

Virginia. The whole question of the final and complete disruption of the Union, seems now to hinge upon the action of the Virginia Convention. It is scarcely to be doubted that, unless Lincoln's Administration promptly shows itself in favor of preserving peaceful relations with the seceded States, Virginia will withdraw from the Union. Lincoln can yet arrest secession in the Border States, if he will. To give our readers some idea of the feeling in the Old Dominion, we copy below an article from the Rockingham Register, a paper that refused to support Breckinridge last fall, because it looked upon him as the candidate of disunionists. When such conservative journals as the Register are driven to the position taken in the following article, we may well inquire whether we are drifting!

We desire our readers to direct their earnest attention to the condition of the country. We have all feared that danger was ahead, but recently we have had good hopes of a settlement. We hope no longer for any favorable result, for there are no grounds for any such expectation. We hope our readers will listen to the truth and prepare to meet it like men and patriots, as they are. War has been declared against us of the South by Abraham Lincoln, and before some of you read this article the booming of cannon and tramp of armies may have commenced in our Southern country.—Men of Virginia, we call upon you all to come to the rescue! There is but one way to prevent universal war and destruction too horrible to contemplate and that one course is for Virginia and every border slave State of once to unite with the States of the South, and proclaim to the North that no interference, whatever, will be tolerated for a moment. A united South is our only safety. No other course is left us. If we stand still the war commences at once. If we unite in solid column and say to the North, "hands off; touch us not," we may deter them from the desperate and ruinous course announced by Mr. Lincoln. We can see no other resort. We have, fellow-countrymen of Virginia, loved the Union of the States as dearly as any of you. That Union exists no longer, and we now are in favor of pursuing the only course which can prevent war, that worst of calamities. Everything like a revival of former differences should be discontinued, and the citizens of Virginia should as one man, unite and hurl back a shout of defiance, to Lincoln and his cohorts—a shout of resistance, resistance to the death. We cannot halt longer. Virginia has tried to save the Union. Virginia has tried to keep the peace—she has interceded and begged—she has reasoned and reasoned again—she has sent her Commissioners to President Buchanan and to the South—she has convened a Peace Congress, and left nothing undone there to save the country and restore happiness and contentment. But she has failed. The Abolitionists are as unyielding as death itself. No concession, no compromise, no admission of our rights and equality, but everything which we could in honor take has been denied us, and now, to "cap the climax" of Black Republican effrontery, the Southern people are coolly informed by Mr. Lincoln that the Union is not dissolved at all, and that he will enforce the collection of revenues and imposts, and hold forts and arsenals in all the seceded States. Let Virginia meet this declaration of war as becomes her fame and position, and let her make one more effort to preserve the peace, which can only be done by an immediate union of all the Southern States and the warning given to the North to stand off and attend to their own affairs. Let Virginia refuse to do this; let her wait another fortnight, and war and universal destruction are almost inevitable and unavoidable. We go and have gone for peace, and there is but one way to prevent it.

Men of Rockingham! look well to this matter lest you, by inaction and indifference, plunge us into immediate strife, not only strife between sections, but between neighbors and friends here in our own midst. We are no alarmists; but it is our duty to warn our friends and readers of the fearful danger to which inaction will expose us.

The Supreme Court Ignored and Defied. The minority President, Mr. LINCOLN, holds the following language in his Inaugural: I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decision must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government; and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the superior court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

A greater than Mr. Lincoln, a man who was looked up to in his day as the great expounder of the Constitution, the lamented Daniel Webster, differed in toto from this opinion. Mr. Webster spoke in one of the greatest speeches of his life, as follows: But, gentlemen, the judicial department, under the Constitution of the United States, possesses still higher duties. It is true, that it may be called on and is occasionally called on, to decide questions which are in one sense of a political nature. The General and State Governments, both established by the people, are established for different purposes, and with different powers. Between these powers questions may arise; and who shall decide them? What provision for this is absolutely necessary. What shall it be? [Mr. Webster here goes on

