recommend an appropriation to meet the deficiency, and also to carry on the service of this department hereafter.

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th May, 1861, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Governor for the compensation of such persons as he might require to serve the Commonwealth in the military organization of the State or the General Government, and for the expenses incident to the business in which they might be employed.

I have, according to law, settled annual accounts of the expenditures of this fund in the Auditor General's office, to which the Legislature is referred. The unexpended balance is now $4,-531 98. A further sum should be appropriated in like manner. Out of this fund I have paid the persons whom I found it necessary to employ in the military department, and the expenses of the agency which I was compelled to establish at Washington, to attend to the interest and welfare of our volunteers. The continuance of this agency and the establishment of a similar one in the West are of vital importance to them. I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of agents at Washington and Nashville, and defining their duties, which should include the collection of all bounties, back pay, pensions, etc., due to Pennsylvania.

On this subject I refer the Legislature to the report of Col. B. Biddle Boberts, late Agent for the State at Washington, herewith communicated, and commend it to your careful examination.

On the invasion of the State during the last summer, the President made a call for militia; and with his assent I subsequently made a call for volunteer militia for the defence of the State.—Under these calls men were assembled and organized with promptness, after the reality of the emergency came to be understood by our people. The General Government clothed and subsisted this force, and agreed to pay it, but as no appropriation for that purpose had been made by Congress, the President and Secretary of War promised if the money should be advanced from other quarters to recommend its immediate repayment at the meeting of Congress. It is understood that steps have been already taken to fulfill this pledge. Several of the banks cheerfully and readily advanced the necessary funds to the amount of $671,476 43, on my promise to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation so repay them in case Congress should fail to make one. I accordingly make that recommendation most emphatically. Should it be necessary, I will hereafter, in a special message, give the details and correspondence relating to this subject.

New York and New Jersey, under the President's call, sent regiments to assist in our defence, for which our thanks are due to those States, our good neighbors.

After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all those States should unite in establishing a cemetery on the spot, in which their soldiers who had fallen in that conflict, should be honorably interred. I accordingly appointed Davis Willis, Esq., of Gettysburg, my agent, and through him, a site was purchased at a cost of $2,475 87, and the conveyances made to the Commonwealth. On communicating with the authorities of the other States, they all readily agreed to become parties to the arrangement, and on the 19th day of November last, the cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States concerned, and other high officers, State and National. On the 19th day of December, on the invitation of Mr. Willis, commissioners representing the States interested in the cemetery, met in Harrisburg and agreed upon a plan for its improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money required, to the several States, which is herewith communicated. The expenses attending the establishment of this cemetery, including the cost of the site and of removing the bodies of the slain have thus far amounted to $5,209 28, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance. It will appear by the proceedings of the commissioners that their due proportion of the expenses already incurred are to be refunded by the States on whose account they were made. It is just to say that Mr. Willis has discharged his delicate and important duties with fidelity and to my entire satisfaction.

The act for the relief of families of volunteers in service may require some revision. It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law. If this be so, the members from the different counties will be aware of the fact, and will be most ready to make such further enactments as may be proper.

I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends, of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The $50,000 heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, referred to in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such a manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into the establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so, I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good of the State.

I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee, which is represented to be most deplorable, and appeals with irresistable force alike to your sympathies and your sense of justice. The whole country has been laid waste by the contending armies of the Government and the rebels. Four times large armies have passed over that district, destroying or carrying off all that had been gathered for the approaching winter, and now the women and children are left in a state of destitution. The representations made by sundry gentlemen of the highest respectability, from that State, are of the most heart-rending character.—Starvation actual and present now exists. Can we, in the midst of affluent abundance, for a moment hesitate as to what our action should be towards the people whose only crime has been their loyalty and devotion to the Government? Even if a portion of our charity should reach the starving families of those in sympathy with the rebellion, better it should, than that these devoted, self-sacrificing people who have unhesitatingly adhered to the Government be left to suffer. Whenever pestilence and famine distress the people of any portion of our country, we have always been foremost in relieving them, and the people of Pennsylvania have extended their open-handed benevolence and broad charity to the starving people of foreign countries. Shall it be said that the appeals of these people for bread fell upon the heart of Pennsylvania in vain, and that we who have so recently given thanks for our abundance have no relief for them in their extremities I commend the subject through you to the people of the State, as worthy the immediate attention and active exertions of the charitable and the liberal.

I should be glad if the Legislature would make a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to the increased productiveness. It ought to be observed that for a period of more than twenty years, no material change has been made in the revenue laws of this Commonwealth. During that time some interests have grown into new importance, and should be made to bear their just proportion of the public expense, since all taxation should as far as possible, press equally upon the property and employments of our people.

