



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOD... PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE BATTLES. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

Money, Flour and Pork wanted in payment of subscription.

Editorial Interregnum.

As the editor of this journal is about to take his departure for the capital of the State, to attend to his duties as a representative in the Legislature, it becomes necessary to inform the readers of the Gazette, that during his absence the paper will be conducted by a competent assistant whose name will be announced in the next issue.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

It is about time that the soldiers in the army and their friends at home, are made acquainted with the reason why Union prisoners in the hands of the rebel authorities, are not exchanged. It is simply because the rebels hold a few negro prisoners whom they refuse to exchange for white rebel prisoners in the hands of the U. S. authorities.

Abolition and Disunion.

The Jacobins Against the Union!

A few days ago Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, offered the following resolutions, in the lower House of Congress:

WHEREAS, The President in his Message delivered to this House on the 9th inst., and in his recommendation to the people to assemble at their places of worship to give thanks to God for recent victories, claims that the Union cause has gained important and substantial advantages; and whereas, in view of these triumphs, it is no longer beneath our dignity nor dangerous to our safety to evince a generous magnanimity becoming a great and powerful people, by offering to the insurgents an opportunity to return to the Union without imposing upon them degrading or destructive conditions; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint three Commissioners who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality under the Constitution.

Every Abolitionist and Anti-Democrat in the House, voted against the adoption of these resolutions! Mark, it was not proposed by Mr. Wood, to recognize the Southern Confederacy, or to abase, or humiliate, the Federal Government. The President was to be empowered to appoint Commissioners to negotiate for the restoration of the Union "upon terms of equity," and he could have appointed such men as would not have agreed to any humiliating terms. Now, the people can surely see the treachery of the Abolitionists to the Union. They don't want it restored.

During the absence of the proprietor, the foreman of this office, Mr. John W. Bowen, is authorized to receipt for the payment of subscriptions, advertising, jobwork, &c. Bring on your shin-plasters and the "old man" will write you receipts for them.

We call attention to the advertisement of J. Alsip & Son, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, which will be found in another column. Col. Alsip enjoys a very high reputation as a business man, and as a knight of the hammer he always bears off the palm.

The Teachers' Association have had quite an interesting meeting. The lecture on Tuesday evening, by Rev. H. Heckerman, on the Early History of the Anglo-Saxon People, was very able and elicited much praise.

A brutal prize fight took place in England, a few weeks ago, between John C. Heenan and a fellow named King. Heenan was badly whipped.

Our Book Table.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The January number of this old and particular favorite of the ladies, is before us. The embellishments are very fine. "A Tableau Picture," is in the very highest style of art. The title-page is also a beautiful engraving. The literature of Godley is good. Among the contents of the present number, we notice an interesting sketch of the late Mrs. Haven, better known as Alice B. Neal. The price of Godley is \$3.00 per annum and less to clubs.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—Peterson for January is a gem. The leading engraving is, itself, worth the subscription price. The fashions and needle-work of Peterson are always excellent. The reading matter is from the pens of such writers as Ellen Louise Chandler, Ann S. Stephens and Frank Lee Benedict. Price \$2.00 a year; to clubs at reduced rates.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—This is a new candidate for public favor, published by the proprietors of that well known literary weekly, the "Saturday Evening Post," and edited by the wife of the editor of that journal, Mrs. Henry Peterson. It promises to be a work of great interest, especially to the ladies. The best literary talent is employed upon its pages. Terms: \$2.00 per annum; at less rates to clubs. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

PUB. DOCS.—We are under obligations to Hon. A. H. Coffroth, M. C., for a number of valuable public documents.

Hon. T. B. Shannon, M. C. from California, is at present on a visit to his brother, O. E. Shannon, Esq., of this place.

A "Loyal" Man.

Stealing, Embezzling and Misapplying Commissary Quartermaster's Stores.

