

ALTOONA, PA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1863.

#### The News.

We do not feel inclined, to-day, to speculate upon army appointments, resignations or movements. The news of Gen. Burnside's resignation, and the reported relieving of Gens. Sumner and Franklin of their commands, must take the public by surprise. The cause is unknown to us, and with others we await anxiously the desired information.-It appears to us like a suspension of operations in the direction of Richmond, but it may be just the reverse. The command of the noble Army of the Potomac now devolves upon the man who has won for himself the appellation of the: "fighting Gen-

It is reported that Gen. Butler is again to as sume command of the Department of the Gulf, and we hope the report is true. He is the man for that position. If the Government will give him the men he will give the rebels a "fire in the rear" which will soon silence them. He is in favor of organizing and arming the blacks, and he is just the man to carry it through. Let the government second him in his undertakings and he will have Jeff. Davis in his power long before Jeff's minions will be able to carry out his proclamation against the Yankee outlaw.

From the West we have the news that Gen. Gorman has ascended White River to Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, taking about 150 prisoners, two columbiads and 200 small arms.

From New Orleans we have reports that one our Gunboats, the Winona, had been sunk by the South battery at Port Hudson, below Vicksburg. Also, that Stonewall Jackson had reinforced Vicksburg with 40,000 men.

The New York Legislature has at length effected an organization by electing Mr. Callicot, Union Democrat, the Republican candidate, Speaker of the House.

From the Army of the Potomac.

NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 21, 1863. At last the army moves. Yesterday the following order was read to all on parade, and we a once took up the line of march for Dixie.

Where we go first I cannot now tell you, but the Rebels know we are moving. It is, however, now too late for them to avert the impending blow. Perhaps, ere this, you have heard of our having struck a blow. The storm, last night, was fearful, but it is not yet very cold, and we hope it will not be the means of again saving the Rebe

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ) Camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7 .- The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more. The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspigreat and mortal blow to the Rebellion, and to

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brillia battle-fields accomplish the achievement, and a fame the most plorious awaits them

The Commanding General calls for the first and united action of officers and men, and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country, and the Government to its sehtful authority.

By Command of Major-General Burnside. LEWIS RICHMOND,

Assistant-Adjutant General. Burneide's address to his troops was issued about moon on Tuesday. Immediately afterwards. Franklin's and Hooker's Grand Divisions moved off by the rear of Sumner's Grand Division, on the Rappahannock. The rain commenced immediately after they began their march, and they made slow progress.

Since the above was placed in type we learn that the army did not move, in consequence of the heavy rain storm which set in about the time the shove orders was issued.

The following news from the papers of this morning, will doubtless take the people by surprise:

## RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Farewell Address to the Troops Rumored Removal of Gens. Sumner and Franklin

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ?

January 26th, 1863. This forenoon Gen. Burnside turned over the nmand of the Army of the Potomac to Gen. Hooker, who came to the headquarters for that purpose. As soon as the change became known, a considerable number of superior officers calle on Gen. Burnside and took their parting leave with many regrets. The following is Gen. Burnide's address to the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Camp near Falmouth, January 26.—General Orders No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States, the commanding General this day transfers, the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, or any considerable advancements of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that under more favorable mstances would have accomplished great results. Continue to exercise these virtues. Be true to your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skillful General who has long been tified with your organization and who is now your commander your full and cordial support and

you will deserve success. I take an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, may be pardoned if he bids an especial. farewell to his long tried associates of the 9th corps. His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of MAJ. GEN. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A.G. It is understood that Generals Summer and klin have also been relieved from the comA Remerkable Editorial.

THE YANKEES HOLD ALL THEY HAVE EVER held"—" another year's progress to make THEM MASTERS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDE-

From the Richmond Examiner of Jan. 20. It is not altogether an empty hoast on the part of he Yankees that they hold all they ever have held, and that another year or two of such progress as they have already made will find them masters of the Southern Confederacy. They who think independence is to be achieved by brilliant but inconsequential rictories, would do well to look with the natural eve at the magnitude of Vankee possession in our country. Maryland, Kentucky and Mis souri are claimed as constituent parts of the Confederation: they are as much in the power of Lincoln as Maine and Minnesota. The pledge, once deemed foolish by the South, that he would "hold, occupy and possess" all the forts belonging to the United States Government, has been redeeme lmost to the letter by Lincoln. Forts Pickens and Morgan we will retain, but with these exceptions all the strongholds on the seaboard, from Fortres Monroe to the Rio Grande, are in the hands of the

