BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR. JOHN PALMER, ASSISTANT

FRIDAY : : : MARCH 11, 1864.



What They Promised

THE PRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WOULD SED IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO IDENTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

Borough Nominations.

The Democrats of Bedford Borough will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, at the ringing of the bell, in order to put in nomination a ticket to be voted at the election to be held on the third Friday of March, inst. The nominations to be made will be for the following offices:

Chief Burgess, Assistant Burgess, two Councilmen, High Constable, Constable one Auditor, Judge and Inspector of elec-tion, Assessor, Town Clerk, two Supervi-sors and two School Directors.

Township Nominations.

The Democrats of Bedford township wil meet at the Court House, in Bedford, or Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a ticket to be vo ted at the coming spring election. There being no new vigilance committees appointed at the last county convention, the per sons appointed the previous year will continue to act. By order of the Vigilance Committee.

Our Military President.

Nearly two years ago we recollect seeing in the New York Herald, in flaming head letters the commencement of the "First Military Exploit of Abraham Lincoln." We read below this announcement, (which was accompanied with a map showing the exact locality,) that Mr. Lincoln had landed at Norfolk, Virginia!-and that was all. We now have news of what, we suppose, may be denominated his second great military exploit, namely the advance on Jacksonville. Florida, which resulted in the late disastrous defeat at Olustee. It is charged by the N. York Republican papers that this movement was ordered by Mr. Lincoln, on his own responsibility, without the knowledge of either Stanton or Halleck.

The object of the movement was to oconpy enough of Florida to give the electo ral vote of that State to himself, in case he was nominated for President, or, perhaps, in the country. It is the organ of the Pennto give him a few votes for the nomination at the Baltimore Republican Convention. For this purpose about 1500 men-perhaps more, were sacrificed, and the votes are not as yet forthcoming. For this consumma-tion the siege of Charleston was abandoned, and all the expense and blood of this defeat incurred; but the great military man at Washington is defeated by an Irish rebel Brigadier General at Olustee! Well, there is at least one consolation left to his admirers: if he is not a great general, he is at least a great political strategist. The other merous friends in his own party are beginning to see something more in the amnesty proclamation than even they had bargained for. If one-tenth of the 'doyal" people of a rebel state can vote for a president, why may they not also help nominate him? This is a question that will be ventilated in the Baltimore Convention; and we shall then see what the Republican opinion of the constitutionality of Mr. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation is. Meantime, we expect to see Mr. Lincoln try another movement or two, in order to balance Chase, who, it is said, is gaining on him fast.

But if Mr. Lincoln should be nominated. and is only re-elected by the vote he receives from these bogus electors, there is another party who will see to the constitutionality of the scheme. He may rest assured that one-tenth of the voters of a state will not be allowed as many electors, as all the voters formerly were allowed. If such a question should arise at this fall's election, Mr. Lincoln or any other one who attempts to usurp the presidential chair by such frauds as these, will find to his sorrow that he has gene one step to far. The idea of Mr. Lincoln, that a state may resume its old place in the Union by the simple action of ene-tenth of its voters, and then be allowed as many electors and representatives as if the whole state had acted, is preposter ous in the extreme. And we warn the Adinistration, that as Democrats, we will never submit to such an outrage, nor will the honest men of any party.

Lincoln and Chase.

Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, which we publish on our first page, shows in what estimation our joking president is held by some of his own party. It seems that, notwithstanding the endorsement of all his peculiarities by every organ of the party, with very few exceptions, the friends of Mr. Chase are quietly at work against him, and are using the very arguments to defeat his nomination that the Democrats have all the time used against his administration. Mr. Pomeroy says:

"That the patronage of the government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed as to render the application of the "one term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican

This is just what the Democrats have charged all the time; and they have been denounced as traitors for just such language. Now the Chairman of the Republican National Committee who, of course, is "loyal," just reiterates it; and says that "the reelection of Mr. Lincoln is practically impos-But what makes Mr. Chase more fit? The answer is very simple: Mr. Chase knows

disposition of the rebel leaders, the Inaugural message of Gov. Allen, of Louisiana. He boasts that the Confederacy have over 300,000 men in the field, and that they can Indiana and Armstrong district made his still call out over 700,000 more. He eulo- appearance here this evening. He was esgises the Southern women, and tells a few corted to the Capitol by a brass band and wholesome truths about Gen. Butler's ad- a few boys. He evidently imagined that but her Excellency actually sent to Mrs. Wood ministration at New Orleans. If there is he was going to some Abolition meeting in any truth in his statements, it will be some Indiana county, instead of taking his seat time yet before the South is subjugated in the Senate of Pennsylvania. The Senespecially if the policy of the present ad- ate is now in session, and, I am informed, ministration is pursued. It will be seen from this message how the policy of Abra- refusing to go into an election for Speaker. ham Lincoln unites and strengthens these people, and how Abolition helps Secession. Speaker of the last Senate, were the duly

