



BEDFORD, Pa. FRIDAY: : : : : MAY 31, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, THE 15th JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention, which is to assemble at the Court House, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County Ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint Legislative and Judicial Conferees, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party.—It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be returned to the President of the Convention. By order of the Dem. Co. Com. G. H. SPANG, Chairman.

Let us Stand by Our Colors!

Ever since the formation of the Government a party has existed whose mission has been to guard with jealous care the liberties of the people of the Union. Under the leadership of Jefferson, it succeeded in defeating the efforts of its opponents, the Federalists, to establish a consolidated, concentrated Government, which was to have shorn the States of their individual sovereignty, and to have eventually fused separate and independent Commonwealths into one common empire, with a general government making laws for and executing them upon the people, with regard to their local as well as their general interests.

Under the administration of Madison, it secured to American Commerce the freedom of the seas, and vindicated the liberties of American seamen, and this against the protest and active opposition of its Federal enemies. Under Jackson, it overthrew that old Federal dragon, the United States Bank, and again preserved the nation from the threatening danger. Under Polk it acquired for the Union the golden hills of California, and under Pierce and Buchanan it contended valiantly and till the last hour for the equality of the States and the preservation of the Union. All this while, in all these contests for the liberty and welfare of the people, this party, the grand old Democratic organization, was bitterly opposed by another party banded together, primarily, for the purpose of obtaining Government patronage, and secondarily for the overthrow of the Democratic policy and the establishment of a concentrated and powerful political dynasty.

Under various names, too numerous to mention, this opposition party came forward to do battle with the Democracy. Nearly always unsuccessful, it at last hit upon the diabolic expedient of dividing the people into sectional parties.—To this end the question of slavery was brought into the foreground of the political arena, the anti-slavery Republican party organized all over the North, and "Freeport and Freedom," proclaimed as its watchword. Thus the first sectional anti-Union party was established, and its appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people of the North, partially resisted in 1856, succeeded in 1860, to elevate a man to the Presidential chair, whose avowed and cherished belief was that "The Union could not continue to exist half free and half slave," and who had declared that he "hated slavery almost as much as any abolitionist." The North being thus sectionalized, the South, on the principle that one extreme begets another, soon united in an attitude of antagonistic sectionalism. The result, as the National Democracy had always predicted, was revolution, and, now, our beloved country is on the very verge of dissolution and anarchy. In this emergency the representatives of the Democracy, the voters of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk, are asked to disband their organization, and to join hands with the men who established the first sectional party in the country, and by obtaining a cross with those excellent haters of one half of the Union, to excel the Union blood of the National Democracy! In this critical period, the good old Democrats of Pennsylvania, are asked to fuse with the men whose persistence in the madness of sectionalism, despite the warnings and the adjurations of good and true men, has brought upon the country the ruin, desolation and horrors of civil war! Democrats! Will you give up your organization, now, when your opponents stand agast at the very work of their own hands? Will you join them, now, merely because they desire you to shoulder a portion of their own iniquity? We know the response of your hearts. You will stand by your colors. You will march to victory under the banners of Democracy, the Stars and Stripes, the time-honored symbol of equal rights and the greatest good to the greatest number!

"Zeal is the armed who hath his quarrel just, And he but naked, though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

Another Despotic Outrage.

By order of the Administration at Washington all the telegraphic dispatches placed on file for the past three years, at the telegraph offices in New York city, have been seized, and are now undergoing the inspection of the myriads of Abraham Lincoln. Thus the sacred privacy of the family is invaded, and secrets unconnected with public affairs, but interwoven with the dearest interests of domestic life, laid bare to the gaze of prying officials. Louis Napoleon would not dare to do the like, for fear of a Parisian *emueute* tumbling him from his throne. The Czar of Russia would not venture upon a deed so far out-stripping his own absolute power, lest his subjects might send him, an exile, to Siberia. But Abraham, the First, the demigod of a deluded and willingly enslaved people, can seize private property, invade the sanctity of the secrets of home, and grasp the very heart-strings of his plant *subjects*, without a murmur of protest against his tyranny and usurpation.

