



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, B. F. MEYERS, Bedford Bor.

PROTHONOTARY, O. E. SHANNON, Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF, JOHN ALDSTADT, St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford Bor.

TREASURER, J. B. FARQUHAR, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER, GEORGE RHODES, Liberty.

AUDITOR, DANIEL BARLEY, M. Woodberry.

POOR DIRECTOR, HENRY MOSES, Bedford tp.

CORONER, JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

Grand Democratic Rally!

The Democrats of Bedford county, are respectfully, but earnestly, requested to assemble in MASS MEETING, at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31st, for the purpose of ratifying the State and County nominations. An address will be delivered on the occasion by

HON. GEORGE W. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia. Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan, and Hon. George M. Wharton, of Philadelphia, and Chas. F. Black, Esq., of York, have likewise been invited, and are expected, to address the meeting.

The Berlin Brass Band

will also be in attendance. Turn out, Democrats! Rally for your liberty, for law and order, for freedom of speech, of the press and of the ballot-box. JOHN P. REED, Ca'n. Dem. Co. Com.

The Enrollment for the Draft.

From a statement published in a late number of the Somerset Herald & Whig, we learn the singular fact that Bedford county has more men enrolled than either Adams or Somerset, though the former has a population at least one third greater than our county and the latter is set down in the census of 1860, as exceeding us by about 70. Our enrollment contains several hundred more names than that of either Adams or Somerset, whilst it falls but a few hundred short of that of Franklin, which county contains nearly twice as many inhabitants as ours. Now, the draft made last fall, put all the counties upon an equality, so far as the present draft is concerned. Since then there has been no volunteering, of any account, for which any county received credit. Hence, there must be something wrong in the enrollment for this district. When we have 3,300 names enrolled, Adams should have 4,400 and Franklin 6,000. Have the enrolling officers of those two counties failed to do their duty? That is the question and a very important one for all who are within the clutches of the Conscription. We see, also, that Provost Marshal Eyster has invited persons from the several counties to witness the drawing. Well, we have no doubt that the drawing will be entirely fair, but who knows whether the enrollment was made with impartiality and whether the tickets are correctly copied from the enrollment and the names honestly put in the wheel? In order to assure the people of fairness the enrollment should not be withheld from inspection and the tickets, when about to be put in the wheel, should be open to examination. If the enrollment and the tickets are not right, the draft will be unfair, no matter how honest and correct the drawing.

The Quota of Bedford County.

We give below the quotas of the several districts under the draft about to be made, as furnished to us by the Deputy Provost Marshal. This table includes the 50 per cent. excess.

Table with 2 columns: District Name and Quota. Includes Bedford Borough (33), Bedford Township (63), Broad Top (59), Colerain and Snake Spring (55), Cumberland Valley (35), East Providence (25), Harrison (19), Hopewell (26), Juniata (36), Liberty (36), Londonderry (20), Middle Woodberry (29), Monroe (42), Napier (46), Southampton (38), South Woodberry (44), St. Clair (47), Union (38), West Providence (40), Total (758).

Conservatives vs. Destructives.