to speak of the different plans for the solution of this question submitted to the Convention that formed the Constitution, and then proceeds:] To this end, the judicial power, under the Constitution of the United States, was made co-extensive with the legislative power. It was extended to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of Congress. The judiciary was thus possessed of the authority of deciding, in the last resort, in all cases of alleged interference, between the State laws and the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Gentlemen, this is the actual Constitution, this is the law of the land. There may be those who think it unnecessary, or who would prefer a different mode of deciding such questions.—But this is the established mode, and, till it be altered, the courts can no more decline their duty on these occasions than on other occasions. But can any reasonable man doubt the expediency of this provision or suggest a better? Is it not absolutely essential to the peace of the country that this power should exist somewhere? Where can it exist, better than where it now does exist? The national judiciary is the common tribunal of the whole country. It is organized by the common authority, and its places filled by the common agent. This is a plain and practical provision. It was framed by no bunglers, nor by any wild theorists.—And who can say that it has failed? Who can find substantial fault with its operations or its results? The great question is, whether we shall provide for the PEACEABLE decision of cases of collision. Shall they be decided by law, or by force? Shall the decisions be decisions of peace, or decisions of War?

But Mr. Lincoln, with an adroitness worthy of the low cunning of a third-rate lawyer, strives to bring the Supreme Court into contempt with the people, so as to lay more firmly the basis of that "higher law," the rule of the mob, which he and Mr. Seward have so persistently advocated. According to Mr. Lincoln's doctrine, pluralities of the people, such as that body of men that elected the said Lincoln to the Presidency, (not even majorities) shall construe the Constitution for the people of the whole Union. Every drunken voter hauled up to the polls on the first Tuesday of November, is transmitted by the magic of Mr. Lincoln's philosophy, into a grave and learned Constitutional lawyer! In other words, Mr. Lincoln's Supreme Court consists of Wide Awakes, hired Hessians, subsidized presses, and madmen drunk with the raging fanaticism of the hour. Heaven preserve our unhappy country from the consequences of such sublimated folly as this!

Increase of the State Debt. When Governor Packer went out of office, the State debt amounted to about \$28,000,000. To this the present Legislature have added the sum of \$12,000,000, as follows: By the late act for the computation of Tonnage Tax, the Penn'a R. R. has got off the State the sum of \$5,000,000. By release of Tonnage Tax already due 700,000. By release of Sunbury and Erie R. R. Bonds, 3,500,000. By endorsement for the General Government, 2,800,000. Increase, \$12,000,000.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We are in receipt of the March number of this excellent periodical. Contents: "German Universities;" "The Professor's Story;" "Gymnastics;" "Land-locked;" "Two or three Troubles;" "Harbors of the great Lakes;" "The Man who never was Young;" "The Men of Schwyz;" "A Nook of the North;" "Behind the Mask;" "Diamonds and Pearls;" "Reviews and Literary Notices." The best writers in America and Europe are contributors to the Atlantic Monthly. Published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston, Mass.

We are in receipt of two valuable books from the press of G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, entitled, "The Union Text-Book," and "Romance of the Revolution." Both works are full of interest, neatly bound and finely illustrated.

Read the Inaugural Address of Mr. Lincoln and admire his wonderful tact in evading everything like a statement of his position on the great question of the day. Read it, and if you can tell us what is the plan he suggests for the settlement of the national difficulties, you shall be instantly rewarded as your great powers of perception deserve.

There is a rumor that the Lincoln Administration is about abandoning Fort Sumter to the Southern Confederacy.

Discordant Elements in the Cabinet. "Ever since the President reached this city there has been a struggle between the two wings of the party, for the ascendancy. Mr. Lincoln's personal inclinations towards Mr. Chase, for the Treasury Department, were never concealed, but it required all his firmness to resist the pressure on that point, and to carry out an intention which was doubtless formed soon after the election. The Cabinet is not a unit, and there is no use of attempting to disguise a fact which must sooner or later be developed in another form." Thus writes the Washington correspondent of the North American, who, with charming frankness, tells secrets that are no secrets. Yet we were scarcely prepared for so free a confession of the troubles of the new Cabinet. It is not a unit. No. Seward and Chase, Greeley and Weed, cannot be a unit. They are at daggers drawn, and they represent the conflicting elements that are soon destined to disrupt Mr. Lincoln's cabinet of constitutional advisers. The rattle snake, the owl and the prairie dog may dwell harmoniously together, but the two wings of the Republican party cannot enjoy such concord.—Pennsylvania.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.—The Constitutional Union and Democratic Conventions, on Tuesday, nominated Wm. Sprague for Governor, and the rest of the present State officers. The Democrats also nominated George H. Browne for Congress in the western district.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Spring Term of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, will begin on the 8th of April next. See advertisement in another column.

THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philadelphia, C. McKibbin and Son, proprietors, is one of the best hotels in that city. Such of our friends as may have occasion to visit Philadelphia, will find comfortable quarters and moderate charges at the MERCHANTS'.

The Spring term of the Blair County Normal School and Seminary, will open on the 8th of April next. The Principals inform us that this institution now numbers 52 students.

There is an "irrepressible conflict" going on just now among the harmonious Republicans of this neighborhood, as to who shall occupy the snug little berth of Postmaster for the next four years. The question came up on Monday night last, in the R-publican nominating meeting, and after a good deal of acrimonious discussion, it was determined that the Republican patriots who receive their mail matter at this Post Office, should decide the issue by ballot on Friday next. We understand that Messrs. W. W. Shuck, Wm. Keyser, S. Radebaugh, D. F. Mann, A. S. Russell, J. R. Jordan, S. J. Way, and J. G. Minnich are among the candidates.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Dr. Watts, in piously contemplating the complications of the human body, with all its bones, joints, muscles, veins, organs, senses, etc., exclaims:—"Our life contains a thousand springs, And dies if one be gone; Strange, that a harp of a thousand strings Should keep in tune so long!"

There is, probably, no product of human skill that approaches more nearly the mystery and beauty of a living thing, than this extraordinary piece of mechanism which the Waltham Company are now turning out at the rate of twenty thousand a year.

A watch moves, almost thinks, and speaks, and keeps account of the most precious of all our losses and expenditures. Its little ruby heart will receive sixteen thousand and two hundred beats per hour, for one hundred years, without breaking! How few of our poor human hearts can stand as much, or last as long.

We take pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of the American Watch Company, to be found in our columns this day.

The Democrats and conservatives of Bedford Borough, met at the Court House on Saturday evening last, and nominated the following excellent ticket: Chief Burgess, JOHN H. RUSH, Assistant Burgess, HENRY DEFFAUGH, Councilmen, GEO. MARDORFF, J. MOWER, High Constable, LEVI AGNEW, Auditor, R. H. G. IRVINE, Constable, HIRAM LENTZ, Assessor, A. J. SANSOM, Assistant Assessors, SAMUEL SHUCK, WILLIAM BOWLES, Judge of Election, SAMUEL DAVIS, Inspector, HENRY REIMUND, School Directors, JOHN MOWER, J. W. LINGENFELTER, Supervisors, JOHN BORDER, W. HERRKENS, Town Clerk, G. H. SPANG.

Among the most important offices to be filled at the coming Spring election are those of Assessor, Assistant Assessors, and School Directors. For Assessor the Democracy give us A. J. SANSOM, for assistant assessors, SAMUEL SHUCK and WM. BOWLES. These are excellent nominations and should be sustained at the polls. For School Directors, we have J. W. LINGENFELTER and JOHN MOWER, Esqs. Better nominations than these could not have been made. Mr. Mower was selected because the Democracy desired to be liberal in policies in School matters, as well as because of his eminent fitness for the position.

How will he do it? If the new administration attempts to reinforce Fort Sumter and retake the property which has been taken possession of by the seceded States, and thus initiate a coercive policy, it is rather a difficult question to say how the matter is to be accomplished. The Force Bill failed in Congress because of its unconstitutionality, and because moderate Republicans were averse to coercion while there was any possibility of its settlement. How Mr. Lincoln is to carry out his programme, without calling an extra session of Congress, we do not see. He cannot increase the army and navy, and it is not large enough and strong enough to put down the Southern army, which numbers thirty thousand determined men. It also appears that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has notified the government at Washington, that his government will not recognize merely a proclamation of the blockade of the Southern ports on the part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, but that a blockade, to be considered such, must be effectual. It is stated, too, that the French government, also, will soon give similar official notification, and that this course will probably be followed by all the leading European Powers having commercial interests at stake.

How Mr. Lincoln is going to raise the men, and the money, and the ships to meet all the consequences which the policy of coercion will give rise to, we do not see. It will be a great risk for him to call an extra session of Congress, and without the Legislative power his hands are tied.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

THE NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

CRITTENDEN'S PROSPECTS.

Washington, March 12.—Several distinguished politicians from Richmond, arrived here this morning. They say that they have no doubt whatever but that Virginia will secede some time during next week.

