



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 DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

COUNTY TICKET.

- COMMISSIONER, MICHAEL WERTZ, of Union township. POOR DIRECTOR, HIRAM DAVIS, of St. Clair township. AUDITOR, DAVID EVANS, of Monroe township.

RELIGIOUS.

The 2d Quarterly Meeting for Rainsburg Circuit, will be held on Saturday and Sabbath, 30th and 31st inst., at Hartley's Church. G. BERTSCHER, Pastor. Rev. Dr. C. A. Hay will preach in the Lutheran Church, Sabbath morning, at 10 1/2 o'clock, and Rev. A. Essick, in the evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, will preach before the Christian Association, in the Court House, on next Sabbath morning. Services to commence at half past ten o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, next Sabbath morning, at 10 1/2 o'clock.

The Peace Movement in Canada.

It appears that, a short time ago, several persons prominently connected with the "Confederate" government (Senator Clay, of Alabama, and Prof. Holcombe, of Virginia), solicited from the President of the United States safe conduct to Washington, for the purpose of laying before that functionary propositions for the restoration of peace. These "confederate gentlemen" are staying at the Clifton House, Canada, near Niagara Falls, from which place they made this application to Mr. Lincoln. Their correspondence with the President, was carried on through W. C. Jewett and Horace Greeley as media. We copy from the Philadelphia Inquirer a full report of this correspondence from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln responded to the request of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to peace which was opened by the advances of the latter. The response of the President is, in effect, a refusal to accede to any terms of peace that do not embrace the "abandonment of slavery" by the people of the South. Thus, the inevitable nigger once more steps in between the white people of the North and the blessed Peace for which they have hoped so long but hoped in vain. Mr. Lincoln is now fairly responsible for the continuance of this cruel and wasteful war. He has made it impossible for the Southern people to return to their allegiance without the loss of their property, and what to them would be an injury much deeper, the loss of their honor. He has given to understand that this war must go on until negro slavery is abolished. He has said to them, "I will not be satisfied with the integrity of the Union alone; I will have your property, or I will have your blood." Now, then, the naked issue before the people is this: Shall we support Lincoln's policy, which is to prosecute the war until slavery is exterminated, or shall we, by condemning that policy, re-open the door to peace so rudely and madly closed by the President's reply to Clay and Holcombe?

What Then?

There is much anxiety concerning the probable fate of Richmond and also some interest in the movement upon Atlanta. There is but little hope of the early capture of the former and the campaign against the latter has been exceedingly tedious and bloody. But suppose that both these cities were taken,—what then?—Would their capture bring peace? No, far from it. Did the occupation of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, and the driving of the Continental Congress from one place to another, by the British army, bring peace in the days of the Revolution? Already the Federal troops have possession of New Orleans and Baton Rouge, the one the principal city, the other the capital of the state of Louisiana, yet that state is not restored to the Union. The same is true of Mississippi, on whose soil are the fortifications of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. It will be well, then, to look beyond Richmond and Atlanta, aye, and beyond Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, if we would know the time when this war (if it is to be fought, on our part, to the bitter end) will cease. For the present, it is a very pertinent question to ask ourselves, what lies beyond Richmond and Atlanta? To Farmers.—In view of the partial failure of the corn crop and the short grass, the farmers everywhere would do well to prepare a few acres of ground immediately and sow corn broadcast in order to raise fodder for their stock in the winter. This has frequently been done in countries where drought has prevailed, and has been the means of preventing much suffering through the winter.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

