



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 RHOADS, 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 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 Chauncey F. Black, Esq., of York, will likewise be 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, Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

Down with the Abolitionists!

Whilst the army is putting down Secession in the South, it is our duty to put down Abolition at the North. It is universally conceded that these two are the twin curses of all our troubles as a nation. Abolition agitation first alarmed the people of the South, and induced them to listen to the arguments of the few original advocates of Secession. And to-day Abolition radicalism furnishes the fuel with which the flames of Secession are fed. Jeff Davis and his cabinet appeal to the Southern people to fight to the death for their independence of a people who seem determined to wrest from them their institutions, and their appeals are not in vain, because the fact that the President and Congress have become Abolitionized, is too apparent to be overlooked. Thus Abolitionism serves to unite and consolidate the Southern people in resistance to the Federal armies, and thus the fanatic negro-worshippers of the North, are the main prop of the rebel confederacy.—Therefore, if we would break down the rebellion and restore the Union, we must crush Abolitionism, put down our home radicals, compel the execution of the unconstitutional features of the sweeping Confiscation Act, force the withdrawal of the Emancipation Proclamation and give the erring people of the South the assurance that, upon their submission to the Federal authority, they shall have all their old rights and privileges under the Constitution, excepting only their leaders, who shall be tried and punished according to law. Unless this be done, the capture of every city and fort in the South will fail to end the war. Unless this course be successfully pursued, there can be no peace except such as is to be purchased at the impossible price of extermination. Then, let the battle-cry of every true Union man, at the coming election, be, "Down with the Abolitionists!"

Remember

That the Bedford Inquirer, the organ of the Abolitionists in this county, recently declared that "of course" it is "opposed to the old Union." This is the doctrine of the Abolitionists every where. They don't want the Union restored. Reason—the negroes, in that case, would not be placed on an equality with white men. What do sincere advocates of the "war for the Union," think of this? Can they support such a party?

Sneaks!

Democrats, beware of men, who, pretending to be Democrats, go about assailing the candidates on the Democratic ticket and retailing the stale and ridiculous stories of the Abolitionists about "disloyalty," "treason," "sympathy with secession," &c. Such men are traitors to the Democratic cause! They are, soul and body, the property of the Abolitionists! They have been bought with Lincoln greenbacks, to play the sneak and do the dirty work of our enemies.

The Pulpit Desecrated.

On Sabbath last, the Reverend (1) F. W. Conrad delivered a political address on the subject of Negro Slavery and the War, from the pulpit of the Lutheran Church in this place. In order to delude the credulous into the belief that he was about to preach a religious discourse, he took a text from the Bible. The passage of Scripture upon which he based his harangue, occurs in 1 Chronicles, 5 ch., 22 v. The verse reads thus: "For there fell down many slain, because the war was of God. And they dwelt in their stands until the captivity." From this passage Mr. Conrad excised the words—"the war was of God"—as the basis of his remarks. It did not suit his purpose to speak of the captivity and bondage to which the very men who were victorious in the war against the Hagarites, were subsequently reduced. His object was to prove that the hand of God is in our present unhappy war for the purpose of bringing about the abolition of Negro Slavery, and the wily priest desired, least of all, that his auditors should get a glimpse into the future of those men, who, like himself, have forsaken pure Christianity, abandoned the worship of the only true and living God and fallen down before the "god of the people of the land," the ebony idol imported from the coast of Guinea. Hence, he carefully refrained from any explanation as to the reference made by the word "captivity," which occurs in the verse from which he selected his text. Hence, he cautiously avoided telling his hearers why the conquerors of the Hagarites were themselves enslaved. Hence he prudently stopped short of the context which, in the third verse after that containing his text, informs us that the half tribe of Manasseh, the conquerors, "transgressed against the God of their fathers, and went a whoring after the gods of the people of the land, whom God destroyed before them." (1 Chron., 5 ch., 25 v.) The cunning fellow reasoned in this wise: If I touch upon these points, my audience will at once perceive the parallel between the wicked idolaters of the half tribe of Manasseh and myself and those people who think and act as I do. It will be said of us that we are guilty of idolatry in worshipping, on the holy Sabbath, the god of the people, the "everlasting negro," and it will also be cast into our teeth that God is even now "destroying before" us, our idols, causing their own worshippers to place them before their front ranks in battle, as at Port Hudson and Fort Wagner, to be annihilated by rebel cannon. So I will be discreet and let the history of the half tribe of Manasseh alone.

Having shown why our pious lecturer took so great pains to steer clear of the context and certain phrases in his text itself, we will now briefly consider the general tenor of his speech. Freedom, said he, was born upon the Mayflower; that is, freedom for the negro. As for those white men and women who differed in religious opinion from the Pilgrims and their descendants, the Mayflower brought chains, the gallows and all the exquisite refinement of cruelty invented by those intelligent lovers of freedom who believed in the Salem witchcraft. And the Indian, the superior of the negro in intelligence, the original proprietor of Massachusetts soil, what to him was that freedom? Let the murdered Pequots answer, let the unmarked grave of King Philip tell the mournful story. No! the freedom born upon the Mayflower must have had birth for the special benefit of the African, for it exterminated the red man and persecuted with diabolical savagery every white man within its reach, who dared to differ from the religious views of those who had it in their peculiar keeping. This freedom, therefore, was not general and universal in its nature. The Declaration of Independence, which Mr. Conrad quoted as declaring "all men free and equal," could not have been founded upon this Mayflower freedom, because that instrument was framed by men who held negro slaves and it is to be supposed that they did not intend to declare their own slaves free, for they held them in bondage until their dying day and their heirs possessed them afterward. Hence, if the Mayflower freedom was intended for negroes, the freedom asserted by the Declaration of Independence, has no affinity with it, for that was intended for white men. Here, then, are two links in Mr. Conrad's chain of Providential interpositions, that will not connect, and no clerical logic, though the hammers of its forge be never so ponderous, can weld them together.

Our priestly orator, also, took a scripture view of slavery. As we before stated, he endeavored to show that the hand of God is in our civil war for the abolition of negro slavery. Now, we need make but a very few quotations from the Bible to upset Mr. Conrad's whole theory upon this subject. The following from Leviticus, 25 ch., 44, 45 and 46 vs., shows that God commanded his chosen people to buy and hold slaves:

"Both thy bondmen and thy bond maids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids."

"Moreover of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land: and they shall be your possession."

"And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever; but over your brethren, the children of Israel, ye shall not rule over one another with rigor."

This is a clear and indisputable recognition by the Almighty of the sinfulness of slavery, as a political institution. We might add numerous quotations from the Old Testament Scriptures, of similar import, but our space forbids. We shall, therefore, go to the New Testament where we find in Ephesians 6 ch., 5 v., the Apostle Paul speaking as follows:

"Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart as unto Christ."

Again, we would refer Mr. Conrad to the epistle of Paul to Philemon, from which we learn that the great Apostle sent back to Philemon his slave Onesimus, who had taken French leave of his master and by way of some ancient underground railroad, had escaped to Rome where Paul then was.

And what will Mr. Conrad say to this, from 1 Timothy, 6 ch.:

"Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed."

"And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved and partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort."

"If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but dotting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmises, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself."

[We cannot help thinking, just here, that when the Apostle wrote these words, his prophetic vision looked down the vista of time and beheld the Rev. F. W. Conrad standing in the pulpit of the Lutheran Church of Bedford, "proud, knowing nothing, but dotting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings," &c., &c. But we banish the uncharitable thought and hasten to conclude our search of Holy Writ, lest we find still less flattering portraits of our political divine.]

The portions of scripture which we have quoted, show that God commanded His chosen people to buy slaves, that He enjoined upon the slaves the duty of obedience to their masters, and that He ordered through the Apostle of Christ, that these things should be taught and exhorted. These scriptural facts ought to be sufficient to convince any reasonable mind that it is not God's design to destroy the institution of slavery, either by means of this war or any other. Besides the whole history of His dealings with man, whether as an individual or in a collective capacity, teaches us that two races never lived together upon conditions of social and political equality. One or the other has always been uppermost. One or the other have always been "hewers of wood and drawers of water." And so it will be to the end of time. Not all the preachers on the face of the earth, if every one of them were a Peter the Hermit, with the mailed legions of the Crusades at their heels, could be able to destroy that eternal principle of nature which makes the inferior race subject to the will and control of the superior. There will be serfs and slaves till Gabriel's trumpet shall sound, for we are told in Revelations, 6 ch., 15 v., that when "the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together," "the kings of the earth, the mighty men and every bandman, and every free man, hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains." Therefore, since there shall be bondmen even at the top of the mountains, it is vain attempts to prevent what God himself has ordained. Be silent, ye babbling hypocrites, and hold your peace, ye garrulous fools who wear the "livery of the court of heaven," but wiffully or ignorantly serve the Devil rather than the God of the Bible.

But, we close by expressing our amazement at the fact that a man of Mr. Conrad's reputed piety and learning, could so far forget his position as a preacher of the Gospel of Peace, as to desecrate the sacred desk with a partisan harangue upon a political topic in regard to which he knew the congregation to which he was preaching, was divided in sentiment. Nor can we altogether acquit the resident pastor of the Lutheran Church, of having conspired with Mr. Conrad to offer this wanton insult to one-half of his congregation, for he must have known what the tenor of his friend's discourse was to be. But if these Reverend gentlemen observed the effect which this political sermon produced, they were, doubtless, sufficiently punished.—They must have seen and felt the indignation of many of their hearers. They must have noticed how this harangue caused wicked and Christ-less Abolitionists to grin and sneer at Democratic members of their flock, and to glory in the chagrin of their neighbors, rather than to think of and sorrow over their own sins.—And as they looked upon the scene of smothered anger and discord, they must have felt themselves the dupes of those money-changers and dove-sellers whom Christ drove out of the temple, and must have heard the whisper of a still, small voice, "It is written, my house shall be a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." We can only say in the language of St. Paul, "Now, I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offenses contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned and avoid them. For they that are such serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly; and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple." (Romans, 16 ch., 17, 18 verses.)

Mr. Scull, the collector for this district, requests us to announce that drafted men who intend to pay "commutation money," will find him at Chambersburg during the time allotted by the Board of Enrollment for hearing applications for exemption for this county, or that persons who deposit their money with Messrs. Reed & Schell, and forward certificates of deposit, will have receipts returned them by mail.

The \$300 commutation money, it is now decided, will exempt for three years or during the war.

The Draft.

The drawing of conscripts for this borough came off at Chambersburg, on Monday last. The following persons were drawn, in the order in which their names appear: Rev. R. Sample, Richard Leo, P. H. Pensyl, Thos. Jamison, J. W. Dickerson, Theo. Thompson, John Songster, N. J. Lyons, J. P. Arnold, Simon Nau, A. Leonard, Jas. Corboy, John Blymire, David Nulton, Will. Shuck, Frank Jamison, Hen. Crouse, Wm. Mower, Wm. Earnest, F. Jordan, J. Z. Over, V. Vondersmith, Geo. Oster, J. Brightbill, J. P. Reed, Jr., Wm. Helm, W. M. Cook (of Simon) Wm. Bowles, Jas. Harris, (colored), Wm. Hartley, Aaron Smith, John Crawley, (colored) John Palmer.

The enrollment and drawing for the borough were doubtless entirely fair.

— BEDFORD TP. —

The following persons were drafted in Bedford tp.:

Simon Shafer, Silas Pearson, David Zimmers, Matthias Ickes, Francis Bixler, S. Stuffer, Jas. Helsell, Daniel Corle, Samuel Soher, John Powell, Job Lysinger, Ab. Schenley, Wm. Croyle, D. J. Morris, Jac. Gardner, John W. Points, Matthias Ickes, Adam Pensyl, Charles Imler, Francis McGirr, Emanuel Smith, Jas. Dibert, Aaron Diehl, Henry Bagley, Fred. Beegle, H. H. Potter, O. Stromenger, W. Morehead, Jacob Anderson, Jas. H. Morehead, Jno. Yont, Charles Vogle, Fred. Kootz, Thos. Boher, J. W. Hersherberger, Jacob Mimich, Geo. W. Zimmers, Michael Zimmers, Wm. Ward, Dan. Amos, Wm. Kootz, Moses Johnson (colored) J. A. Tomlinson, Hezekiah Sleek, Josiah R. Imler, Henry Hersherberger, D. W. Phillips, Jacob Armstrong, Daniel Beegle, Samuel Reighard, B. F. Hartzell, Jno. W. Scott, Wm. Wolf, Saml. Bagley, Reuben Gates (colored) Wash. Raby, W. Scott Hughes, John Strominger, Harrison Debaugh, John Love (colored) Henry Beegle, Thos. Beegle.

45 Democrats, 12 Abolitionists, 3 negroes, 1 Lunatic and 2 whose political opinions are unknown, compose the above list. Nothing else but such unfairness could have been expected, when the enrolling officer passed nearly every Democratic house in the tp. and made up his list by guess and from the representations of his own political brothers. But this game will not win.

COLERAIN AND SNAKE SPRING.

Wm. Beegle, W. H. Diehl, Saml. Smith, W. W. Shearer, A. C. Mower, John Kinnaman, D. H. Stuckey, A. Little, David Deal, Josiah McClellan, Isaac Freet, Charles Klunk, W. Hartigan, A. R. Diehl, Saml. Ott, W. R. Vaughn, Josiah Popple, P. M. McClellan, S. M. Overrucker, Wash. Stone, Wm. Cessna, Saml. Sellers, Hez. McEldowney, Josiah May, Jos. Sellers, Josiah Nycum, Josiah Whetstone, J. W. Hughes, D. E. Stone, John Diehl, Philip Shoemaker, Jonathan C. Diehl, Geo. W. Shearer, Josiah Kootz, Amos Dicken, Levi Whetstone, Wm. Friend, G. W. Shafer.

Jacob Daugherty, John Baker, Jacob Snider, John Gephart, John O. Huffman, G. Kootz, W. Sipes, George Shearer, Danl. S. Snider, Jno. Rohler, Danl. Snider, R. M. Skillington, Wm. Ritchey, Ed. Hartley, Jas. Snouse, B. F. Jamison.

The Draft an Electioneering Scheme.

There is a false impression prevailing to the effect that the Administration wants money rather than men, and that for this reason the \$300 exemption clause was inserted in the Conscription Law. This impression is false, because the Administration can and does grind out of its soldiers, and especially Democratic soldiers, and for that reason the \$300 exemption feature was put into the Conscription, the Administration taking it for granted that all the contractors, banks and moneyed corporations and individuals, being on its side of the house, the Abolitionists would be able to purchase their exemption, while the Democrats, being the poorer class, would be unable to extricate themselves from the meshes of the draft. Thus, from the strong Abolition counties of Lancaster, Allegheny and Indiana, in which the draft has been made for a month, and which were called upon for some 8,000 men, we are told not more than 500 soldiers have been obtained. The remaining 7,500 were exempted. Now, unless Democrats assist each other in paying commutation for their drafted friends, this electioneering scheme of the Abolitionists will be entirely successful, and not only will Democrats be forced to take the place of Abolitionists in the army, but the stay-at-home Abolitionists will laugh in their sleeves at the manner in which they will have cheated the Democrats out of the election.—Therefore, let Democrats unite together and assist each other in paying the commutation for every drafted Democrat who cannot willingly serve his time, and who is unable himself to pay for his exemption. This has been done by the Abolitionists in other places and they can't complain if we do it here.

Hacks.

That meddlesome one-horse concern, the Abolition Wheelbarrow, last week ran a tilt against the hacks running between this place and Bloody Run. Charging \$1.00 per passenger for 6 1/2 miles travel, this sapient Judge Goose considers "simply robbery." Now, no hack-man charges any citizen of this place, or of Bloody Run, more than 50 cents for the ride to the railroad, unless when encumbered by extra baggage.—Visitors to the Springs have invariably a number of heavy trunks and much other baggage, and this is the reason why they are charged so much more. "Spring boarders" pay from \$7 to \$14 per week for board, whilst we denizens of Bedford pay only \$3.00. Yet no one pretends to censure the hotel keepers for this difference. Fifty cents per passenger might pay a creaking, screeching Wheelbarrow, but no decent hackman can possibly stand it at that price. At any rate hadn't this Abolition editor better mind his own business and let that of other people alone?

The other day, at the Springs, there was a footrace between a half a dozen negroes with their feet tied up in bags. Simon Cameron and Thaddeus Stevens acted as judges.

"Little Berks."

The Abolition wire-pullers of Bedford borough, have made a desperate onset upon that impregnable citadel of Democracy, Cumberland Valley, known so honorably over the whole State, as "Little Berks." By long-winded, gaseous letters in the Abolition Inquirer, some of which are nearly wholly manufactured by the temporary editor of that paper, by flooding the township with the Philadelphia Bulletin, (a paper whose proprietors were deeply interested in the shoddy and straw hat and linen pantaloons frauds, and which declared, last fall, that the Union is a "rotten old hulk,") and the Baltimore American, which urged the Baltimore "roughs" to attack the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops when on their way to defend the capital, but which has since been subsidized to all the foul purposes of Abolitionism, and by promising men this, that and the other in the way of office or emolument, they have hoped to break in upon this old Democratic strong-hold. They boast that they have succeeded in winning over to their views one or two who formerly pretended to be leaders of the Cumberland Valley Democracy—one of them a man whom the Democracy of Bedford county took up in their arms and nursed into political life. Having made this conquest, they expect the influence of their new convert, to revolutionize the whole township. They blow and brag as though nobody else had any thing to say to political matters in Cumberland Valley, except this callow proselyte. Their last glorification over their acquisition, is, that when asked by them to run on their ticket, he declined, for the reason that he thought he could do them more good by still pretending to be a Democrat and at the same time doing quietly all he can for the Abolition ticket.—Now, we know nothing about this matter, except what we have heard from the Abolitionists; but if their boasts be well-founded, the question arises whether the people of Cumberland Valley will submit to the leadership of any man whom their old political enemies expect to do their dirty work for them—a man who, we can prove, has declared that he is willing that the President shall have a million of money and a hundred thousand more men to free the negroes—to not restore the Union, mark you—but to abolish negro slavery. Such a man can have nothing to do with Democrats, for he has placed himself alongside of Wendell Phillips and Horace Greely, and with them, in God's name, let him stay!

A few Questions for Gov. Curtin.

We are informed that Gov. Curtin is to address his Abolition friends at the Court House, on next Tuesday night. The people of Bedford County will thank His Excellency for plain and unequivocal answers to the following questions:

- 1. Did you not, Gov. Curtin, send to both Houses of the late Legislature, a special message announcing your determination not to be a candidate for re-election, on account of ill health and for the reason (to quote your own language) that you "could not do more effectively" than to "be the centre of an active political struggle" and for the additional reason that it had "pleased the President to tender" you "a high position"?
- 2. When and by what means was your health improved so much that you felt able again to be a candidate, and what induced you to change your notion as to your ability to discharge, with proper "effect," your duties, when you are "the centre of an active political struggle"?
- 3. Didn't Lincoln, after all, give you that "high position," and if not, why not?
- 4. Do you intend to carry out in good faith the provisions of the law of 1839, which prohibits the presence of either State or U. States troops at elections, or do you intend to permit interference with the freedom of the ballot-box, by the administration of a test-oath and the use of the bayonet, a la Burnside in Kentucky?

Exemptions.

Our friends throughout the county who may be drafted, should remember that among other reasons the following are sufficient to exempt them:

- 1. Being the only son liable to military duty, of a widow, dependent upon his labor for support.
 - 2. The only son of aged parent or parents, dependent upon his labor for support.
 - 3. The only brother of children not 12 years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support.
 - 4. The father of motherless children under 12 years of age, dependent upon his labor for support.
 - 5. Where there are fathers and sons in the same family, and two of them in the service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the remainder of such family, not exceeding two, shall be exempt.
 - 6. Where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents, subject to the draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may select which son shall be exempt.
- We would advise every drafted man who may and desires to be exempted, at once to repair to a lawyer or some other person competent to draw up the required papers. In order to be exempted for the above reasons, the affidavit of the drafted person, and that of two other respectable men, heads of families, is necessary.

Our friend, Thos. R. Gettys, is now receiving from the Eastern cities such improvements in the art of Photography, as will enable him to execute pictures, in the finest and best style. He is also in receipt of a large stock of Photographic Albums, Picture Frames, &c. &c. Call and see for yourselves.

The latest war news is that Ft. Sumter is knocked into ruins. Charleston may be taken in a few days.

Invasion of Kansas.

TOWN OF LAWRENCE BURNED—LOSS \$2,000,000.

JIM LANE CAPTURED. LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 21.—About 6 o'clock last evening the guerilla chief, Quantrell, with a force about eight hundred strong, crossed the Missouri into Kansas, near the town of Gardner, sixty miles below here, and immediately started for Lawrence. Arriving before that town at four o'clock this morning, he posted a guard around the city, so that the people could not escape, and with the remainder of his force commenced pillaging the stores, shooting citizens and firing houses.

A gentleman who managed to escape, and secreted himself in a cornfield near the town, reports that he swam the river at 8 o'clock, and on reaching the bluff this side had a plain view of the town, which was then a sheet of flames. From what he saw he thinks that the loss would reach two millions, and by this time much more, as the rebels seemed determined to destroy everything that would burn. We cannot learn that any resistance was made, the citizens being taken completely by surprise, the first alarm being the cracking of the flames and the shouts of the rebels.

James H. Lane was in the city, and it is feared that he has fallen into the hands of the guerillas, as it was almost impossible to escape through their lines.

A large number of Union troops have been sent in pursuit of the rebels, but with what success we have not yet learned.

Mayor Anthony, of this city, has issued a proclamation, stating that the people of Leavenworth need not apprehend any trouble but requests every able-bodied citizen to provide himself with the best arms he can, and hold himself in readiness to aid his friends in any part of the State at a moment's notice.

He censures the General commanding the district, who, he says, with 5000 troops under his command, has allowed a few hundred guerillas to get fifty miles into the interior, burn a city, destroy two millions worth of property, and intimidate that the citizens must depend upon themselves for the defense of the city and State.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been spending the past week or two among his old neighbors in this valley. Avoiding all ostentatious display he has been quietly resting from the arduous labors of his position in the Supreme Court, upon the farm of that staunch old Democrat, Mr. William Franck, in Plymouth old. The fact is the more the people see of Judge Woodward, the more deeply are they impressed with the fact that his nomination is a strong indication of a return of our old, time-honored party to the purity of its early days. They feel emphatically, that the party has returned to its old custom of nominating the best men, regardless of the aspirations of any body. Hence the selection of the Judge has been welcomed with an enthusiasm by the patriotic masses such as has rarely been evinced on a similar occasion. They see in him the man for the times, possessing as Mr. Glynn said in his speech at the convention, "shoulders broad enough, head stout enough, and brain enough," to meet any emergency. With such a man as the successor of Andy Curtin, our old Commonwealth will soon again take her stand as one of the best governed States in the Union.— Luzerne Union.

People who have been ruined by law suits, will probably find happiness only when they are reduced to necessity, for it knows no law.

FISHER.—At his residence, in Frankfort, Indiana, John C. Fisher, formerly of Bedford, Pa., and only brother of E. M. Fisher, merchant, aged 43 years and 20 days.

HERRING.—On the 16th inst., Mr. Christian Herring, in the 82d year of his age. He was a resident of Bedford for upwards of fifty years, and was respected by all for his integrity of character and Christian life. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and died with a good hope of happiness in the world to come.

GILSON.—On the 17th inst., Emma Frances, daughter of Alexander Gilson, of Bedford township, aged 20 years and 7 months. Though young yet she was not afraid to die. Though it be hard to part from earthly friends and companions, yet she could give them all up for Jesus, who was the chief among ten thousand, to her soul, and the one altogether lovely. Having passed through the church militant, we doubt not she is now wearing a crown in the church triumphant.

Lines on the death of Emma F. Gilson. To-day they cut the fragrant sod, With trembling hands asunder, And laid the well-beloved of God, Our dear dead cousin under. Oh! hearts that ache and ache afresh, Oh! tears too blindly raining, Our hearts are weak, yet being flesh, Too strong for our restraining.

We will not weep that thou art gone, Far from this world of ours, Where time is one perfected morn, To call fair Eden's flowers. We'll rather joy to think that thou Art happier far than we, Reflected from thy radiant brow, The smiles of Deity.

COUSIN MOLLIE.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the whole of the CORNELIUS DEVORE REAL ESTATE, Containing in all 500 acres of LIMESTONE LAND, in a high state of cultivation. There are about 300 acres of this land cleared and under good fence.—The improvements are: A Large Brick Dwelling House, Large Barn, Threshing Machine Shed, Clover House, Two Granaries, Two Tanneries, Houses, Two Blacksmith Shops, and other Out Buildings.

One large Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT. There are TWO SPRINGS, a WELL of never-failing water and a large CISTERN upon the premises. This property lies in the Willie Creek Valley, near the terminus of the Conellville Railroad, twelve miles from Cumberland, Md., and is one of the most desirable properties for investment in the country. It will be sold on terms of one-third on delivery of possession and the balance in two equal annual payments. It is near to the coal mines, equaling a matter of little moment. Address Jacob C. Devore, at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pa., John C. Vickroy, Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pa., or James C. Devore, Cumberland, Md., who are the executors of Cornelius Devore, dec'd. August 7, 1863.