Among the most "Jacobinical" presses that has existed in this country since the war commenced, has been the Ohio State Journal—the abolition state organ. It has openly advocated the suppression and mobbing of Democratic presses, the "star-chamber" conviction of Valandigham, and every measure that will damn to eternal infamy the records of this administration. The principal proprietor of this paper is one "Captain F. W. Hurt, A. Q. M. U. S. V."—the "A. Q. M." part of which initials always suggest stealing, and in this case does not disappoint expectations. As a quartermaster he has for months been known to be largely engaged in defrauding the government, but his "loyalty" has until now secured the continuance of his "loyal" efforts to "crush the rebellion."

CHARGE 1st—Selling, without proper orders for that purpose, embezzling and misapplying Commissary and Quartermaster stores, belonging to the United States.

CHARGE 2d—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

CHARGE 3d—Stealing, embezzling, and misappropriating and applying to his own use, money or other property of the United States.

The specifications would fill several columns, and are a fair picture of the transactions of "loyal" men everywhere. We mean of course "loyal" officials, for many of the "loyal" masses who are sincere in their devotion to a cause they believe to be for the good of the country; but wherever you see one of these "loyal" place holders, "have an eye to him" and you will in very many cases find him like the editor of this "loyal" abolition organ in Ohio, singing halcyons to Abraham, while he robs, or in the language of the above charges "steals" from the people. Whenever this class of "loyal" men cease to have a chance to "steal" they will cease to favor the war. Yet it is by this class of scoundrels, that even honest abolitionists are made to believe the war is for the Union!

Secret Societies.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union recommends the following: Hitherto we have discountenanced and opposed any secret organization of the Democratic party—but, on the principle of fighting the devil with his own weapon, we now withdraw that opposition; and, as the only means of success, recommend that some plan, as little objectionable as possible, be devised for forming secret Democratic associations, with a view to more perfect organization and united action. And let it be done soon—the sooner the better.

The Habeas Corpus.

T. Babington Maudsley, the great English historian, in speaking of King James the Second, the tyrant whom the English people expelled from the throne in 1688, says:

"One of his objects was to obtain a repeal of the habeas corpus act which he hated, as it is natural a tyrant should hate the MOST STRINGENT CURB THAT EVER LEGISLATION IMPOSED UPON TYRANNY. The feeling remained deeply fixed in his mind to the last, and appears in the instructions which he drew up, when in exile for the guidance of his son. But the habeas corpus act, though passed during the ascendancy of the Whigs, was not more dear to the Whigs than to the Tories—It is, indeed, not wonderful that this great law should be highly prized by all Englishmen, without distinction of party; for it is a law which, not by circuitous, but by direct operation adds to the security and happiness of every inhabitant of the realm."

A Challenge.

The Junata True Democrat has been making some very grave charges against the enrollment board of that county, and it now states that one of the members called on the Governor, who told him that "the most proper prosecution for libel or slander is to sue." This is what the Democrat wants, and it pledges itself to establish "a chapter of malice, scandal, bribery, corruption, and rascality generally." The issue can scarcely be shirked after this defiance, and we trust that the truth will be speedily brought to light.—4pt.

The National Union Conservative Convention—General McClellan the Nominee for the Presidency.

The Convention which met at Cincinnati a few weeks ago, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the twenty-third. A number of delegates assembled at the Continental Hotel in the afternoon, and after electing Amos Ken-Jell, of Washington, Chairman, and Robert F. Stevens, of New York, Secretary, adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the people of the United States, General George B. McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency, and Governor William B. Campbell, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That as a basis of Union this Convention recommend the Kentucky platform, embodying the two-fold idea of support to the Government in its contest with the Rebellion, and of opposition to all efforts to substitute the dogmas of Radicalism for the principles of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention is authorized to convene the members thereof, at the same time and place with the National Convention, with the view of taking such further steps towards carrying the action into final effect as may be deemed fit and advisable.

Resolved, That it is the paramount and single object of this Convention to obtain a perfect unity and concert of action of every conservative element of the people of the United States, and bring back the Government to the great principles of liberty upon which Washington and his associates based the Constitution.