Gen. Sherman has captured four hundred factory girls, near Atlanta, and sent them North. A new feature in the work of "suppressing the rebellion." Gen. Hunter brought away from Lexington, Va., a bronze statue of Washington, the first ever cast. The Baltimore American hopes that the President will condemn this act of vandalism and restore the statue at the earliest possible moment. Parson Brownlow said, a few years ago, of Andrew Johnson, the Lincoln candidate for Vice President, that there were "better men than he in the Tennessee penitentiary!" The Parson ought to know. Rev. Dr. Cheever made an address recently in the church of the Puritans, in which he denounced Lincoln and praised Fremont. An old adage might appropriately be changed to read thus: When political preachers fall out, honest men may get their dues. A Frenchman has invented a machine for taking the eyes and noses in the Corps Legislatif. We have a machine in this country which takes the whole body—the draft wheel. The Cincinnati Enquirer is after the Administration with a "sharp stick." It says that Democratic editors are sent to prison for their political opinions, but Abolition politicians for their crimes. Gen. Hunter is sick of the ill treatment he has received at the hands of the War Department and wishes to be "relieved." Lincoln pills don't agree with his constitution. The Northumberland Democrat copies one of our items, published under this head, and credits it to the Lebanon Advertiser. We would have no objection to this, if persons who read the Democrat as well as our own paper, would know that the Lebanon Advertiser copied from us and not vice versa. A negro picnic was held on the President's grounds, in Washington city, on the 4th of July. A New York opera troupe asked permission of the President to perform on the grounds, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, but were refused. The 56th regiment, N. Y. State Militia, belonging to Brooklyn, recently refused to go out of the State, when an effort was made to send it to Washington. It is said that the regiment will be disbanded. Dividing the "government"—the Abolitionists, by throwing Hamlin overboard and re-nominating Lincoln. This is too bad—worse than "copperheadism." "Dividing the North"—the Abolitionists by nominating two candidates for President. It was certainly unpatriotic in Lincoln to become a candidate after Fremont was nominated. Alexander Kinkyhead McClure has started a campaign paper which he calls the "Old flag of sixteen stars, under which McClure helped to rally the Northern Union-splitter in 1850. Circulate the "Campaign Age." It is only fifty cents per copy. Read it, hand it to your neighbors, or send it to the soldiers in the army. Let every Democrat try to get up clubs for it. Judge Read of the Supreme Court, of this State, who is an abolitionist in politics, decided, in the case of Thompson vs. Ewing (the Philadelphia Sheriffly case) that soldiers could not vote in the army, for the reason that frauds committed outside of the State cannot be reached and punished. Will the Franklin Repository please inform us whether Judge Read is a "malignant copperhead" because of this doctrine? Abe Lincoln in his response to the Southern "peace commissioners," makes the "abandonment of slavery" the basis of his terms of peace. According to this, we must have war until every negro in the South is given up by his master. A political divine who preached in the M. E. Church, last Sabbath evening, prayed for every thing connected with the war, but failed to petition the Lord for rain. The war hasn't improved any on account of his prayer, but a kind Providence, overlooking the crimes and blasphemies of war-preachers and the sins of this miserable world, graciously sent the long wished-for showers, the next day. The State Teachers' Association will meet in Atlanta, Blair county, on Tuesday, August 2, and continue in session three days. Teachers and others, desirous of attending a meeting of this body, now have a better opportunity than will be likely to occur again for years to come. Crowded out—our local column and unavailability, on account of our publishing, at length, the correspondence in regard to the peace movement. The County Commissioners will meet on Wednesday, August 10th. At the Springs.—Dr. G. W. Wimley, member of the Legislature from Montgomery county, accompanied by his estimable lady, is at present staying at Bedford Springs. Missouri is overrun by guerillas. The state militia, in many places, has gone over to them in a body. Gen. Banks has declared that our national difficulties cannot be settled by force of arms. This is an important admission. Banks is more of a statesman than a general. Mr. E. M. Fisher has sold his property in this place to Miss Keefe, for \$1,500. The reception given to Ex-President Buchanan and Maj. Gen. Buell, at the Bedford Hotel, on Saturday last, was a fine affair. The distinguished visitors were called upon by a large number of people. The dinner prepared on the occasion reflected great credit on the culinary management of Mrs. Shoemaker.

The Board of Enrollment have been engaged since Monday making examination of drafted men drawn under the late draft to fill the places of exempts under the previous draft. Some districts make but partial reports. It is said that a new draft is being made to cover the deficiency caused by those failing to report. Gen. McPherson, the most accomplished officer in Gen. Sherman's army, was killed, a few days ago, before Atlanta. This loss will be irreparable on the part of Sherman. R. L. Johnston, Esq., one of the electors at large on the Democratic Electoral Ticket, is at present stopping at the Springs. Bob is an able lawyer, a sound Democrat and an affable and kind-hearted gentleman. We were presented, a few days ago, by our friend Major Patton, with several bound volumes of the Columbia Spy (of which the Major was formerly the able editor), the State Capital Gazette, and the Citizen Soldier. An acceptable gift, for which the Major has our thanks. Gov. Curtin and family are at present sojourning at the Springs. The Governor is accompanied by his private secretary, Col. A. C. Mullin, formerly of this county.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Correspondence on the Subject.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

The Negotiations Broken off.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 21.—The following correspondence explains itself:

MR. SANDERS TO MR. GREELEY. [Copy. Private and confidential.] CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST, July 12, 1864.—Dear Sir: I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Prof. James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other. Very respectfully, GEORGE N. SANDERS.

