B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : JANUARY 30, 1863.

## DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A meeting of the Democrats and all other conservative citizens of Bedford county, favor-able to a restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is, will be held in the Court-house, in Bedford, on the evening of MONDAY, February 9th, 1863. In pursuance of a long and well established usage of the Democratic party of the county, this meeting is called to consider and discuss the principles of the party and the condition of our (now imperiled) country, and for the purpose of appointing delegates to the next Democratic State Convention. Let every one who can possibly spare the time, come, and let us show to the world that the Democracy of lford county are as true to the Constitution and the Union, as those who claim to be the only loyal party of the country.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

# Another Arbitrary Arrest.

The last issue of the Fulton Democrat, come to us with the following announcement under its editorial head:

"Any inaccuracies in proof this week will b accounted for by the fact that it was read by the editor while under the guard of three United States soldiers, he having been arrested for the crime of acting as counsel in the habeas cor-pus case reported below. He informs his read-ers that he is still in favor of the largest liberty in every lawful sense of the word, and ready as ever to do battle for it with tongue or pen. Unawed by the glitter of bayonets he bids his readers learn their rights and stand up for them."

"The "habeas corpus case" referred to by the editor of the Democrat, was that of a drafted man by the name of Forney, who had been exempted from service, by the Draft Commission under the following circumstances: Forney had notified the Assessor making the enrollment for the township in which he resides, that he was over 45 years of age, and it was so written down. On the day of appeal he appeared before the Commissioner and swore to the fact. A red line was drawn through his name. At ne other time the words "not exempt" were itten after his name, and he was drafted, and word "drafted" written over the words "not mpt;" subsequently the word "drafted" and words "not exempt" were all erased, and ords "over age" written at the end of the which his name was entered. Notwithg this recorded exemption, the Commi gave the name of Forney to the office ovost Guard which had been sent to nellsburg for the arrest of Militia-men d failed to report; and thereupon the Guard seized Forney with the intenhowever, made application to Court rivilege of habeas corpus, which appli was tried before Judge Campbell, who d the writ, the opposing counsel acqui in the justice of the judge's decision Sheriff served the process issued by the for the delivery of the person of Forney the officer of the Provost Guard, who a surrendered Forney and gave up all claim tain him in his custody. But subsequent Lieut. Ford, (the officer just spoken of,) con led that he would re-arrest Forney and take with him in defiance of the law and of the Court. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning last, the Lieutenant, with two of his men and a boy to point the way, proceeded to Forney's house for the purpose of again effecting his ar rest. The officer searched the house, and finally came to a pair of steps leading to the kitchen loft, which he attempted to ascend, but whilst in the act of doing so, he was shot in the shoulder, the ball entering through the shoulder strap and passing downward. Thus ended this some what tragical farce, so far as it concerned the attempted arrest of Forney as a drafted soldier. But the after-piece was vet to be enacted, and this was a part which only those lowest of lov comedians, the hirelings of the War office, could properly perform. Henry G. Smith, Esq., ed-

and suspicion. We do not pretend to know what was the nature of the advice given to Forney by Mr.

Smith, as his counsel. It may have been prop
county as to the Issue and Circulation of Checks er, or, it may have been otherwise. But this we do know, that if Mr. Smith gave such advice as would render him amenable to legal punishment, the civil courts are yet open in Penn- of the persons issuing the checks and small bills, sylvania for the trial of cases like his, and the all of the county of Huntingdon, did unlawful-Twenty-Second Section of the Ninth Article of bills, checks, papers and engagements of writing army shall, in times of peace, be kept up, act of Assembly in such cases made and proving army shall, in times of peace, be kept up, act of Assembly in such cases made and proving the train of the without the consent of the Legislature; and the ded. The Grand Inquest aforesaid, in making military shall, IN ALL CASES, and AT ALL presentment against the above named persons, TIMES, be in strict subordination to the civil pow-

itor of the Fulton Democrat, had acted as coun-

out any legal process being served upon him,

and without a shadow of justification for his

arrest, except such as was founded upon rumor

elected, had not the present legislature of Ohio been chosen in October, 1861, instead of Ocpober, 1932.