Very consoling and very easy to say that it was mpossible to prevent all this, and that the occupation of the outer edge of the Republic amounts to nothing. Drewry's Bluff and Vicksburg give the lie to the first assertion, and the onward move ment of Rosecrans towards Alabama, the presence of Grant in North Mississippi, and of Curtis in Middle Arkansas, to say nothing of Banks at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, to set at rest the silly dream that a thin strip of sea-coast only is in the possession of our foes. The truth is, the Yankees are in great force in the very heart of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our borders, they threat en every important city yet belonging to us, an nearly two hundred thousand of them are within two days' march of the Confederate capital. This is no fiction. It is a fact so positive that none

Nor is this all. The President tells us, in his message, that the troubles with the Indian tribes bave been removed, and no further difficulties i anticipated. The intelligence we obtain from pri vate and trustworthy sources does not confirm the President's sanguine assertions. . The trouble with the Cherokees was, in great part, due to the fact that some seven or eight thousand of them, now in arms, had not received a cent of pay for fourteen months. It is true that paper money has been sent them, and ere now, it is to be hoped, has reached its destination. But Indians do not like paper money. Still it would answer the purpose General Albert Pike remained to disb and to allay their prejudices, which he, of all men in the Confederacy, is best able to do. Pike, however, has resigned, for good reasons, doubtless and a person said not to be the most competent i left in his stead. Under these circumstances, we shall be fortunate indeed if we escape further trouble with the Indians. Moreover, we get from Missouri members and others, distressing accounts of the condition of affairs in Arkansas.

General Hindman is very far from being favorite, even among his own people, and so desti-tute are some of the new levies who have volunteered to come out of Missouri to join our armies, that whole battallions of them have been seen marching barefoot through snow three inches deep Add to this the fact that, so far as the public is permitted to know, New Mexico and Arizona are. or the time being, lost to us, and that the state of lisaffection in Tennessee and Mississippi (growing out of the appointment of incompetent offi the fancied neglect of that country by the Confederate Government—not far from any lack of fervo n the cause,) which President Davis' visit was intended to heal, is likely to revive under the depressing influence of Bragg's retreat and his coninuance in command—add all this to the foregong, and it will be seen that the Yankees have nuch to encourage them in the prosecution of the war, and we not a little to excite serious appre-

ensions as to the future. The remedy for this state of things is obvious It lies in the extension and rigid enforcements of hat law to which we owe our salvation. must bring out the conscripts and diminish exemptions. If this is done, the chapter of failures n the Southwest will come to an end. The his ory of the battle in that region has been sufficiently uniform to justify a conclusion which shall not be chargeable with the vices of hasty generalization. for a want of men that we have been compelled to lose the fruits of some of the best fighting that gain the decisive victory which is due to the counias been done in this war. At Donelson, at Shiloh, at Perryville and at Murfreesboro, story has been always the same—victories, achieved against great odds, snatched away by overwhel-

ning reinforcements to the enemy.

As the past has been so will the future be, unless something is done, and that speedily, to fill up the hattered ranks of our armies in the West. emptions must be diminished. The system of details must be adopted. Young men must not be permitted to evade their duty by slipping into safe places. Complaisant friends must turn a deaf ear to their entreaties. Able-bodied men must not be allowed to stay at home on the pretext of attending to twenty negroes. Here in Virginia there are, in many places, contiguous plantations, numbering in the aggregate hundreds of slaves, without a e man left to guard them. The gentle solitary whit anthority of ladies has been found amply sufficient

to control the obedient African population. With the first opening of spring comes the last tremendous shock of this war. Many of the Yankee troops are nine months' men. More are enlisted for two years, their time expiring in May next. Up to that time they will be available, and , we may be very sure that all the fighting that can possibly be gotten out of them will be had before they are allowed to go home. They outnumber us two to one. There is a limit to the endurance of the brave men at Tullahoma, Grenada and Vicksburg. They must be sustained, strengthend, reinforced. If within the next two months ve do not add seventy-five or a hundred thousand men to our forces in the Southwest we shall come o grief. If we do add them, we are safe; beyond radventure, and next summer will witness the

inal triumph of our arms. PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MONITOR FLEST -Of the nine iron-clad batteries of the "Monior" class, the Passaic, Patapsco, and the Montauk are awaiting active operations in the waters of North Carolina. Two others, the Nahant and the Weehawken, are en voyage to join them at the rendezvous at Beaufort. The remaining four are situated as follows: The Sangamon is to be ready to sail on the 17th instant, and the Nantucket about the 10th of February; the Catskill will be finished in a week, and the Lehigh was launched on Saturday last, at Chester. Thus it will be een that the first series of nine iron-clad Eriesson patteries are all affoat; five of them being in service, and two more about to go into commis

sion. This is certainly good progress, All of the five that are in service have been tried in severe weather at sea, and every one has proven herself equal to the emergencies of our stormy coast. Their next ordeal—and we liope to hear of it soon-will be the trial by battle, out of which we feel confident they will come in triumph.

THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD .- The peac establishment of Austria consists of 740,000 soldiers, and yet Austria has a population only five millions larger than that of the United States. counting in all its provinces. Prussia maintains a still larger army in proportion to her population, having 720,000 soldiers in time of peace in a population of 17,000,000. France with a population of 37,000,000, has a military peace establishment of 630,000 men. The army of Russia is relatively the smallest, being but 850,000 in a population of 70,000,000. These European armies are not miand of the right and left grand divisions, but the litta, occupied in productive pursuits in times of the latter turned upon him with a rifle and gave peace, but professional soldiers, kept in constant equipment and preparation for service; There are so many thousand men taken constantly from professional soldiers, kept in constant equipment and preparation for service; There are so many thousand men taken constantly from professional soldiers, kept in constant equipment and preparation for service; There are so many thousand men taken constantly from professional soldiers, kept in constant peace, but professional soldiers, kept in constant equipment and preparation for service; There are under arms in this country.

From Captain Palmer, of Anderson Troop

Fhe following letter has just been received from Captain PALMER, by a gentleman residing in Philadelphia:

BALTIMORE, January 22, 1863.—My Dear Sir. have succeeded in making my escape from rebeliom, and will be at home in a day or two. after a isit to Washington. I am much agrieved to hear the troubles existing in the Anderson Cavalry, and all the more so when I think that they might nevhave occurred, had I not unfortunately been taken prisoner before the completion of its organization. I have read General ROSECRANS' Field Order, No. 6, and approve every word of it. Nothing can excuse such an act of insubordination, and no extenuating circumstances prevent history from recording that over half the regiment "marched the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon."

Remembering the character of the men, most o whom I recruited personally, and the admirable nanner in which they behaved when LONGSTREET threatened the Cumberland Valley. I find it diffiult to realize that, in four months, they could so tterly have lost all patriotic spirit and soldierly oride: and cannot but believe that they will vet prove themselves worthy of their colors, and of the ame of "Pennsylvanians." Better material was never summoned to battle, in any age or country, than that which composed this regiment at the ime of its organization. But it would appear that lack of discipline has produced its usual and nornal effects.

If it were possible for the gallant conduct of part to atone for the defection of a majority, it has een fully done by "the noble three hundred "\_\_\_ Their heroism has shown what the regiment might have been had the spirit of discontent and insuborlination not entered into it. I heard of the death f Rosengarten and Ward from the rebels while et in captivity. They had been my companionsn-arms for a year, and no one knew better than nyself the gallant stuff they were made of. I ondly hoped the news untrue, but on my return the unwelcomed confirmation is forced on me that hese brave soldiers have perished in their generous rivalry-each to outdo the other in deeds of da-

ring and loval self-devotion. I hear that some of the friends of the insubor linate members of the regiment have, in my absince, charged that there was some deception in the representations made at the time of recruiting the regiment. After I reach Philadelphia I desire that all such individuals should call on me, and present personally, any charges of deception, and they prefer, make them public through the newssatisfying their authors of the injustice of them .-But as the condition of the regiment requires my nmediate presence at Nashville, I request that all such persons should prefer their charges during my stay (of a few days) in Philadelphia, or else, by implification, acknowledge that they were mista-

The regiment was authorized by the Secretary of War, in consequence of an earnest request made to that effect by Gen. BULLL, who then commanded the Department of the Cumberiand. That General considered the "Anderson Cavalry," from the character of its material, &c., peculiarly well fitted to be attached to his headquarters in the field to act as escort, scout, make reconnoissandone, together with other and still more honorable from its inferior numbers. Gen. Buell not only intended it for this purpose, but stipulated expressthat it should be composed of the same quality men as the old troop, in order that they might be fit for the intended position.