TO HON. HORACE GREELEY. MR. GREELEY TO THE COMMISSIONERS. [Copy.] NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.—Gentlemen: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that it will be agreeable to you. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

TO MESSRS. CLEMENT C. CLAY, JACOB THOMPSON, JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W. REPLY OF MESSRS. CLAY AND HOLCOMBE. CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.—Dear Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., which would have been answered on yesterday, but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered to you, and we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been apprised of your coming to Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers; or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would be immediately sent to Washington with a view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war. We respectfully solicit, through your intervention, safe conduct to Washington, and thence, by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George Sanders were embraced in this privilege. Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligation to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that, in any event, you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls. We remain, very respectfully, &c., C. C. CLAY, JR., J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to state that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada. MR. GREELEY TO CLAY AND HOLCOMBE. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA, N. Y., July 18, 1864.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date by the hand of Mr. W. C. Jewett. The state of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do. I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and, at all events, I shall do so at the earliest moment. Yours truly, (Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

TO MESSRS. CLEMENT C. CLAY AND JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W. THEIR ACKNOWLEDGMENT. CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.—To Hon. H. Greeley, Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Sir—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, by the hands of Col. Jewett, and will await the further answer which you propose to send to us. We are, very respectfully, &c., (Signed) C. C. CLAY, JR., JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

FURTHER FROM MR. GREELEY. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 19, 1864.—Gentlemen: At a late hour last evening, (too late for communication with you,) I received a despatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you desire to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning. Regretting a delay

which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part,

I remain, yours truly, HORACE GREELEY. TO HON. MESSRS. C. C. CLAY, JR., AND J. P. HOLCOMBE, CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W. ITS ACKNOWLEDGMENT. CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 19, 1864.—Sir: Col. Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both, of us may be obliged to leave the Falls to-day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow. We remain truly yours, &c., (Signed) J. P. HOLCOMBE, C. C. CLAY, JR.

TO HON. HORACE GREELEY, NOW AT THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.—To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with the authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM MAJ. HAY TO PROF. HOLCOMBE. Major Hay would respectfully inquire whether Prof. Holcombe, and the gentlemen associated with him, desire to send to Washington by Major Hay any messages in reference to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and, in that case, when he may expect to be favored with such messages. THE REPLY. International Hotel, Wednesday.—Mr. Holcombe presents his compliments to Major Hay, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcombe received from him on yesterday, to be delivered to the President of the United States.—That communication was accepted as a response to a letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to Hon. H. Greeley, and to that gentleman an answer has been transmitted. CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, July 21.

MR. JEWETT MAKES A NOTE. [Copy of original letter held by me to deliver to Hon. Horace Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish the Associated Press. (Signed) WM. CORNELL JEWETT.]

FINAL RESPONSE FROM CLAY AND HOLCOMBE. NIAGARA FALLS, CLIFTON HOUSE, July 21.—To Hon. Horace Greeley: Sir—The paper handed to Mr. Holcombe, on yesterday, in your presence, by Maj. Hay, A. A. G., as an answer to the application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1864.—To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfillment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace." Thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions and untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated, and as often repulsed, attempts to open negotiations, furnished a sufficient pledge to assure us that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace had not continued to animate the counsels of your President. Had the representatives of the two governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benediction of every patriot and Christian on the inhabitable globe, who is so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the human heart, might not have terminated; or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities? Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating a negotiation in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is un-

like any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "to whom it may concern," it precludes negotiation, and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "No bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with rebels except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy." What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mystery of his cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters; and they have no more inclination, than they have right, to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established Constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such a delusion. Or, if there be any whose hearts have grown faint upon the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or Christians in your land, who shrink appalled from the illimitable vista of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks; and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants, C. C. CLAY, JR., JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

THANKS TO CORNELL JEWETT. CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 20, 1864.—Col. W. C. Jewett, Cataract House, Niagara Falls: Sir—We are in receipt of your note admonishing us of the departure of Hon. Horace Greeley from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to the country Commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally; and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We avail ourselves of this offer to inclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assuring you that we are, very respectfully your obedient servants, C. C. CLAY, JR., JAS. P. HOLCOMBE.

Federal Disaster at Winchester. Two Generals Killed. Loss of Averill's Artillery.