Failing such revision, I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the following suggestion connected with the subject.

1. There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges, have the control of the routes of transportation, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals, in their respective districts, can reach a market.—These companies thus enjoy substantial monopolies, by means of which they not only receive the fair profits of their own property, but are enabled to make additional heavy gains at the expense of individuals. In my opinion such privileges ought never to have been granted, but as they exist it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them should pay therefor an additional specific tax.

2. Very large sums are due to the Commonwealth for unpatented lands. Forbearance, clemency, and liberality have been in vain tried in the numerous attempts to procure the payment of at least a part of this debt, from the larger portion of those who are indebted on that account. The continuance of this state of affairs is unjust to the Commonwealth and to the vast majority of her people who have honestly paid for their lands. It has become unendurable. I recommend that the Legislature provide that the Surveyor General shall file on record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, a description of the lands subject to the lien of the Commonwealth for purchase money, and a statement of the amount of principal and interest now due to the Commonwealth, together with the patent fee on each tract and ten per cent. on the amount so due for the labor and cost of making and filling such statement, and the agreeable amount thus stated, for each tract, shall be held to the amount now due thereon to the Commonwealth, which shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, till paid, and shall continue to be the first lien on the land, till paid, and shall not be divested by any judicial or other sale whatever. I also recommend the adoption of a suggestion contained in the Surveyor General's report that a specific tax be laid on all unpatented lands.

3. By the existing laws municipal corporations are required to deduct and pay into the Treasury the tax on all loans contracted by them. It is believed that a large addition would accrue to the revenue by the extension of this provision to all counties and to all corporations private or public. I recommend that it be so extended.

4. A tax on the gross receipts of all railroad and canal companies would, it is believed, be productive and not oppressive.

Upon satisfactory reports, according to law, made by Colonel J. A. Wright, I have drawn my warrants for the delivery to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company of another million of the bonds deposited in the State Treasury. Four millions of said bonds have been therefore now delivered.—There can be no reasonable doubt of the early completion of the work, and, when completed, it is confidently expected that the bonds held by the State, secured on the road for $3,500,000, will become good interest-paying securities.

I renew most earnestly the recommendation made in my last annual message of a revision of the militia laws. They are at present shamefully defective. Indeed, if by a militia law is meant a law intended to provide for so enrolling and organizing the military force of the State that it may be put into service when required, we may be said to have no militia law. In each of the last two years I have been obliged to call out the militia, but in fact those who obeyed the call were volunteers and, with some exceptions, were wholly unorganized, so that almost in the face of the enemy, time had to be consumed in distributing the men into companies and regiments, in electing officers and in other preparations for effective organization.

In the report of the Adjutant General will be found a list of the Pennsylvania regiments and a statement showing the several armies and departments in which they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legislative authority being given for the preparation of a history of each of our regiments and other organizations, to be preserved among our archives. The necessary documents are now accessible, and as they may in time be lost or destroyed, the making of such a record as I propose should not be deferred. It is due alike to the living and the dead that this subject should be promptly acted on.

I recommend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, giving to citizens in the public service out of the State, the right to vote, be passed promptly and submitted to a vote of the people at as early a day as possible, so that our citizens may exercise their right of suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing justice to the brave men who are periling their lives in our defence.

It is highly important that we should replenish the ranks of our regiments in the field and supply the places of those volunteers whose terms will soon expire and who may decline further service. I am happy to say that a large proportion of our regiments are re-enlisting. Efforts are making by myself and by the people in various portions of the State to procure a sufficient number of volunteers, and with a promise of success, provided a reasonable time be allowed for the purpose. Meanwhile persons professing to be officers and agents from some other States are most improperly endeavoring to seduce our citizens into their service by extravagant bounties and promises.

