Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—We invite attention to the card of this well known Association. We have reason to believe that it is a highly useful and perfectly reliable Institution.

The Second Army Corps, for Special Service.

Major-General Hancock has issued the following spirited circular, which will, as it ought, receive a hearty response from all parts of the Commonwealth:—

HEAD-QUARTERS RECUITING SERVICE SECOND COURS, HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 15, 1864.—Authority having been given me to recruit the Second Corps to fifty thousand (50,000) men for such special service, under my command, as may be designated by the War Department, I appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania to aid me in filling up the regiments and batteries of my command, which owe their origin to the State.

They are as follows:

Eighty-first, One-hundred-and-fortieth, One-hundred-and sixteenth (batallion), One-hundred-and-forty-eighth, Fifty-third, One-hundred-and-forty-fifth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Sixty-ninth and One-hundred-and-sixth Regiments of Infantry, and batteries F and G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and C and F, Indepent dent Pennsylvania Artillery.

Until the 1st of March next, the following bounties will be paid by the General Government:

For veterans, $402; for others, $302.

All volunteers enlisted for this organation, will be accredited to the city, county, town, township or ward which they may elect as the place to which they desire the credit given.

When no such election is made the enlisting officer will give credit to the place of enlistment.

Each locality is, therefore, interested in increasing the number of enlistment to the extent of its quota in the draft, and any stimlus given by local bounties or other efforts will have the effect of preventing those who desire to volunteer from leaving the places of their residence and enlisting elsewhere, where the inducements offered may be greater.

The same regulations that have hitherto governed enlistment in this State, as to the persons empowered to enlist, the rules for mustering and for furnishing transportation and supplies will apply in this case.

Any one desiring to enlist in either of these organizations may do so in any part of the State by making application to the District Provost Marshal, or any recruiting officer from the Second Corps, no matter to which regiment said officer may belong.

I have come among you as a Pennsylvanian, for the purpose of endeavoring to aid you in stimulating enlistments.

As this is a matter of interest to all citizens of this State, its quota being nearly still 30,000 deficient, I earnestly call upon you all to assist by exerting the influence in your power in this important matter. To adequately reinforce our armies in the field is to insure that the war will not reach your homes, and will be the means of bringing it to a speedy and happy conclusion, and of saving the lives of many of our brave soldiers, who would otherwise be lost by the prolnogation of the war and in indecisive battles.

It is only necessary to destroy the Rebel armies now in the field to insure a speedy and permanent peace. Let us all act with that fact in view. Let it not be said that Pennsylvania, which has already given so many of her citizens to this righteous cause, should now, at this eleventh hour, be behind her sister States in furnishing her quota of the men deemed necessary to end the Rebellion. Some States have filled their quotas; others will do so; a little exertion on our part will soon fill all the decimated regiments of the State, and obviate the necessity of a draft.

Let it not be that those organizations which have won for themselves and their State so much honor shall pass out of existence for the want of patriotism in the people. Unless these regiments are filled to the minimum strength they will soon cease to exist. It will be necessary to act quickly to insure success. Other States, by having used greater exertions, and by the inducement of local bounties, draw away your young men. By giving bounties at home, and stimulating the State pride, you will secure to your regiments that portion of the male population whose circumstances readily permit them to take the field.

WINFIELD S HANCOCK,
Maj-Gen. U. S. Vols.

ONLY THREE LITTLE THINGS WANTED.—The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, in his last doleful letter, which has recrossed the Atlantic, says that if the rebel Congress, "which, it must be owned, has hitherto shown little grasp or earnestness or capacity, fails to rise to the height of the great argument before it, then may be expected such misery as upon earth has never been known." But what is required of this rebel Congress to prevent this unexampled misery? Only three things; but three things which Jeff's Congress could not supply if it possessed all the wisdom of the four quarters of the globe. These three things are: First, a passable rebel paper currency—as difficult a job as the filling with water a tub from which the bottom has been knocked out; second, large reinforcements to the rebel armies from half a dozen States already exhausted by merciless conscriptions of their able bodied men; third, forced army contributions from the people of these half dozen States, when they themselves are starving. This is "the height of the great argument" to which this English philosopher in Richmond exhorts the rebel Congress. Such are the ravings of John Bull on an empty stomach.

"WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING."—The Richmond Enquirer of January 12th says:—Where are we drifting? The tendencies of the hour are dangerous. The proceedings at Richmond are well worth the whole attention of our people at this moment. Congress holds in its hands the destiny of the Republic. It has the determination of the question, whether it shall live or die! The debates and proceedings of Congress furnish us much occasion for painful solicitude. They evince panic, rather than the cool and grave deliberation becoming such a body. In its anxiety to restore the currency and fill up the army, the danger is imminent that Congress will bankrupt the country and overturn the frame work of society. The proposition of the special committee on finance, to tax the present value of the Confederacy to the amount of $700,000,000 should be entitled an act to sell out at public auction, for taxes, all the real estate of the confederacy to the people who have speculated and accumulated fortunes by the war; while the bill reported from the military committee might be justly entitled an act to establish an irresistable despotism at Richmond, and to starve the country including the army.

Governor Curtin's Inaugural.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Called by the partiality of my fellow-citizens to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania for another term, I appear before you to solemnly renew the prescribed obligation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the responsible trust confided to me with fidelity. When first summoned before you, three years ago, to assume the sacred duties of the Executive office, the long gathering clouds of civil war were about to break upon our devoted country. For years treason had been gathering in might—had been appropriating to its fiendish lust more and more bountifully of the nations honors—had grown steadily bolder in its assumption of power until it had won the tolerance, if not the sanction of a formidable element of popular strength even in the confessedly loyal States. The election of a President in 1860, in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws, though not the cause, was deemed the fit occasion for the organized attempt to overthrow the whole fabric of our free institutions, and plunge a nation of thirty millions of people into hopeless anarchy. The grave offence charged against the President elect seemed alone to consist in his avowed fidelity to the Government, and his determined purpose to fulfill his solemn covenant to maintain inviolate the Union of the States. When inaugurated, he found States in open rebellion, disclaiming allegiance to the Government, fraudulently appropriating its property and insolently contemning its authority.

Treason was struggling for supremacy in every department of administrative power. In the Cabinet it feloniously disarmed us—our arsenals were robbed to enable the armies of crime to drench a continent in fraternal blood—our coasts were left comparatively defenceless to fall an easy victim to traitors—our navy was scattered upon distant seas to render the Republic helpless for its own protection—officers, educated, commissioned and sworn to defend the Government against any foe, became deserters, defied Heaven in shameless perjury, and with fratricidal hands drew their swords against the country of their allegiance, and when treason had thus completed its preparations, wanton, wicked war was forced upon our loyal people.

Never was war so causeless. The North had sought no sectional triumph, invaded no rights, inflicted no wrongs upon the South. It aimed to preserve the Republic not to destroy it, and even when rebellion presented the sword as the arbiter, we exhausted every effort consistent with the existence of our Government to avert the bloody drama of the last three years. The insolent alternative presented by treason of fatal dismemberment or internecine war, was met by generous efforts to avert the storm of death which threatened to fall; but the leaders of the rebellion spurned peace, unless they could glut their infernal ambition over the ruins of the noblest and freest Government ever devised by man.

Three years in bloody, wasting war, and the horrible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives attest the desperation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties. Mourning and sorrow spread over the entire nation, and defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters, but in the midst of the deepest gloom to the great cause of our common country, relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right, they have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and worthy of their rich inheritance of freedom. Their fidelity has been well rewarded. In God's own good time, He has asserted His avenging power, and if this war is presisted in by the leaders of the rebellion, as has become evident, then slavery and treason, the fountain and stream of discord and death, must soon share a common grave.

