TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1862.

Don't PAY HIM .- We understand that John Brotherline, editor of the Whig, is attempting a bold game to "raise the wind," by representing to the late candidates of the People's Party that he has an understanding with us whereby he is to receive part of the pay for printing the tickets for the party, last fall. This is not true, Brotherline never spoke to us on that subject. And further, we did not print the tickets for the party. We printed them on the order of Mr. Caldwell, editor of the Register, and delivered them to him for distribution, and we look to him for our pay. We have nothing to do with the candidates in this respect. They must make settlement with Mr. Caldwell We did the work as job printers, for one person, and not as party printers for the party, consequently we have nothing to do with a division of the spoils, if there be any. Mr. Caldwell is entitled to every cent of the ticket money, inasmuch as Brotherline did not print any of the tickets. If the services of the editor of the Whiq were of any value to the candidates, in any other way, they can pay him therefor, but as far as the tickets are concerned he is not entitled to one cent, and if he receives any money thereon, he receives that which does not belong to him and for which he never rendered value. We repeat that there is no understanding between us that he is to receive any part of the pay for tickets. Those who know the editor of the Whig will not be astonished at this last dirty little trick.

Army correspondence—not those in the army, but those who follow it for the purpose of detailing movements-are so given to lying that we can scarcely believe anythingwe read emenating from them. We would always rather have the plain truth, even if it did not please us. We don't expect everything to move off just as we would have it. According to correspondents the army is always "well clad," "well provisioned," "in the best of spirits," and "eager for another fight." The reverse of all this is too frequently the case. "Eager for a fight" in the language of a soldier now in Reserves, is "played out." While all the men in the army, with a few exceptions, are ready tigers when they are started, they have seen as assured that the perpetuity of the Union was seand Pacific, the lakes and the gulf, they would the town, and thus awaiting the fate of the city, willingly return without "another fight." But they are willing to go into "another" and still hoping to be able to protect their property from rebels conquered or exterminated. The privations of a soldier are greater than many imagine, and dents is exceedingly galling to them, and no set dwellings were completely sacked of everything valcorrespondents.

BACK AGAIN.—Scarcely had our last issue, containing an account of Burnside's advance, been circulated, ere we received the information that he many a soldier luxuriated on tobacco that day had fallen back again to the north side of the Rap- who had well nigh famished from want of it the shannock. His retreat from, or evacuation of the day before. In some of the houses the tables ducted, and his men were all safe over the riveand the pontoon bridges taken up before the ene- In others I observed soldiers, all black and bemy knew that he was withdrawing. Thus the grimmed with dirt, with overcoat on and blanket lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands, were saved. When and where the next advance will be made believe Bornside did the best he could, and the blame rests upon other shoulders.

DIDN'T LIKE HIM.—It appears that the seceshers down in the Southern part of Illinois, styled "Egypt," didn't like Parson Brownlow, considering him profane and vulgar, and 'tis said that the soldiers were required to keep the populace from egging him. We believe it. He's hard on the secesh of the South, but worse on those of the North.-That's why they didn't like him. He told them the truth in plain language and they didn't like to hear it. The people of the East are about as much refined and fastidious as those of the West, yet we heard no complaints of vulgarity or profanity while on his eastern tour, except occasion ally a grunt from a secesh sympathizer, when his

NOT CAUGHT TET .- The U. S. cruiser, San Jacinto, is after the "290," down among the West India Islands, but has not yet succeeded in catching the piratical craft. As was to be expected, we learn that the "290" was recently at Martinique, where she was receiving coal from a "neutral" British vessel. We like the neutrality of the English, as it enables us to know exactly how honest and how friendly they are toward the United States, and we will hereafter know where to find them. We hope the San Jacinto may succeed in overhauling the "290," otherwise we may expect to hear of more of her daring exploits among our merchantmen.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON WHITE PAPER.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says: The feeling is becoming very strong throughout the country against the paper monopolists, and no doubt immediate action will be taken in Congress looking to a reduction of the tariff on paper. White paper has become as much an essential of life as grain. Every argument that could be urged in favor of the reduction of the duty on flour, in case of a famine, would apply with equal force to the present situation of affairs in regard to paper.

