselves into the breach, thought it best to cast in his destiny with theirs and, make common cause, press the issue to ultimate success, which he seemed to have but little doubt of being the result of their struggle-the principal aid upon which he relied as a means to that end, was a disunion of sentiment at the North; ind the " Democratic Party" was to be used as the

My friend here remarked that he thought these expectations ill-founded, as Nothern Democrats ad nobly responded to the call of the President army by both officers and men, who would never cease their efforts until the rebellion was unconditionally subdued, and the country re-united. The officer replied: "Don't you deceive your-

self in the sign of the times ; our 'game' is a one. We have counted the cost; we know what we can do. Our agents are operating all over the North; they are mixed up in all the various rami fications of society, political, religious and social. and at the proper time the world will stand in astonishment at some of the boldest and most sublime master-strokes of policy the mind of man has ever conceived, or the cunning and perseverance of the human race ever executed. States and Statesmen. Presidents and Cabinets will fall before it like grain before the sickle. Our plans are well matured: it is next to impossible to fail. Everything so far has resulted just as we arranged it should, and with a few slight exceptions and some little unforeseen accidents, we have succeeded fully equal to our most sanguine expectations. We planned the disarrangement of the currency to destroy Northern credit; and our agents, by simultaneously purchasing gold and silver at a premium, assisted other speculators who unwittingly aided our schemes, came near upsetting the monetary affairs of the nation, which was only temporarily prevented by Northern capitalists, who feel that their all is at stake in this war, and who have succeeded in staving off the money crisis a little longer; but it will come in spite of their efforts to prevent it. "And after the Northern elections, which we cannot fail of carrying, and the maturity of other plans which will soon develop themselves, we shall have a network spread over the entire nation, so minute in its details, and so inextricable in its nature, that even the devil himself, with all his arts and subtlety, could not escape through its meshes! Northern Democracy will fall into our of his mistress! Many who are now acting with that party have no idea of the extent and purpose of the political campaign before them, and it is well they have not, or we should be deprived of many valuable co-workers, who are not yet prepared to adopt our views, and who are yet acting n good faith towards the Federal Governme but who will at the proper time (with some few exceptions) follow the victorious banner of ' Democracy' into the camps of the South, and openly espouse the cause they are now secretly, and many of them ignorantly, advancing. They will not

stand alone in this matter; many who have hitherto stood far above the reach of suspicion, will find themselves gradually and imperceptibly entangled in the net we have woven for their cause; and who, after finding where they have unconsciously wandered, make a spasmodic effort to extricate themselves, but finally yield, helpless victims to that nexorable destiny which awaits them. Why, my dear Sir, you may not believe me when I tell you, but some who have heretofore been the head and front-leaders of the Republican

Party will aid us not a little in playing out De-mocracy into the hands of the Confederacy; and when all is ready, a dissolution of Congress and a mutiny in the National army, (caused by personal and political bickerings and jealousies, the seeds of which are already sown,) are obviously things of easy accomplishment. The Republican Party is also unconsciously playing into our hands; recklessness and stupidity characterize every act. They appeared blind to their own fate, and careless as to the fate of their

country. Intoxicated with their success at the last Presidential election-bewildered at the magnitude of the crisis, and the complicated condiadicals, the latter of whom drive the they are incapable of offering successful resistance charmed name of 'Democracy.' So you see the power must soon pass from their hands, and by a little management upon our part, whilst we have set Democrats and Republicans by the ears, quarreling over minor things and the spoils of office, we will adroitly secure the substance and leave them the empty shadow to appropriate between them Mark my word for it, we will create a division in the North, we will kill off Republicanism, with Democracy and then swallow up 'Democracy at our leisure! Both stand in the way of our purpose, and both must full

CLEANING PIGS HEADS AND FEET .-- A correscondent of the Prairie Farmer says: Permit me to end you a recipe for cleaning pigs' heads and feet, which I have never seen in print, and have proved to be an excellent one, saving at least half the time usually occupied in cleaning them, and performing the work in a more perfect many Chop off the snont from the head, and divide it into four pieces, after cutting off the cheeks to salt, saving them to bake with beans; wash all thoroughly, and put into a suitable vessel, covering them with water in which a little salt has been dissolved, merely sufficient to draw out the blood, let them soak two days, changing the water each day. The third day take them from the water; scrupe them well, but without attempting to remove the bristles; if they do not seem pretty dry after scraping, wipe the skin side; then light a spirit lamp (I mean simply a fluid lamp, with alcohol in it,) and singe off the bristles in the flame; it will take them off so completely leaving them white and smooth after a slight scraping, that you will not be able to find a vestige of them.