It is true that the whole regiment is not needed "body guard," so called-but daily alternate details would have been made and the whose would have been attached to headquarters, and have been on hand for any service requiring intelligence and spirit. After my capture, and before the regiment cached the West, Gen. BUELL was relieved, and Gen. Rosecrans took his place. Commanding enerals always choose their escorts, and assign egiments to particular duties in their departments as they think best. The War Department usualhas nothing to do with this.

as his escort, had been relieved, and were followed by Gen. Buell, who, only because it suited him, atified the choice of his predecessors. In the present case, General ROSECRANS, it knew when he joined the regiment that it was to be attached to Gen. BUELL's headquarters, is it would undoubtedly have been. But if the War Department or the President chose to remove that General the men had no right to believe that they would descend as a legacy to his successorwho was yet unknown as such-although there was a reasonable probability that the same qualities which induced Gen. BUBLL to select them for the post of honor would influence him who succeeded. This only was beyond question Every man knew that he was taking an oath to serve the United States for three years or the war, to obey

which, if done well, would earn them as high honor as the world can give. Hoping to see you and all my friends by Saturday, I am yours, very respectfully.

his superior officers, and to fight the rebels;

WM. J. PALMER

Gov. Bradford firm for the Government. On the 9th inst. a secesh sympathizing citizen

Leonardtown, Md., addressed a letter to Gov. Bradford, of that State, asking him to "use the power of that State to protect and defend the laws.' The writer goes on to complain that the United States military hospital at Leonardtown is an asylum for runaway negroes, and demands that, as Maryland has been exempted from the operations of the emancipation proclamation, the Governor shall see that the slaves of Maryland are not treated as the slaves of Virginia and the Caroinas. He concludes in these words :-- "The eople of the country can and will protect them-Governor will maintain their rights by the power of the State. The Governor replies by saying that under ordinary circumstances there would be no necessity for asking these questions, and the laws of the State would be enforced, but the exigencies of a state of war render impracticable the particular executive assistance desired. A little while ago we enjoyed to an extent equalled by no people, protection to persons and property, but uthern conspirators brought an end to this, and in self-defence the Government of the nation has been forced to take up arms. The Governor says that loyal sufferers will no doubt be reimbursed at the end of the war, characterizes any attempt to bring out the militia for the protection of slave property as preposterous, and declares his intention port the Union, even if he agrees with it on no of the means it uses. It is not less ridiculous than impracticable to call upon the militia of the State to compel the army or the nation, engaged in the war for national salvation, to disregard the laws prescribed by the Maryland code.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.-Lieutenant Ford, of Co. C. Captain James, Provost Battalion, of this city, was shot and mortally wounded on Wednerday last, at M'Connelsburg, Fulton county, by a deserter named John Fortney. As far as him a mortal wound. Lieutenant Ford was from Warren Pa., and was well known in this city as a young man of unassuming manners and kindly They will go to New York. The ductive labor, and maintained by the labor of the disposition. At the last accounts no hopes were entertained of his recovery from the wound.—Har-

· Conviction of Gen. Porter.

Gen. Fitz John Porter, whose trial has been going on at Washington, for some time past, has been found guilty, and the finding has been approved by the President.

The charges on all of which Gen, Porter has been found guilty, may be briefly stated as follows: Disobeying, on the 28th and 29th of August last sundry orders of Gen. Pope, then his superior offi-cer. Permitting certain of his brigades, in defiance of positive orders, to march back to Centreville, thus greatly delaying the arrival of Pout's origade on the field of battle of the 80th August. When peremptorily ordered into battle, he "did there shamefully disobey, and did retreat from the advancing forces of the enemy without any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus orlered to make to secure a decisive victory, and to capture the enemy's army, a result which must have followed from said flank attack, had it been made by said Gen. Porter in compliance with the said order which he so shamefully disobeyed.

In that, "being with his army corps on Friday, the 29th of April, between Manassas Station and the field of battle then pending, and within sound of the guns, and in presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shamefully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated.' That "being in the belief that the troops of

Gen. Pope were sustaining defeat and retiring from the field, did shamefully fail to go to the aid of said troops, and did shamefully retreat and fall back with his army to Manassas Junction, and leave to the disaster of a presumed defeat the said army, and did fail, by any attempt to attack the enemy, to aid in averting the misfortune of a disaster that would have endangered the safety of the capital of the country."