Duties of Sheriffs and District Attorneys.

As Gov. Curtin has hitherto failed to perform his sworn duty in his wilful neglect to enforce that requirement of the State Constitution which declares that "the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power," we hope that some of the inferior ministerial officers of the law, especially Sheriffs and District Attorneys, will see that the people have their rights under the Constitution. It is the duty of these officials to do all in their power to preserve the "peace and dignity of the Commonwealth." They are sworn to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and, therefore, sworn to see that the military power shall not override the civil authori-

ty. The "dignity" as well as the "peace" of the Commonwealth, requires that this should be done. Gov. Seymour, of New York, thus addresses himself, in his message, to these officers: "Sheriffs and District Attorneys are admonished that it is their duty to take care that no persons within their respective counties are imprisoned or carried by force beyond their limits without due process, or legal authority." This admonition is just as applicable to the Sheriffs and District Attorneys of Pennsylvania, as it is to those of New York. It is their duty to see that the Constitution and laws of the State are not violated, and they must discharge that duty, if in their power, or they will be looked upon as having failed to perform their official functions and as having disregarded and violated their oath

### "Counter-Revolutionists!"

That sage and far-sighted individual, the editor of the Inquirer, has discovered that there is a new party in this county, which, for politeness' sake, we presume, he deno minates "Counter-Revolutionists." We are somewhat at a loss to know what this profound etymologist means by "Counter Revolutionists." The prefix, counter, signifies, against; hence to be "counter-revolutionists, we must be against revolution, or, in other words. revolutionize against revolution Therefore, there must be revolution before there can be counter-revolution. Consequently, the Inquirer man admits that the present administration is revolutionary and in rebellion against the Constitution which it professes to administer. If he does not mean this, what does he mean? He certainly can't have reference to that "counter-revolution" which has brought gold up to 50 per cent. premium and makes muslin sell at 371 cents per yard. That would be still more sui

Suicide.-A young man named John Stone residing with his parents, in Colerain township, committed suicide on Tuesday evening last, by hanging himself. It is not known what caused the aberration of mind which led him to do the

Lost .- A brown, thread-covered cane was dropped from a carriage on Tuesday last, either on the street in Bedford, or between Bedford and Bloody Run. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at the store of Mr. J. B. Farquhar.

We would most earnestly request the Republicans and all opposed to the Terrorists to form Union Cruss throughout the county. Organize and enroll every man who can command a vote so that we may be able to counteract the efforts of the enemies of our liberties. Counter-Revolutionists are at every door, and it becomes necessary to act. Organize! Organize!

The above is from last week's Inquirer. Our Democratic friends will learn from this paragraph that the Abolitionists intend making a desperate effort to galvanize into life the dead body of their defunct organization. Let them

The Inquirer man consumes a whole colprove what every one knows to be true and cracy is a terror to Abolitionism?

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. M. Barndollar and J. B. Williams, executors of Jacob Barndollar, Dec'd, offering for sale a large lot of valuable sel for Forney, in the habeas corpus case, and, lands belonging to the estate of said decedent. because his client, in defence of his personal Persons wishing to invest their money in real liberty, guaranteed him by the law, shot the estate will do well to give them a call. man who was attempting, contrary to law, to

Mr. John W. Crisman, of St. Clair tp., ofdeprive him of that liberty, Mr. Smith is arrested and hurried off to prison, beyond the fers for sale several valuable farms situated in termoon he came to me and asked to see me prison, became to me and asked to see me prison, became to me and asked to see me prison, became to me and asked to see me prison. limits of his county, without any charge specif- said township. See advertisement. ically preferred against him by any one, with-

W. P. & Jno. S. Schell, Executors of Pe ter Schell, dec'd, advertise for sale a large body of Broad Top coal and ore land. Here is a chance for profitable investment.

Shinplasters in Huntingdon Co.

