



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE BLOODSHED. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

Bedford Classical Institute.

REV. JOHN LYON, Principal. The 2d Quarter of the 5th School Year of this Institution will open as usual on Monday, November 16, 1863. Terms as below.

The Editor being absent from home, our readers must excuse all short-comings in this issue.

Blank Articles of Agreement between Teachers and School Directors can be had at this office, neatly printed on good paper.

The Effect of the Proclamation.

Now that the election is over, our friends who believe in the supposed virtues of the Emancipation Proclamation as a war measure, cannot charge us with any partizan design in proposing to discuss the merits of this much-debated pronouncement of Mr. Lincoln. They will now, certainly, do us the justice to admit that we have no other object in view, in stating the facts and giving our conclusions, concerning the operation of the Proclamation, than the success of the Federal Government and the welfare of the country. They will, therefore, not refuse to consider what we say, and to weigh, as intelligent men, the facts and arguments which we shall present.

Come, then, believers in the Proclamation, let us reason together!

You tell us that it was a military necessity to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in all States in rebellion against the Federal Government, for the reasons, mainly, that whilst the rebel masters filled the ranks of Jeff Davis' armies, their slaves remained at home to raise corn and beef to feed those armies, or accompanied the Southern troops and worked on entrenchments and dugged up breastworks for them. Hence, say you, it was very important to take away from the rebel government this element of strength and to do this it was necessary that the President should issue his decree of emancipation. Now, granting that the labor of the slaves within the rebel lines is of the greatest possible service to the Southern armies, and admitting that if the slaves who perform this labor were free from the control of those armies, the resources of the rebellion would be greatly straitened, it is quite certain that Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation has not effected, nor can it ever effect, its avowed purpose. Slavery in the Seceded States still exists and flourishes, although it is now one year since the President's Proclamation has been promulgated. To use its author's own words, it has been as futile in its effects upon that institution, "as the Pope's bull against the comet." Slaves are freed only by force of arms, just as they were prior to the issuing of this Presidential bull. As the Federal armies advance, slaves become "contraband," and, per consequence, free, and so they did from the beginning of the war. Hence the Proclamation is not only a superfluous, but as a military measure, a complete failure. Nay, it is not only a failure, but a source of great injury to the Federal cause. Being made the grand programme of the war, and making the abolition of slavery the first object to be attained by the success of the Federal arms, it has divided the people of the North, diverting at least one-half of them from a cordial support of the war, whilst at the same time it has united the people of the South in military opposition to the Federal Government. This is a simple statement of the plain, unvarnished truth concerning the effect of the Proclamation. Besides, it is quite plain that the President's emancipation policy can be fully carried out only by the entire and complete occupation of the rebel territory by Federal troops. There must be perfect and thorough subjugation of every rebel State and district, county and town, before the Proclamation can be enforced. Now, we are told that when the rebellious States are subdued, the Union is restored. How, then, can the Proclamation be of service at that late day? If successful fighting will, in itself, restore the Union, and if the Proclamation can be put in practice only after the war ends in success, what necessity is there now, or will there be then, for the existence of this bone of contention? None, none. Then let it be buried in the Tomb of the Capulets, and let its grave close over it at once and forever.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other remedies, in relieving the sufferer of pain at once. A few minutes is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of its marvellous powers. So swift is its action in soothing the most violent pain, allaying irritation and inflammation, in transforming the rheumatic, the crippled, and bed-ridden, to the enjoyment of ease and comfort, in curing Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and all internal and external pains, that patients ascribe its talismanic power to enchantment instead of the plain matter-of-fact results from its skillfully combined properties. Whenever there is pain use it.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.

The following from one who is acquainted with the School and who has had ample opportunities of judging, is but the opinion of all.

"After having visited nearly all the leading Commercial Schools in the country, I feel constrained to say that the Iron City College of Pittsburgh, Pa., stands unrivaled, and without an equal. I know of no institution more eminently deserving of public confidence and public patronage than this.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Sup't. of Common Schools for Fulton Co., Pa."

The total number of votes polled in this State at the late election for Governor was 523,667. Curtin received 269,496, Woodward 254,171, For Judge, Agnew, 297,257. Lowrie, 254,855. Curtin's majority 15,325. Agnew's 12,402. Thirty-four counties gave Abolition majorities and thirty-two gave Democratic ones.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Orthography, &c.