The distinctive features of the two political parties into which the people of the North are at present divided, are Conservatism and Destruction. The Democratic party, on the one hand, insists upon the conservation of our political institutions as handed down to us by the fathers of the Republic. "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," is the watch-word of the Democracy. On the other hand the Administration or Abolition party have made it their fixed and unchangeable purpose to destroy the political fabric erected by the adoption of the Federal Constitution. They hate and loathe the Union as it was. They spit upon and trample under foot the sacred instrument in which Washington and his compeers lodged, for eternal safety, the liberties of the American people. They crush out civil freedom by muzzling the press and casting citizens into prison and transporting them into exile, without trial by a jury of their peers and without regarding even the forms of law. They make war upon the rights of those willing to submit to the authority of the Government, by emancipating their slaves and confiscating their property in general. Finally, they declare it to be their unalterable determination to abolish negro slavery, before they will receive the seceded states back into the Union, and to this end they are willing that every white man, woman and child in the rebel states, shall be destroyed, and that, if necessary to effect this result, "the last man and the last dollar" in the North, shall be sacrificed. Such are the Destructives and such are their doings and their intentions. No matter how great the sufferings of the people, their programme of destruction must be carried out to the letter. No matter if every household mourns a slain father, son, or brother, their crusade of devastation must go on. No matter if the country is bankrupted and pauper children cry in vain for bread, the bloody, vengeful and blighting revolution which they have inaugurated, must not be turned backward. They are seated upon the Juggernaut car of Destruction which is to grind to powder the prostrate South, though to reach its special victim, its wheels must first pass over the dead bodies of millions of their fellow men. The South is their Carthage and Carthage est delenda. How cheering, bright and gladsome, then, is the contrast between the objects of these mad destructives and the purposes of the grand conservative element of the country—the Democracy—that glorious old political organization, which reverts the wisdom of the early years of the Republic, which folds to its bosom with undying devotion, the sacred charter of our liberties, which asks only that the Union shall be restored as Washington made it, which desires an early cessation of bloodshed and an honorable and lasting peace, and whose warmest, purest wish is to save what remains to us of the splendid heritage bequeathed to us by a better and nobler generation. Between these parties, Conservative Democracy and Destructive Abolitionism, the people must choose. The principles and policy of the former are illustrated in the history of the country. The results of the doctrines of the latter, are written in blood upon almost every hearth-stone in the land. How then can the decision be doubtful?

The Town Council vs. "Wheelbarrow."

The last issue of the Bedford Inquirer, contains an attack upon the Burgess and Council, and particularly upon Mr. William Hartley, a member of the Council, in which it endeavors to hold those gentlemen generally and Mr. Hartley especially, responsible for the condition of the water-works, &c. This attack has elicited the subjoined statement, which is signed by every member of the Council, irrespective of party, and which brands the Inquirer man as a deliberate and wilful falsifier. This ought to be sufficient to cause that unscrupulous libeller to desist from his shameful practices. As to the gentlemen of the Council, they need no defence at our hands. A few years ago, the Borough was \$1200 in debt, and now it is clear of all indebtedness, and the tax assessed at present is 2 mills instead of 4, as it was when K. N. Republicanism ruled the roost. But, read the following plain language used by the Town Council in reply to the Inquirer:

STATEMENT.

Whereas, the editor of the Bedford Inquirer, J. R. Durbin, in his paper of the 14th inst., stated that Wm. Hartley obtained a contract to supply hydrants for the use of Bedford borough, and charges Mr. Hartley with falsehood and deception, and likewise insinuates malfeasance on the part of the Burgess and Council in employing one of their own number in the purchase or procurement of hydrants, Therefore, we, the undersigned members of the Council of Bedford borough, without respect to party, declare the statement of J. R. Durbin to be wholly and maliciously FALSE so far as Mr. Hartley is concerned, and repel with indignation and contempt the imputation against us.

Mr. Hartley was ordered to purchase the hydrants, and furnishes them at the Philadelphia price, freight added; and the delay in getting them was caused by the fact that for some time the railroad companies would carry no freight, and also from a want of understanding as to kind of hydrants desired, which occasioned some correspondence between Mr. Hartley and the parties from whom the hydrants were purchased. W. STECKMAN, C. Burgess.

GEORGE REMUND, Asst. Burgess. W. W. Shuck, W. Findlay Mann, D. Border, G. Mardorf, A. J. Sanson, Wm. Hartley, Councilmen.

Democrats, organize! To work! To work! Call your township clubs together! Hold meetings! Circulate documents! It is ever the duty of Democrats to be active, but it is doubly so now, when life, liberty and property are involved in the issue. Oh, let not an hour go by unimproved. We must not only defeat the enemy, but we must rot and destroy him! Forward to the charge!

SOMERSET CO.—The Rep. Senatorial Conference brought a number of the Somerset politicians of that ilk to this place on Tuesday, all of them "clever" fellows, barrin' their politics. The party consisted of Maj. Jno. Knable, Senator Stutzman, Prothonotary Koonz, C. Meyers, Esq., and Mr. Keller. Whilst glad to see them personally, we cannot help admonishing them that their political mission here is all in vain, as the Democracy will elect the next Senator themselves.