The Albany *Atlas & Argus*, commenting upon the announcement of this despotic outrage speaks as follows:— "What is this which the President has done? Simply this; by his own fiat, and not only without color of law, but against all law, he has seized upon all the original dispatches which private individuals have during the last year, deposited in the telegraph offices of the principal cities for transmission to their correspondents. These dispatches are confidential, and it is a criminal offence for a telegraph operator to divulge them. But the President at one fell swoop takes possession of them all, violates their confidential character, and exposes to the eyes of his agents all the private correspondence of the country, whether of a business, political, or social character.

The next step may be, to seize all the letters in the post offices and open and read them.—This would be quite as justifiable as the seizure of telegraphic dispatches. The public mind of England was startled a few years ago by the discovery that the post office had been violated in a few instances by the government, and suspected letters had been opened to obtain information. A storm of indignation was poured upon the head of the Minister who sanctioned this violation of private correspondence. If the President has done what the Tribune above alludes to, he does not hesitate to denounce the act as a high-handed outrage, unexampled under a free government, and only congenial to a despotism.

A SCREW LOOSE AT HARRISBURG! Curtin's Attorney General Resigns!

Considerable stir has been created in political circles, by the resignation of Attorney General Samuel A. Purviance. We have been convinced, for some time, that there was something rotten in the gubernatorial family, but did not think that the stench of the corruption would be so great as to drive out a member thereof. Mr. Purviance has done well in severing his connection with the infamous administration of Gov. Curtin, and no man will step into the place vacated by him, without being justly suspected of willful duplicity. He has been a corrupt Executive in his schemes of plunder and speculation. We append a copy of Mr. Purviance's letter of resignation. Our readers will remark the tone of quiet but severe contempt pervading this brief epistle.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, May 24, 1861. TO ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania: For reasons which appeal to my self-respect I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your administration. I therefore tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the State. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE.

The Magazines.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—We have before us the June number, being the commencement of the *Twenty-third Volume*, of this able and always interesting periodical. There is a savor of freshness and novelty about the pages of *Harper* that is exceedingly grateful to the taste of the general reader. The illustrated articles are always original and peculiar, and the Editor's Drawer is a feature not to be found in any other magazine in existence. The contents of the June number, are: "The Coast Rangers of California;" "Re-creation;" "Adventures in Gorilla Land;" "Apple Blossoms;" "Orley Farm;" "George Rogers Clark;" "Charty Spangler;" "What is Best;" "A Clergyman's Adventure;" "My Whistling Neighbor;" "The Adventures of Philip;" "Captain Alicani;" "Audience of the Queen of Spain;" "On being found out;" "Grace and I;" and the usual features of the latter pages. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York City.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—Number 44 of this truly literary publication, is on our table. We have frequently expressed our good opinion of the *Atlantic*, and have no cause whatever to change it. Our old friend, the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," still contributes to it, as does, also, Mrs. Stowe, Prof. Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, Nathaniel Hawthorne, James Russell Lowell, and other standard writers. The articles in No. 44, are: "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Greek Lines;" "The Rose enthroned;" "A Bag of Meal;" "Napoleon the Third;" "Concerning Things Slowly Learnt;" "American Navigation;" "Denmark Vesey;" "New York Seventh Regiment;" "Army-Hymn;" "The Pickens-and-Stealin's Rebellion;" "Recent American Publications." Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Mass.

WHERE IS COVER?—As even the Republican papers are compelled to admit that the State Administration is corrupt and rotten, would it not be well for that party to hold a State Convention and recommend John Covode to lift the Curtin a little with his powerful and far-smelling proboscis?

The reported capture of Sewall's Point by Gen. Butler, is all a hoax. There was no fight there at all.

NEW ENGLAND IN 1812.

Mr. Meyers: It sometimes becomes useful to refer to past events and recall former opinions to illustrate the present. Hence I send you the following, taken from the *Boston Columbian Centinel*, of August, 1812. The article is headed "Separation of the States."