The 12th section of the act of 15th May, 1861, prohibits any volunteer leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and I now recommend the passage of a law imposing penalties by fine and imprisonment on all individuals who shall endeavor to procure or aid and assist in procuring any person in this State to enlist in the volunteer service of any other State. Many of our counties and townships have filled their quotas at a large expense, and in others they are in course of doing the same by offers of liberal bounties and provisions for the families of volunteers, and it is not right that these patriotic offers should be embarrassed by interference from beyond our borders, especially as we cannot, in these circumstances, offer bounties by the State without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way, to assist in paying, by taxation, for the deficiency of others.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the pernicious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried through at the close of the session. During the last ten days of the last session, 390 bills were presented for my signature, many of them of the most important character. The whole number of bills presented to me during the session was 915. In consequence of this habit not only are the bills passed without an opportunity to either House for a proper consideration of their provisions, but the Executive is compelled either to sign them without examination, or to hold them over perhaps to the public inconvenience. It may often happen that a bill not approved by reason of a single obnoxious clause, might, if there were time, be repassed, omitting the objectionable provision. In connection with the subject of Legislation, I must refer to another mischief. General laws have been passed to give relief in certain cases which formerly required a special act in each case. As for instance the sale of lands by executors, administrators and trustees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manufacturing corporations, and so forth. These laws were passed to ensure such an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legislation. They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do seriously urge on the Legislature the consideration that whoever applies for a special act under such circumstances must either fear the result of an impartial inquiry or (if the application be for a charter) must desire the omission or insertion of some provisions contrary to what the Legislature has determined after mature consideration to be just and legitimate.

I refer to the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's reports for the details of our financial affairs, and to the reports of the Surveyor General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department, and Superintendent of Common Schools, in regard to their several departments.

In May last it was believed from information received, that Gen. Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington, urging that preparations for effective defence should not be delayed. Accordingly the War Department erected two new military departments, viz: The Department of the Monongahela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Maj. General Brooks, and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Couch.

Early in June, Maj. Gen. Couch arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of his department, which he has since exercised with the soldierlike promptness, energy and discretion which were to be expected from his known character.

The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble, but some embarrassments arising, the President assented to a call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,166 of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of Gen. Brooks, and 31,422 in that of Gen. Couch. To give the details, or even a summary of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is unnecessary to do so, as I have recommended the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regiments and other organizations, and in that history the events to which I have referred will be recorded. It is due, however, to the men who came forward, that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States which had been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, and were frequently in conflict with the enemy; and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and orders, and with courage and endurance.

Some of the militia called in 1862, and in 1863, were killed and others disabled. In all these cases, where there are no laws for the relief of these men or their families, I recommend the enactment of a law for that purpose.

The campaign on our soil was closed by the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the veteran Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major Gen. Meade, the officers and men of which displayed all their accustomed valor and endurance in the conflict, and in the forced and rapid marches which immediately preceded it.

Under Divine Providence, to them and to the military genius and unsurpassed energy of General Meade, and the promptness and self-sacrificing gallantry of General Reynolds, we are indebted for success on that bloody field.

We are proud to claim Generals Meade and Reynolds as sons of our own Pennsylvania.

The first lives to enjoy the most precious of all rewards, the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. The latter fell in the very front of battle, and we can only pay homage to his memory.—Whatever honors have been at any time devised to commemorate the virtues of a patriot—of a true, fearless, loyal citizen and soldier, he has abundantly deserved.

His surviving companions in arms claim the right of themselves erecting a monument to him on the field on which he fell, and it would not be well to interfere with their pious intention. But I hope that the Legislature will place upon the records of the State some appropriate testimony of the public gratitude to him and his surviving commander.

It would be unjust to omit referring again to the loyal spirit of our people, which has been evinced in every mode since this war commenced. Not only have they sent 279,409 men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our storehouses and depots have literally overflowed with comforts and necessaries, spontaneously contributed by them, under the active care of thousands of our women, (faithful unto death) for the sick and wounded and prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. Their patriotic benevolence seems to be inexhaustible.

To every new call the response comes more and more liberal. When intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instntly thrown open, and before any similar movement had been made elsewhere, I was already employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren. Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts of her people should blush when they look on this picture. That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie all under the obligation of the one paramount duty, that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end.

To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be so supported, and I heartily rely on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arms, to encourage its upholders, to stimulate by public liberality to themselves and their families, the men who give it their personal service; in every mode to invigorate its action. We are fighting the great battle of God, of truth, of right, of liberty. The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies.

No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and of the world; but it is not against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very ground work of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful republic. That is the question to be now solved, and, by the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably.

We have during the past year made mighty strides toward such a solution, and, to all human appearanc, we approach its completion, but whatever reverses may happen, whatever blood and treasure may still be required, whatever sacrifices may be necessary there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end to—preserve and perpetuate this Union. They have sworn that not one star shall be reft from the constellation; nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath.

[Signed] A. G. CURTIN.