That being commanded to "engage the enemy!

ines and to carry a position near their centre, and to take an annoying battery there posted, did proceed in the execution of that order with unecessary slowness, and, by delays, give the enemy opportunities to watch and know his movents; and to prepare to meet his attack, and he to make little or no impression, and did fall back nnecessarily, and without making any of the ny other complaints or charges whatsoever; or, great personal efforts to rally his troops to meet the sacrifices and to make the resistance demanded press, that I may have the opportunity of by the importance of his position and the momencritical a juncture of the day

Gen. Porter was defended by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Charles Eames, Esq., with such eminent ability as to make the defense especially notable, and it lead to the opinion that acquitted. The hearing was long and patient, and the largest latitude was allowed to the accused consistent with the rules of war. The record of the trial, made up by Judge Holt, was laid before the President on Wednesday, was by him approved, and the sentence ordered to be forthwith

executed. The findings of the court were that Gen. Porter was guilty of every one of the charges (we think ees, and perform such duties as the old Troop had the last one above quoted was abandoned in the outset,) and the sentence was, "Dismissed from service which the old Troop could not perform the service." The news of this sentence was communicated to Gen. Porter Wednesday evening. He was painfully affected, and greatly astonished evidently not having anticipated such a result.-Indeed, it is more than probable that he counted on a full acquittal, as but a day or two since he applied for temporary leave of absence.

HEAR AN IRISH PATRIOT .-- "Let the politicians who have been using us long enough, stay at home if they will, but let us go and fight the battles of the nation, and when we come home, a grateful nation will extend to us sufficient to meet our wants. I have always been a Democrat. I was going to say that I am still; but I will not allow any politics to interfere with the discharge of my duty. I take the know nothing by the hand as a brother if he carries This, the old Troop was recruited for General the musket or sword alongside of me in this con-ROERT ANDERSON, but before it was fully organ- test. I do not care where the man comes from, zed, both he and Gen. Sherman, his successor, or what may be his shade of politics, whether he command, also chosen the Troop is a republican, an abolitionist, or something else di been relieved, and were followed —it is a perfect matter of indifference to me. I JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. A. STONE, only want to say that I know no man but as he Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic discharges his duty to that flag; and, as I said in Baltimore, men were never called upon in this ad a perfect right to choose his escort, did not, it world to perform so sacred a duty as you are, my appears, select the Anderson Cavalry. Every man countrymen, not only for your own sake, but for the whole country with its coming generations of men."-[Speech of General Corcoran at Philada.

> THE PRICE OF PRINTING PAPER.—The Philadelphia North American says? "Printing paper of ordinary quality sells at this moment from 20 to 23 cents a pound. Its legitimate price is about 9 cents. Between the pirce of paper materials and the manufactured articles there is nothing like adequate proportion. A large commission house this week received a consignment of rags from Havana. Knowing the exorbitant price of paper, he expected to realize a handsome return to the consigners. He visited successfully all the paper makers in this section of country, and corsponded with those more distant. The utmost he could obtain for them was 51 cents per pound. All the paper mills are stocked with material; waste paper for remanufacture has been thrown upon the market by thousand of tons; and vet the price of printing paper is kept up by speculation, or something else, to 22 cents per pound. Here is a mystery that requires explanation. Who will

EDWARD EVERETT'S SON .- At the Union Society in Cambridge College, England, there was recently a public debate on American affairs, in which a son of Lord John Russell and a Mr. Trevelyan spoke a sainst the Union cause, and in support of the rebellion. A son of Edward Everett, who is a student at Cambridge, followed in defence of his country and Government, and an English clergyman who participated in the debate, writes: "After him got up young Everett, (Edselves against Point Lookout (the hospital) if the ward Everett's son,) who, by the bye, is considered one of the most distinguished men in Cambridge, the whole house against him, but cool and perfectly collected. He took Trevelyan's speech to pieces, point by point, used him up bit by the whole house was slowly turned in h and he had it all his own way. It was a great success, and marks him as one that will surely distinguish himself sooner or later. He will take his degree in January, and will then, I think come to America. Look out for him."