Attend the Democratic Mass Meeting on Monday night of Court week. It will be the greatest meeting held in this county for years. Let every Democratic farmer hitch up his team and bring those who have no conveyance of their own. See the call at our editorial head.

There is nothing new from the seat of war. Charleston still remains in rebel hands. It is thought Ft. Sumter may be reduced, but even then the taking of Charleston, will not be certain of accomplishment.

Our army correspondent, "Virginia," gives us an indication of the feeling in the army. He is one of the best and truest men that entered the army from this county.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Bedford Gazette.

"Pizen."

MR. EDITOR: The other day I was in the Post-office at St. Clairsville, and while there the following conversation occurred:

P. M.—Mr. Trout, here is a paper for Mr. M.—Will you, please, take it along for me to him?

G. D. T.—What paper is it?

P. M.—The "Bedford Gazette."

G. D. T.—Oh! that pizen sheet. I won't touch it! Mr. M.—may come for it himself.

Mr. Trout would not take the "Gazette" to his near neighbor, because it is the organ of the Democratic party of Bedford county, and I have heard him electioneer against you, Mr. Editor, by calling you a "Secessionist," &c., because you are on the Democratic ticket. Now, this same man Trout, who thinks a Democratic newspaper "pizen" and calls a Democratic editor a Secessionist, will want Democrats to vote for him at the coming election. Mind him, Democrats, and when he comes near you, tell him to keep aloof for fear you might be "pizen" to him.

WATCHMAN.

St. Clair tp., Aug. 18th.

SAXTON, PA., Aug. 15, 1863.

Abraham Lincoln said in his inaugural address, that the States were then all in the Union; he refused to acknowledge them seceded; yet he admits a part of Virginia back into the Union. Why? To carry out the first grand idea of the administration—the abolition of slavery. A slice off Virginia, with the negroes made free, would do for a beginning.

Wm. H. Seward wrote M. Mercier, the Minister from France, that the seceded States should all be received back into the Union, intact, just as they were, with their domestic institutions and laws, including slavery, with the Senators that survived, members of the lower house, &c. Now, the Washington Chronicle, speaking ex cathedra, says, they shall be admitted into the Union only upon the unconditional surrender of slavery.

The Proclamation, the Compensated Act, the Territorial Anti-Slavery Act, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the speeches of Sumner, Phillips, Thaddeus Stevens, and the editorials of the administration press everywhere, say the same thing. Now, what does all this teach? Most certainly that the question of the Union with the Administration and extermination, for the purposes of Abolition. We, here, have been war-men, for we were under the impression that the war was waged solely for the restoration of the Union; but who can be a war man for the purpose of carrying fire and sword to the homes and families of the Southern people, in order that slavery may be abolished? Not we, not the people, and this we will surely show the Administration this fall. I ask you, on behalf of our people, through your valuable paper, to urge upon your readers this great question: Is the war to continue, as it is now, one of Abolitionism, or shall it be changed to one for the Union, and the pure principles of Democracy? Let every one know and understand the stubborn fact, that to save our good old Government, under the good old flag, we must put the Abolitionists out of power every where, at every election, and place men in power who really desire the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—letting slavery alone, whether, in itself, it be right or wrong—it being none of our business, but the concern alone of the people of the States in which it exists. Yours truly,

CARBON.

FAUQUIER CO., Va., Aug. 11, '63.

FRIEND MEYERS:

Please allow me a space in the columns of your valuable and true Union paper. We have heard so much about "Copperheads" down here, from the newspapers that visit us, that we are almost inclined to believe that the whole North is one vast den of that poisonous reptile; but, Shade of Milton! Judge of our surprise when we found it was applied to good, Union-loving, patriotic and honest Democrats. To listen to the bitter invectives, hurled against them, and the hellish deeds they are accused of, one would wonder that they were tolerated in this "land of the free and the home of the brave." But it is not wonderful; for the "Union Leaguers" (heaven save the marks!) are going to take care that the "Copperheads" do not bite too hard, we suppose. We have not seen any of that species of snake down here in "Dixie," so we suppose they only breed in Northern latitudes, where there is a little "spec" to be made during the coming fall elections. By the term "Copperhead," we are instructed that traitors and secessionists are meant, and as the good old Democrats are named after "his snakeship," it is but fair to presume that secessionism is largely in the majority in the "old Keystone State." We wonder, therefore, that she has not "seceded" ere this, but we presume she will secede from Abolition rule on or about the second Tuesday of October next.