Small Notes as Currency. January term, The Grand Inquest of the county of Huntinglon do present : That, [here is given the name decree, that all those who have unlawfully issued or put in circulation as currency any of to maintain it.

decree, that all those who have unlawfully issued or put in circulation as currency any of the said checks, notes, bills and engagements of writing, that if they shall on or before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1863, redeem all the said had engagements of writing, so issued by them respectfully as currency and Abolitionists, have been re-elected to the U.

States Senate. Wade would not have been decree, that all those who have unlawfully issued or put in circulation as currency any of the said checks, notes, bills and engagements of writing, that if they shall on or before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1863, redeem all the said him I could not make the engagement, but sees Simon again before paying it over to me. I deemed new the said checks, notes, bills and engagements of writing, that if they shall on or before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1863, redeem all the said languagements of writing, so issued by them respectfully as currency and in the safe down stairs, but wanted me to said that the said the said that the said checks, notes, bills and engagements of writing, that if they shall on or before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1863, redeem all the said him I could not make the engagement, under the same place early the next would answer him in one hour, and if I could im I could him I could not make the engagement, under the same place early the next would answer him in one hour, and if I could im I could not make the engagement, under the same place early the next would answer him in one hour, and if I could im I could not make the engagement, under the same place early the next would answer him in one hour, and if I could im I could not make the engagement, under the same place early the next would answer him in one hour, and if I could im I could not make the engagement, under the same place early the next would not have been under the said that the said that the said the said on the hand money. This I de notes, bills, cheeks, &c., were issued they were a matter of public convenience.

JOHN C. DAVIS,

Capture of Arkansas Post.

The Federal expedition under Gen. McClerand, which, under the command of Gen. Shernan, attempted but failed to capture Vicksburg, succeeded in surprising and capturing Arkansas Post, a fortified village on Arkansas river. The following from the Chicago Post, is about as reliable an account of the capture as can be ob-

on Monday evening following the capture of that place by General McClernand, we learn that the number of prisoners taken cannot exceed 4,000, as that was currently said to be the total strength of the Rebel garrison at that place. The losses in killed and wounded were about equal, and did not exceed three hundred on either side. Arkansas Post is on the east side (left hand) of the river, and boasted of one store, a blacksmith shop and a grocery. There is a road running from the place to St. Charles,

It is reported that a Rebel force was at St. where the fortifications are very for-General Gorman had gone up White capture of Arkansas Post will prevent the Rebels from placing a battery at Cypress bend, be-low Napoleon, on the Mississippi, where it was feared they would seriously obstruct the passage of transports on the way to Vicksburg. The Rebel General Holmes sent away most of his forces from Little Rock two weeks some point down the river. It may be that he well and profitably as long as we lived; and has concluded to make a stand at St. Charles. said besides, there would be no more danger in If so, an early engagement will take place there-

For the Gazette.

as it would be very troublesome to get the

and wanted to know who I would prefer to arrange future interviews and do the financiering

of the business. I told him my limited knowledge of his friends did not enable me to name

he was going to Philadelphia to arrange another matter which he had in view, and would re-

turn on Saturday evening. This was on Wed-

On Thursday I met John J. Patterson. He

desired to see me, and asked me to call at his

room at Herr's Hotel. When I met him I ask-

him where Burns was? He told me he was sick.

prior to my meeting Patterson, Brobst told me

Patterson wanted to see me on that business.

and, by Cameron's arrangement, he would go down in the cars on the Lebanon Valley road

We met according to arrangement, and, in the baggage apartment of the New York car, concluded the bargain for \$20,000 for a vote

for General Simon Cameron for the office of United States Senator, with the agree-ment that no other member should be bought, and that this should end the matter—provided

Cameron would agree to the terms, and depos-

it the money in the hands of Patterson, to be

Patterson and Cameron were also in treaty) who

were in the cars on their way to Philadelphia,

should return on Saturday.