THE WEEHAWREN IN A GALE.—The Weehawken has arrived at Hampton Roads, three days from New York, having ridden out one of the most terrific gales experienced along the coast for many support the Administration in its efforts to supmonths. Capt. Rodgers telegraphs the history of the voyage to the Navy Department. When of other points, and sometimes doubts the expediency the Delaware Breakwater, the tug which had the Weehawken in tow-frightened by the coming gale -put in, but Capt. Rongers stood his course, saying he wanted to see what stuff his vessel was made of. The storm of Tuesday night was a hurestablished for its government, and abide by those ricane. The waves ran thirty feet and rolled over the deck. A little water leaked in at some of the portholes, and there was a slight leakage forward, but no damage was done, and no repairs are re-

New York, Jan. 25 .- The steamer British Queen has arrived with Havana dates to the 27th we are able to learn Lieutenant Ford, with a and Nassau to the 20th. The Bahania Herald of squad of men, attempted to arrest Fortney, when the 17th announces the arrival of the British war Steamers Galata, from Bermuda, and the Spiteful from Hayana, and says it is reported from a highly creditable source that the commander of the Galata has received positive orders to take Admiral Wilkes when and wherever found and convey him to Bermuda, where he is to be detained until further orders from England.

Important from Mexico.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 21st of December, represent the Mexican people as being thoroughly united in their determination to resist their invaders. There has been no movemen whatever upon the fortifications of Puebla. The French still occupied their position at Palmar, some thirty miles from Puebla. The Governor of Tiaxcala had left for Puebla, with a body of troops, to join the Mexican forces there. On the 9th o December the Mexicans celebrated the defeat of the Spaniards at Ayacucho in 1824, with great eclat. The Mexican Congress had passed an act to treat all French prisoners as the French shall treat Mexicans. Gen. NEGRETE had issued a patriotic appeal to the army to stand by the unity and independence of Mexico. It has been ordered to punish all priests guilty of insubordination by fine

The Mexican Congress had adjourned at the pe riod fixed by the constitution, and the speeches of the President and Vice President on that occasion show that the honor and patriotism of the people are being fully aroused. The high dignitaries cor tend that Mexico is a free and independent nation and that with her inexperienced soldiers and citizen Generals she will face the renowned armies of France and hand down fresh laurels to history,-The Congress passed an act denouncing all the acts f the authorities appointed by the French, designating them as traitors and usurpers. So far from there having been any advance of

the French on Puebla, that stronghold was every day increasing in strength, and new troops were pouring in for its defence. General ORTEGA, a skilful and indefatigable officer, is in command, and the labors of the soldiers on the fortification were continually increasing. Hospitals were be ing established in convenient places, and the ladies were collecting money, clothing, &c., for the use of preparation.

IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT -A move-

ment of considerable importance is now going on in England, looking toward a union of Congregationalists, Babtists and Presbyterians in one denomination. The London Patriot, the organ of the Congregationalists, recently published an article in favor of such a union. The Baptists generally have long been in favor of open communion, and Spurgeon has more than once made the public declaration that he considers Presbyterianism to be did finally so feebly fall upon the enemy's lines as the government Scripture has ordained. The movements will be watched with deen interest in this country, where there has long been a desire among the most intelligent and devou: Christains to find some means of reuniting the scattered and feeble fragments of the Protestan is consequences and disasters of a retreat at so Church. The difficulties in the way of such movement will be greater here than in England because here our Baptists are mostly close-com-

### A Fast Fleet about to Depart.

While New York was busy, other Navy Yards were not idle last week. The following squadror of fast steamers has been sent off, or commissioned to go, within a few days, on most important business:-Lackawanna, steam corvette, navy built Iroquois, gunboat, navy built: Pawnee, gunboat, navy built; Monongahela, gunboat, navy built; Ticonderoga, gunboat, preparing. These are all new, fast vessels, and only one of them, the Pawnee, was ever at sea before. The Ladonna, Hendrick Audson, and other useful purchased vessels are sent away. The work to be performed by these ships, and the fleet whose names we printed ed a few days since, will soon be heard of.

A Big Hanging.-It was thought that the thirty-nine Indians hung in Minnesota was one of the most extensive executions of the kind in modern days, but the English have one which exceeds ii. An officer and fifteen seamen, from the British gunboat Henguin, having landed on the coast of Arabia by invitation of the natives, in order to procure provisions, were barberously murdered. Seventy of the natives who were principally concerned in the murders, had been tured and were to be hung.

THE Early Physical Degeneracy of AMERICAN PEOPLE

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Ladies! You too should at once secure a copy of his book. A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will reflect.

who will reflect.

A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in the community, dooming at least 100,000 youth of both sexes annually to an early grave. Those diseases are very finperfectly understood. Their external mani-estation, or symptons are Nervous Beblitty, Relaxiation and Exbanstion: Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs; great palpitation of the Heart; Asthma, Bronchitts and sore Throat; skaking of the Hands and limbs; aversion to society and to business or study; dimness of eye sight, loss of Memory, dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia, i'ain in various parts of the body; Pains in the back or limbs, Lumbago, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, irregularity of the bowels, deranged secretions of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhoga or Fleur Albus, &c. Likewise Epilepsy, Hysteria and Nervous Spasms. the body, as Leucorines or Fleur Albus, &c. Likewise Epilepsy, llysteria and Nervous Spasms.