The statement that Sumner opposes Mr. Crittenden's nomination to the Supreme Bench is erroneous. Mr. Sumner approved of the policy. The nomination, however, continues to challenge decided opposition from influential quarters, and it is feared it will not be made.

Washington, March 12.—Important intelligence has just been received at the War Department from Charleston. A messenger who left Fort Sumter on the afternoon of Tuesday last, reports that salt and provisions remain for only fifteen days, and that only a limited amount of vegetables is left in the fortress. Supplies of all kinds are very low. Major Anderson, however, was still able to procure fresh mutton and butter from the Charleston market.

Rumors are current that General Scott will make a report to the President, stating that the supply of wood at Fort Sumter is nearly exhausted. Also, that their bread, salt, beef, &c., will be gone by the first of next month, and that supplies obtained at Charleston cannot be depended upon for the subsistence of the garrison.

To reinforce the fort and insure its defence will require large land forces as well as a fleet involving, probably, the loss of thousands of lives.

In a military point of view, weighing advantages and effects, it will be advisable to evacuate the forts, and to brevet the officers of its garrison for heroic conduct.

THE MONTGOMERY GOVERNMENT AND THE REVENUE LAWS.—The Southern Confederacy, though firm, will not precipitate events, but will wait for over acts on the part of the United States. In literary matters a liberal copyright law will be granted to foreign nations. Your European reprints will be prohibited within our borders, and your Northern patents will not be renewed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—A private telegram from Montgomery says the revenue laws have been adjusted, by a regulation of the Treasury Department, to avoid any prejudice to the Mississippi steambot business.

Bank Redemption.

A bill is now pending in the Legislature making it obligatory upon the several banks of this Commonwealth to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Any bank failing to comply with its provisions, shall for such length of time as its notes may not be redeemed, forfeit and pay to the State Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth at the rate of two mills per annum on every dollar of the average circulation of the preceding year, or any part of a year. It is made the duty of the cashier to annually report to the Auditor General what length of time its notes were not redeemed in those cities, and the Auditor General shall demand the payment, and if necessary, sue all the banks so in default. All east of the Allegheny mountains are to redeem in Philadelphia, and all west in Pittsburgh. This is reviving in terms the 47th section of the general banking law which was repealed by the act of 1857, passed at the extra session of the Legislature, called for the purpose of giving relief to the then suspended banks.

ATTENTIVE TO REVIVE THE SMALL-NOTE NUISANCE.—The present Legislature may be applied called a grand Corporation Committee. All sorts of schemes for the benefit of Corporations at the expense of the people, are projected and put through in hot haste. In addition to what has been already done, we now learn from Harrisburg that the House Committee on Banks have agreed to report an amendment to the law regulating Banks, reducing the amount of specie which shall be required to be kept in the vaults of Banks as a basis for circulation, and authorizing the issue of 15 per cent of notes of the denomination of one, two and three dollars.

The Norristown National Defender says that a number of Presidents of country Banks have visited Harrisburg to put the machinery in motion for boring this amendment through; and that they also intend to demand that the legal rate of interest shall be raised to 7 per cent.

If the example of the forepart of the session were not before us, we would consider the passage of such propositions as these entirely out of the question. But as things now go at Harrisburg, there is too much reason to fear that they will be carried; and we are not surprised to learn that "the lobby" is laying plans to secure a majority in both Houses for them. If the people wish to be heard in opposition, remonstrances should be sent up immediately.—They may possibly have some effect, although, so far, the wishes and interests of the people have been totally disregarded in almost every important measure of legislation.

As for these Bank propositions, they are not only unnecessary, but unwise. No real solvent and sound Bank wants them. The supply of coin was never so great as it is at this very time; and we have done without small notes for ten years, at no inconvenience whatever, but on the contrary, to the great improvement of our currency and the saving of a vast amount of money to the working people, among whom these "shipplasters" would mostly circulate.—It is only the shabby Banks that want legislation of this kind; and they should not have it, for the sooner such concerns are wound up, the better for the public at large.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Tp., Bedford County, dec'd.—That all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS DELL, Ex'r. Jno. Snowberger dec'd. Mar. 8th, '61.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.—These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are every year carried to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge Consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS each week and disease of any kind is impossible. Consumption and Lung difficulties always arise from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells by bad blood. Purify that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter; and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river leaving the elements of fertility in its course, causes the before barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health and bloom with untiring beauty.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

MARRIED.

