



ALTOONA, PA.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1862.

Don't Pay Him.—We understand that John Broderick, editor of the Whig, is representing a bold game to "raise the wind," by presenting 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, Broderick 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 his 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 Broderick did not print any of the tickets. If the services of the editor of the Whig are 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 and him, and that we 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 anything we read emanating from them. We would always rather have the plain truth, even if it did not please us. We don't expect anything 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 Reserve, is "played out." While all the men in the army, with a few exceptions, are ready and willing to do their duty, and will fight like lions when they are started, they have been so much "played out" until the Union is restored and the rebels conquered or exterminated. The privations of a soldier are greater than many imagine, and this puffing up of things by newspaper correspondents is exceedingly galling to them, and no set of men are more detested by the soldier than the correspondents.

BACK AGAIN.—Scarcely had our last issue, containing an account of Burnside's advance, been circulated, ere we received the information that he had fallen back again to the north side of the Rappahannock. His retreat from, or evacuation of the position to which he had advanced, was well conducted, and his men were all safe over the river, and the pontoon bridges taken up before the enemy knew that he was withdrawing. Thus the lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands, were saved. When and where the next advance will be made we cannot say. We might comment upon the late withdrawal, but do not choose to do so. We believe Burnside did the best he could, and the blame rests upon other shoulders.

Don't Like Him.—It appears that the seceders down in the Southern part of Illinois, styled "Egypt," didn't like Parson Brownlow, considering him profane and vulgar, and "said that the soldiers were required to keep the populace from egging him. We believe it. He's hard on the seceders 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 he 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 occasionally a grunt from a seceder sympathizer, when his southern brethren caught jesse from the Parson.

NOT CAUGHT YET.—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.

REPTURE AT WASHINGTON.—The daily papers of Saturday last bring us the information that Secretary Seward and his son, have resigned their places in the cabinet, and that Gen. Halleck is to be dismissed. There was a report on the streets of Washington to the effect that Gen. Burnside had tendered his resignation. This last is only report. That Seward has resigned is correct.—There is a probability of the reconstruction of the entire cabinet. We have no particulars further than the above.

Our Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., December 18th, 1862.

Messrs. McCaum & Derr.—Silence, comparative silence, reigns throughout the army at present, but very portentous of a dark and bloody future. The two great armies are resting, as it were, from their excessive labors of the past few days. Bating, did I say? No, rather refreshing 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 advisable to sacrifice a few more thousand by changing the mode of attack. Perhaps if this mode 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 superior, to any emergency that might befall him in the coming contest. How eagerly they pressed forward when word was given to cross the river, and many, in their anxiety to be first, leaped into boats, 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 was so fortunate as to be one of the first eight or ten who crossed over on the bridge. This was just at dark, and 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 the boats. Several were about 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 ten companies) which crossed over in the boats at once formed themselves into a patrol, for the purpose of patrolling the streets to arrest all rebels who might be 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 ascertained 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 volunteered, and was immediately accepted, to accompany a loyal widow lady and quite handsome daughter to their home. After partaking of breakfast, the next morning, I started out to take a look at the city. The inhabitants had nearly all left their homes the day previous, removing some of the most valuable goods a few miles from the town, and thus awaiting the fate of the city. Many families, who were loyal, remained behind, hoping to be able to protect their property from the ravages of our soldiers. How sadly were they disappointed! Not a house in the city but was broken into and everything conceivably valuable appropriated. Churches, stores and private dwellings were completely sacked of everything valuable. Tobacco seemed to be most earnestly 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 many a soldier luxuriated on tobacco that day who had well nigh fasted from want of it the day before. In some of the houses the tables were spread indicating that the occupants had just risen from the engagement of a luxurious meal. In others I observed soldiers, all black and begrimed with dirt, with overcoat on and blanket around their necks, seated at handsomely furnished pianos, playing away for dear life, and quite professionally too, while others were rummaging 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 pillaging. 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 fearful 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 hottest, that the brave Lieutenant Potts was wounded, above his right eye by a minnie ball. He was reclining on the ground, his head resting on his left hand, awaiting the result when the fatal messenger of death came. He was conveyed to the hospital where he shortly afterwards died. 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 Lieutenant, and but for his untiring energy on that eventful night, in all probability the body would have been lost beyond recovery. This was young and intelligent 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 merrisest messenger called, it found young Potts at his post, foremost in the ranks of duty. Alas! he is gone, and few there are to take his place. May the soil grow 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 of a soldier to his fallen comrade, I left his body to be returned to his sorrow-stricken parents. The troops have all returned to the 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 will develop astonishing results, but as this war will develop astonishing results, I shall not be surprised to hear that Congress is "about to take measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war," even "on to Richmond." A close estimate here places our entire army at 120,000 men, and 15,000 men. Anxiously awaiting the progress of events, I subscribe myself, &c., &c., BLAIN.