Now in ninety-nine cuses out of every one hundred, all of the above maned disorders, and a host of others not named, as Consumption of the Lungs and that most insidious and wily form of consumption of the Splinal Nerves, known as Takes Dorsales, and Takes mesent-rica, have their seat and origin in diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hence the want of success on the part of old school practice in freating symptoms only.

Dr. Andrew Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution, is now engaged in treating this class of modern maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by the Institution is new; it is hased upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies; without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that satients can be cured at their homes, in any part of the country, from accurate descriptions of their case, by letter; and have the medicines sent by Mail or express. Printed intrrogatories will be forwarded on application. Epilepsy, Hysteria and Nervous Spasms,

plication.

5.4. Consumption, Catarrh and diseases of the throat cured as well at the Home of the Patients as at the Institution, by sending the Cold Medicated Innatino Barsante Varors, with inhaler and ample directions for their rise and direct currencyllence.

se, and direct correspondence. the Annual of the Correspondence.

23. Patients applying for interrogatives or advice, must enclose return stamps, to meet attention.

23. The attending Physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 a.m. to 9 p. m., each lay. Sunday in the forenoon.

Address DR. ANDREW STONE.

Physician to the Troy Lyng and Marie V. DR. ANDREW STONE.
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygician for Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs.
6 Fifth Street, Troy, N. Y.
Altoona, Dec. 30th, 1862.—1y.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE Carner of Annie and Harriet Streets, EAST ALTOONA.

THE subscribers would respectfully in-The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona, that they have just received and keep constantly on hand a supply of "Pattonsville Extra." and Extra Family Flom, in barrels and ½ harrels in Sacks; also, Chop and Corn Meal, Butter and Eggs fresh from the country; also an extensive stock of Groceries, consisting of Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Coffee, &c., also, Ham, Bacon, Dried Beef, Fish of all kinds, Sait, Crackers, Cherse, Spices, Tolonco, Cigara, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Brushes, Dried Fruit, Confectioneriea, Queensware, Classware, Coal Oil Lamps, Coal Oil, Fish Oil, &c., &c., &c., all of which we propose to sell at small profits FOIt CASH.

Altoona, Jan: 1. '63-6m.

D. M. BARE & CO.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIAflox will be held on the second Thursday evening of each nonth, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH. retury. [May 15-'62]

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

Dr. SWEET'S

# INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT. NEURALGIA LUMBAGO. STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NER. VOUS DISORDERS

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 bone setter, and has been used in his precise for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most akeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Limment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEC MATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three utes and is warranted to do it

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly. FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSI. TUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this liminer is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and retrivine the system, and restores it to ela ticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it FOR PILES.—As an external remetly, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing compliant should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immagnitude at relief and in majority of cases will effect a rudical cure. QUINSY AND SORE TUROAT are sometimes extremey malignant and dangerous. but a timely application of his 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 Liniment in two or hree days.

BRUISES, CUT3, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT when used according to directious—Also, CHILBLAINS FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. The Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Toothache in one minute.

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Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best remedy for sores in the known world. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Has been used by more than a million people, and all

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Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cholers Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is truly a " friend in need," and every family should have

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. as an el by. Sweet's infalitable Liniment, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain in see speedily than any other preparation. For all kinemin its and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., is 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.

## TO HORSE OWNERS!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, and in all cases of Lamenes, arising from Sprains, Bruises or wrenching, its effect is magica and certain. Harness or saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange

EVERY HORSE OWNER

uld have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the should have this remedy at name, for its times, and 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

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT IS THE Soldier's Friend,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO. iole Proppietors, Norwich, Ct. MORGAN & ALLEN. General Agents.
43 Cliff Street, New York. 83. Sold by all dealers everywhere. December 4, 1862.-ly.

Having, within the past two years, made considers addition to our establishment in the way of new far specific the past cutter, can cutter. Bulling type Socow Press, Paper Cutter, Carl Cutter. Bulling type Socow Press, and large Newspaper Pocinic Carl Power Press, and large Newspaper Pocinic Carl Power Press, and large Newspaper Pocinic Carl Power Press, and large Newspaper Pocinic of the past of th

wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Car Circulars, Programmes, MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILL BILL AND LETTER-HEADS Pamphlets, Pay and Check Roll

Altoona Tribune

Printed en Campbell's \$650 "Country Prom.