We considered the fact that, if they were

sent off, the House would not go into an elec-tion, and our agreement could not be consum-

mated. This statement seemed to determin

his mind in favor of the arrangement. Patter-

son went immediately to Cameron, who was in the car, and returned in a few minutes, stating

that, although Cameron regarded the price bi

he would pay it in order to save further troub-

the members then on their way to Philadelphia

and that they might return, and thus preven

any disarrangement of the plan that might a-

one of the men who went to Philadelphia the

Harrisburg I met Patterson, who said the interview would be at Don Cameron's. Accord-

ingly Patterson and myself went directly to the

He invited us up stairs, and, by a dismal

light, we agreed upon the price, viz: Cameron

myself, by agreeing to pay the \$20,000-\$5000 of which was to be paid in hand-and would

affairs of this Government will be changed,

assented to the bargain between Patters

ouse, and found the General there ahead of us.

day before, and I think both. At the

ould, therefore, not say anything to

A Syllogism. The destruction of the Constitution is the lissolution of the Union. But the destruction of the Institution of Slavery by the Federal Government, is the destruction of the Constitution. Therefore, the destruction of the Institution of Slavery, by the Federal Government, is the dissolution of the Union. (And yet the said, "Well lets come to an understanding." I this strange farce ended. Simon assured rue advocates for the destruction of Slavery profess said, "What for ?" He answered, "In reference to be the friends of the Union. Verily, "blind-to the Senatorial question." I then said, "I will. to be the friends of the Union. Verily, ness, in part, hath happened unto" some of the "Israel.")

List of Casualties in Co. C, 133d Reg't. The following is a list of the casualties Co. C. 133à P. V.:

KILLED-Edward Gallagher, Jacob Mentzer,

John Perrin, Samuel Scutchall.
WOUNDED—Act. Lieut. Geo. Ashcom, jr. in the breast; Corporal Wm. Nyeum, in leg; Privates—J. M. Armstrong, shot through wrist

J. W. Barndollar, hand and breast,

J. H. Gogley, "Edward Justice, leg, J. W. Johnston, neck,

J. Z. Kochendarfer, finger shot off, J. W. Miller, in the hand,

Benjamin Ober, in the arm, James Roy, in hand,

Geo. E. Stailey, in hand, James E. Barndollar and J. H. Coo

per, missing. Yours truly,

# MUCCASIN TRACKS!

Attempt to Bribe a Member of the Legislature!

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS! GEN. CAMERON'S OPERATIONS TO EFFECT HIS ELECTION TO THE U. S. SENATE!

Statement of T. Jefferson Boyer, Member of Assembly from Clearfield County.

To the Editors of the Patriot and Union .

As many rumors are affoat in regard to certain transactions which took place between General Cameron and myself on several occasions previous to the late election of the United States Senator, I think my duty to make a plain unvarnished statement of the facts, so that there may be hereafter no misunderstan-ding or misrepresentation. Believing that there would be attempts to bribe members in order umn in an attempt to prove that Democrats are to defeat the election of a Democrat, I concei-"terrorists." What need for so much labor to ved the project of putting myself in the way of the operators, and trying how far they were disposed to go in the matter. Once conceived, what every Democrat is proud of, viz: that De- I determined to act upon it, and communicated portunity that offered I embraced-and here is