COLD WEATHER ON THE POTOMAC.—A Washington dispatch of the 10th says: The Potomac is completely ice-bound—the first time in seven years. A large number of vessels are frozen in between Alexandria and Aquia Creek, and a large fleet is detained at anchor further below. The ice in some places is several inches thick, a little thinner where the current is fast, and very thick where the water is quiet, and strong enough to bear a man's weight. Of course the blockade runners improve this opportunity to take contraband goods from the Maryland to the Virginia shore, and without fear of molestation or detection. Provisions and supplies for the Potomac flotilla have to be sent *via* Baltimore, as communication between the Navy Yard and the flotilla by river is impossible. Several gunboats, sheathed with heavy iron, dispatched from the yard here with supplies, have been unable to get through the ice, and put back for repairs. It is a little singular that on so important a river as this now is to the Government, there should be no ice-boat. The ice dealers in Washington, for the first time in their lives, are filling their cellars from the Potomac, and scorn New England.

COMING BACK.—We are in daily receipt, says a Cumberland, Md., dispatch, of favorable evidences in regard to the effect of the Amnesty Proclamation among the rebel soldiers. Deserters from almost all the rebel commands enter our lines, bringing us information of sometimes the highest importance. They take the oath, of allegiance, and then, instead of becoming a burden to the Government, are usefully employed to the public benefit. Every opportunity is afforded them to avoid the chance of capture by rebel raiders.

☞ Peach trees are in blossom at St. Augustine, Florida; garden flowers are in full bloom, and bouquets grace the officers' tables.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1864.

THE MASSAGE.—To-day we give our readers Gov. Curtin's Annual Message.—It is an able and interesting document, and should be read and preserved by every one into whose hands it may fall.

DEATH OF THACKERAY.—English papers, brought by the Africa, give no particulars of the death of William Makepeace Thackeray, further than that he was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 24th December. He was taken ill only the day before, and his sudden decease is attributed to effusion on the brain. In the death of this celebrated writer the the literary world sustains an irreparable loss.

R. R. ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, two passenger cars became detached from the mail train, between Harrisburg and Baltimore, on the Northern Central R. R. and were run into by a road train. The cars were demolished. D. O'Callahan, of London, Canada, was killed, and six other passengers were badly injured; including Hon. R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Lieut. Col. Blackman, of Ohio. The wounded were all brought here last night.

☞ The British rule in India is threatened with a new danger. Another insurrection has broken out among the warlike tribes of the mountains of the Northwestern Provinces. They have had several engagements with the British troops, and the English accounts state that the insurrection has assumed alarming proportions, and their troops have suffered severe loss. These statements will suffice to spread alarm throughout Great Britain, and to awaken an interest in the issue over the entire civilized world.

RAILROAD.—One thousand three hundred and ninety miles of railroad have been added to the completed roads of the United States, during the past year. Of the completed roads 24,927 miles are in the loyal States, and 8,933 miles in the States now in rebellion. Pennsylvania has 4,071 miles completed, and 3,555 commenced. Ohio has 4,550 complered, and 3,257 commenced, which is the largest amount of railroad in any State. The total cost of the completed roads and their equipment, in the United States, is $1,-265,000,000.

☞ The Senato of Pennsylvania is yet unorganized, from a failure, up to date, to effect the election of a Speaker. The fortunes of war having shut up the balance of power in Libby Prison, the parties are tied. Not being able to transact business, they content themselves with occupying their seats, calling each other hard names and receiving $7 per day for doing nothing, or worse than nothing, for they are disgracing themselves and the State and robbing the people. May be, however, it is better as it is. Considering the trifle about which they are higgling, we have little hope of anything good from that direction, and while the body remains unorganized no money can be voted away uselessly. The first bill passed after an organization is effected, should be one disallowing members pay hereafter until they organize.

BOUNTY AND COMMUTATION.—The time for the payment of the bounty by the United States Government to veterans and new recruits has been extended to the first of March, and instuctions have been forwarded from Washington to continue the enlistments under the regulations established prior to the fifth of January. Veterans will still receive as heretofore $402, and those not veterans will receive $302 from the Government. A special Washington correspondent says:—

There was a joint meeting of conference, last evening, of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, to take into consideration the commutation clause in the Enrollment Act. It was ascertained that a majority of the Senate Committee were in favor of striking it out altogether, but the House Committee were unanimously in favor of retaining a commutation clause, and it will, therefore, be incorporated in the bill. This is considered a test question on that subject, but whether the commutation will remain as it is now, three hundred dollars, or be increased to five hundred dollars or any other sum, has not been settled. The new Enrollment bill was debated yesterday, but no definite conclusion was arrived at.

Letter from Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. JAN. 11th, 1864.