TRIBUNE POWER-PRES

PRINTING OFFICE.

BLANK BOOKS. MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KIND 

### LOCAL ITEMS

PAUL SHARP'S MEDAL.—We were shown few days since, the medal got up for Paul (here fore spelled Powell) Sharp, by the passengers the train from Pittsburgh, on the night of 14th November. In circumference it is about common size of gold watches, and about the thi ness of a gold eagle. Around the outer edge each side is a raised wreath. On one side is following inscription :-Presented to

POWELL SHARP, Engineer on the PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD, By the Passengers on the train from Pittsbur Nov. 14, 1862, In testimony of their admiration for his nobl and heroic conduct in saving their lives at the risk of his own.

On the reverse is an engraving of a locomor It is certainly a beautiful and valuable testimo and will be highly prized by the recipient. medal can be seen at the Motive Power Office the P. R. R.

While heroes are now daily rising from maks of our armies, and are entitled to our resi and gratitude, yet we venture to say that greater hero than Paul Sharp lives to-day, and name will be cherished with more warmth mentioned with more respect, in the homes those whose lives he saved, than will those of brightest Generals of the age. The children one of the Sunday Schools of Philadelphia w so highly pleased with his actions on that memo ble night, that they at once contributed \$25 make him a life member of their Missionary ciety. The certificate of membership was accordingly panied by a touching letter, expressing their crobation of his conduct.

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—We were toshown a neat rose-wood box, containing a ful of the most improved mathematical instrume presented to our late townsman, S. Alexander, more recently Foreman of the E stone Locomo ive Works, of Honewell, on the H singdon and Broad Top Railroad. On the to the box was the following inscription:

Presented to S. A. ALEXANDER, Esc. By the Proprietor and Employees of the KEYSTONE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, As a mark of their friendship and esteen HOPEWELL, JAN. 15, 1863.

Accompanying the box was the following unble and resolutions: WHEREAS, it has seemed expedient to Ma Alexander, to dissolve his connection with lopewell Machine Shop of the II. & B. T. R. Resolved, That we deeply regret the nece which deprives us of his kind supervision

riendly society.

Resolved, That we assure Mr. Alexander ur confidence in him, as a skilful mechanic ompetent master-workman, of our esteem for s a gentleman and a friend, and of our best w r his welfare and success in life, and that hall ever cherish for him a grateful remembran Resolved, That a copy of these resolution shed in the Huntingdon and Altoona papers. Hopewell, Jan. 16, 1863.

The testimonial is well deserved. Mr. Alex der is certainly a skillful mechanic, and most cle and friendly companion, and we are pleased note that his abilities and gentlemanly deportm have met with a handsome reward.

TRULY A PATENT LOCK .-- One day last we our townsman, Andrew Clabaugh, exhibited to patent lock of his own invention, which we c ider one of the most ingenious affairs of the ever got up. He has forwarded a specimen he Patent Office and made application fo atent, which will be readily granted, the dep ment considering it a truly meritorious invent We will not attempt a description of the affair, ould we give it if we desired. With all the struction and insight we have had into-it don't believe we could unlock it, even with the and uncovered lock in our possession. We say, however, that it is so arranged with spri de, that we believe it impossible for any one acquainted with its construction to open it with the key, and atterly impossible for the a ingenious lock-picker to pick it. It is very es locked, and likewise easily opened, by one who derstands it, but the least false turn of the n opening, returns the bolt to its original posit ndy is not considered a Yankee, but he has nly played a Yankee trick on lock-pickers, nvention will undoubtedly prove profitab

A "Bow-wow" STOPPED.—A "yaller" the cur species, came in contact with the wh f a car or engine, at the crossing on Annie st Saturday morning last, and not being ab um the opposing body from the track, said urned the "yaller" dog over on the track, nade a divide of his carcass, giving one po he tail, and the other the head. The valu either portion will be about the same to the o hat the whole animal was, ere the dogastr ccurred, and our citizens will not regret ere shall bereafter be one nightly "bow-

BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R. -- On and after lay next a regular passenger train will be re e above road, leaving Tyrone at 8.00 A. M riving at Bellefonte at 10.30 A. M., retu leave Bellefonte at \$30 P. M., and arrivin