Resolved, That when the meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at Independence Hall, this evening, at half past seven o'clock, that then and there, in that Hall, sacred to the cause of Liberty and Union, we will announce our action, and call upon the freemen of the country to rise in their strength for its redemption from the hand of those who have assailed its integrity.

The Convention re-assembled at Common Council Chamber at eight o'clock, Mr. Kendall presiding.

The exercises commenced by a few remarks from the Chairman. He said he had lived many years, and had seen a great deal of the political parties of the country. In 1829 a public dinner, at Washington, was given by the Southern men, in honor of the birthday of Jefferson. Its direct object was to nominate Calhoun for the Presidency. General Jackson was an invited guest, and he attended the dinner. In anticipation of the event he provided himself with a written toast, and when he was called upon he gave, "The Federal Union; it must be preserved." The doctrines of Calhoun would not cohere with the sentiments of "Old Hickory." The South Carolina advocated the tenets that a State, in its sovereign capacity, could annul the action of the General Government in any specified case.

The Union contemplated by Jackson in his toast, was the Constitutional Union. It was the Union that Washington formed, and it contained vast powers reserved to the States, which were never yielded to the central Government. The speaker reviewed the course of Secession in the South, and showed its rise and progress. He criticized the policy of the Administration in the prosecution of the war, and animadverted seriously upon the system of test oaths inaugurated in the Border States. He closed by saying that he would take every possible measure that was right and proper, under the Constitution, to put down the Administration.

The following resolutions were then offered by Colonel Pope, of Kentucky: The Conservative Union National Convention, convened pursuant to adjournment at Independence Hall, on the 14th of December, 1863, at 8 o'clock P. M., the President, Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington, in the Chair; R. P. Stevens, of New York, Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That in pursuance of the recommendation contained in the resolution this day adopted by the Conservative Union National Convention, we do for ourselves and those we represent, publicly present to the people of the United States, for their support in the coming election, General George B. McClellan as the Union candidate for the Presidency; and we call upon every true patriot and lover of his country to rally around him as the standard bearer of the people. And we also present the name of General Wm. B. Campbell, of Tenn., as the Union candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That for the support of the tickets we recommend the formation of McClellan Union Clubs in every part of the country, and request that the names of officers of the same be reported to the Secretary of our National Convention.

(German clubs report to Colonel Max Langerschwartz, of New York.) Colonel Pope seconded the resolution. He said that standing in the sacred precincts of Independence Hall, he could but reiterate the sentiments just read, and give his tribute of admiration to George B. McClellan. They in the Border States who had heard the clash of arms and the shock of battle, would rally around him with unanimous support, and they looked with eager solicitude to Pennsylvania, his own State, to see it proclaim his name in proud, triumphant tones the choice of the Keystone State for the man, the soldier, the patriot, General George B. McClellan. But second to him only is the name of William B. Campbell. Offered high preference in the Confederate Government, he stood firm to the Union, and in the field and at home his voice has always been for his country.

With such a ticket the cause of conservatism must succeed. The coming election will be a triumph, long and loud, for the conservatives against the ultra doctrines of Lincoln and his party. The resolutions were then adopted, and Colonel Max Langerschwartz, of New York, delivered a short address.

This newly elected chaplain of the House of Representatives is a Rev. Mr. Channing. The Republicans generally wanted to reelect Mr. Stockton, whose politics suited but not his religion. Both Mr. Channing's politics and his religion (Unitarian) suited the New England portion of the House, and he was put through by the New England influence. A funny anecdote was travelling the round as having occurred on the Republican side, thus:

Mr. Channing. — But this Mr. Channing! Who is he? What is he? They say he is not sound on the Gospel, does not believe in Christ's Divinity, &c. Boston Rep.—No matter. He is sound on the negro.

The appeal was irresistible. Mr. Channing was elected by Republicans.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

2d BRIGADE, 2d DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VA., Dec. 10, 1863.