I had been to Philadelphia, and on my return perhaps a week or more before the elec-tion, I met Mr. Wm. Brobst, of Lewisburg, with whom I was acquainted, at the Pennsyl-vania House, in Harrisburg, for the first time this winter, and noticed some unusual nervous-ness on his part, and from his conduct was soon led to suspect that his business at Harrisburg was not of a very public character. In the afwhere he very soon commenced disparaging the several prominent Democratic candidates for sing his decided preference for Gen. Simon Cam-eron. This, of course left me no room to doubt the object of his visit to the State Capital and to me, and I at once asked him, whether the to me, and I at once asked him whether that was the object of his visit: He said it was. In reply to my question, whether General Cameron authorized him to come to me in this way, he said he was authorized by Cameron to see powerful man in that senate, the entire state of any Democrat of the House or Senate, and enterinto the preliminary arrangements to seeme nothing is more certain than that the South a vote for Cameron. I then asked him in what will gain her independence, (this sounded like a vote for Cameron. I then asked him in what manner they expected to secure the election of Cameron. He answered, 'by getting three Democrats to absent themselves on the day of the election.' I then asked him what they would[pay. He said he was authorized by Cameron. Patterson and I then agreed to meet the said he was authorized by Cameron. Patterson and I then agreed to meet the said he was authorized by Cameron. Patterson and I then agreed to meet the said he was authorized by Cameron. Patterson and I then agreed to meet the said he was authorized by Cameron. Patterson and I then agreed to meet the said he was authorized by Cameron. Patterson and I then agreed to meet the said he was authorized by Cameron. eron to offer \$5,000. I told him the figures on Monday. were too low, and desired him to tell me who the other members were. This he refused to do at the time, but would try and get permission of his principal to do so. He then left, up in the safe down stairs, but wanted me to

left, up in the safe down stairs, but wanted me to

as seven o'clock; that he was authorized by Cameron to get a carriage at any time. When the time arrived, Dr. Earley and myself walked down to Herr's, and saw the carriage and Brobst there. I then made some excuse to Brobst, and told him it would be best not to go. (I deemed it prudent at this state of proceedings not to manifest too much eagerness, lest I might defeat the object in view.) The next day he (Brobst) called and said Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank. I called and was ushered into a back room of the bank, and found Cameron there alone. He addressed me as soon as I was ready to receive him. I said as follows:—"Boyer, do you think you could as follows:—"Boyer, do you think you could that was all right, but must now be convinced have courage enough to vote for me?" I answered that it was a very business-like question, and that it would depend very much on notes, which he represented as being the amount tion, and that it would depend very much on circumstances.—He then said, "suppose the circumstances are all right!" I asked him how before I should have the hand money, and a-

he meant "all right." He answered "the financial consideration; in short, the dollars and
cents." I answered him, "certainly." He
then asked me what I would take. I told him
I told him I deemed it better, on reflection,
not to have it about me, inasmuch as there
inght be a row after the election, and said I I had not been in this business long, and did would trust it to them (Patterson and Cameron,) not know exactly how to answer, but wished knowing them to be honest. Patterson again him to name the sum. He asked what I thought assured me the hand money was down in the of \$10,000, "right down, after the work was safe, and, together with the residue, should be midable. General Gorman had gone up White done." I then asked him whether he wanted forthcoming as soon as the election was over-river with a view of taking that place. The a vote or an absentee. He answered, "a vote," [I may here state it did not come.] Cameron then said his carriage would be at the State Capmen away, and besides, he only regarded the ital Bank after the election, and I should com money paid as the first installment, and that he felt in duty bound to take care of the person awhile. This, of course, I agreed to do, (but that made him Senator afterwards, and, if he did not.)

had so many to take care of, it would embar-rass him, but if he had but one, he could do it well and profitably as long as we lived; and troduction completed, I said: "Doctor, I prosaid besides, there would be no more danger in voting directly for him than in being absent, for He then said: "I am chairman of a committee they would make every provision for the protection of the man that would vote for him.

This ended the interview, and we agreed to meet again to fix the compensation. The next day he sent Brobst for me. I declined going to see him, but agreed to see him at my room, right." He said: "You give me that assurance?"

No. 15, Pennsylvania House. Mr. Brobst, I said "Yes." Dr. F. then said: "You nee I who was still, up to this time, figuring for Si-mon, went after him, and in less than twenty of that sort. We have made every provision minutes returned with him. Cameron then to meet all danger." Thus the last scene in

to the Senatorial question." I then said, "I will. must have \$15,000." He said, "I will give it," It It is proper here to say that during this en tire adventure with Simon and his agents, my colleague, Dr. Early, W. A. Wallace, the Senator from Clearfield, and Robert Vaughin, the proprietor of the Pennsylvania House, in that person. He then proposed Jim Burns. I this city, were in the secret, and Dr. Earley, said he would do. He then left, stating that especially, knew constantly what was going