RUPTURE AT WASHINGTON .- The daily papers of Saturday last bring us the information that Secretary Seward and his son, have resigned their of Washington to the effect that Gen. Burnside than the shove.

Our Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,

December 18th, 1862. MESSES. McCRUM & DERN :- Silence, comparative silence, reigns throughout the army a resent, but very portentious of a dark and bloody nture. The two great armies are resting, as it were, from their excessive labors of the past few days. Resting, did I say? No, rather renewing their energies with even more determined vigor for a still more desperate struggle. Hostilities have ceased for the present, at least for a few days, in order not to "change base" exactly, but the manner of attack. After sacrificing a few thousand lives, the "Powers that be" have deemed it dvisable to sacrifice a few more thousand by changing the mode of attack. Perhaps if this ode does not succeed they will "change base," with a change also in commanders. There never was a finer army-better conditioned and spirited, than the one which made the attack on Fredericksburg on Thursday last. Not a man in it, officers or privates, but felt himself fully equal, if not uperior, to any emergency that might befull him in the coming contest. How eagerly they pressed forward when word was giving to cross the river, and many, in their anxiety to be first, leaped into oats, and pushed out into the stream and landed on the other side long ere the last plank was laid on the bridge. Yes, gentlemen, I myself saw two boat loads of prisoners brought across long before the bridges were completed, and while this was going on the enemy's pickets were continually firing upon the foremost, bringing down many brave and fearless men. Your humble servant vas so fortunate as to be one of the first eight or ten who crossed over on the bridge. This was just at dark, and as I hurried up from the river to the first street, I could hear the exclamation there he goes!" "shoot him!" "that's him!" made by some of those who had preceded me across in the boats. Several were shot and others taken prisoners. Fredericksburg is situated on a small hill, along the foot of which the Rappahannock runs; and when I reached the street on the top of this hill the first objects which met my gaze were two rebels lying dead, at full length, across the side-walk. Those troops, (about two companies) which crossed over in the boats at once formed themselves into a patrol, for the purpose of patroling the streets to arrest all rebels who might oe found. I volunteered to assist them; so picking up a dead rebel's gun I took my place in the ranks. I did not march far, however, before I heard cries of distress, and leaving the ranks, I proceeded in the direction of the sound. I soon scertained the cause. Several females, with their families, had assembled at a house and were weeping and moaning over their misfortunes .-Being ever ready to lend a helping hand to the distressed, and more especially females. I volun

teered, and was immediately accepted, to accomand willing to do their duty, and will fight like pany a loyal widow lady and quite handsome daughter to their home. After partaking of much "fight" as they care about and were they breakfast, the next morning, I started out to take a look at the city. The inhabitants had nearly cured, the rebels entirely subdued and the stars all left their homes the day previous, removing and stripes the only ensign between the Atlantic some of the most valuable goods a few miles from Many families, who were loval, remained behind. "another," until the Union is restored and the lahe ravages of our soldiers. How sadly were they disapointed! Not a house in the city but was broken into, and everything conceivably valuthis puffing up of things by newspaper correspon- able appropriated. Churches, stores and private Tobacco seemed to be most earnes:ly sought after and hundreds of pounds of the nasty

weed, which had been stowed away and hidden

from view for months, was brought to light, and

position to which he had advanced, was well con- were spread indicating that the occupants had just risen from the engagement of a luxurious meal. around their necks, seated at handsomely furnished pianos, playing away for dear life, and we cannot say. We might comment upon the late withdrawal, but do not chose to do so. We aging through bureau drawers, or inspecting the contents of well selected libraries. Never was a city more thoroughly sacked in so short a space of time than the ill-fated city of Fredericksburg .-But soon the shells began to fly back and forth over the town, many of them alighting in the streets and houses, which soon put a stop to the pilfering. I remained in the city that day and all