Joseph R. Durbin, stand up. Spell Criterion. "Cry-cry" no. "Cr-i-cry" yes. "Te-n-tea" no. "Te-e-te" yes. "Cry-te" yes. "Ry-e-rye" no. "R-i-r-i" yes. "Cry-te-r-i" yes. "A-n-an" no. "A-double-n-ann" no. "O-double-onn" no. "O-n-e-one" no. Bless your soul! O-N-OX. (By rights up) "That's so, inevitably." How did you spell it in your last paper? "Don't know—forget." Can you parse this sentence: "The only candidates that had less were John Aldstadt for Sheriff, and he is (are) only one vote less." Can't parse it till I see my mutual friend, David Over, Esq.

Pick Your Flints.

The election is over, and though, through the frauds of Curtin and his minions, we have been defeated—yet, let us not be cast down—there is hope in the future. The people may be deceived once or twice, by the duplicity and corruption of an administration, having all the patronage, power, and "Greenbacks" on its side; but these very engines will yet prove its own destruction. It is true, that patronage will buy the votes of thousands; that power wielded by unscrupulous rulers, may, for a time, close the mouths of the timid, and in that manner, keep the truth chained in prison; but it will finally burst the bonds and soar triumphant, despite the shackles of designing men, who are gorged with the "spoils of office;" and who would sacrifice the blood-bought rights of freemen for the sake of being "clothed in a little brief authority."

These men, who are now in power, have raised a storm which they cannot control—they have commenced a war which they cannot end; and they are, already, beginning to see their danger. The time is fast approaching, when, even those whom they have so long deceived, will have the scales lifted from their eyes; so that even they—blissful as they have heretofore been—will see clearly the hideous corruptions covered by the much used terms "loyalty" and "patriotism." "The powers that be," (as the men of this administration blasphemously insist in calling themselves,) are just now in a dilemma, and must seize one of two horns, or perish—they must put down the rebellion before the next Presidential election, or abolish the ballot-box. If they do not do one of these two, or both, the next President will be a Democrat, as sure as the sun rises and sets.

The men who were led to vote for Curtin on the promise that "there would be no more drafts," have already got their eyes opened by the call for "300,000 more." This call for volunteers is but a sham to hide the draft. The Administration knows that the quota will never be filled by volunteers; and then the draft must follow. It is true that the American people are easily duped; but it is also true that, like the rest of mankind, they learn by experience. They will not be so easily duped, nor bought, next fall, as they were this—nor will the supporters of the administration be so enthusiastic. There, "pick your flints" and be ready—take heed and never despond:—

"Fear not that tyrants shall rule forever, Nor their priests of the bloody faith; They stand on the brink of a mighty river, Whose waters are tinged with death: 'Tis fed from the depths of a thousand dells— Around them it rises, and rages, and swells; And their swords and their sceptres, I floating see, Like wrecks on the surge of eternity."

The appointments of teachers for the Union School this winter have been made. They are, Henry W. Fisher, Principal; and Miss Eliza Smith, Miss Virginia Smith, Miss Libbie Arnold and Miss Maggie O'Conner, Assistants. A good selection.

Jack Frost is beginning to pay attention to our toes and fingers; and the pleasant winter evenings are coming on. We hope to make the Gazette a welcome visitor to the fireside during the long stormy months of December, January, February and March.

"There is a beautiful spirit breathing now, Its mellow richness on the cluster'd trees; Pouring new glory on the autumn woods, And dipping in warm light the pillar'd clouds."

But the Union cannot be preserved and the Constitution maintained by the mere coercive power confided in the General Government. Its foundations must be laid in the affections of the people, and in the security which it gives to life, liberty, property and character."

That he then uttered the sentiments of the great mass of the people cannot be doubted, and it will not tend to secure a favorable result to the experiment of to-day that those views are still cherished by a very large proportion of the people. It is upon men accustomed to liberty that this "strong" Government is to be fastened, and time will show that those who have been wont to consider themselves citizens make very poor subjects. To hold the South as Russia holds Poland will compel the Federal authorities to put a pressure upon the people of the North which, if experience be of any value, will ultimately rend the Government asunder, and bring about the very evils which the men in power are now ignorantly striving to prevent. The warning of Governor Seymour may be unheeded for the time, but the predictions of Cassandra were true, notwithstanding the unbelief of those who heard her.