We have again stirring news from the upper Potomac. The prevailing impression at the close of last week was that the Confederate forces which recently invaded Maryland had entirely disappeared with their spoils up the valley of the Shenandoah, and that nothing further would be heard from them, at least for a time. Contrary, however, to what was the current belief, they have again made their presence known and felt in an unexpected manner, and have inflicted a serious disaster upon the Federal arms.

On Sunday morning they attacked in the vicinity of Winchester the forces of Averill, Mulligan and Kelly, the whole being under the command of Maj. Gen. Crook, and after a battle, which is said to have lasted nearly the whole of the day, defeated the Federal troops and forced them to retreat to Martinsburg. Advancing subsequently upon Martinsburg, the troops that had reached there, together with those that were at that place previously, fell back to Harper's Ferry and formed a junction with the remainder of the forces at that place, under the immediate command of Gen. Hunter.

No official details of the fight have been received, but it is reported that Maj. Gen. Averill, and acting Brigadier Gen. Mulligan were both killed, and that all of Averill's artillery and a part of his cavalry were captured. Late last evening there was no telegraphic communication beyond Harper's Ferry, the enemy having cut the wires. The train which left Camden Station yesterday morning did not proceed further than Harper's Ferry. No express train was sent out last night.—Baltimore Gazette, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

AN EYE SORE. How miserable and disconsolate must the unfortunate victim of Scrofulous Sores, Skin Eruptions, disfigured bodies feel, who by their infirmities and leprous diseases are denied the society of the refined and beautiful. Yet, to these banished mortals from society, there is hope of speedy return, with the full enjoyment of all the pleasures of health and bliss. One to six bottles of Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent will cure the worst cases of Skin Diseases, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Swellings of the Glands. Let this medicine be used in all cases where there is a Sore or Skin Disease, and three days' use will give satisfactory evidence of a permanent cure. Price \$1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists. Always ask for Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

Children, during teething and the warm weather of Summer, from eating fruit or other causes, are more or less troubled with looseness of the bowels or cholera morbus. It is well to know that DIXON'S BACKBERRY CATHARTIC is always an efficient remedy, and one that is safe.

—MARRIED—TURNER—KERR—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. William Turner to Miss Mary L. Kerr, both of this county.

—DIED—MOWRY.—Near Buena Vista, in Juniata township, on the 16th inst., Mr. John Mowry, jr., aged 47 years, 11 months and 19 days.

RUPP.—On Sabbath the 24th inst., Henry Havelock, infant son of G. W. and L. M. Rupp, aged 2 years, 3 months, and 4 days. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Well done of God, to halve the lot, And give him all the sweetness! To us, the empty room and cot; To him, the heaven's completeness. To us, the grave,—to him the rows The mystic palm-trees spring in; To us, the silence in the house; To him, the choral singing.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urteral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitate the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, and all Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price \$1. They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by J. BRYAN, M. D., No. 76 Cedar street, New York, Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelopes: THE FIFTH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE ON SELF-ABUSE, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the earliest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage. December 4, 1863—15c

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Protrusion Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing the monthly period with regularity, no matter how irregularly it may have been. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe as any other time, as miscarriage would be the result. Each box contains 60 Pills. Price \$1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON DISEASES OF FEMALES, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Retention, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage. The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent, No. 76 Cedar st., New York. December 4, 1863—15c.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, treated by a doctor, and who has since been enabled to furnish to all who are afflicted, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau street, New York. May 20—3m.

A Most Excellent Medicine. J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State, and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Debaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

LUMBER. 200,000 FEET OF ASSORTED LUMBER for sale at Glen Savage Mills. WANTED.—Teams to haul lumber to Bedford, &c. For particulars call at my residence or at Reed & Schell's Banking house, in Bedford. THOMAS C. GARRETT. July 29, 1864—3m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. TWO good carpenters, by the subscriber, to put up a frame house in Saxton. Lumber, windows and doors are ready worked. JAMES L. PRINCE. Saxton, July 28, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 29, 1864—1y.

Come and Settle. I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient." J. B. FARGUHAR, Cheap Corner, Juliana Street, Bedford, July 8, 1864.

STRAY SHEEP. Strayed from the farm of Zachariah Diehl, in Bedford township, on the 28th ult., 31 head of sheep, among them one black ewe and one black wether, all marked on the back with red ink, some having "Hillegas," "Colvin," and "H. Hall" marked on their ears. A reward of five dollars will be paid for any information whereby I may get them again. ANANIAS AUMAN. July 8, 1864.\* Blanks, of various kinds, neatly printed on good paper for sale at this office.