In this grand struggle for our honored nationality, Pennsylvania has won immortal fame.—Despite the teachings of the faithless, and the hesitation of the timid, she has promptly and generously met every demand made upon her, whether to repel invasion or to fight the battles of the Union whenever and wherever her people were demanded. Upon every field made historic and sacred by the valor of our troops, some of the martial youth of Pennsylvania have fallen. There is scarce a hospital that has not been visited by our kind officers to the sick and wounded, there is not a department in which brave men do not answer with pride to the name of our noble State, and while history endures, loyal hearts will turn with feelings of national pride to Gettysburg, where the common deliverance of Pennsylvania and the Union will stand recorded in the unsurpassed glory of that bloody field.

I need hardly renew my pledge, that during the term of office on which I am about to enter, I will give my whole moral and official power to the prosecution of this war, and in aiding the National Government in every effort to secure early and complete success over our malignant foes. For the preservation of our national life, all things should be subordinated. It is the first, hightest, noblest duty of the citizen—it is his protection in person, property, and all civil and religious privileges, and for its perpetuity in form and power, he owes all his efforts, his influence, his means, and his life. To compromise with treason would be but to give it a renewed existence, and enable it again to plunge us into another causeless war.

In the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is alone the hope of peace; for while armed rebels march over the soil of any State, no real freedom can prevail, and no governmental authority, consistent with the genius of our free institutions, can properly operate. The people of every State are entitled, under the Constitution, to the protection of the Government; and to give that protection fully and fairly, rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust. By these means, and these alone, can we have enduring union, prosperity and peace. As in the past, I will in the future, in faithful obedience to the oath I have taken, spare no means, withhold no power which can strengthen the Government in this conflict. To the measures of the citizens chosen to administer the National Government adopted to promote our great cause, I will give my cordial approval and earnest co-operation. It is the cause of constitutional liberty and law.

Powers which are essential to our common safety should now be wisely and fearlessly administered, and that Executive would be faithless, and held guilty before the world, who should fail to wield the might of the Government for its own preservation. The details of my views on the measures which I recommend are contained in my recent annual message, and need not here be repeated.

I beg to return to the generous people of my native State my hearty thanks for their unfaltering support and continued confidence. They have sustained me amid many trying hours of official embarassment. Among all these people to none am I more indebted than to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and I here pledge to those brave men my untiring exertions in their behalf, and my most anxious efforts for their future welfare, and I commend here, as I have frequently done before, those dependant upon them to the fostering care of the State.

I cannot close this address without an earnest prayer to the Most High that He will preserve, protect and guard our beloved country, guiding with Divine power and wisdom our Government, State and National, and I appeal to my fellow citizens, here and elsewhere, in our existing embarrassments, to lay aside all partizan feelings, and unite in a hearty and earnest effort to support the common cause which involves the welfare of us all.

Gentleman of the Senate and House of Representatives, I pray you, in God's name, let us, in this era in the history of the world, set an example of unity and concord in the support of all measures for the preservation of this great Republic.

A. G. CURTIN.

A PLEASANT PLACE.—Washoe must be a very pleasant residence for a timid man, according to the Virginia City *Bulletin*, which says:—"On Saturday last we saw around the stove at the theatre, warming themselves, no less than five men who had each killed a man within the past five months."

Strike on the Fort Wayne Railroad.

We understand that a strike, extending from Pittsburg to Chicago, has taken place among the engineers of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, compelling for the present at least the stoppage of all traffic on the line. They demand an increase of twenty per cent, upon the wages now paid them, and, as the company refuse to accede to the advance, they have struck in a body, and declare their intention of remaining idle until the road complies with their request. The officers of the company were notified some two weeks ago that, unless the required advance was given, the men would strike, and, yesterday afternoon, failing to get a favorable reply, they quit work, so that last evening the company was unable to send out the usual trains, and the mails and passengers had to go by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road. The strike continues to-day, but the company succeeded in sending out a train with the mails this morning in charge of one of the machinists in their employ. Business is, however, virtually suspended along the road, nor can it be again resumed until new hands are procured, or a settlement is effected with the old ones.