"If Mr. Madison will restore us our commerce, our rights, our means of subsistence, our peace, we should gladly receive those blessings from his hands.—But if he can not do this (and we think he wants the inclination if not the power) let Mr. Clinton or any other Democratic arm be extended to our assistance.—Nothing can be more reasonable than our request. We would simply stipulate that commerce shall not be systematically crippled in peace, and then be systematically forced to bear the burdens of war. Such a condition is unequal, and it cannot be endured. What symptoms of disaffection to the Union is manifest in declaring this truth! The Union is dear—but commerce is still more dear. We will cleave to the Union to the last extremity. A settled policy to abandon commerce would be such an extremity.—To expect the people of the Eastern States to renounce their commerce for the sake of the Union when they agreed to the Union for the sake of the commerce is irrational and absurd. It may be the matter of great indifference to the people of those States in general, whether commerce for country shall be permanently abandoned. It is commerce which makes our country valuable, as it is instrumental and necessary to the comforts which render it dear. And when the Farmers as well as Merchants shall thoroughly understand the tendency and bearing of the destruction of commerce, they might prefer to imitate the example of their ancestors and quit a country which will not protect their rights rather than submit to oppression and ruin. When therefore the time shall arrive presenting to the people the alternative between severing the Union and submitting to a permanent anti-commercial policy, there will be no difficulty in predicting the result. We pray the time may not arrive; but we believe the present administration keep their place, it may be considered as at hand."

Such was the opinion of New England in August, 1812, sixteen or seventeen months before the meeting of the celebrated Hartford Convention. Such views she fearlessly maintained in the midst of a war with a Foreign Enemy, was she right? If wrong, surely she should now, in the midst of civil war, have some indulgence towards the same doctrines now entertained by our Southern brethren who claim the right of opposing the systematic inauguration of an anti-slavery policy.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward!

Mr. Editor.—The subjoined anonymous letter was received by me a few days ago. I am accused therein of being a "Secessionist of the blackest dye" and of having attended a "Secession meeting in Cumberland." Now, Mr. Editor, I propose to pay the above reward to any man, or set of men, that will satisfactorily prove that I ever attended any meeting of the kind in Cumberland or elsewhere. I have always been a Union man—did not merely become one at the eleventh hour, like some of those who now claim to be such thorough Union men—but stood up for the Union when reason and common sense might have saved it and prevented the necessity, if there be necessity, for civil war. As I was then, so I am now, a Union man to the core, and as such I expect to live and to die. If the reward of a consistent friend of the Union and one whose heart's wish is to see our country flourish and prosper, is that he and his family shall be driven away from their home, then, indeed, there is but little encouragement to be a Union man in Bedford county and what is more, but little law, order or civil liberty.—I also offer five dollars reward to the author, or authors, of the cowardly anonymous letter herewith appended, if he, or they, will publish their names in your paper, provided they can bring the certificate of twelve of their nearest neighbors that they have heretofore been considered honorable and sensible men.

Yours, &c., GEO. W. GUMP. Napier tp., May 25th, '61.

Dr Sir It is reported that you are a secessionist of the blackest dye having attended a meeting of that kind when in Cumberland not long since. Can it be possible that a man Barn and Brod and owns his all to this free land of ours can lend a hand to destroy the constitution of our land and the same as it came from the hands of Washington Jefferson Madison & other fathers of our Country and more has not the administration of affairs not always been in hands of the opposition to the present administration with a few Exceptions? And chiefly controlled by the very men who now are rebelling? If there were Rights of which they were entitled why did they not give them to them the south and not Leave it until power was taken from them (Sir it is only a pretext) Now sir the object of my writing is to inform you that unless you come out and proclaim yourself a Union man (so soon as your family is well) You will be driven from your home or receive a halter, as cravat, you must go to your friends the Rebels Yours truly as a caution.

BROAD TOP COAL.—The shipments of coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending 22d inst., amounted to 5,362 tons, being an increase of 1729 tons over the shipments for the corresponding week of last year. The Philadelphia *Mining Register* says: "Of the 5,362 tons, 4,138 were passed upon the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for tide-water at the Richmond piers in this city, whence it is distributed in boats to points on New York Bay, the Hudson river, Long Island sound, and other waters. Large numbers of miners from Cumberland and Pittsburg are arriving at Broad Top and are put to work in the mines." Several parties from the Cumberland region passed through here lately on their way to Coalmont.