"When they asked me if I feared for the strength of the States on account of the draft, I told them no, but I trembled for the General Government. I want the Government made strong. Our fathers asserted that if you would make the Government strong, you must make it beneficent—you must make the hearts of the people the foundations upon which it must stand. Therefore, they restrained the Government from having jurisdiction over subjects in which they might do wrong or become unpopular. These restraints are the strength of the Government. If the barrel bursts its hoops it does not become a hoghead; it becomes a mere bundle of staves. This Administration has attempted to break loose from these restraints and to establish central power in the General Government. The draft has been the first great attempt to exercise this power, and it has miserably failed. Instead of strengthening the Government it has immeasurably weakened it. I do not fear for the States but for the Federal Government. The great State of New York can maintain her rights when the little men who insult her are passed away and forgotten."—Age.

Brough's Majority in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Complete official returns of the vote for Governor give Brough a majority on the home vote alone of 61,752. Goldman, for Auditor, has a majority of 58,287 over Hubbard, his Democratic opponent. The gain of the Union vote over the election in 1862, when the Democrats carried the State by 5,577 majority, is 63,864.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—The complete returns for the election of the Legislature give the Republicans 17 and the Democrats 16 in the Senate, and in the House 52 Republicans and 48 Democrats—Republican majority 5. One of the Republican Senators, it is said, is now a prisoner in Richmond, and unless he is released before January, that body will be a tie.

"A Strong Government."

If the public mind could be properly impressed with what is now going on in Poland, the advocates of "a strong Government" would be able to do very little harm. The military power of Russia is in some respects greater than that of any Government in Europe, and it is now almost exclusively devoted to the putting down of insurgents who have no visible head—no regular armies and no territory of their own. In the city of Warsaw alone there are now over sixty thousand Russian soldiers; and by way of inspiring the proper terror in the minds of the inhabitants, the military authorities resort to such expedients as the shooting of half a dozen of the Poles at a time, and the carting of their dead bodies about the streets. The property of those suspected is confiscated without any pretence of legal authority, and the populations of whole districts transported to the mines of Siberia. The result of such measures, even if successful, cannot but be most disastrous to the present Government. It is not merely an expensive business, but it lays waste a vast expanse of country, and deprives the State of hundreds of thousands of its subjects. More than this, it accomplishes but a temporary purpose. When a new generation comes upon the stage, it is to be done over again. In 1831 the Czar banished forty-five thousand families; but their places have been filled up, and as many more must be gotten rid of. Nor is it by any means a safe mode of government. Had the Poles been wise enough to have risen during the Crimean war, when Russia was hard pressed by France and England, their success would not have been doubtful; and even now they have given foreign powers a chance to interfere, and may, perhaps, embroil their "strong" Government in a disastrous contest. It would seem, therefore, that a strong, centralized Government is not without its drawbacks, and that, too, even in a country whose inhabitants have been trained to submission.

On the other hand, a very weak Government has answered our purpose extremely well.—Nothing can be more delusive than to suppose that it was any right of coercion that held the Union together. The colonies formed an alliance of their own accord, and when they came to adopt the Constitution, it is well known that while refusing to admit in terms the right of secession, they also declined to give the General Government an express right of coercion. Nor will any candid man deny that for years it was a fair, open question whether any such right existed. It is absurd to scout at a constitutional doctrine as without authority after it has been deliberately enunciated by such a jurist as William Rawle. It was not, therefore, any fear of coercion that held the Union together; but, on the contrary, if one will recur to the history of 1860-61, he will find that the most effective argument of the secessionists was to taunt the Union men of the South with cowardice, so that, as a matter of fact, thousands weakly voted for dissolution to repel the imputation upon their courage, just as thousands voted for Lincoln under the influence of the Tribune's telling cry of "don't be bullied out of your manhood." But while this will be readily admitted by every man of any intelligence, it is astonishing to find how many there are who believe that it is now become necessary to obliterate State lines, and to build up a great national debt, and to centralize power, and so construct a strong, consolidated Government. They seem to think that such a structure can sustain itself, crush out opposition and discontent. They rely, therefore, for our security hereafter, upon force rather than consent—upon the men in office rather than the people.—How alien this theory is from the old doctrines of our forefathers we may learn from the words of Jackson himself, who, in his farewell address, thus expressed himself:

"But the Union cannot be preserved and the Constitution maintained by the mere coercive power confided in the General Government. Its foundations must be laid in the affections of the people, and in the security which it gives to life, liberty, property and character."