FRIEND MEYERS:—

Perhaps a few lines from this portion of the world may not come amiss, and the scribbling of them will serve to while away an hour of a soldier's idle time. "Thanksgiving Day," which is now past, in the Old Dominion, did not remind us much of that day in the Keystone State, though it may have stirred in the hearts of the sons of Pennsylvania, many memories of the fondly cherished past. We hope that the citizens of our native state, did not fail to observe the day in their good old style, and that many prayers were offered for the success of our armies and navies, and the welfare of our country. On the morning of Thanksgiving Day, (Nov. 26th) beneath a bright sun and clear sky, the army of the Potomac plied their banners on the southern banks of the Rapidan. This division (Grogg's) crossed the river at Ely's Ford, without meeting any force of the enemy, save a half dozen pickets, and marched to Culpeper Ford to guard the road for the fifth army corps, which was crossing at that place. The same night we marched nearly to Spotsylvania Court House, and on the morning of the 27th advanced on the plank road leading to Orange Court House, where the division met the advance of the enemy, who were compelled to retire until the cavalry became engaged with A. P. Hill's division, when they were relieved by the fifth corps, and the fight for the day ended. The cavalry fought dismounted. On Sunday, the 29th, noon, while the commissaries were quietly issuing rations, we were attacked in the rear by Hanpton's legion of rebel cavalry, accompanied with artillery, in strong force. After driving in the pickets of the 3d Penn'a. and 1st Mass. companies of the 1st brigade, they were engaged by a portion of this brigade, consisting of the 16th and 2d Penn'a., and repulsed after a well contested engagement, with a loss on our side of fifty or sixty men and commissioned officers. We fought dismounted, and many of us found it the most difficult, as well as warmest, Sunday afternoon's task, we have had for some time, despite the cold weather. We have fought mounted and dismounted, and find that fighting dismounted, in the wilderness, with a sabre hanging to your side, is no easy task. When we returned to our camp in the evening, we did full justice to our fresh rations, though feeling a pang of sorrow for the loss of our comrades. Perhaps the crow of Prince William county, Hampton's legion scented ration day, and being somewhat hungry, pitched in for a share. This was the only division of cavalry that crossed the Rapidan, before the 1st of December, and the 1st of December, the army began to fall back, this division remaining, to cover the retreat and bring up the rear, until the morning of the 2d. We were closely pursued by the rebel cavalry, and shortly after our crossing, they appeared on the opposite bank of the river. Though many objects of the recent advance may have been attained, yet it was not without loss on our side. Many brave ones sleep their last sleep south of the Rapidan, and perhaps will soon be forgotten by man, though not by God, the soldier's friend. The rebels were very strongly fortified in their position south of the river, and no doubt it would have cost hundreds of valuable lives to have dislodged them. The army had full confidence in Gen. Meade. In the recent advance we frequently heard of the gallant conduct of the 138th P. V., in the 3d division, 3d corps. We are now picketing in front of the army, the various fords along the Rapidan. The rebels picket the opposite side, and some very amusing conversations take place between the pickets, across the river. Hard tack, coffee and sugar we exchange for tobacco, as sutlers' supplies, especially tobacco, are very difficult to obtain here now. A few days ago we had the pleasure of smoking a pipe full of Col. White's tobacco, and though it once belonged to a member of the southern chivalry, we detected no extra quality in it. You may often hear the Federal soldier hailing, "Hillo, Johnny Reb, have you any hard tack, coffee or sugar to exchange for tobacco? We have very hard tack and are as hungry as the devil. Cross over, we won't shoot." And the next proceeding you see is, Yank, or Johnny, mounted on his horse, fording the Rapidan. Faith is religiously kept and those who cross are not prevented from returning. The only annoyance we experience in picketing, especially south of the Rappahannock, is occasioned by guerrillas and bushwhackers, for whom the country is admirably adapted. They murder our pickets in cold blood, and their only object is plunder. They are a cowardly, contemptible, skulking foe, stealing upon the picket at the midnight hour when all are wrapped in slumber. Deep and deadly is the hatred the cavalry bear towards them, and springing in the quarter they are or will be shown, should they fall into their hands. Their blood is a poor atonement for the lives of many of our comrades taken in the forests of Virginia. Mosby and his band are no more than a gang of midnight plunderers, murderers, and cowards, afraid to meet us in honorable fight or on equal terms; if they find us prepared, they generally show a "clean pair of heels." The infantry are busy as bees erecting winter quarters. The weather has been very rough and cold, making it somewhat uncomfortable in dark tents. Perhaps the best way is to take cold fingers and frost-bitten all in fun, and laugh and be merry while you can. The term of service of many regiments will soon expire, and some are re-enlisting—others are weary, or disgusted with the horrors of war, and will not re-enlist. Perhaps they are weary of beholding dead men, or may be, blasted forms melting beneath a burning sun, lips upon which woman once loved to bestow the kiss of love, now wreathed by the lonesome worm, the horrible stench of the battle-field, or the mangled limb remind them of what may be their fate. Many will hail with delight the hour when sabres are sheathed and arms stacked for a long and final adieu to the army. But we are trespassing on your space, and will close, wishing the good people of Bedford a pleasant and happy winter. Yours, &c., BEDFORD.