> In one of my interviews with Patterson, the cars going to Reading, he said in case there should any investigation grow out of the train s action he would be the only witness that kee we anything about it, and he would swear falsely and put it through.
>
> In regard to the dates given in the a bowe

He then said, "Boyer, the money will be all right." I asked him, "What money?" He then said, "Oh, I know all about it; I saw Cameron," (I must not forget to state here that,

T. Jefferson Boy er...

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOM A'C. The Command of the Army Trans ferred to Gen. Hooker. GEN. BURNSIDE'S FAREWFILL.

Gens. Sumner and Franklin Relieved. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTO MAC,

January 26, 1863. This afternoon General Burnside to rried over the command of the army of the Postomac to General Hooker, who came to the Headquarters camp for that purpose. As so on as th paid to me immediately after the election was over, and that the two members (with whom change become known, a consideral ile, number of superior officers called on Gev. Burnside and took their parting leave with many regrets. The following is Gen. Burnside't; Address to Army:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE PC TOMAC, Cami near Falmouth, Jan. 26.—GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—By direction of the Pre sident of the United States, the Commanding G eneral, this day, transfers the command of this army to Major Gen. Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed, your move

ments has not been fritful of victory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but in has again demonstrated an amount of courage nationce and endurance that, undier more favo able circumstances, would have been accom plished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in Saturday evening was then agreed upon as the time for the next interview. I stopped at Reading; so did Patterson, who returned that your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain, give to the brave and skiiful General who has long been same evening to Harrisburg. Cameron went to Philadelphia. I came up on Saturday and found Cameron on the train, as well as at least identified with your organization, and, who is now to command you, your full and cordial support, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an espe cial farewell to his long tried as sociates of the Ninth Corps. His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed. By command of Major Gen. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G. It is understood that Gens. Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved from the com

have been allowed thirty days' leave of absence.

They will go to New York.
The weather is warm and pleasant, and the

mud is fast drying up.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26—The National Intelligencer of this morning, contains the important announcement that Gen Burnaside has resigned, and that the command of the army of the Po tomac has been given to Gen. Hooker.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTO MAC .- Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who, after visiting the Army of the Potomac, pro-nounced it "corrupt and rotten to the core," stated in the Senate the other day, that ove 400 officers had deserted (from all our armies and 7,800 officers were absent with leave of otherwise, being one-fourth the entire number. The term of the 300,000 Nine Months' men.

called out last August, will soon expire; as will that of the two years men enlisted under the first call of the President. These number several hundred thousand.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp! Young men, be warned in time, supply your-selves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINT sentatives, my colleague, to whom I related the foregoing facts. I then saw Brobst again and told him I would go. He told me he would have a carriage ready in front of Heur's Hotel MENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Fevers & Bow-

SWARMING OF THE MEDICAL HIVES

CONSOLATION FOR THE SICK.

Concerning the enormous number of young M. D.'s that our medical colleges turn out evvirtue in "regular physicking") to be a much healthier people than we are. But the bills of le agthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we say, then, with Macbeth, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it?" No that will not do. Nature when attacked by disease, needs an ally to gua-tain her. An ally, remember; not a depleting a gent, that helps the disease and exhausts her drugs administered in accute disease have this drugs administered in accuse disease nave this effect. Such, however, is not the operation of one medicine now generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels. We mean Holloway's Pills. Of course our readers are aware that both the oint-ment and Pills which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthrophist are distinguished physical in the highest possible repute all over the words, but we have only had an opportunity to witness the effects of the Pills. I gives us pleasure to testify their efficacy. In dyspepsia and liver complaints they unquestionably work the most marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go so far with this remedy within their as to say that, with this remedy within their reach, no man or woman need ever be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills remove the distress at the stomach, and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidity that is really astonishing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases, without reference to age, constitution, or sex. Such, at least, is the con to which our experience and observation point

WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP, however servere, may be alleviated and cured by the use of Madama Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam.

This invaluable Medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately Whooping Cough, Moarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness and Tickling in the Throat. It loosens the Phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the taste. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient—warming, searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child. For sale by all Druggists, at 13 and 25 cts. per bottle.

January 23, 1803,—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE .- ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

itable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspherries,

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Peats, Raspherries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currents, &c., of 1, 22, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$10, 5 acres for \$60, 2\frac{1}{2}\) acres for \$40, 1 acres for \$20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Granberry lands, and village lots in CHATWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10\) each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and tarms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y. Jan. 16, 1863,-1 y.

Nem Advertisements.

#### Public Sale OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ough of Bloody Run, Bedford county, the Bor-TUESDAY, THE 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY,

TUESDAY, THE 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY, next, the following property viz:

Oac tract of Limestone Land in Snake Spring tp., known as the "Bald Hill" farm, containing 221 Acres, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered, having thereon a good log house, and Bank Barn, a well of good water at the door, and one apple orchard of good fruit.

Also—One tract of land in West Providence tp., lying south of the river, adjoining lands of William and John G. Barndollar and others, containing about 136 Acres, of which about 50 acres are cleared and under good fence, the balance well timbered, having thereon three springs of good water—This is a very destrable property for any one whowshes to have a good farm.

Also—One tract of woodland, adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing 23 Acres and 106 perches.

ches.

Also—About 100 Acres of good timber land, lying along the Rail Road and Plank Road, in the immediate vicinity of Bloody Run, which will be soldford 10 acres buts. 5 and 10 acre lots.
Also—About 20 Acres of cleared land adjoining

Also—About 20 Acres of cleared land adjoining the Borough of Sloody Run.

Also—The Mansion property, situated in said Borough, consisting of a large Stone Dwelling bousers of the store and Ware House, and ether out buildings, with a good lot and garden attached.

Also—One large Tavern House and lot, now occupied by John A. Gump, and three other Dwelling Houses and lots situated in said Borough.

Also - 7 Building lots fronting on Turnpike, 25 lots fronting on the Plank Road or Spring Street, 13 lots fronting on Water Street lots fronting on Water Street, 10 lots fronting on Hill Street on one of which is situated the frame M.E. Church, and 8 or more lots fronting on Church alley; a fine opportunity is here given to persons wishing to secure building lots in a thriving business lown, the present termination of the Bedford Rail Road, situated along the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, through which the Chambersburg, and Bedford Turppike passes.

Terms. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, the balance in two annual payments without interest. Any person wishing information of desiring to look at any of the said property can call in or address the subscribers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,

J. B. WILLIAMS, Ex'rs of Jacob Barndollar, dec'd. Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., Jan. 30, 1863.

### Public Sale OF

BROAD TOP COAL AND ORE LAND.

The subscribers will sell at "Fairplay," on the Broad Top Rail Road, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1863, the undivided one-half part of a very valuable tract of coal land, situate on the Six Mile Road, in Broad Top township, addord county, Pauadjoining Jands of said Rail Road Company, Bedford Coiltery, Givens and Maguire's Colliery, Andrew Parker, Eq., and others, containing about 115 ACRES, Nett Measure.

The above described lead is well located for mining: purposes, being in close proximity to the Rail Road-lt is underlaid with every Coal Seam in the Broad Top region, supposed to be eight. There is a flac-appearance of a bed of

Hematite Iron Ore.

There is an excellent farm of about 70-acras under cultivation, a fine orchard, two dwelling houses, barn, spring house, &c., and several very fine aprings of water on the property. The title is indisputable. Possession given on the first day of April next. Sale to commence at 11 o'olock, A. M.—Terms—One-third CASH—one-third in eig, and one-third in twelve months, with interest.

JOHN S. SCHELL,

Ba's. of Peter Schell, dee'd.—

It'll will, also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, sell the other undivided one-half part of the above described tract of land.

H. V. BRAMWELLE. January 30, 1963.