the next, and never did I see or hear balls and

shells fly so quick and fast as they did on Friday

and Saturday. On these two days our infantry

were engaged, fighting most manfully at terrible disadvantage, which told fearfully in their ranks. They maintained their ground, however, until Sunday night when it was determined to evacuate the place. It was on Saturday when the contest was the bottest, that the brave Lieutenant Potts was wounded, above his right eye by a minnie ball. He was reclining on the ground, his ern brethren caught jesse from the Parson. head resting on his left hand, awaiting the attack, when the fatal messenger of death came. He was eonveyed to the hospital where he shortly after Balance in the State Treasury, No On the morning of the evacuation his remains were conveyed across the river by Fred. Wenchell and three others, members of the company. Fred. was ardently attached to his Lieut... and but for his untiring energy on that eventful-night, in all probability the body would have been

lost beyond recovery. Thus was suddenly terminated the brilliant and honorable career of one of Blair county's most noble sons. He was young and in the prime of life and fullness of vigor, ardent in the cause of the Union, and admired and beloved by all who knew him. Being previously a stranger, it has been my fortune to serve under him since the breaking out of this rebellion, since which time I have never ceased to love, honor and respect him, not only as a gentleman, but a brave, talented and true-hearted soldier. When duty called he was ever at his post, bravely and fearlessly meeting death on many occasions, and at last when the grim monster's unerring messenger called, it found young Potts at Lis post, foremost in the rank of duty. Alas! he is gone, and few there are to take his place. May the sod grow

of a soldier to his fallen comrade, I left his body o be returned to his sorrow-stricken parents. The troops have all returned to this side of the river, and occupy their former camp-ground, there to await, as patiently as possible, the progress of coming events. Some say that the next 48 hours places in the cabinet, and that Gen. Halleck is to will develop astonishing results, but as this war be dismissed. There was a report on the atreets I shall not be surprised to hear that Congress in the capping and assume that the surprised to hear that Congress in the capping and the cappi has already developed some "astonishing results, "about to take measures for the vigorous presecuhad tendered his resignation. This last is only tion of the war," even "on to Richmo report. That Seward has resigned is correct. close estimate here places our loss entire at 12,000 There is a probability of the reconstruction of the to 15,000 men. Anxionsly awaiting "the proentire cabinet. We have no particulars further gress of events," I subscribe myself yours, &c. BLAIN.

green above his grave, is the heartfelt wish of one

who knew him in life, and sincerely regrets his

loss in death. Participating in the last sad duty

Finances of Pennsylvania.

Below will be found the Auditor General's statement of the finances of the Commonwealth for the year ending on the first inst.

Summary of the Receipts of the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1861, to the 30th day of November, 1862, both days inclusive. ands.\$ 5,230 61 Auction Commissions..... 23,377 56 183,510,59 423,405 74 Tax on corporation stock..... Tax on real and personal estate, including half mill tax..... .762.049 98 Tavern Licenses..... Retailers' licenses..... ample licenses..... 285 00 Brokers' licenses..... Theatre, circus and menagerie li-

Distillery and brewery licenses..... Billiard rooms, bowling saloon and ten pin alley licenses...... 3,722 17 Pamphlet laws..... Militia tax..... Millers tax..... Foreign insurance agencies......

1.063 24 33,328 23 Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c Canal tools... Premiums on charters..... Military loan of May 15th, 1861. Tax on loans...... Interest on loans.....

Premiums on loans..... Tax on tonnage, "commutation Banks paying interest on the public debt equivalent to currency Free banking system..... Pennsylvania Railroad Company bond No. 5, redeemed..... Accrued interest..... Refunded cash ordinary.....

Refunded cash military..... Annuity for rights of way...... Inited States government..... Fees of the public offices... Tax on brokers and private bank-The unknown, "cases of con-Balance in the State Treasury

November 30th, 1861, availa Depreciated funds in the treasury, \$1,592,687 72 RECAPITULATION.

Balance in Treasury, available \$6,804,885 35

2,000 00

427,881 51

11.356 67

1.833 12

6.856 91

37.170 84

375 50

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENN-SYLVANIA. ummary of the Paymeut at the State Treasury from the 1st day of December 1861, to the 30th

day of November 1862, both days inclusive. Expenses of Government...... \$ 43,804 03 Military expenses, ordinary.... Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war with Mexico. dilitary expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 12. 1861.....

Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of May 15, 1861..... Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of Apri 11, 1862..... Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 16, 1862, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 20,607 04

Amount of revenue.....

and unavailable.

Pensions and gratuities, ordinary... Pensions paid under the act of May 15, 1861... Charitable institutions... Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania . North Western State Normal School in Eric county..... Philadelphia School of Design for women.....

Common Schools..... Commissioners of the sinking fund... Military loan per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed..... Guarantied interests..... Domestic creditors.....

Damages on the public works and State library..... Public buildings and grounds..... House of Refuge..... Penitentiaries..... Escheats..... Free banking system.... Amendments to the Constitution per resolution of April 21, 1856....

batements of State tax..... Mercantile appraisers.
Counsel fees and commissions..... United States Government direct tax....

\$4,590,509 25 30, 1862..... ... \$2,172,844 10 Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable.....

\$2,213,876 10 RECAPITULATION. Expenditures. Balance in Treasury...... 2,213,876 10 Total

Bayard.

Wednesday last, it is said, was appointed as the wedding day of General Bayard. But the terrible decrees of war have ordered otherwise. Instead of leading a bride to the alter his lifeless body was on its way to the tomb. All the elements of romance are centred in his brief brilliant and tragic carrer. A soldier by nature, as well as by educa-tion, it was his day-dream, while yet a sub.iltern, to command a regiment of cavalry. But the object of his young ambition seemed to be far off until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when it suddenly came within his reach. Rapidly advancing by virtue "gallant and meri o ious conduct in the field," he not only achieved the command of a regiment of horse, thus realizing the dream of his youth, but won also the star of a general officer. Through-

spread over the whole country as a noble gentleman and chivalrous soldier. His death scene is as worthy of admiration as his career in life. Calmly asking the surgeon who examined his ghastly and gaping wound if there was "any hope," and being told there was none,

out his service he was active, dashing, brilliant,

successful, so that when he received his death

wound, at twenty-eight years of age, his tame had

he turned with undisturbed composure, and without a murmur of pain, to "set his house in order" both for this world and the next. Everything was attended to with serene self-pissession, and having finished his work, he yielded up his life in the service of his country. In that fearful conflict at Fredricksburg, where deadliest the dead-bolts

> They met no nobler heart than thine, Young, gallant" Bayard.

BURNT TO DEATH .- On the 29th ult., a terrible accident occurred in the village of Tarrville, on Oil Creek, resulting in the death of a woman named Hart and two children, one aged 4 and the other 11 years. While Mrs. H. was endeavoring to make a hot fire by pouring crude petroleum into the stove, the whole of the oil took fire, setting the whole house instantly in a blaze, with the terrible result above stated.

CIBCULAR FROM THE CASH STORE!-The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has just returned from the East with his stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. which he will sell, as usual, at a very small advance on cost, FOR CASH ONLY. He is unable to give a price list owing to the daily fluctuations in the market.

His stock is the heaviest and most complete ever brought to the place, and having been purchased at the very lowest eash prices, will be sold at prices 5,866 63 which make it to the interest of cash buyers to call and examine his stock and be convinced that he can and does sell a little cheaper than any credit establishment.

He would call particular attention to his large stock of DRY GOODS, embracing all the latest and MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF LA DIES' DRESS GOGDS to be found in the Eastern market. A full assortment of fancy and plain Flannels and Shirting; large and excellent supply of Linen and Muslins, dozens of patterns of Ladies' and Gent's Gloves, all styles of Hosiery, with the most complete selection of Shawls ever exhibited 8,855 86 in this market; any amount of Nubias, Opera Hoods; Ladies' Patent Vests, and a tremendous pile of Austine, Kelly & Co.'s Patent Hoop Skirts, ranging from four to fifty springs, which will be sold at least 25 per cent, under present market