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The War.

A short time ago we received intelligence that General Hooker had successfully crossed to the Southern bank of the Tennessee river from his former camp at Stevenson some distance below Chattanooga. The enemy, wishing to drive him back again, attacked his camp at midnight on Wednesday last, and a severe contest was fought, the latest account of which is half-past seven on Thursday morning. The enemy, General Hooker reports, were repulsed at all points. We have no doubt, however, that General Hooker's onward progress is blocked, and that he will have to remain on the bank of the river. Everything indicates that there must soon be a crisis at Chattanooga. We have Southern accounts of moving bodies of troops from Bragg's camp to the Confederate force opposing Burnside. The body of Federal soldiers who penetrated to Southwestern Virginia, have retreated thirty or forty miles from Abingdon, and the enemy say there is now not the slightest danger from that quarter. Burnside is on the defensive. A short summary of the Western situation would be this: The railroad connecting Grant and Burnside is cut and in the enemy's possession; Bragg holds Grant quiet and prevents Hooker's onward progress; a Confederate army threatens Burnside in front and another threatens him in flank, and Grant's supplies have almost failed. General Bull is announced as Grant's Chief of Staff.

Everything continues quiet along the Rappahannock. Rumors, collected from spies and deserters, are becoming more and more numerous that large detachments under General Ewell have been made from General Lee's army to operate against Burnside. A force under Pickett, from Petersburg, in Virginia, has also been sent on the same errand. There seems to be little indication of any active movements on the Rappahannock for some time to come. The World says that Meade's quiescence is in part explained by the fact that fifteen hundred "furloughed" soldiers, sent home to visit the Administration ticket, arrived in New York on a single day (Thursday last).

From Charleston we have advices by Southern sources to last Sunday. There had been no change in the state of affairs and cannonades from both sides continued languidly. It was the one hundred and seventh day of the siege.

From Western Virginia we learn that General Averell, with his cavalry, still remains near Beverly. Some late movements of the enemy caused him to assume the defensive. He is closely watched, it seems, for thus far almost all his plans have been checked.

From New Orleans the only item is that the circulation of the New York Caucasian, a Democratic newspaper, has been prohibited, and two dozen copies seized.

The Navy Department, reports the Tribune, is now engaged in tow-boat building. Secretary Welles says he will not charter any more of these vessels at a hundred dollars a day.

War Gazette—Official.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—To Col. Robert Nugent A. A. Provost Marshal General New York.

The representation made by Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger in a printed circular, dated October 17, 1863, in respect to the action of the Provost Marshal General, are untrue. It is not true that the State of New York is charged with a deficiency for every citizen who has paid the \$300 commutation money, receiving no credit therefor. On the contrary, the State receives the same credit for a man who has paid commutation as if the drafted citizen had gone in person or furnished a substitute, and in like manner towns which have raised the money to pay their quotas received the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished and the President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the \$300 commutation money shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute, and is exonerated from military service for the time for which he was drafted to wit: for three years.

JAMES B. FREY, Provost Marshal General.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

MORRIS ISLAND, Oct. 27—12 M.—Three heavy guns have been turned upon the city of Charleston, and each has thrown one shell containing Greek fire into the very heart of the city. Other guns are to open upon the city this afternoon.

It was not intended at first to make the commencement of such vigorous operations, but circumstances have changed the programme entirely. Our batteries are also at work on Johnson, Sumter and Moultrie.

The enemy reply reservedly to-day. He is evidently taken with surprise, so far as the shelling of Charleston is concerned, although he has had sufficient warning.

Four monitors are in position on Sullivan's Island. It is understood they will engage the rebel works this afternoon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Oct. 27.—A number of the heavy guns in Wagner and Gregg were opened on Sumter, Moultrie and Johnson yesterday morning. The firing was continued at regular intervals throughout the day until dark, and resumed again this morning.

The range of the guns on Sumter and Wagner is one-third less than it was before the capture of Wagner and Gregg. The firing on our side is excellent—every shot seems to be effective.

The enemy did not commence an animated reply till about noon yesterday. His practice is inferior to that exhibited weeks ago.

At the present moment of writing not a casualty has occurred on our side, and no perceptible damage to our works has been sustained. The artillery is in charge of the Third Rhode Island regiment they having been ordered to the pieces on Sunday. The land batteries alone are engaged.