Washington, Dec. 14 .- A variety of rumors prevail here in regard to the Bank's expedition.-Inc report states that he has landed at West Point, on the York river; and another locates him at Harrison,s Landing, on the James river,

vantages.

The position of the rebels at the present time is certainly very far from pleasant; their prospects are decidedly discouraging. A year of conflict has well nigh closed; and it finds them everywhere falling back. Compared with their positions when the year began, their retrograde march is strikingly great, and the effect to them may well be disheartning. It is true that they have maintained the attitude of resistance to the end of another year: yet even this has not won any special political advantage, for the prospect of recognition, after all, must depend on the relative strength which they exhibit. And to-day they are relatively weaker, and the Government relatively much stronger, than when the present year came in. As a consequence, the prospect of foreign recognition is ap-

parently more remote than formerly.

Our gains are by no means inconsiderable. We have driven the insurgents out of Missouri and Kentucky. We not only hold Nashville and demphis, but our forces are pushing far to the southward of those cities. They have already occupied Grenada in Mississippi, and the armies of merals Curtis and Sherman are apparently about to form a junction there in order tha further advance on Jackson and Vicksburg, or for a march is ours and a large and valuable portion of Louisiana. The movements of our iron-clad boats on the Mississippi, under the command of Porter, and the expedition of Gen. McClernand, will probably in due time, make the whole of that river ours. As we have formerly shown, this would be to foil make their ruin certain.

There is one arm of our strength which has been reated since the year came in-our iron-clad flee If the Monitor, the Passaic or the Ironsides had been affoat in April. 1861, we shoul! have had a different tale to tell about the events in Charleston harbor. If the iron-clad fleet now affort had been in commission in April, 1862, we should have had probably a different issue to the campaign in the Peninsula. The Merrimac was the real right wing of the army that confronted McClellan, and all know that it was the strongest wing of the rebel army. But now every week will add to the numher of our iron-clad monsters, with their eleven and fifteen-in-h guns, and we look hopefully and confi nstrument to accomplish that very desirable object. dently to the results which they are to work out.

We have said nothing of the Army of the Po tomac, for every eye is now turned towards it, and every one knows how great our actual gain in Virfor troops, and were largely represented in the ginia has been. Richmond is threatened from Fredericksburg in front; from Suffolk in the rear; and, if we mistake not, from elsewhere. The re suits of these different manaces time will show. The gain of the year, however, has been on our side: the loss on the side of the rebels. We do not mean to utter any vain prophecies The time has go ie by for such folly. But we do not

see how the losses of the rebels are to be recovered

or our advantages wrested from us. - Inquirer.

DIPTHERIA.-The Sutlivan County Democrat ints the following most melancholy paragraph :ve have just received notice from Mr. Adam essersmith, of Colley, in this county, of the eath of all his children, (seven in number,) within the space of fifteen days, all of Diptheria, a very unusual and melancholy occurrence. We sympawith Mr. Messersmith in his great thize deeply

Mary Rath, died Nov. 9, 1862, aged 7 years. 11. 4 . 4 Villhelm M. Hester. hn Adam, Catharine,

Julia B. All gone! All the little household angels taken their flight! How sad, and yet how instructive. The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD .- The indell Hotel, at St. Louis, is finished, and is the argest in the world. It is equivalent to eight stories high, contains 515 rooms, twenty-one parlors, twenty-seven acres of plastering, seven acres of flooring, thirty-two miles of bell-wire, nine and a half miles of base board, twelve miles of gas, meshes: Northern Democracy will fall into our embrace as gently as a lover falls into the arms | steam and water pipe, one and a third miles or of his mistress. | Many who are now extraction | 1,980 yards of hall, 810 windows, and 14,000 feet of painted imitation of cornice. The number of bricks used in the building is 8,000,000. basement there is a railroad running the entire length for the transportation of heavy articles, and above are two steam elevators for lifting fuel and baggage from the ground to the floors above.

----EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY BALES OF COTrox have been shipped from St. Louis to Pittsburg, and from that city will be conveyed east over the Pennsylvania Railroad. If it had been claimed by the projectors of this road, that one of its a ticles of freight would be cotton, the claim would have most likely settled the charge of insanity which was brought against those who proposed to cross the Allegheny mountain with a locomotve. But the Pennsylvania Railroad is a triumph-cotton is part of its freight, and

thus we progress in spite of treason. WASHINGTON, Dec 10.—The House, to-day, passed the Senate bill for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union, by a vote of 96 year against 55 hays.

ILLUSTRATED

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD. RIGHTEENTH YEAR. VOLUME VIII.-NEW SERIES. A new volume of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful informat on and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for

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TO THE INVENTOR. TO THE INVENTOR.

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A pampilet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Pat-int on new inventions, is furnished free on application.

on application.

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CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS AND PARMERS.

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T INDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancerous Formations,

Pimples on the Face, Sore Eyes, Tetter Affections Scald Head, Old and Stubborn Ulcers Rheumatic Disorders,

Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility Liver Complaint Loss of Appetite Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,

Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and

Together with all other diseases having their rigin in a depraved condition of the blood or ulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD

PETTSBURGH, December 31, 1562 Dr. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this ve untary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by η_i alled "Lindset's Blood Searcher." I had suffered for ive years with Scrofula which broke out on my head an forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took of the nair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke on on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and fiesh so as to expose a fearful sure. The discas in my head went so far th t several small pieces of bun came out. I, was very week and low spirited, and has given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried set eral skillful physicians and they did me no good. In Sec. ember last, 1861. I was induced to try "Lindsey's la PROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith n natent medicines, but after I had used three bottles Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began : heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my bear and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining free the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatur very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher and cured the rhenmatism. I am now a well man, over for years of age, and I feel as suple and young as I did when was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pourch I would also state that the disease in my foreheard was a bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, to blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it w before I commenced taking the medicine. You can 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 to fore Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did no nore good than two of the old. I believe it is a great der. stronger and better. I have recommended the Bloo Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diusez, and I believe it has belved the whole of them Vo may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that an 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 street

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 ab ut three months ago and asked him to give me irections 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 diease 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 re turning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of nine, 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.

DANIEL A. BOYL

Clinton Mills, Slige. Pittsburg, July 5, 1861. Witness-E. F. M'Elray, Anderson street, Alleghen,

A BAD SORE LEG CURED. PITETBURGE, 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 near year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do so; thing for a long time, for at least six months. I trie 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 entire well and have contined so for six months. I am employed

at the Eagle Engine House on Fourth street, where and THOMAS FARRELL

CANCER CURED. A LETTER PROM ENGLAND .- Mr. John Pope, of Blackon, near Montypool, Monmontabire, England, writer to

one can see me.

Sin:-An old woman i this place has wished me ! write you respecting Lindsay's Blood Stancars, 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 an swer; 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 ca riage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carried 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 bil through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt of the parrel as security. I would send you a stamp to so swer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, or account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to

which is commonly charge me with the postage.

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

13. Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to present ering impased upon.

Prepared and sold by Dr Grones H. Krysrs, Pittsbargh Pa.

Rold in Altoons by A. Rouse and G. W. Kimiri; is
Hollidaysburg by J. R. Payress and Jacos Syrass.