Our stock of GROCERIES is complete and selling a few cents below other establishments.-Our Syrups range from 40 to 70 cents per gallon. We would invite particular attention to our large stock of Government coffee, bought before the lat neavy advance, which we sell at 20 cents per lb. It is far superior to any of the substitutes lately invented. We have also a heavy stock of TEAS, ranging in price from 60 cents per pound upwalls.
Our stock of CHINA, GLASS and DELPH WARE is the largest, most varied and best ever offered to the people of this section. It is really beautiful. An examination of our "Show Window" must convince all who stop to view it that we are not "puffing', our ware. The China Ware embraces Tea Sets langing in price from \$12 to \$20. Flower Vases, Mugs and other ornaments. The Glass Ware embraces everything and every style of manufacture. Owing to the late advance we cannot now sell the celebrated Wedgewood Iron Stone Tea Sets for less than \$4.75 per set, which is \$1.25 below the selling price elsewhere I am now fully convinced that the CASH SYS-TEM is the best for both seller and buyer, enabling me to sell cheaper, without loss, and giving my customers a better article, and more of it, for the same money, than they get at any other establishment. But argument on this point is su-

perfluous. The reason why I can sell cheaper than credit establishments must be apparent to all who give me a call. A full stock of boots and shoes. All Wool, Ingrain, List, Rag and Hemp car-

Table and floor oil cloths, window shades, &c. Altoona, Nov. 20, 1862. OFFICE ALTOONA GAS & WATER COMPANY. Altoona, December 9th 1862.

1,217 26 THE BOARD OF MANAGERS have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State Tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1862.

B. F. ROSE.

ESTRAY:—CAME TO THE RESI-DENCE of the subscriber, in Logan township, about the 1st May, 1862, a dark k-rown STEER, supposed to be about one year old. The owner is requested to come for-ward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, other-wise it will be disposed of according to law. Dec. 6th, 1862-31 DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!!-

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTIOE: :—
A Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Herman L. Armstrong, late of Altoona. Blair County, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as afciressid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC W. ARMSTRONG,

Administrator. December 4th, A. D., 1862.-6t.

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TO THE INVENTOR.

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on application.

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For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is preparted from the recips of Dr. Steplien Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his; precise for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

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QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extreme malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of Liniment will never fail to cure. SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlarge ment of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Limment in two of three days, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LIMINENT when used according to directions. All BLE LIMINENT and the second of the

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an ex DR. SWEET'S INFALIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily then any other preparation. For all Rhoumatic and Nervons Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores. Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

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DR. SWEKTS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Braisse or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, de., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be allevisted by this Liminent, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative case.

EVERY HORSE OWNER ahould have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first a pearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly

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

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD

PITTERURGE, December 31, 1861 Da. G. H. KEYER: -I take pleasure in making this reintary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by to called "Linder's Blood Searcher." I had suffered in five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head me orehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took of it hair when the disease made it appearance; it also broken; on my arm above and below the cibow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The distant on my head went so far thet several small pieces of bost came out. I was very week and low spirited, and his given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried ev. eral skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861. I was induced to try "Lindser's ly PROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles a Blood Searcher, the nicers on my head and arm began is heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my heal and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatim very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also curred the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as suple and young as I did when was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. would also state that the disease in my foreheard was to 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 be 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 me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal tronger 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 nay publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this 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 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 discase 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 nine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Ductor gave me Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

> DAVID KINNOLLY. Clinton Mills, Slige

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861. Witness-E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny

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 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 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 contined so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House on Fourth street, where any

THOMAS FARRELL.

CANCER CURED.

one can see me.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND .- Mr. John Pope, of Blacusou, near Montypool, Monmoutshire, England, writes as

Sin:-An old woman is this place has wished me to

write you respecting LINDSET'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 cancer. ous nature for the last aix or seven years. Her daughter who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no an swer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get 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 car riage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen hottles 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 that way, or in plut 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 o the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to an swer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to

charge me with the postage. Yours, respectfully, [Signed] [We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's Dispatch, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuins. Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.

13. Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent eing imposed upon. Prepared and sold by Dr George H. Krysze, Pittsburgh Pa. Rold in Altoons by A. Rouse and G. W. Krisler; is Hollidaysburg by J. R. Partrew and Jacob Sather. June 36, 1862.—13. Altoona Tribuni Printed on Campbell's \$650 "Country Press."

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PRINTING OFFICE.

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NIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KIN

ANIFESIS. ARE SLAVAS OF ALL KIN il we sak is a triat, feeling confident that we can sfaction if we have the opportunity. fine is Lowther's building, corner of Virginia an letretts, opposite Superintendent's Office. LOCAL ITEMS

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The labors nittee for the relief of soldiers' families a neans light and are rendered gratuitously nembers come in for no small amount of In their search for the families of v they met with very diversified cases. were really re dy would scarcely adm't it. aid was tendered thankfully received given them. Others positively ref receive anything, and others again ly and ill-poken and not sparing in their relations of the committe, the government rest of mankind" because they were not ed with the best in the market. A few e complaint was made to us that the fami dunteer was not attended to by the commi was suffering for want of the necessarie On making inquiry we learned that aid tendered the family and was rejected. son who made the complaint had not gon ommittee, as he should have done, and fo the truth in the case, but at once set about incing the committee. It was his duty, as duty of every other citizen, to make know ne member of the committee any needy fam y may know, and then, if they are not atter let that member be censured or dismissed.

In a previous article we expressed a fear ere were some who, from a false sense of de would suffer and almost starve, rather than for relief. Let such cases be seached out ief afforded in a manner least wounding to t lings. In contradistinction to this, we may a woman who receives aid, recently threate sue the committee because it did not "shell fast and plentifully as she would like to reci e Board will no doubt be compelled to re hef in some cases, for in every community t e persons who will apply from mere greeding not from necessity, and yet these are the raise the cry about "starving soldiers' famil is not to be expected that the Board will ibute to the relief of all families of volunte only to the really necessitous

family referred to suffers, it is not the fau

In the above we have no desire to shield mitte from censure, wherein it has faile form its duties. Our intention is to show izens that they have a duty to perform also

BAD BOYS. - Some time since we publishe ticle warning parents to be careful of their t ecially those who have arrived at the ag nich they feel themselves at liberty to stay the evening, smoke cigars and take a glass nd the door. Our former article was gen its character, but this one is particular. re the names of some half-grown boys, in ace, together with a history of their late ct, which, if given to the public, would eyes of the citizens of the town, and e parents an idea of the character of their the habits they are forming, that would ything but agreeable to them. These boys going it" rather fast for their ages, and one ore will assuredly lead to their exposure and n kely secure them a situation at stone-breaki some other laborious business, in the West nitentiary. If put through a due course w, the recent transactions of some of these t ould consign them to the institution named f months or years. Indulging the hope the dealing mercifully with them on their detect the outset of their criminal career, they may claimed, they have been borne with this ti must not expect to escape again. Some of bys to whom we allude may imagine that t ilt is not known, but they will discover their i

Who are they? we imagine we hear the res iquire. Father or mother, do you know wi d how your son spends his evenings? If not, it is quite likely your boy is one of t ferred to. This article will be read by the ents of some of these fast boys, and we ho ill induce them to look after their sons in fur disgrace to them and ruin to their offsp me upon them suddenly. We have no imag cases in view-we allude to facts, with nat ites and transactions at hand. Mark our wo arents, some of you have sons on the near c the penitentiary, in which they will soon is aless you pay more attention to them herea then they are not at home at proper hours, is robability you might find them in some of othels or drinking sulcons about town, learn walk in other paths than those of virtue. epeat, look after your boys

the ere long, on receipt of a visit from Const

Accident. John Walch, a breakman on the freight trains between this place and urg, in attempting to get upon the train ing, in the vicinity of Mill Creek, on Tue ight last, missed his footing and fell on the t with his left arm upon it, in such a me it was crushed from his hand to his shou was brought to his home in this place, when was amputated about an inch below the s by Drs. Gemmill and Christy, and he is ing as well as could be expected. One o ibs was also broken, and be was otherwise br ut the shoulder.