The object of the fire was to get perfect range of the rebel works, and to prevent the construction of any interior batteries and mounting of any guns on Sumter. It cannot be put down as the commencement of any vigorous assault, and the public must not anticipate news of stirring import by the arrival of the succeeding transport.

That preparations have been making for some weeks for active movements is patent to us all, and will be more so when the actual moment arrives.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Governor Curtin has issued a Proclamation, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, setting apart the last Thursday of this month as a day of Thanksgiving to God for the fruits of the earth and the numerous blessings which we, as a people, have enjoyed during the past year.

FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Affairs at Chattanooga. Official Dispatch from General Thomas Relative to the Recent Fight. FROM ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Official Dispatch from Maj. Gen. Thomas.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29—11 30 P. M. "Maj. General H. H. Lock, General-in-Chief: "In the fight of last night, the enemy attacked Geary's Division, posted at Wauhatchie on three sides, and broke into his camp at one point, but was driven back in a most gallant style, by part of his force, the remainder being held in reserve.

"Howard, while marching to Geary's relief, was attacked on the flank, the enemy occupying in force two commanding hills, on the left of the road.

"He immediately threw forward two of his regiments, and took both at the point of the bayonet, driving the enemy from his breastworks and across Lookout Creek.

"In this brilliant success over their old adversary, the conduct of the officers and men of the 10th and 13th Corps is entitled to the highest praise.

"Geo. H. Thomas, Major General." FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Repairs to the Railroad.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Herald's dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 21st, says that trains are running to Bealton, and that it is practicable to finish it to the Rappahannock in three or four days. The supply depot at Gainesville is abandoned, and no trains run on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Resumption of the Bombardment—Three Heavy Guns Throwing "Greek Fire" into the City.

The United States steam transport Arago from Port Royal, October 27th, arrived at New York on Friday night.

Among the Arago's passengers are Brigadier General George H. Gordon, Captain Ammen, of the United States Navy, and Count de Zepherin, of the Wurtemberg army.

Gen. Gilmore had opened some of his "Parrots" on the city of Charleston, taking the steeple of St. Michael's Church for a target. The Parrots are located on Cumming's Point, and are said to completely command the city.

EFFECTS OF COMPOUND INTEREST. In California any stipulated rate of interest is lawful, and the current rates are often fearful. In January, 1861, (not yet three years ago), Daniel K. Vance borrowed \$1,300 of Morris Wise, payable on demand, with compound interest at eight per cent. per month. Not being paid, Wise sued it and obtained a verdict a month ago, for the snug little sum of one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Not being able to lose so much money, Wise concluded to strike off one hundred and forty millions from the amount, and only have judgment entered for the trifling sum of twenty millions. The above has been going the rounds of the press for some time. A gentleman at our elbow says that \$1,300, at eight per cent. per month compound interest will require nine years before it reaches the sum of five millions. Also, that money at eight per cent. per month, compound interest, doubles in a little more than nine months. How is it? Somebody that knows, please answer.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—It is calculated that the total expenditures of the United States Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$375,000,000 or \$400,000,000. Of this amount the Clothing Bureau alone will swallow upwards of \$100,000,000. Our soldiers ought to be well clad, at least.

Call and Settle.

Our friends who are in arrears for subscription, advertising and job work, are requested to come forward and settle. If you have not the money, come and settle at any rate. We have accounts running for six years and upwards and they must be settled. Our friends will bear us out in saying that we have never pressed them. Hence it is but right that they should show some appreciation of our leniency by promptly responding to this call. We have old debts to pay and those who owe us old debts must raise the money for us. Come and settle!

Lecture and Exhibition.

OF CHROMATOGRAPHY, PHANTASMOGRAPHY, DIORAMIC VIEWS.—Prof. J. BEAMER, will lecture in this place on this (Friday) evening, on Physiology and Phrenology, and illustrate his subjects with a great number of Dioramic views, gotten up on a new plan.—He will also exhibit a series of splendid views, illustrating some of the principal events of the present war, consisting of Battles, Portraits, Vessels of War, Comic Incidents, &c., &c. Price of admission 15 cents for adults, and 10 cents for children.—Lady and gentleman 25 cents. Ministers, Physicians and members of the Press admitted free.

A FORTUNE FOR ALL!