The officers of the road claim that the men have had their salaries raised within a short time and now receive a full equivalent for their services. However this may be, it is certain that the strike will not only greatly inconvenience the public should it continue for any length of time, but will also result in heavy pecuniary loss to the company, whose business just now is exceedingly heavy and cannot well afford to be thus interrupted. It is also said that very many of these engineers are old firemen and not machinists, and are now earning far more than they could in any other position; also, that the engineers make other demands which, if granted, would destroy all the discipline of the road, and subject the company to constant and most tyrannical dictation from their employees. From what we can learn, the company are prepared and determined to withstand these demands, and will not resume business in full until they can manage their own road. So there is no knowing when the regular traffic of the road may be resumed, although the mail, accommodation and passenger trains will be running, it is hoped, in a very few days. The number of engineers on the road is probably between two and three hundred.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, 19th inst.*

Reports from the South.

New York, January 13.—The *Herald* contains the following special dispatches: Army of the Potomac, January 12.—The guerrillas made a dash into the camp of the First Massachusetts cavalry a night or two since, near Warrenton, and captured seventeen men and thirty-five horses. The same day another party struck upon the mule train of the First Maine cavalry and captured four or five men.

Deserters do not come in quite as frequently just now as they have done. J. B. Slaughter, of company G, 14th Alabama, who came into our lines a few days since, reports that rations are short, and that tea, coffee, and sugar, are unknown in Lee's army.

He deserted because he was tired of the service, and because he and others who had served with him regard the rebel chance of success as hopeless. He says that men are shot almost every day, by rebel pickets, while in the act of deserting. The North Carolina troops are so much disaffected that they are not trusted to do picket duty, and the same disaffection has appeared among the Georgia troops.

One entire Georgia regiment had made arrangements to cross over into our lines last Friday night if they were placed on picket. It is presumed their intention was known to the rebel military authorities, as their picket line, which had extended below Rapidan and to Robinson's ford, was drawn in to the south side of the Rapidan, so now the river is between the pickets of the two armies.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "There is not the shadow of truth in the report telegraphed from St. Louis to the effect that the rebel authorities had made 'proposition to the United States Government, for the exchange of cotton in the Red river district for a given amount of greenbacks. Instead of any such 'proposition' having been received, we have intelligence that the rebel authorities are engaged in the removal of all the cotton likely to fall within our reach next spring and summer, the object being to have the cotton to fall back upon as a reserve cash fund when the war is over.

"That such a movement is a shrewd one can be seen at a glance. At four hundred dollars per bale, the cotton now in the South, estimated at three millions of bales, is worth twelve hundred millions of dollars—a sum sufficient to pay up, at a moderate discount from par, all the rebel promses to pay that have been issued. In the event of a Democratic administration next year, and peace, the rebels, with the cotton, tobaco, naval stores, &c, now in their possession, would have a fine lever wherewith to wipe out the expenses of the war, and enable them to set out anew comparatively trifling embarrassments. This idea is known to be largely entertained by the rebel leaders, but as the programme includes the independence of the South, it may be found more difficult of execution than is, at the present time, imagined;"

MONEY REQUIRED FOR BOUNTIES.—Mr. Chase infers from the letter of Mr. Stanton touching bounties, that for the three hundred thousand men who are to be recipients in the character of veterans, recruits for old regiments and recruits for new organizations, $56,759,000 will be wanted. Mr. Chase thus adds; "If I understand the Secretary of War correctly, the sum of $21,000,000 includes $5,000,000 for the bounty of $100 to a man as allowed by law, (estimated for regularly,) except colored, whether volunteers or drafted.—So, too, the estimate of $15,750,000 for recruits to old regiments includes $5,000,000 special bounties, while the sum of $20,000,000 for 200,000 recruits for new organizations is wholly made up of like bounties." Mr. Chase concludes by expressing the opinion (if the above statements be correct) that $26,750,000 is all that is wanted for bounties in excess of his regular estimates, and that but $15,000,000 will be wanted during the present year. It is understood that Mr. Chase was unbraged at the first suggestion of the idea of paying bounties as above, and intimated that he must resign if his original estimates were not to be taken as a finale. He has, however, came to the conclusion that the demand on bounty account will not be so great as to impair the value of public securities, though he urges strongly, on all occasions, legislation for increased taxation.