We have named our camp, "Camp Starvation," not that we are actually in that condition, but next door to it, and if we get a few more quarter masters and commissaries to barter away our rations to the few citizens that are here, because they give exorbitant prices, we will have to tighten our "stays." One dollar per pound for coffee or sugar, will make those

in power stretch their consciences a notch or two, any day. I know one quarter-master who paid for some delicacies out of the soldiers' rations of sugar and coffee, and another one who had over one half bushel of the soldiers' coffee left, and the two were found quarreling about the division of the money after it was sold. The fact was brought to the notice of the commander of the post, but he was as "deep in the mud as they were in the mire," and taking it as a "military necessity," we quietly acquiesced. Our company get fresh beef, 45 pounds of bones and 15 pounds of meat for one day, and one man is allowed 1 1/2 pounds per day. So, to make our full allowance, we have to take just about one pound of it in bones and we hardly ever have time or patience to wait until they boil soft. But this is one of old Abe's "military necessities," and we have to submit.

The weather since the first of this month has been ranging from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade, being, we believe, the hottest weather we have experienced since entering the army two years ago. Even

"The lengthening shadows o'er the mead Proclaiming the close of day," do not afford us any, or but very little, relief. The nights are uncomfortably warm.

Both armies are "reposing on their laurels," having sought the shade, and in all probability, from present indications, no move will be made by either army, and both will wait until the shadows lengthen and the nights grow cool. We are bivouacked in a pleasant woods near Germantown, a small town, if three deserted houses constitute a town. The headquarters of the army of the Potomac are here, and the tents of the "chief" and his aids and orderlies, situated on a rising knoll, present the appearance of a large town. This town, (Germantown) is close to the railroad, midway between Warrenton junction and Bealton station. Our cavalry are south of the Rappahannock river, and the infantry are this side along the bank and the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Skirmishes, scouts and reconnaissances are at an end for the time being, and "everything is quiet along the Rappahannock."

That dirty, foul, black Abolition sheet, known as the "Bedford Inquirer," shows its dingy face here occasionally, but it is used to wrap up the rusty, worm-eaten bacon that its great father "Abraham" supplies us with occasionally. If the editor of that paper thinks he can gain any recruits to his cause, by publishing villainous slanders on innocent people, written by men of his own kidney and as black-hearted as himself, he is mistaken, and, as the saying is, he will have to send his paper "to the Marines." They won't be believed in this regiment. We have not seen any soldiers in this army yet of the "Free American of African descent" species, with whom "Uncle Abraham" is going to squish this rebellion; but we presume he has sent them all down South to assist in the capture of Charleston. We hope they may succeed. The soldiers of the army of the Potomac do not want their olfactory nerves shocked with the strong-scented odor of Lincoln's swarthy pets.

Yours truly, VIRGINIA.

State Editorial Convention.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Pursuant to the resolution adopted at the late meeting in Lancaster, the convention assembled at the Merchants' Hotel, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, Hon. George Sanderson, President, in the chair.

On motion, Henry Ward and J. A. Fulton were appointed permanent secretaries. The following papers were represented: Lancaster Intelligencer, Hon. George Sanderson; Johnstown Democrat, James Campbell; Bedford Gazette, B. F. Meyers; Waynesburg Messenger, R. W. Jones; Clearfield Republican, G. B. Goodlander; Pennsylvania Argus, J. M. Laird; Lebanon Advertiser, W. M. Breslin; Selinsgrove Times, Franklin Weirick; Democrat and Sentinel, Ebensburg, James S. Todd; Patriot and Union, Henry Ward; Mentor, Kitztaning, J. Alex. Fulton; Sullivan county Democrat, Michael Meylert; Centre Barchler, F. Kurtz; Bellefonte Watchman, P. G. Meek; McKean County Democrat, J. B. Platt; Democrat Standard, N. C. Barclay; Reading Adler, Charles Kessler; Pittsburg Post, J. P. Barr; Fulton Democrat, H. G. Smith; Easton Sentinel, D. H. Neiman; Sunday Mercury, F. W. Grayson; Evening Journal, Charles N. Pine.

Messrs. Fulton, Jones and Meyers were appointed a committee on resolutions.

The following gentlemen were named to constitute a permanent executive committee, under a previous resolution: Messrs. Barr, Sanderson, Jones, Ward, Bueler, Neiman, Fulton, Grayson and Pine.

After some discussion the Convention adjourned to meet at seven o'clock.

MEETING.—The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The freedom of speech and of the press has ever been a cherished right, founded as well in reason as in law, and guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States as well as the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

And whereas, Its maintenance is essential to the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise; And whereas, Its abridgment or suppression is a direct thrust at liberty, and in a popular government like ours, a tacit confession that the acts of those who attempt so unwarrantably to destroy this sacred right will not stand the test of public discussion and the verdict of a free people; therefore,

Resolved, That freedom of speech and of the press is as necessary to the perpetuity of liberty as the freedom of the ballot-box; and that those who assail the rights of the former would not hesitate to strike down the latter, and are equally the enemies of the people.

Resolved, That we emphatically denounce every attempt to interfere with or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press, whether it be by the unlawful arrest and imprisonment of public speakers and editors, or by suppressing newspapers by either mob violence or pretended civil or military authority.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this liberty interests every citizen, and its denial, abridgment or destruction may affect him personally, we call upon all, without distinction of party, to vindicate their high privileges in this behalf; and here we cannot but express our astonishment, that "Republican" editors have not only stood by and seen this dearest of American rights violated, but have actually approved and endorsed the violation.

Resolved, That let others do as they may, for ourselves we intend to stand up for our rights as American freemen; that we will never yield them, but will assert and maintain them by our voices, by our votes, and, if need be, by our lives.

Resolved, That the so-called rulers of the

American people are but their agents; and to deny the right of the principals to direct, control or criticize the acts of their agents, is as repugnant to the principles of law as of common sense.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Convention to prepare and publish an address to the people of Pennsylvania on these important subjects. J. A. FULTON, R. W. JONES, B. F. MEYERS, Committee.

The Chairman of the State Central Committee having been introduced, some discussion took place upon the best mode of circulating political intelligence through the press of the State, and the proper disposition of party patronage—in which Messrs. Barr, Jones, Neiman, Grayson, Ward, Kessler, Fulton, and others, participated.

Messrs. Fulton, Grayson and Meylert, were appointed to prepare an address pursuant to the resolution above passed.

Mr. Jones offered the following, which was adopted. Resolved, That the interests of the Democratic press of the State demand a thorough and effective organization; that an occasional friendly interchange of opinion and sentiment, by its representatives, will give it harmony and strength; that, to this end, the Executive Committee be and is hereby instructed to appoint a time and place, at least once a year, for a meeting of the Editorial Convention.

The Convention adjourned sine die. GEO. SANDERSON, President. HENRY WARD, J. A. FULTON, Secretaries.

ASTOUNDING EXPOSURE!

The Republican Candidate for Governor—Who He is and what He is—Corruption Fastened upon Him by his Own Partisan—The Soldiers Defrauded, the People Defrauded, and the State Defrauded, by Andrew G. Curtin. Read! Read!

We have given our readers, says the Washington Evening, some facts in regard to the corruption practiced upon the people by the present Governor of this State, and the Republican nominee for the same position, but being outsiders, we of course were deprived of the official data, as well as the knowledge of the secret wire pulling, by which the results were brought about. Fortunately, the Pittsburg Gazette, the leading Abolition paper in Western Pennsylvania has opened the hidden mysteries of the Abolition archives, and exposed to the public gaze a record of infamy and dishonesty never equalled before anywhere, if we except the records of the present National Administration. We give below the Gazette's synopsis of a series of articles published by that paper within the past two weeks. We will publish the articles in extenso on some future occasion. This article appeared in the Gazette on the morning of the Republican State Convention.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 5.]

A Parting Word to the Convention.

The delegates to the State Convention are now amongst us. Before they proceed to do their duty, we have a word to say to them.

We had reason to believe that Gov. Curtin notwithstanding his ostensible withdrawal, was a candidate for re-nomination, and confident that he would be successful.

WE FELT ASSURED THAT HE COULD NOT BE ELECTED. WE KNEW THAT HE OUGHT NOT—IT BECAME OUR DUTY, THEREFORE, TO SOUND THE ALARM, AND ENDEAVOR TO SAVE THE PARTY, IF POSSIBLE.

We have endeavored to show that he imposed upon the soldiers, by farming them out to his friends, and then denying that he had employed them.

We have exhibited the record to establish the fact that he had approved a bill, acknowledged by him to be wrong, WHICH ROBBERED THE TREASURY OF MANY MILLIONS OF MONEY—that as the conditions of his approval, he had taken an agreement for the State, which he abstracted, and secretly surrendered to the parties who had given—and that when interrogated by the Legislature, he confessed the fact and offered as his apology, a reason which is shown to have been untrue.

We have demonstrated the fact that he bargained away a Republican United States Senator, for the consideration of an adjournment, and the discharge of the Committee, appointed to inquire into the means which had been used to procure the passage of that bill.

We have charged that he was unfriendly to the war policy of the Administration, and proved it not only by his Message in relation to the arrest of traitors, and his conduct in relation to the draft, but by the character of the men whom he has retained about him.

We have shown that the effect of his policy has been to break down the power of the Republican party of this State, and even those who merely co-operated with him in the Legislature, have been placed, almost without exception, under the ban of the people.

And we have inferred from all this—without referring to other matters—THAT HIS NOMINATION WOULD BE DISGRACEFUL TO THE PARTY, AND HIS ELECTION IMPOSSIBLE—as the general desire of Copperheads, that we should take him as our candidate, proves it to be, in their judgment, as well as ours.

All this we have been compelled by the necessities of the case, to do, in order to save the cause, from irretrievable ruin.—We would rather have avoided this, if it had been possible. We have kept these things in the background, rather than run the risk of crippling the State Administration or driving it bodily into the embraces of the enemy, to which we feared its tendencies were over-strong already. We thought it wise to make the best of a bad bargain, so long as we could not help ourselves, when the same man was, however, presented anew, as a candidate for a second term, it becomes our duty to speak out before the mischief was enacted, and we have done so, in language as moderate as the facts bear. And yet even then, we would rather have waived our objections, if it had been possible, and taken the weakest man and the wickedest of our enemies, than run the risk of disturbing the harmony of the party, at such a time. It was clear to us, however, that with such a candidate, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO SUCCEED.

We should be beaten, at any rate—as our past experience has demonstrated—and as it could not make the matter worse, it was worth at least the trouble to endeavor to prevent it.

And now we ask of the members of the Convention to tell us calmly, whether, with the facts before them, as we have shown them to be, there is constituency in Pennsylvania that would have recommended, or instructed for him—and whether these facts, depending mainly upon the

record, and incontrovertible of course, can be now successfully concealed from them?

We ask them again, who there are among the eminent speakers of this State, who enjoy the confidence of the people, that will venture to meet these issues, with the very record to confound them? We do not know a man, of any position or force, in this county, at all events, who would not feel himself personally compromised, by undertaking a labor so herculean as this.

The question then comes at last, whether there are any of the delegates inclined to the support of Curtin, who would consider a triumph now, as more important than a triumph at the election, and a sufficient compensation for a defeat at that time—or would be willing to stake the result upon a doubt? If it be true, as charged, that heists in playing the part of the dog in the manger, and sacrificing the party, of which, it is said he claims to be the bulwark, to himself, is there any man in the Convention who will allow himself to be used for such a purpose? What is to be gained by it for the advantage of any body but the rebels and their Northerly sympathizers?

We have stated more than once—and we cannot repeat it too often—that whatever may be the opinion of the Convention, and whether right or wrong, the feeling against Gov. Curtin in this county at least—growing out of his own acts and policy—is so strong that he could not control it, even if we were so disposed, that we could stem the torrent of the Niagara with our hands. We might ruin ourselves by advocating his election, but we could not help him. It is not we who are responsible for the existence or origin of that feeling. We reflect it only, and have but thrown ourselves into the current, which was flowing so rapidly before we undertook to fathom or direct it.

There were good men here who doubted in 1860, whether he could be trusted, and refused to vote for him, and yet this county gave a majority of about 6400 votes. Less than a month afterward, it gave Lincoln 10,000.

With a stronger man than Curtin there should have been 8,000 at least. With an exceptional candidate now we are strong as ever. With Gov. Curtin, we doubt whether it could be carried at all, and those who reflect that his conduct at the session of 1861, brought in a Democrat even here, at the election which followed, will realize the mischief that such a nomination may inflict.

It is not this county only, however, in which it is important to make the machine run smooth. There will be like difficulties elsewhere, and particularly in those counties where the strength of the Republican party lies. If he should be nominated, it will not be by the votes of those districts, which will be expected to elect him. It will be counties like Berks, we suppose that are to be cast as make-weights into the scale. Would it not become them to reflect, that if they want us to do the work they must put us into a condition to run without weights! Are not even the prejudices of our people—if they choose to call them so—to be consulted? If they can find a man who is free from objection—and we are in bad condition, indeed, if they cannot—what is their duty as men—as patriots—as lovers of their country? How can they excuse themselves for insisting—on mere pride or self-will—on one of the opposite kind, who is known to be unpalatable to any respectable section of the party? We shall gauge their patriotism by the way in which they deal with the difficulty.—With men of heroic stamp—men suited to the times—it can prove no serious difficulty at all.

Rev. Prot. F. W. Conrod, of Lancaster, will preach in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath morning, at 10 1/2 o'clock. A. M. Episcopal services at 5 o'clock, P. M., in Lutheran Church.

Camp Meeting.

Bedford Circuit Camp Meeting, will commence, (D. V.), on Friday August 21st, 1863, on old ground near Bloody Run. Members and friends generally, of surrounding charges, are most cordially invited to tent with us, and participate in God's worship in Nature's own Sanctuary.

JAMES C. CLARKE, Preacher in charge.

-DIED-

STUDEBAKER.—In Napier township, on the 9th inst., Peter H. Studenaker, aged 45 years, 4 months and 25 days.

The deceased was a man greatly respected and beloved in the community in which he resided. His loss is severely felt by a large circle of relations and friends. Industrious, frugal and temperate in his habits, he was not only the support of his own family, but the benefactor of those around him. During the latter part of his life he was a member of Ev. Luth. Church and he died in the hope of a glorious resurrection. Peace be with him.—Ed.

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

The undersigned, having been appointed Trustee of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Lytle, by the Orphan's Court of Philadelphia, by virtue and under the authority of an order of the said Court, will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1863,

at the American House, Hollidaysburg, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described FARM LAND: The undivided Two-thirds of the Albright Farm, known as the Brallier Tract, situate in Juniata township, Blair county, Pa., bounded on the North by surveys formerly owned by John S. Krayon, on the West by lands of James McConnell and others, on the South by land devised to the Trustees of Martha K. Duncan by Dr. Shanberger, and on the East by land of James Malone, formerly land of Roubidoux's heirs, containing 350 acres, more or less.

Also—A Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Morrison's Cove, Bedford county, and State aforesaid, known as the Snyder and Brumbaugh tract, and being on the mountain adjoining the Stone House Lory Farm, containing about 100 acres.

Also—A Tract of Land, situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, State aforesaid, surveyed on a warrant, Wm. Smith, D. D., containing 440 acres, now, or formerly, adjoining lands of Dr. Storm McMurray and others.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of E. F. Lytle, Martinsburg, Pa. CHARLES MACALESTER, Trustee. August 21, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of Isaac Cuppert, late of St. Clair township, Dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township, all persons indebted are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly substantiated for settlement.