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.

Table with columns for item and amount. Includes sections for Receipts, Recapitulation, and Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the Payment of the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1861, to the 30th day of November, 1862, both days inclusive.

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.

Summary of the Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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

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

BURNED 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 house instantly in a blaze, with the terrible result above stated.

CIRCULAR 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.

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

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 heavy advance coffee, bought before the price was advanced, 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 upwards.

WARE OF CHINA, GLASS AND DELPH. This 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 "padding" our wares. The China Ware consists of Teas ranging in price from \$12 to \$20. Flower Vases, and other ornaments, of style of manufacture. Owing to the late advance we cannot now sell the celebrated Wedgewood Iron Stoves at less than \$4.75 per set, and I am now fully convinced that the CHESEBROUGH TEM is the best for both seller and buyer, enabling me to sell cheaper, without loss, and giving the same amount of heat, and more of it, for the same money, than they get at any other establishment. But argument is of little avail. The reason why I can sell cheaper than other 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 carpets. Table and floor oil cloths, window shades, &c. Altoona, Nov. 20, 1862.

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, 1863.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber, in Logan township, about 1st May, 1862, a dark brown STERLING, supposed to be also one of the same make, and color as the one owned by the subscriber, and which he is now offering for sale, for \$100.00. It is a fine specimen of the kind, and of the best of the kind. Dec. 6th, 1862-3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—A Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of HERMAN, late of Blair County, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, and that all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to present their claims for payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ISAAC W. ARMSTRONG, Administrator.

ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. A new volume of this popular journal commences on the first of January. It is published weekly, and every number contains a great amount of interesting and useful information on all the most important subjects of the day. It is a valuable and indispensable work for every mechanic, architect, engineer, and manufacturer.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER. No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing arts should be without a copy of this work. It contains a full and complete list of all the most important inventions and discoveries of the day, and is a valuable and indispensable work for every mechanic, architect, engineer, and manufacturer.

TO THE INVENTOR. The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor. It contains a full and complete list of all the most important inventions and discoveries of the day, and is a valuable and indispensable work for every inventor.

TO HORSE OWNERS! DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES. It is a valuable and indispensable work for every horse owner.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. It is a valuable and indispensable work for every horse owner.

SOLDIER'S FRIEND. A FRIEND IN NEED! It is a valuable and indispensable work for every soldier.

CAUTION. To avoid imposition, observe the signature and name of Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, and also the name of the proprietor, Dr. Sweet, on the wrapper of each bottle, without which you are deceived.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. THE GREAT REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHES, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous horse doctor, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

TOOTHACHE also will cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and soothing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous system, it strengthens and restores the system, and restores it to its natural vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce another. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and its majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the Great National Horse Doctor.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Cures Headache immediately and never returns.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Cures Sprains and Bruises.

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LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. A SURE CURE FOR Cancer, Cancerous Formations, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Sore Eyes, Tetter Affections, Scald-Head, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Rheumatic Disorders, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Female Complaint, Paralysis or Palsy, Syphilitic Diseases and Cures of the Blood.

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

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD. Pittsburgh, December 31, 1861.

Dr. G. H. KERR.—I take pleasure in making this statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

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Altoona Tribune. PRINTING OFFICE. The Real Committee.—The labor of committees for the relief of soldiers' families are means light and are rendered gratuitously.

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