THE STAY LAW.

The following is a carefully revised copy of the Stay Law, recently passed by our State legislature. Its provisions are of the utmost importance to all classes of citizens, and should be attentively studied by every one of our readers. In some of its particulars, it is quite mysterious, and well puzzle seven a Philadelphia lawyer."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months from the passage of this act, there shall be a stay of execution for one year from the passage hereof as regards judgments obtained before the date hereof. Provided that the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which such judgment shall have been obtained, in any other county within this Commonwealth, to which the said judgment shall have been transferred, subject to be sold for the payment of such judgment, worth in the opinion of any court or any judge in vacation, justice or alderman having jurisdiction of such judgments, at a fair valuation a sum sufficient to pay or satisfy the same, over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, of said defendant shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the court, or a judge thereof in vacation or the justice or alderman before whom the same was obtained or may be depending, within sixty days from the date of the judgment, or from the passage of this act, which security shall satisfy the court, judge or justice, by oath or affirmation, and such evidence as may be required, that they are the bona fide owners of real or personal estate within the county where such judgment has been entered, worth at a fair valuation double the amount of such judgment, over and above all other debts and incumbrances, to which security the plaintiffs may file exceptions as now provided by law. And that in all actions now pending, or instituted within twelve months after the passage of this act, in any of the courts of this Commonwealth, on notes, bills, bonds, or other instruments for the payment of money, or for the recovery of book debts, wherein the defendant or defendants at any stage of the proceedings before actual sale by the sheriff, shall have filed an affidavit setting forth that the majority of their creditors, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their indebtedness, have agreed in writing to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, the court shall direct the prothonotary to report the terms of the said extension, upon evidence submitted to him by the defendant or defendants, and thereupon the court shall enter an order in the cause, that no execution shall issue, except at the periods when, and in the proportions which it shall appear by the report of the prothonotary of the majority of the creditors of the defendant or defendants, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their indebtedness, have agreed as aforesaid, to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, and no person or firm, bank or broker, holding collaterals as security for debts due or to become due, shall within one year from the taking effect of this act sell at public or private sale any such collaterals, whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note, or any party selling such collateral securities within such time shall become responsible for the same at double the amount for which it was pledged to the owner of such collateral.

AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the provisions of this act shall extend to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bonded, and as well to the original obligor or mortgagor, and also to all judgments or debts upon which stay of execution has been or may be waived by the debtor or by any stipulation entered into at any time separate from said obligation or contract. AND PROVIDED, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to stay an execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgment for any sum, not less than \$500, heretofore obtained for less than six months arrearage of interest. PROVIDED, That this act shall not apply so as to stay the collection of interest on judgments entered for the security of the payment of money to widows, orphans, or minors. AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That this act shall not apply to any judgment obtained for the wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collaterals.

Sec. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, or mortgagee of the premises levied upon, or any lien creditor, whose estate or interest therein shall be affected by the sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

Sec. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts in actions of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had, upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be considered to apply to all judgments on which sale by judicial process has been actually made.

FROM WASHINGTON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

INVASION OF VIRGINIA BY FEDERAL TROOPS!

ALEXANDRIA, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS AND FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE OCCUPIED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS!

COL. ELLSWORTH MURDERED!

THE MURDERER PUT TO DEATH!

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Within a few hours past there have been important military movements. It was suspected yesterday that orders had been given for an advance of troops into Virginia, but these being necessarily of a secret character, the exact truth could not at that time be reliably ascertained.

The New York 2d, 12th, 7th, and 21st regiments, New Jersey and Michigan brigades, and Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves were, so far as is at present ascertained, constituted the forces to advance upon Virginia. The Washington City National Rifles, Capt. Smeed, at about ten o'clock last night passed over Long Bridge, which is about a mile in length, and connects Washington with the Virginia shore, and remained at the latter terminus until two o'clock this morning, acting as an advance guard. These were followed by other District volunteer companies, acting in a similar capacity. Subsequently the New York 2d and 12th regiments, and the Michigan and New Jersey brigades crossed the bridge.