MASQUERADE SKATING PARTIES.—A New York letter says: A new feature of fashionable life are the masquerade skating parties that occur almost every evening, on what are known as private ponds, in the upper part of the island, but more especially in Jersey City and the Jerseys. The public at large are not admitted to the charmed circle, which aim to be very select. The expense of fitting up and fencing in the ponds is defrayed by subscription, and nobody is admitted who is not known personally to the committee of arrangements. In some instances the pond is entirely covered over with canvas, so that not even the curious eye of the vulgar can view the spectacle below. Masks and fancy dresses, to meet the novel necessity thus created, are in brisk demand, therefore, and the people whose business it is to furnish them are making a good thing of it.

HIGH PRICES.—The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 11th inst., gives the expenses of a Lieutenant in the Army of Northern Virginia for the month of December, as follows:—Servant's hire, $25; my own and servant's rations, $65,66; cabbage, potatoes and other vegetables at sutler's, $27; daily newspaper, $5; envelopes and writing paper, $7; one pair of boots, $125; pair pants, $60; soda, black pepper, &c., at sutler's, $8; one hat, $50; water crackers, $4. Total, $356,66. The lieut. remarks that he will need a uniform coat soon, which will cost him $250.

A CHECK ON ARMY CONTRACTORS.—One of the best measures introduced in Congress this session is the resolution of Mr. Washburne investing the Committee on the Conduct of the War with power to examine into all contracts made or that shall be made up to the time of the committee's making its report. Armed with authority to meet during the session or in the recess, and to send for persons and papers, it will be difficult for any suspicious operation to escape its notice; provided the committee be thorough and honest in its investigation. Of course the efficiency of the committee will very much depend on the elements of which it is to be composed; but, as all parties will have to be appointed on it to give it a complexion of fairness, it ought to work well for the public intrests. A body like this, sitting *en permanance*, cannot but exercise a wholesome influence over both government officers and contractors. When the latter find that detection is prompt and punishment certain, they will make up their minds that honesty is the best policy.

GRAND VICTORY!

THE CASH SYSTEM TRIUMPHANT!

Two years experience has convinced me that when goods are sold *for Cash*, they can be sold at a very small advance on first cost; therefore I have determined to make ANOTHER REDUCTION in my prices, to take effect

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 4th, 1863.

In taking this step, I have been actuated solely by a desire to benefit the laboring classes. While there has been but a small advance in wages, the necessaries of life have advanced enormously, and the prospects are that they will still go higher.

Believing that the additional amount of goods which I can sell, at the reduced prices, will justify me in my undertaking, I respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following figures.—Almost every person is aware of the prices at which the goods specified are now selling, hence they will readily note the reduction, and can easily figure up the saving to them in them in the course of a year. My prices have heretofore been as low, if not lower, than those of any other merchant in the country, but I now make the following reductions in

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes,	2 cents	per yard.
Delaines,	2½ "	" "
Alpacas,	5 "	" "
Mohair,	8 "	" "
Reps,	8 "	" "
Merinos,	20 "	" "
Irish Poplins,	5 to 8 "	" "
Lustres,	5 "	" "
Cashmeres,	5 to 15 "	" "
Shawls,	50 cents to $1.50	each.
Flannels,	5 to 10 cents	per yard.
Kentucky Jeans,	5 "	" "
Tweeds,	5 to 10 "	" "
Cottonades,	5 cents	per yard.
Sattinetts,	5 to 15 "	" "
Cassimeres,	15 to 25 "	" "
Plaid Flannel,	8 "	" "
Shirting,	5 to 8 "	" "
Linseys,	5 to 8 "	" "
Canton Flannel,	2 to 5 "	" "
Linen Table-Cloths,	10 to 12 "	" "
Cotton,	5 to 10 "	" "
Ladies' Cloaking Cloth,	12 to 25 "	" "
Shirting Check,	2 to 3 "	" "
Ticking,	5 to 8 "	" "
Muslin,	2 to 5 "	" "