EITHER MEN OR WOMEN! NO HUMBUG, but an ENTIRELY NEW THING. Only three months in this country! No clap-trap operation to gull the public, but a genuine money-making thing! Read the Circular of instruction once only, and you will understand it perfectly. A Lady has just written to me that she is making as high as TWENTY DOLLARS SOME DAYS! giving instructions in this art. Thousands of soldiers are making money rapidly at it. No person has to be urged to patronize it. It is a thing that takes better than anything ever before offered. You can make money with it at home or abroad—on steamboats or railroad cars, and in the country or city. You will be pleased in pursuing it, not only because it will yield a handsome income, but also in consequence of the general admiration which it elicits. It is pretty much all profit. A mere trade is necessary to start with.

There is scarcely one person out of thousands who ever pays any attention to advertisements of this kind, thinking they are humbugs. Consequently those who do send for instructions will have a broad field to make money in. There is a class of persons in this world who think that because they have been humbugged out of a dollar or so, that every thing that is advertised is a humbug. Consequently they try no more. The person who succeeds is the one that keeps on trying until he hits something that pays him.

This art costs me one thousand dollars, and I expect to make one out of it—and all who purchase the art of me will do the same. One Dollar sent to me will secure the prompt return of a card of instructions in the art. The money will be returned to those not satisfied. Address: WALTER T. TINSLEY, No. 1 Park Place, New York, Oct. 30, 1863—3m.

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who seek it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address: REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

September 25—4m

MARRIED.

KNOUFF—BEEMILLER.—At the Catholic Church of this place, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. Heyden, Mr. Martin Knouff and Miss Elizabeth Beemiller, both of this city.

BURKET—BERKHIMER.—October 25th, at the residence of Peter Berkhimer, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. Jacob G. Burket, of Bedford county, to Miss Delilah Berkhimer, of Blair county.

BERKHIMER—HOENSTINE.—Nov. 1st, at the residence of Thaddeus Hoenstine, by the same, Mr. Amos M. Berkhimer, to Miss Susanna Hoenstine, both of Union township.

DIED.

BLACKBURN.—On the 23d of August, of diphtheria, Early Blackburn, son of John B. and Catherine Blackburn, of Napier township, aged 11 years. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

DIHEL.—Near Buena Vista, Bedford co., of typhoid fever, Mrs. Julia Ann Dihel, consort of Daniel Dihel, aged 48 years, 10 months and 1 day, leaving a bereaved husband and eight children together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to mourn her loss.

Mrs. Dihel was for many years a consistent member of the Church of Christ. She was, in early infancy, consecrated to the Lord by the holy rights of baptism, and afterwards confirmed in the faith by the laying on of hands. She took a deep interest in the Church and was always regular in her attendance upon public worship. She was a faithful and beloved companion, a tender and affectionate mother, a kind and benevolent neighbor. Her last hours on earth were hours of severe affliction—during her illness four of her children were lying with the same fever, one of which, a youth 15 years old, preceded her in death some three weeks. Still she bore her affliction with christian fortitude. She approached the hour of her dissolution, with meek submission, resting on her faithful Savior, Jesus Christ, in hope of a Glorious immortality beyond the grave, and at last calmly sank into the arms of death, bidding adieu to all the sufferings of this life.

"Mourn not—for she is safe— Safe from all grief and pain, The loss alone is ours, To her, all—All is gain.

Her prayer is answered: "May my suffering cease, Lord let thy servant now depart in peace."

Special Examination of Teachers.

A special examination will be held in Bedford, on Saturday the 14th inst., for the accommodation of those teachers who have not been able to attend the examination in their respective districts.

J. W. DICKERSON, Co. Superintendent. Nov. 6, 1863.

TREMEMOUS EXCITEMENT!

LADIES, REJOICE!

Your Wants once more Supplied.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a very large and fashionable selection of fall and winter

MILLINERY GOODS,

selected with the greatest care at the largest and most fashionable wholesale houses on Chestnut St. BONNETS, of all kinds and varieties, of the latest style, trimmed and untrimmed. Ready made Silk Velvet and BLACK CRAPE BONNETS.

FELT HATS, of the latest style.

RIBBONS, ROUCHES and FLOWERS in abundance.

Also—Ladies' dress CAPS, CORSETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, ZEPHYRS, SHELTLAND WOOL BRAIDS, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the most reasonable profits for Cash, which terms she will strictly adhere to. Nov. 6—4m.

Iron City College