The Virginia pickets having been driven in by the advance guard, one of the regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, about twenty miles from Washington, while another one of the New Jersey regiments stopped at the Forks a mile from Long Bridge, to wait for orders.

From 6,000 to 10,000 troops were sent over into Virginia at an early hour this morning.—Firing was heard, occasioned by the forcing of Virginia pickets.

STILL LATER.

The New York Zouaves, 14th and 69th New York and the New Jersey regiment hold Alexandria, while Arlington Heights are occupied by several other regiments.

The entrance into Alexandria was attended by an event which has cast the deepest gloom over the community. Col. Ellsworth, who had landed down the Severn from the Marshall House, was soon after shot by a concealed foe. His dead body has been brought over to the Navy Yard.

The accounts from Alexandria are somewhat confused, but there is no doubt of the fact that a man named Jackson, who shot Col. Ellsworth was instantly put to death; some say by both bullets and the bayonet.

When the Federal troops reached Alexandria the Virginia troops fired at them and led visitors to that city say that the scenes were intensely exciting.

It seems to be true that a body of Federal troops has advanced to Fairfax Court House to take possession of the junction of the Orange and Alexandria, and the Manassas Gap railroads, with the view of intercepting the advance of the Virginia troops towards Alexandria from Richmond and other points.

Nearly 2,000 troops arrived here yesterday, comprising some from New York and the two Ohio regiments. A third Connecticut regiment came in this morning.

Archbishop Hughes for Peace.

The opinions of Archbishop Hughes upon the civil war, which have been looked for with much interest by a large class of our fellow-citizens, are given to the public in the Metropolitan Record. We extract a portion of the remarks of this eminent divine, who, we rejoice to perceive, raises his influential voice in favor of peace.

Above all the wars, a civil war is the most deplorable and the most destructive in its consequences, both to the victor and vanquished.—Its progress is marked by ruin and desolation. It gives a loose rein to the worst passions of human nature; rapine and carnage, though horrible to gaze upon, though terrible to witness, cannot be compared to the moral evils which it inflicts upon society. It is not in civil strife that the noble attributes of our nature are shown; the mind of man becomes hardened and callous amid scenes of blood and devastation. The transition from a peaceful republic to a military despotism is more easily effected through such a medium than people generally suppose. Mankind are pretty much the same in every age of the world. Material civilization, it is true, may develop the mind and sharpen the intellect, but it does not purify the aspirations nor elevate the moral nature of the race.

We have heard a proposition made by a prominent speaker at the great demonstration which was lately held at Union Square, that we trust was either not seriously entertained, or had its origin in the excitement of the moment. It was nothing more or less than a recommendation of the policy which England has pursued toward Ireland. The speaker expressed himself in favor of taking away the plantations from the Southern owners and bestowing them as land bounties upon the Northern soldiers. The idea, as we have intimated, is not an original one, as it was partially carried into effect against the people of Ireland, and as a means by which that people were to be utterly exterminated. For our part, we protest against such a wholesale system of spoliation—a system which is calculated to plunge the country irremediably into a war that this generation may never see the end of, and to arouse feelings of hatred and revenge that may live through centuries.

The proposition to which we have referred is, however, comparatively mild in its character when compared with the suggestion that has been published in one or two of our New York daily papers. It is nothing more nor less than a proposal to incite the negroes to insurrection, and by so doing, to precipitate the Southern portion of our country into all the horrors of a servile war. This would be to re-enact on our own soil the fiendish brutalities of St. Domingo. It would be to rouse the savage nature of the negro against our brothers in race and blood; it would be to countenance atrocities and barbarities at the sight of which our whole country would stand appalled; it would be to encourage the whole black population of the South to rise in arms against the whites, to murder women and children, to massacre helpless infancy and age, and to give a license to the excesses and cruelties which characterize all negro insurrections.

tions as christian men, even before we have rightly entered into the heat of the conflict, to calmly tolerate or sanction a proposition as fiendish and as inhuman as that against which the elder Pitt raised his voice?