Gloves, Hosiery, Opera Hoods, &c., reduced accordingly.

GROCERIES.

Syrups,	10 cents	per gallon.
Sugar,	1 "	" pound.
Coffee,	2 "	" "
Tea,	10 to 15 "	" "
Pepper,	10 "	" "
Ginger,	10 cents	per pound.
Starch,	2 "	" "
Ess. Coffee,	4 "	" box.
Candles,	1 "	" pound.
Soap,	1 to 5 "	" "

QUEENSWARE.

White Stone Tea Sets,	50 cents	per set.
" " " Plates,	10 "	" "
" Dinner "	12 "	" "
White Stone Soup Plates,	12 cents	per set.
China Tea Sets,	$1.00 to $2.00	per set.

CARPET & OIL-CLOTH.

Rag Carpet,	6 cents	per yard.
List,	6 "	" "
All Wool Carpet,	10 cents	per yard.
Floor Oil-Cloth,	5 "	" "

SHOES.

Ladies' Custom-Made Sewed Shoes,	12 cts.	per pair.
" " Pegged "	10 to 15 "	" "
Misses' Shoes,	10 to 12 cents	" "
Children's Shoes,	5 to 10 "	" "

I wish all to understand that these prices are for CASH ONLY—that they are made to accommodate persons of small means, to whom it is an object to purchase where the can save a few cents on each article—and that they will be adhered to strictly for the present, and so long, in the future, as my sales will justify. After making the reduction I must doubly my sales in order to make as much money as I did at the old prices. The public can at once discover that it is to their advantage to extend me their patronage, thereby enabling me to make still further reductions for their benefit.

R. A. O. KERR.
Main Street, Altoona, Pa.

Dec. 2, 1863.—tf.

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, 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,
200 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

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

FOR RENT.—THE STORE ROOM on Julia Street, 2d door above Branch Street, East Altoona, is offered for rent.

Possession given immediately.
Apply to the subscriber, Corner of Branch and Julia Streets.
Jan 13-3t] WILLIAM CONRAD.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU, and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at
Jan. 13, '64] REIGART'S Drug Store.

More New Goods!

GREAT AND POSITIVE

REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

MURPHY & M'PIKE HAVE JUST added to their stock of Merchandise a large and well selected stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Forming with their old stock, one of the finest and best varieties now offered for sale in Altoona, consisting of all shades, qualities and textures of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as French Merinoes Alpacas, Barathea Cloths, Coburgs, (watered and plain,) Wool Delaines and Plaids, Reps, Cashmeres, Figured Delaines, Calicoes, and an infinite variety of other Dress Goods. Our stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS

is the handsomest and most varied we have yet had in store, and is well worthy the examination of the fair sex. We have a most beautiful assortment of

BROCHE AND DOUBLE WOOL SHAWLS, Cloaks, Circulars, Cloaking Cloths, Furs, Muffs, Opera Caps, Sontags, Nubias, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and in fact everything necessary to the adornment and comfortable outfit of the LADIES. The GENTLEMEN, too, will find many needful articles comprised in our stock, which they will do well to take a peep at. In the way of *STAPLE GOODS*, we are well supplied with Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Plain and Twilled Flannels, all colors, Dress, Miners' and Fancy Flannels, Canton Flannels, Muslins, Tickings, Drillings, Denims, Ginghams, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. In fact, what we haven't in this line is not worth keeping.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

has just been recruited with a large and fresh stock of Groceries and Provisions, such as Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, Sugars Coffee, Teas, Tobacco, etc., etc, to which we invite the attention of housekeepers.