A mysterious looking slipshifter is now in circulation as postal currency. It has on its face a "golden circle," and is supposed to have some connection with the celebrated "knights" of that order. Another story is that this mysterious symbol is placed upon the notes to give them a metallic ring, such as our currency formerly had. The paper also has a scent, but as there is only one (scent) to each note, the specie basis is not considered very sound.—Valley Spirit.

There are many men who want the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. Well, they can't have it.—Vice President Hamlin. The whole Republican party declare their devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and assert that the war is prosecuted for their restoration and preservation. They call themselves the "Union party." What Union and what Constitution are they for? What kind of a Union and Constitution are they fighting for, and what will Vice President Hamlin permit the people to have in place of the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is?"—Valley Spirit.

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Gen. Michael Corcoran died on the 22d ult., of injuries received by a fall from his horse. He was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1849, making the city of New York his residence. He entered the service of his adopted country on the breaking out of the rebellion, as Colonel of the New York 69th. The gallant fighting of this regiment, at the battle of Bull Run, where Colonel Corcoran was wounded and taken prisoner, has become matter of history, and will be remembered as among the bravest incidents of the war. Upon his release from the Libby Prison, he was promoted to a Brigadier General's commission, and soon recruited a Brigade, at the head of which he was in active service up to the time of his death.

The radical theory of the status of the rebel States is that they are no longer members of the Union. Jeff. Davis' theory is precisely the same. In this, as in most other respects, the radical abolitionists and the radical rebels agree.

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A Judicious Amendment. Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of the Bedford District, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution bill, which should be immediately adopted. It is as follows: "Resolved, That the Military Committee be directed immediately to inquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled 'An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1863, to compel the provost marshals of the different congressional districts to hold their examinations for physical disability, or any other cause of exemption, at the county town of each county in the respective congressional districts." The hardship which he proposes to remedy, has been a grievous one. In the large cities, the limits of a Congressional district are so confined, that it is very easy for the citizen to reach the office of the provost marshal, but in the country, it will be no slight inconvenience for a poor man to go even to the county town of his own county, and we are not sure but that it would be wiser to still further modify the law so far as to give the provost marshals the discretionary power to hold their examinations in such other towns in the county as they shall see fit. For the relief Mr. Coffroth's amendment would give, however, we are sure that the people will return—"much thanks."—Age.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Judge Denmond, of the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, and a Republican in politics, was recently applied to for a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of an enlisted minor. He declined to issue it—1st, because, under the law of Congress, the oath of an enlisted minor, who swears to his majority, is as binding as though he were of age; and 2d, because the President's proclamation suspending the writ in such cases had superseded his judicial functions—but he denounced the proclamation as a "trick and an outrage, which not only destroyed the liberty of the subject, but prohibited the right of a parent to the custody of the child."