CARN—DEFFAUGH.—On the 11th inst, by the Rev. Samuel Yingling, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. A. B. Carn, to Miss Emily Deffbaugh, both of Bedford.

SEESE—BECKLEY.—In Schellsburg, on the 28th ult., by John Smith Esq., Mr. Nicholas Seese, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Samuel Beckley, all of St. Clair Tp.

MEDARY—REILLY.—On Thursday, March 7th, by T. W. Hutton, Esq., Samuel Medary, of Huntingdon county, to Miss Mary Reilly, of Bedford county.

KENSINGER—WEAVER.—By the same, Daniel M. Kensinger, to Miss Sarah Weaver, both of Blair Co.

PAEKNER—BOLINGER.—By the same, William Paekner, of Blair county, to Miss Maria Balingier, of Bedford Co.

Our old friend, the Squire, is decidedly a "Union man." May his shadow never grow less! For our young, and no doubt, happy friends, we pray may no shadow obscure their path in life, may they be blest in all the relations of life, may they increase and multiply and replenish the land, and thus fulfil the injunction of Holy Writ. J. M.]

DIED.

DIHEL.—In Friend's Cove, on the 3d inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Juliann Diehl, wife of Mr. Philip Diehl, in the 53d year of her age.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions, or less; but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Advertiser's notices ten lines and under, \$1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen \$1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Zaccobus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Twp., dec'd., died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land, being the mansion place, situated in said township of Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, containing about eighty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz, John Fredericks' heirs and others.

Leaving a widow, Sarah Luman, and issue six children, viz: Ann intermarried with David McCone, residing in Seneca county, Ohio, Sarah Luman, residing in Bedford county, John Luman, the petitioner, Moses Luman, residing in Seneca county, Ohio, Benjamin Luman, residing in Seneca county, Ohio, and Eliza intermarried with William Gilliam, residing in Bedford county.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. March 15, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Expans to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing 55 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a plank dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Eleven Shipley, Thomas Conrad and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Pennell.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. March 15th, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. COLVIN, Administrator. March 15, 1861.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonial in favor of these CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES. A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1857. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to their accuracy, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public. This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction when first made.

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT, in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make. The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual day noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a NEW STYLE OF WATCH elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Murphy, the Celebrated Chess Player. New York, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. Robbins, Treas. Am. Watch Co.: Dear Sir—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been not more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 23rd correctly:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Time, and other columns showing watch performance over time.

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper. I am, with respect, yours truly, PAUL MURPHY.

The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker. Boston, Sept. 28, 1859.

Dear Sir—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal., Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Leslie, Norman Ward, Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harlee, U. S. A., Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. E. Thorpe.

CAUTION. As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production, unless accompanied by a certificate of genuineness, containing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned. JOHN A. STODDART, No. 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. March 15, 1861.—6mo.

PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.

A CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT BREAK! This great invention commends itself to every one using Coal Oil Lamps. It gives more light, requires less cleaning and will not break by the heat or cold, falling, or any ordinary accident. For sale by Storekeepers generally throughout the U. S. and the Canada, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patentees.

HORNING & HUMPHREY, No. 321 N. Second Street, Phila. N. B.—A large and superior stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, always on hand, at the lowest prices. Also, the Portland Coal Oil, at Manufacturers' prices. March 15, 1861—4t.

JUNIATA IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its present session, for the passage of "an act to incorporate the Juniata Iron Company," with authority to hold real estate, and to carry on the business of the company, in Bedford County, and that the corporations named in said act will be SAMUEL H. TATE, WM. P. SCHELL, TROS. A. SCOTT, W. T. DAUGHTERTY, C. W. ASHCOM. March 15, 1861.

THE BODUGGER.—This wonderful article just patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. March 15, 1861.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted for subscriptions of stock, to the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that the books will be left with Henry Nye, on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting without respect to persons. JOHN P. REED, Attorney at Law. March 15th, 1861.

ATTENTION—BEDFORD RIFLEMEN! You will meet for parade in Bedford, on Saturday, the 16th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in full Winter Uniform (with Plume). By order of the Captain, GEORGE STIFFLER, O. S. March 8, 1861.

THE BOOKS OF THE late firm of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon desirous of saving costs, must call & settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting without respect to persons. JOHN P. REED, Attorney at Law. March 8, 1861.

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