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glaving, within the past two years, made considition to our establishment in the way of new dition to our establishment in the way of new place. Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Rull per Card power Press, and large Newspaper see, (a out of which we give above) we are now person, (a out of which we give above) we are now persons anything in the line of printing ur reaccute anything in the line of printing ur require equally low. We can execute, on short no close of Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business

Circulars, Programmes, BILL AND LETTER-HEAD Pamphlets, Pay and Check I BLANK BOOKS, MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KI MARITHOTO, MINO PLANTA OF ALL K.
All we ask it a trial, feeling confident that we of attraction if we have the opportunity.
(ffice is Lowther's building, corner of Virginia of the streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS

IMPORTANT TO CONDUCTORS AND PASSE IN RAILROAD CARS. A case was recent in Cambria county, the decision of which importance to the traveling public and to r conductors. The facilit of the case are fe essily stated. A passenger who wished a from Johnstown to Huntingdon, attempted chase a ticket at the office, offering a five hill which the ticket agent could not char The passenger then took the train offeri same note, which the conductor received. purpose of examining its genuineness. time the conductor returned the note, statin ne believed it to be a counterfeit. The pas usisted that the note which the conductor reo him was not the same he had offered ment of his fare, but it was established on th hat the note the conductor offered to giv back, was the same he had received from his moreover that the conductor was mistaken t being a bad note, that it was a genuine r the Delaware City Bank. Conductor Gree rold the passenger that unless he could na other money he would have to put him o rain at the next station. He manifested mwillingness to go, and there was some diff mong the witnesses as to whether Green hold of him by the collar to put him out, or w he had gone out without Green touching He was required to leave the cars, and was Wilmore station. He then indicted the ductor for assault and battery. The Judge that if conductors require it of the passeng he passenger, is bound to make the change he conductor is not bound to take the fare note larger in amount, and furnish chan assenger; that what occurred in this case rence to the five dollar note, was not a pe of the fare; and that if the passenger did n luce a ticket, or pay his fare in the cars, th ductor had a right to eject him from the using no more force in doing so than necess

The Jury acquitted the conductor. EXTENSIVE CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISH -Most persons who buy "mintstick" of the keepers in this place, are unaware that it is that all the yellow candy dogs, with green e red eyes, elephants with saddles on their geese, fish, sheep, horses, etc., etc., are got in the cities. These curiosities, however, are ufactured by our townsman, Jacob Weityle equal, if not superior, to those of city lishments. One thing is certain, he uses quality of sugar than the city manufacture his candies are much cleaner and better. understands the business himself and is assi ne who has worked at the business in the It is worth a visit to his establishment to vi piles of fancy and plain candies he has o for the holiday sales. He wholesales at fair and we think his enterprise deserves the agement of the retail dealers in this section country. They can get no better confection

in the cities. A TESTIMONIAL TO A HERO.—A beautifu medal has been manufactured by Baily & Philadelphia, savs the Harrisburg Telegrap presentation to Mr. Powell Sharp, the en n the Pennsylvania Rail Road, who so ber saved the lives of a large number of passens the Allegheny mountains in November, to we alluded at the time of the occurrence medal is a beautiful piece of workmanship. in a laurel wreath, on the obverse, is the fol

uscription: "Presented to Powell Sharp, Engineer Pennsylvania Railroad, by the passengers rain from Pittsburgh, November 14th, 1 testimony of their admiration for his no heroic conduct in saving their lives at the IIS OWD."

On the reverse is a handsomely engrav ture of a locomotive, within a laurel wreat

The Schedule which went into o in Monday last, adds another passenger the road between Harrisburg and Pitt making five trains West daily, certainly s to accommodate the travel in that direction new train, called the "Emigrant Train," up of the express oyster cars from Baltim emigrants through from Philadelphia, with class passenger car attached for the accordion of local travel. Although not as fas regular passenger trains, it is faster than grans train previously on the road.

EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW .has just been added to the already exten varied stock of the "Model Store," a new a prosty article for the ladies, styled the "B Hoop Skirt. We don't know much al fine points of the article, as all we seen of round, but if the ladies will just call upon he will show them the thing and ventilate perior qualities.

WOOLEN GOODS CHEAP FOR CASE. Kerr, of the cheap cash store, has on han stock of Nubias, Opera Hoods and other head gear, ranging in price from 25 ets. Also, a superior stock of other woulen ar of which will be sold chasper than they ca clacybere, this side of the cities.