THE LOST INDIAN.—Hon. George Smith of Wisconsin, tells an Indian story in illustration of the position and pretensions of certain "life long Democrats," now in camp of the Abolitionists, which runs as follows: An old Indian having strayed from his wigwam, found himself lost on trying to return to it. After looking about into strange "lodges" here and there, the Indian exclaimed in dismay, "Injun lost!" but recovering himself and unwilling to acknowledge such short-sightedness, continued, drawing himself up: "No—Injun no lost—wigwam lost—(and striking his breast) Injun here!"

So with the wandering Democrats—they are unwilling to acknowledge they have strayed from the party—it is the party that is lost. The better says, "No, I'm no better, it is the party that has bolted. I'm here," (and that's right in the centre of the Abolition camp.)

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ABOLITION BIASPRENT.—Mr. Ward Beecher, in his speech in Philadelphia, before the Abolitionists, said that God was getting to be in earnest in his providences, with regard to this war. We infer from this that Beecher meant to say that God has hitherto been fooling with this nation, and that he is now waking up to His duty and His work with becoming seriousness. Profanity like this is shocking to even the most irreligious mind, and yet it was applauded by church-going people. Oh, times! oh, manners!—Sunday Mercury.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary complains that whenever an Abolitionist comes to his place to make a speech he invariably begins by informing the audience that he has been a "life-long Democrat." We suppose he does that to make it appear that some time in his life he has been in good company.

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MARRIED.

ZEMBOWER—BRUNER.—On Sunday, the 20th ult., by J. B. Anderson, Esq., Mr. Joseph Zembower to Miss Rebecca Bruner, all of Cumberland Valley.

MILLER—ISEL.—On the same day, by S. W. Miller, Esq., Mr. Solomon Miller to Miss Ellen Isel, all of Napier township.

DIED.

FARQUHAR.—In Bedford Dec. 14th, Wm. N. Farquhar, Esq., aged 70 years, 9 months and 4 days. He was one of our oldest and most respected citizens—a native of Frederick Co., Md. He was for ten years a member of the M. E. Church and his end was peaceful.

BARNHART.—On Friday night, Dec. 18th, 1863, in Bedford, Samuel Barnhart, aged about 52 years.

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease.

A CARD. TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who sorely toil, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Croup, &c. The only object of this advertisement in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address: Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y. September 25—4m

A FORTUNE FOR ALL!

EITHER MEN OR WOMEN! NO HUMBUG, but an ENTIRELY NEW THING! Only three months in this country! No clap-net operation to gull the public, but a genuine money-making thing! Read the Circular of instruction once only, and you will understand it perfectly. A Lady has just written to me that she is making as high as TWENTY DOLLARS SOME DAYS! giving instructions in this art. Thousands of soldiers are making money rapidly at it. No person has to be urged to patronize it. It is a thing that takes better than anything ever before offered. You can make money with it at home or abroad—on steamboats or railroad cars, and in the country or city. You will be pleased in pursuing it, not only because it will yield a handsome income, but also in consequence of the general admiration which it elicits. It is pretty much all profit. A mere trifle is necessary to start with.

There is scarcely one person out of thousands who ever pays any attention to advertisements of this kind, thinking they are humbugs. Consequently those who do send for instructions will have a broad field to make money in. There is a class of persons in this world who think that because they have been humbugged out of a dollar or so, that every thing that is advertised is a humbug. Consequently they try no more. The person who succeeds is the one that keeps on trying until he hits something that pays him.

This art cost me one thousand dollars, and I expect to make me out of it—and all who purchase the art of me will do the same. One Dollar sent me will insure the prompt return of a card of instructions in the art. The money will be returned to those not satisfied. Address: WALTER T. TINSLEY, No. 1 Park Place, New York. Oct. 20, 1863—3m.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale. REFERENCES: Bedford, Philip Fox, Esq., Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Ford & Hough, Esq., Hon. W. T. Daugherty, Bedford, Arthur Young & Bro., D. F. Meyers, Bedford, January 1, 1864—3m.

STRAY COW.