How are you all up there in your snow-capped mountain nest? Have good sleighing I reckon, and "right smart" of cold weather. The Ice-King reigns with you for a season, and will leave you a luxury by which to remember him, when Old Sol shall resume his majestic sway. Even here we are having quite a lively time. All manner of vehicles on runners are "pressed into service," and lucky is he who can find a string of bells to give *eclat* to his establishment. Sleighs and *belles* have been rather out of fashion here for several years past. Perhaps the predominance of "Northern sentiment" has brought with it this old fashioned winter. Certainly it has wrought great changes in the customs and manners of this once famous resort of Southern chivalry. It is not necessary now to carry a revolver or bowie knife to support dignity in Congress or insure attention at hotels. Alas! poor chivalry! It is fast receding to warmer climes. It is wilting before the rude blasts of truth (Northern sentiment) and the extremely vulgar bullets and bayonets of a free people.

We are soon to have a great National Sanitary Fair here, and we hope to see it most liberally sustained. No city in the Union owes a greater debt of gratitude to the brave soldiers than this, and here, where the bounties of the Government are lavished on every hand, we expect a most liberal response

Congress is earnestly at work devising ways and means for the speedy overthrow of rebellion and the maintenance of the integrity of the nation. Your member, Hon. A. McAlister, is doing his duty nobly in the support of the government. He is the real friend of the soldier and is in favor of increasing his pay, and this is right. Speaker Colfax showed his good sense by placing Mr. McAlister on the committee on Military Affairs, where his practical business abilities and good sense will be most available. His honest, straightforward conduct has already won the respect of his associates, and I am sure the Union loving people of the 17th District have a faithful Representative in him. I make these remarks as a matter of justice to him, and to quiet the fears of any who had doubts as to the course he would pursue. The man who, in times like these, will bnry party distinctions in devotion to the whole country, is the man the people will honor, and I have every reason to believe that your representative will prove himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him. O. B. SERVER.

REPENTANT SINNERS.—Several officers, says the Louisville *Journal*, have returned from different camps North, to which they have taken rebel prisoners, and inform us that, on the route, they were implored by the wretched men under their charge to grant them the privilege of enlisting in the Federal army. Almost without exception, the rebel prisoners recently taken North declare that they will never return to the Confederate service.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13th, 1863.

Black.
Black for Silk.
Dark Blue.
Light Blue.
French Blue
Claret Brown.
Dark Brown.
Light Brown.
Snuff Brown.
Cherry,
Crimson,
Dark Drab,
Light Drab,
Fawn Drab,
Light Fawn drab,
Dark Green,
Light Green,
Magenta,
Maize,
Maroon,
Orange.
Pink,
Purple.
Royal Purple.
Salmon,
Scarlet.
Slate.
Solferino.
Violet,
Yellow,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen and mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German. Inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 18, 1863.—1y.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—The Commissioners of Blair county, will offer for sale, at the Court House in Hollidaysburg, on Monday, January 25th, A. D., 1864, the following Tracts of Unseated and Seated Lands; which tracts were legally purchased by the Commissioners at different Treasurers' Sales, and have been held the time required by law and have not been redeemed by former owners within such legal limitation:

No of Acres.	Per.	Warrantees Name.	Township.
100		George Householder.	Allegheny.
408		Richard Noleman,	"
400		M. Lowell,	Blair.
461	7	Daniel Kladder,	Frankstown.
383		John Thompson.	Greenfield.
440		Ebeneezer Branham,	"
436		John Martin,	"
440		Wm. Pierce,	"
439		Wilson Hunt,	"
458		John Taylor,	"
405		Robert Hugh,	"
337		William Bennett,	"
376		Samuel Santee.	Huston.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners Office, Hollidaysburg, December 6th, A. D., 1863.

JAMES M. KINKEAD,
DANIEL SHOCK,
GEORGE W. HEWITT. } Comm'rs.

Attest:
JOS. BALDRIGE, *Clerk.* [Dec. 24, 1863.—3t.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the Cove, always on hand and for sale as low as the lowest by FRITCHEY.

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

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED JERSEY HAMS just received and for sale at FRIT CHEY'S

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by J. B. HILEMAN.
Oct. 15-tf)

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at KESSLER'S
1-tf.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infected with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge: and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and its kindred former of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately allayed by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish it.

Last, but not least, it is *The only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Speed Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcereous depositions, and all UNNATURAL Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion.	Loss of Power.
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness.
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body.
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Futuity, Epileptic Fits;

In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.*

A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirhous state of the Uterus Leucchorhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

SECRET DISEASES

In all their Stages,	At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet,	No inconvenience.

And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent decise and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and worrout Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

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Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

CURES GUARANTEED! ADVICE GRATIS!!

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HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse.*
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" " " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla
" " " Improved Rose Wash.

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AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE