RY B. F. MENERS.

At the following terms, to wit:

\$2,00 per annum, if paid within the year.

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IT No subscription taken for less than six months

IT No paper discontinued until ull arrearages are

paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has

been decided by the United States Courts that the

been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

13. The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Professional Cards.

F. M. KIMMELL. 1. W. LINGENFELTER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
By Have tormed a partnership in the practice of
the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South
of the "Mengel House." I. W. LINGENFELTER G. H. SPANG.

JOB MANN. & SPANG.

MANN & SPANG.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their cure in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Colffice on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA & SHANNON.
CESSNA & SHANNON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one or the other may at all times be found. Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders this services to the Public.
G-Office second door North of the Mengel Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL & PALMER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA Will promptly attend to all business entrus-ted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (near-ly opposite the Mengel House.) Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in he several
Courts of Redford county. Business entrusted to
his card will be faithfully attended to.
December 9, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN.
BEDFORD, PA.,
BEDFORD, PA.,
County, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

JACOB REED,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

CF DRAFT'S bought and sold, collections made
and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFFRENCES.

Hon. Job Mand, Hoo. John Cessna, and John
Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn,
Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley,
& Co., Pittsburg.

CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS T. T. S. B. U. E. G. H., P. A. HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

C. N. HICKOK,



Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TERRIFILED, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TERTH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street,

Bedford.
CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adnered to.
In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of Artificial Term on Gold and Silver Plate,
I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcante of Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK. Bedford, January 16, 1863.

PITTSBURG. PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.
The largest Commercial School of the United
States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students,
in five years from 31 States, and the only one which
affords complete and reliable instruction in all the
following barnches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers,
Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First
Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also,
Surveying and Mathematics generally.
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Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter any time.

12 Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

13 For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Permansinp, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

15 JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

June 19, 1863. ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN EMBROIDERIES, LACES, White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Primmings de., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce PHILADELPHIA. March 6, 1863. -- 1y

Public Sale

CEMETERY LOTS.

A public sale of the Cemetry Lots will take place on the ground of the Bedford Cemetery, at 10 o'x clock, A. M., on SATURDAY, 31st Oct. instant. Plans, specifications, &c., to be seen at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, Ese. in Bedford.

Terms: Gash, on delivery of deed.

O. E. SHANNON.

October 19, 1896.

Frustee. October 19, 1868. -

Bedford Gazet

VOLUME 59.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3090

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1863.

VOL. 7, NO 13.

Original Song.

EDITOR OF GAZETTE,

DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and #II Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxmint Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than that will enable them to start a full growth of Jones uriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN.

No. S31 Broadway, New York.

August 14, 1893—3m

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to funish to all who need it [ree of charge] the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by its experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the seme. by retorn mail, (carefully, sealed) be addressing JOHN B. OGDEN.

No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

August 14, 1863—3m

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds. No matter where the disease may appear to be sept-ed, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are di-rect products of Colds. In short Colds are the harrect products of Colds. In short Colds are the har-bingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five eights of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam. Said by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

Jan. 23, 1863.—17.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALS GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspherries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2\frac{1}{2}, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2\frac{1}{2} acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a.week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county. New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to \$5. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y. Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

EXCELSIOR

WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. BORDER respectfully informs his old custom rs and the public venerally, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of

Watches and Jewelry, and that is now prepared to sell, on the mos reasonable terms, the finest and best goods in his line ever brought to Bedford. His stock consists in part of WATCHES of all styles and qualities,

Watch Chains, Funger Rings, Jewelry

Lockets, Thimbles, Gold Pens, lso a great variety of SPECTACLES.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves.

Watches repaired (warranted) on the shortest

Bedford, August 28, 1863-3m

FORSALE OR

TRADE! A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

ALSO Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidays-burg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and an a high state of cul-

and ballance under fence and in a night state of contituation.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable. &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich loam, an'. capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte

as having much force. The scarlet could be seen at a great distance, whilst the grey could scarcely be distinguished a few hundred yards. But many a charge of the 30th, with the bay-

discovers itself in the soldiers, as the following description of a parade "off duty" will evince: An undress turban is gayly placed upon the ex-treme side of the head, which is always sleeked

to a shine; the tunic is a bright scarlet, faced with yellow, the belts encircling the waist and

shoulders, are broad and as white as the costli-

est linen, the breeches are blue and striped with red, the boots are always polished, and then the

stride! This is the gay exterior of the Royal

between these two classes. The cavalry, artillery, and riflemen are differently uniformed, the

is very brilliant, yet it approaches nearer good taste than that of the 30th. But, notwithstand-

ing the gaudy exterior of the British soldiery,

they lack the expression of intelligence that

beins on the countenances of many in the ranks of the American armies It is said that the En-

of the American armies it is said that the En-glish soldiers are machines, and truly they are, in their movements as a body. Of this I was convinced at a review made by Major General Napier, which I witnessed. The face of every

man is precise and measured, the wheel of the platoons and the whole body is true and exact,

and the commands are obeyed with alacrity.
All appear to be on the alert, all is formality
and order. The discipline of the British army
is unquestionable. It is evident that no labor

and pains are spared. The expenditure to ren-der the army efficient and powerful, is lavish. The army is the great pillar that supports a monarchy; and the exterior and discipline of

Queen Victoria's soldiers prove that her government deems it such. Major General Napier

the commanding officer in Canada, is a good representative of the old British officers. His

frame is stout, large and erect, his face is full

the 30th was in existence before the American

Revolution and still exists. Like a corporation it never dies. As the work of decay progress a restoring process is active. This regiment under the stern Wellington, grappled with the

under the stern Weilington, grappled with the veterans of Napoleon, in the sanguinary struggle at Waterloo; it bore a conspicuous part in the Crimean War; fought under a burning sun on "India's coral strand," and is now in the cold North, prepared to meet any invading foe of Canada. No regiment of the line, as far as I

can learn, holds a more exalted position in th

estimation of the government than the 30th .-

crimson tunics and haughty demeanor, fierce

tharges and persistent struggles to subdue them, were vividly re-produced by my imagination.—
The blazing glare and proud onset could not entart and intimidate men contending for the

acred principles of honor, justice and liberty I have scrutinized closely most of the British

regiments in Canada, and have failed to see a

legro among them, and I do not think that the

rave Irish boys, faithful wherever found, with proud sense of their position, would submit

mong the volunteers. The first pure, uncom-

a the scale of humanity than the negro, enerated it and crushed its spirit. Its wonted val-

American army. A debasing element has been

atroduced, and, reasoning from experience just we not infer, that the fate of the Roman

rmy will be the fate of the American?

May a renovation and purification of the ar

by and the Administration of the Government e created, by the elevation to power of men too honest to be purchased, too firm to be buled, and too watchful to be surprised," before

er wear blue, the last green. Their dress

onet, on the open plain, has met with success; and here it is that the blood colored uniform serves and sometimes strikes terror. The clean-liness and neatness of the men are surprising, What awful screeching do I hear? Durborrow! Durborrow! Enough to chill one's blood with fear, and tell vastly in their favor. I have not seen a soldier with soiled and carelessly donned uni-Durborrow! Durborrow! form. In this respect they are scrupulously neat; this condition has been produced by senow I see-a Wheelbarrow All broken, smash'd up, ugly, slow; vere discipline.

The notorious vanity of the nation, vividly With not enough of grease to go!

It looks it had been painted blue, Durborrow! Durborrow But any color now will do, Durborrow! Durborrow! For the old thing's clearly broken down, Splash'd, muddy, filthy, dirty, brown, The nastiest "wehicle" in town; Durborrow! Durborrow

A DITTY.

By SKEESICKS.

What smashed the old "slow coach" up so Durborrow ! Durborrow And fix'd it so it couldn't go, Durborrow! Durborrow It was an awful accident; The county all for Meyers went, And Wheelbarrow to thunder sent,

Durborrow! Durborrow! No wonder that you look so sick, Durborrow! Durborrow! Your sorrows met you fast and thick, Durborrow! Durborrow! Your plans have all been knocked askew The "bottom's out" and we'll all fall thro

Oh! what will poor Wheelbarrow do?

I'll tell you what you'd better do, Durborrow! Durborrow! Your self conceit won't see you through, Durborrow! Durborrow! Quit being Davy Over's tool, And go awhile to "public school," For "an ignoramus is a fool,"

Durborrow! Durborrow TORONTO, C. W., Aug. 21, 1863. MR. EDITOR:

As military topics and discussions pro vail in the United States, a brief description of the British troops in Toronto may interest some of the patrons of the Gazette.

This bright summer morning, the citizens of Toronto have been regaled by a parade of Her Maiestr's 30th Regiment of Infantry a Battery, and a company of Cavalry. The 30th is, without doubt, a veritable Royal Regiment, as its ing is that of an officer. The organization of manner and appearance bear testimony; solid, proud in its movement, and brilliant in its equip-ment and uniform. The officers and privates are clothed in the same gaudy, scarlet tunics, that the British invaders of the American na tion shone in, and that have been so faithfully and minutely depicted by the ancestors of the present generation. The majority of the men of this regiment are young, robust and active, since their number was much decimated in the Crimean war. But many countenances appear in the ranks, weather-beaten and bearing a Spartan cast, impressed by many a severe campaign The parade this morning was the most resplea-dent I have ever witnessed. Highly poished buckles and plates sparkled, bristling bayonets blazed, crimson ensigns waved in the morning air; searlet tunies glowed in the sunlight, and

ar; scarlet tunics glowed in the sunight, and a military halo was imparted to the whole, by the stirring strains of the Band of the 30th.

A company of cavalry lead the van. This body made a fine display; the men appeared to be young and vigorous, and were unitormed in neat blue jackets trimmed with white. The horses they rode, like the men, were young and strong, in good condition, well bridled and saddled. This body was followed by the artillery. with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George
Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

High This body was followed by the artillery. Impartiality compels me to say, that the appearance of the artillery was in the highest degree creditable and admirable. All connected with this body was followed by the artillery. with this body was solid and staunch; harness, chains, carriages, horses, riders and gunners, everything was bright, clear, and in proper order; not a fault or defect could be dis covered. The very countenances and bearing of the soldiers indicated the consciousness of having la-bored, and as a result were entitled and enabled or a time, was the exalted eminence of the to present a defiant and orderly appearance.—
I have been informed, that only the most select men are accepted for artillery service. I would have judged this to be the case, as the infantry and artillerymen scarcely notice cach other, and are never to be seen together on the street. The military law forbids their associa-ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne eity, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

They use the Armstrong dank too honest to be purchased, too firm to be bulgings. Their uniform is dark blue, trimmed with red, and too watchful to be surprised," before an entire degradation of the army and nation is complished.

The military spirit is aroused and active in spotless white tunics. The music discoursed by them, is beyond the reach of my criticism; all can day as engaged in the American strife, judg-precise location are in my possession. They use the Armstrong tion as companions. careful examination of the ground, and can be well refied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Ne-ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory,
ALSO—Alt of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices to insure safe and profitable invertments.

Notes ex obligations of any kind, that are good will be ken in exchange—particularly good bank roots.

Naj 8, 1863.

O. E. SHANNON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHP.

The aboved by mixtual consent, on the 90th day of May last. The books will remain in the hands of an officer for collection. The business will be continued by S. States and R. Steckman, for set where they will be first day of September next, after which fine they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. The business will be continued by S. States and R. Steckman, for set when the men are in a body than as individual that of the Americans. The scarlet may have become favorite and general generally on the most reasonable terms.

WM. SPATES & CO.

Juty 31, 1865.

tain themselves and their independence. Many consider a Republican Government but little higher than a state of anarchy. They point out the United States Government as a great Republican bubble which has already exploded.

With those with whom I have talked, I have striven to draw a distinction between the present Federal Administration and our original Republican form of Government. The great principles of Republican Government exist notwithstanding the usurpation of ungrateful rulers.-"It behooveth us to consider," says Lord Brougham, "how easily arbitrary power can be exercised, and the rights of the people best secured by law be trampled upon, whilst the great prin-ciples of Republican Government still exist." The Canadians attribute the calamities now suspended over the United States, to our form of soldiers, yet I must say their deportment on the street is unobjectionable; they are not intrusive and insulting. The Dailies give us reports, now and then, of encounters between the soldiers and rowdies, and of the ill-treatment of the former. There does not appear to be any congeniality between these two classes. The cavalry artistications of the soldiers and rowdies, and of the ill-treatment of the former. government, when it is apparent to unprejudiced and thinking men, that the sole cause of them and thinking men, that the sole cause of them is negro fanaticism. Like a volcano in active operation for years, it suddenly burst forth, almost overwhelming the nation and destroying all division lines. That venerable Fortress of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the U-nited States, was reduced, and as a consequence, the old Constitution has been violated. This first act of violence changed the Government But the enactment and enforcement of subse-quent acts as unwarranted and arbitrary as the extremest of Caligula, have produced its entire transformation. The system now adopted, re-

> war averted. The stability and freedom of monarchical and republican governments are much discussed : many think that a government similar to the British must necessarily be adopted for the restoration and progress of the American nation. How contracted are their views! How humiliating! How the heart of every true lover of his country is distressed, when he contemplates the fallen condition of his country, produced by the folly and infatuation of the men in power.— May the nation come forth from the fiery fur-nace into which it has been cast, purified and origed of fanatics, usurpers, and unjust and inconstitutional laws. But let us not fear, for Nemesis will yet wreak a merited venge upon an abandoned administration, which have proved themselves derelict to their duty to the nstitution, their countrymen and their God.

"Doubly dying, they shall go down, To the vile clay from which they sprung,

[From the Bucyrus (Ohio) Journal.] In one of the townships in this county, for many years, and became weary of that mode ol living; he accordingly determined to marry again. The determination once formed the next thing was to find the woman necessary, which in this country is not at all difficult. Fortunately for him a widow lady resided near him, who had a daughter possessing all the requirements. She was a beautiful girl of twenty years, accomplished and sprightly-just the one he wanted. To be sure, she was rather young, but Mr. — was young looking also Sometimes his mind would wander to the mother

In the meantime his son had become desperately namored of the widow, and had likewise de termined upon marrying her. He did not com municate the fact to his father for the same rea son that actuated the old gentleman, for fear o met each other there. This circumstance ar noyed them both immensely. The old gentle-man thought very naturally, that the young mar was there for the widow.

As the matter progressed, the meeting of the father and son at that place became frequent, and the more often it occurred, the more intolerable it became. Finally, Mr. -- determin ed to speak to his son on the subject.

"Charles," said he, "I have determined, after

United States, and thus participate in her "glorious destiny." They cling with fondness to the rious destiny." rious destiny." They chag with fondness to the apron strings of the old mother, they cherish everything English, as they regard her as the proud and majestic mistress of the world; and I do not believe she could drive them to maintransformation. The system how adopted, re-sembles more the Star Chamber of the dark days of England than any other government. So that since the existence of this war, the gov-ernmental fabric inherited from our illustrious fathers, has not been supported. For if the great pillars, moderation, compromise, conciliation and liberty had been sustained, grievances would have been alleviated, measures of a con-

stitutional nature adopted, and the horrors of

Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.'

A Double Divorce. little north of Bueyrus, dwelt a well-to-do widower about fifty, with an only son of twenty-two or three. Mr. ——, (we withhold the name for obvious reasons,) had been a widower termination to his son, fearing the idea of marrying one so much younger than himself might expose him to his ridicule.

exciting ridicule by marrying a woman so much older than himself. They both commenced call-ing at the house of the widow, and frequently man thought very naturally was there for the young lady, and the young gentleman as naturally supposed the old one

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, each additional insertionless than three months

ance, but I had determined to marry her

daughter." exclaimed Charles: "why you are at least twice as old as she is, I don's ob-

The matter was thus happily settled, and in the course of a few weeks it was satisfactorily rranged with the widow and daughter, and

arranged with the widow and daughter, and the parties were married.

Very soon after the marriage was consummated, they all discovered that they had made a grand mistake. The son found that the widow was altogether too motherly for the wife of a young man of twenty-three, and the old gentleman found that a young lady of twenty was too volatile for a sober-minded man of fifty. Disagreements followed, then neglect, and finally the thousand little quarrels and snubbings, and bickerings, simpering down into a grand fight, which was kept up with slight variations for three months.

grand ngnt, which was kept up with sight vari-iations for three months.

Finally they agreed permanently to disagree, and availing themselves of the ease with which divorces are obtained in Indiana, the whole four

divorces are obtained in Indiana, the whole four removed to Indiana, where, in due time, the divorces were obtained.

The four came home as they went, together, the son taking the daughter under his special charge, and the father doing the agreeable to the widow. Long before they had arrived at Bucyrus, they had arranged matters on an entirely different basis—the father and the widow made up a match, and the son and daughter ditto. The re-marrying was performed immediately on their arrival at Bucyrus. Up to date they all appeared well satisfied with each other, and it is to be hoped that they will long continue so. t is to be hoped that they will long continue so

A Most Infamous Conspiracy Consummated.

The contest between Democracy and Abo litionism has terminated, and, according to the footing up of the figures, Curtin is de-clared elected Governor of our good old Commonwealth by some 10,000 majority The election, as it was conducted, was the most outrageous farce and fraud that ever was perpetrated in this or any other State, and it is hard indeed to submit to a result effected by the corrupt doings of the politi-cal gamblers we had to contend with. Three weeks previous to the day of elec-

tion, the popular tide was overwhelming for Judge Woodward, and his friends would not have compromised with the Abelitionists under forty or fifty thousand majority. Our opponents knew and felt this—they felt satisfied that the reals of D isfied that the people of Pennsylvania were against them and their shoddy candidate. Then it was that a grand system of fraud and villainy was concocted at Washington, to defeat and defraud the honest voters of Pennsylvania; then it was that Curtin, with the assistance of the desperate men of the Lincoln cabinet, resolved upon a plan such Lincoln cabinet, resolved upon a plan such as none but political freebooters would have thought of. They resolved to flood the State with "green-backs," and buy up the venal and corrupt in every county; in addition to this they purchased the support of all the so-called "neutral" papers of the State; they also sent home scores of Abolition officers of the army, to harangue the people from the stump, at the public expense; ministers of the gospel were enlisted to preach treason from the pulpit, and gamblers to make bets over the faro-table. All these infernal chemes, corruption and villainy could and would have been resisted and overcome by the solid yeomanry of the State, who were proof against the money of the shoddyites, nd who stood like a wall of brass against the united and harmonious appeals of "neutral" journals, shameless preachers, and gamblers. Curtin and his friends stood awho was quite as handsome as the daughter, and almost as young in appearence, but he had made up his mind to marry the daughter, and he set about it with a will. He did not mention his determination to his son, fearing the idea of the people. could count on, but not sufficient by many thousands to accomplish their dark The voice of the people, from the hills and the valleys, was still in a loud majority for the incorruptible Woodward.

> three weeks before the election,) that it was determined by Curtin and the reckless men who acted with him, to defeat the will of a majority of the people of Pennsylvania at all hazards, by another desperate adventure. To do this they proposed to grant furloughs to some 25,000 Pennsylvania soldiers, and send them home, on condition that they promised to vote for Curtin. No soldier could receive a furlough who did not pledge of the troops selected for furloughs, however, were political Abolitionists, whose sentiments were well known to their officers. Soon every county swarmed with soldier voters, and by their votes Gov. Curtin has been again foisted upon the unwilling peo-ple of Pennsylvania. The Democratic sol-diers —the friends of Woodward—were not permitted to return home to vote-nor but those who were pledged to Curtin could enjoy this privilege. It is hard, therefore, we repeat, to submit to a defeat brought about by such villainous agencies. Had it not been for these political troops, Judge Woodward would have been in the majori-Woodward would have been in the major-ty some 12,000 or 20,000, and the Legis-lature would have been ours. None but remorseless and thieving Abolitionists could have suggested a plan like this for carrying an election.—Carlisle Volunteer.

It was at this point in the campaign (some