We ask, in the name of God, what are we coming to if we must fight, cannot we fight like civilized, not to say christian men? It is said that the Mohican warrior could tell by the scalp of his victim to which of the six hated tribes his dead enemy belonged, and that his hatred and disgust were equally expressed, no matter if his foe was an Oneida or an Onondaga. It was not an enemy of his tribe or nation merely, but a personal foe who sought his individual life. Is the contest, then, one in which private vengeance is to be wreaked under the cover of authority? If so, we have only to go a step lower in brutality and offer a bounty for scalps, greater or less, according as they are torn from the heads of fighting men or of unresisting women and children.

The Coming Election.

In the heat and excitement caused by the prospect of war, and the attendant circumstances of political and financial prostration, the coming election has almost been lost sight of. Perhaps it is best that when the common country is involved in imminent peril to lay aside, so far as is necessary for the country's safety, party bias and party prejudice, and endeavor to save that which is the ostensible object of all parties, and without which parties could not exist. Now we have heard the idea frequently advanced, and it has been publicly thrown out through the columns of the *Junius* that in these perilous times party lines should be entirely forgotten, all parties meet on one common platform and in the spirit of unity fill the offices which become vacant this fall.

So far as our experience goes, this idea has, we believe, come from Republicans; and we firmly believe it to be but a ruse to add strength to that party, which has been for some time trembling upon its foundations; but an idea, and a very plausible and seemingly fair one it is, to urge Democrats to the support of the Republican party. Ah, yes, they must invent some new story to tell. Wide Awake torch light processions are now not exactly the thing. They cannot at this juncture ride into power upon their sectional doctrines, the damning effect of which has already been made known, and since this refuge of lies has failed them, they turn round and say to Democrats, in the clemency of their souls, we will now unite with you upon the common ground of our country's safety. For our own part we are willing upon all every occasion, when the safety of our country is imperiled, through any cause whatever, to stand up in its defence, but never to depart from those principles which we believe to be necessary for its perpetuation.

We hope every Democrat is willing to stand up for his country in its hour of trial, but clinging to Democratic principles. We are in favor of holding delegate elections in the several townships, holding a Democratic Convention, nominating Democratic candidates, and then electing them of keeping up the party organization, and rallying around the principles of the Constitution as embodied in the Democratic creed and we do not believe a desertion of these principles necessary even in time of war.—*Junius True Democrat.*

DYSPEPSIA.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease, in fact, it is a combination of many complaints in one. The symptoms are numerous and are of the nature of almost all other complaints combined. From this fact, arise the very many cases where this disease is mistaken for some other and so improperly treated. The first symptoms—indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, etc., if neglected, almost always awaken some dormant disease and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is to cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels; do this with the "Mountain Herb Pills," and you can bid defiance to dyspepsia.

Call at H. C. Reamer's and get a copy of Baxter's Volunteer's Manual.

Don't believe one half the stories telegraphed concerning the war.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEST! HARVEST!!

Manny & Wood's Reaper and Mower, with the wonderful self-acting attachment greatly improved and warranted to work well. Also, WOODS' LITTLE MEADOW QUEEN MOWER, which has but 194 lbs., draught, and warranted to cut lodged clover and all other grass—nearly all iron and steel, light, durable and cheap. Manny & Wood's machines, now best the world, for small farms and all kinds of work, and as thousands are already sold for this season, all who want must order immediately as harvest is almost here. Also, 2 DOZ. "GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES," which is the lightest running cradle known.

The largest and best assortment of Grain and Grass Scythes and "Sneads" ever brought to Bedford co. Harvest Implements of all kinds, and better quality than those kept at Dry goods stores. Prices to suit the times.

HARDWARE BY THE TON.

Wishing to continue in business and it being my interest to please the people by fair dealing and reasonable prices, I will allow no regular dealer to under sell me. Having lost enough by those who have carried off my property for their own use, under specious promises to pay, I am determined to trust none but men who are known in community as honest, reliable and prompt, making good their promises and so doing, to keep their goods without encumbering, at least, to render an equivalent.

CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT TIME! WM. HARTLEY. May 31st, '61.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Ed. document, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter, envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 28, Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.