Such is a partial description of our stock, but what is of more importance to purchasers, let it be borne in mind that we have

DEDUCED THE PRICE,

more or less, upon everything in our store, and are determined not to be undersold by any other establishment.—All we ask is an examination of our goods and prices, and we have no doubt of meeting the wants and suiting the tastes of every person.

Remember the place—the Old Store, corner of Virginia and Caroline streets.

Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit all future ones. MURPHY & M'PIKE.

Altoona, Jan. 13, 1864.

Call and "See It!"

Corner of Harriet and Julia Sts., East Altoona.

CASH!—CASH!!—CASH!!!

NOTWITHSTANDING the rapid advance of every article of trade, the undersigned have determined to REDUCE THEIR PRICES on their entire stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, &C., &C.,

On and after January 11th 1864.

In order to enable them to do so successfully, they will sell exclusively for CASH. We will not pretend to say that we are adopting this system solely for your benefit, but long experience in business teaches us that the benefits will be reciprocal.

We will not intrude by giving long lists of reductions that we intend to make, but respectfully invite you to call and examine our Stock. Tell us you have the Cash, and you will certainly go away satisfied that you have found THE PLACE. We are determined to sell a little lower than the lowest, if we should do it on "half rations."

To our prompt-paying patrons on the old system, we can say that if you will continue your patronage on the new system, our word for it, it will prove more to your advantage than our own. Those who have not been so punctual may not be able to "see it."

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Family Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Flour, Feed, &c.,

All of which we have facilities for selling at prices which defy competition. *TRY US.*

Altoona, Jan. 13, 1864. D. M. BARR & CO.

WITHOUT

BLOWING OF TRUMPETS

OR

Beating of Drums!

I WOULD SIMPLY ANNOUNCE that I have just received a stock of

NEW GOODS!

EMBRACING

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C., &C.,

which I intend to sell

FOR CASH ONLY.

I have adopted the Cash System, as I consider it better for both seller and buyer.

Those who have unsettled accounts are respectfully requested to COME AND SETTLE, as I wish to close up my books.

Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same.

Call and examine my stock.

Respectfully yours,
Jan. 13, '64.] J. B. HILEMAN.

AVOID THE NEXT DRAFT! THERE IS A PREVAILING EXCITEMENT among the people of Altoona and vicinity about THE SECOND DRAFT—not so much about the Draft as for making the *Three Hundred to pay exemption*. All patriotic! but choose rather to stay at home with their beloved ones, for their support, than to risk their lives in this bloody war. Now, to bring the matter to a close, we will inform the public that by buying their Goods at the GREEN STORE, Corner of Branch and Annie street, East Altoona, kept by GEIS & CO., they will

SAVE THE THREE HUNDRED

in a short time. They have just received a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, which they are selling for Cash at the lowest living prices.

A large assortment of LADIES' COATS AND CIRCULARS, ranging in price from $4.50 to $12.00.

The attention of the public is particularly drawn to the fact that they are selling Brown and White Muslin from 18 to 45 cents; Calicoes from 12½ to 25 cts.; Delaines from 18 to 25 cents per yard.

They have always on hand a large assortment of MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and, in fact, everything kept in a first-class Store.

Altoona Oct. 7, 1863.

THE Great Cause of Human Misery. *Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cents.* A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse; Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of "The Green Book," clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

TRUSSES & SHOULDER-BRACES are selling very low at
Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

FANCY GOODS & Toilet Articles, for Sale at
Jan. 13, '64. REIGART'S Drug Store.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL at the New Drug Store on Virginia Street, opposite Fries' Hardware Store. [Jan. 13, '64.

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

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—a
Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

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

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 in less confirmed forms 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 assuaged 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,
Dumness 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 Scirrhous state of the Uterus Leuchorrhœa 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 wormout 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, 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.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.