We would advise our Democratic friends throughout the county to see that good men are nominated for the offices to plenty of tickets ready. If there are no They are divided into three factions, the for the purpose of nominating a ticket .-The spring elections are always of immense importance immediately preceding a Presidential campaign. Let this be seen to at

We call special attention to the prosectus of the daily and weekly "Age," pub ished in another column. The "Age" is one of the most spirited Democratic sheets sylvania Democracy, and deserves the patronage of every true Democrat in the State. It is neatly printed in large type, and is sound on all the great questions of the day. We would specially recommend the weekly edition to our country friends as a cheap family and political journal. Its news department is very complete, and its editorials and selections are in excellent taste.

The Bedford Inquirer, of last week, publishes a fierce tirade against Gen. Mc-Clellan, which it credits to the Pittsburgh Post. The Post is a strong Democratic lous men who have had control of our National and of course, never uttered a word of what is credited to it by the Inquirer. Didn't

The Somerset Democrat publishes the of a most debased and arrogant despotism and remarks of the President at the celebration in Washington City, on the 22d of February last, and heads it in flaming capitals: "The Great Speech of Abraham Lincoln." The whole speech would not make a ten line paragraph. We call that decidedly

AVOIDING THE DRAFT .- How times and things change, says the Juniata Register.—Two years and a half ago the object of life seemed to be to get into the military service; now the ways and means of keeping out of it are eagerly sought.
Then committees from every county, and sometimes many from the same county were beseching the authorities to have their respective regiments or companies accepted. Now committees from every township, borough, and district, are either diligently searching the rolls to prove that they have already filled their quotas, or raising money to purchase recruits or pay their commutation. And the most fervent and effective ap peal that can be made to a man's heart or pockers to "avoid the draft."—"Avoid the draft" rung in your ears at every corner, and reiterated fords topics for newspaper writers and themes for all fervent, patriotic orators. To "avoid the draft" soems to be the very sine qua non of

xistence.

Fathers and sons, and bachelors too,
Are sweating their brains to know what to do
But 'mid hops, fear, and a good deal of craft,
They all seem bent on avoiding the diaft.

And why? What has wrought this marve

ous change? If it was patriotic to volunteer in 1861, is it not so now? And if not so now, why is it? Is there not a moral in this universal de-

- EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

House of Representatives, 1 Harrisburg, Feb. 29, 1864.

The House meets this evening for the urpose of considering the General Bounty Bill, which passed Committee of the Whole a few days ago. This bill proposes to legalize all bounties that have been paid or promised to be paid, and to make valid all oonds issued by the corporate authorities of any city, county or borough, or by any of the officers of any township. This bounty business is becoming quite complicated and threatens to involve the people in much trouble. For instance, the wealthy counties are able to pay very heavy bounties and thus to fill their quotas by enlistments from counties in which only very small bounties can be paid. I am informed that a sufficient number of men have already enlisted from Bedford county to fill its quota under the present call; yet, owing to the fact that some of the Eastern counties pay three, four and five hundred dollars bounty, Bedford county will not get credit for any of sible"-an assertion to which we also agree. these recruits. This is an outrage upon the rights of our county; but, how could it have been prevented, or how can it be remhow to handle the "greenbacks;" but of edied? It is impossible for Bedford to comcourse it would not do to assign that as a pete, in the payment of bounties, with Phil reason. Mr. Pomeroy seems to think Chase adelphia, Bucks, Lancaster and other wealsounder on the nigger, and -"thats what's thy counties. The only, "arm that can save" is that of the Secretary of War, in whose er We publish on our first page, as a power it is to distribute the credits for rematter of news, and to show the general cruits as he sees fit. The influence of Gov. Curtin might also be beneficially exerted in

favor of the less wealthy districts. The newly selected "Senator" from the is still unorganized, the Abolition Senators but proceeding as though Mr. Penny, the elected presiding officer of the present Senor more tyrannical?

There is quite a flutter, just now, among be filled at the spring elections; and to have the "Republican" Abolition politicians .plenty of tickets ready. If there are no They are divided into three factions, the agreement of all truly loyal men. Where is the "President's ships, let the old ones act; call meetings were however the Chaseitas and the Lincoln." war between the Chaseites and the Lincoln- liation of our loyal roses was going on? ites is growing very bitter, and the whole Abolition Presidential imbroglio is "a very pretty quarrel as it stands." The Democracy are united, harmonious and determined. "There is a better day coming, wait a little longer."

> Democratic Meeting in Twentieth Ward. A meeting of the Democracy of Twentieth Ward was convened on Saturday evening at the Hall of the Democratic Association, northwest corner of Thirteenth street and Girard avenue, to hear addresses from several distinguish speakers, who were present by invitation. -Mr. Reuben Zelner was called to the chair, and Mr A. W. McClosky appointed secretary. chair introduced Prof. J. W. Burns, of Jersey, who spoke at considerable length, and was listened to with marked attention. At the conclusion of his remarks, the following pream

lowed, in some well-timed remarks at the con-clusion of which the meeting adjourned, with hearty cheers for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. WHERRAS, The rapid strides toward despotic Government for the last three are placed and make it plain that the time ha is credited to it by the Inquirer. Didn't come when we must assert our determination you make a slight mistake, Mr. Durborrow? to preserve our free institutions, or make up

> WHEREAS, We are not willing to snomit tam ly to the destruction of that Constitution, which s heretofore secured so large an amount of prosperity, peace and happiness to us, of the Union which has been our strength and glory, and of the rights of the States, which have se-cured us personal freedom and social orders;

WHEREAS, It is at all times right and prope for the free citizens of our great Republic, to rebuke unfaithful servants, and censure illegal acts, and to resist encroachments upon their

legal rights and franchises,—therefore,

Resolved,—That we most earnestly oppose the
unconstitutional acts of Abraham Lincoln and he Black Republican majorities in Congress which "deprive any citizen of life, liberty or property, without due process of law" and that we are most resolutely determined that we will t accept "Military necessity," as a substitut constitutional law.

Resolved, That a war for the emancipation o Resolved, That a war for the emancipation of negro slaves, or for any other unconstitutional object, is tyrannical, unjust and barbarous; and that we are not willing to have our gloruious and venerated "Star Spangied Banner" made the ensign of negro slavery.

Resolved, That our most earnest desire is to

have the Constitution and the Union restored to the condition in which they were before the war began, and that we will gladly welcome ccord all their reserved right to secede States when they return to the Union.

Resolved, That in the conflict of arms, in which the two sections of our country are now engaged, the interests, welfare and comfort of the ed, the interests, welfare and comfort of the great mass of our working people, are forgotten; and while office holders, contractors, and the publishers of Abolition newspapers are fattening upon the plunder of the public treasury, the blood and property of the producing classes

are wantonly sacrificed in a desperate struggle to reduce American working men to the level of the African negro. That thousands and tens of thousands of once happy firesides have been made desolate; and helples: widows and orphans everywhere mourn in poverty the unwise reckless policy which those in power bave

Resolved, That the lives, the health and comfort of those who earn their living by honest labor are of more value than the schemes of fanatical abolitionists: and that we will not sacrifice ourselves and our families to gratify malice, ambition and avarice of unprinci

pled party leaders.

Resolved, That our constitution was not in Resolved, That our constitution was not intended to screen any one in office from the just punishment of his crimes; and there can be no greater crime against the people than the attempt to deprive them of the right to elect those

who are to govern and legislate for them.

We intend that onr next President squll be elected by ballots; and not by bayonets, nor by

From the Johnstown Democrat

Disloyal Women We clip the following paragraph from an exchange paper, showing up the fashions, professions, and doings at Washington There is no doubt that we backwoods people are greatly deceived by the empty professions of loyalty at the White House and elsewhere. The whole thing is a trick to enable some people to ger rich at the expense of the blood and treasure of the nation. As this is a purely domestic or the nation. As this is a purely domestic question, touching social ties too closely to justify the Bastile, we would advise Old Abe "to swear her and then let her go:"

"It is very well known that the interesting

and dashing lady of the White House, has several relations in the rebel service; and it was charged, in the early stages of the rebellion inat she used to give them important information, which lead to serious disasters to our cause. We were among the many admirers of Mrs. Lincoln, who never, for a moment, doubted her loyalty; but we confess to having our doubts upon the subject now. Every one has heard of Fernando Wood, a most inveterate copperhead, and withal "as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." Well this "sym-pathiser with his treason" gave a party the other evening in Washington, which the lady of the President attended and was one of the most gay and festive persons in attendance. Not only this, but her Excellency actually sent to Mrs. Wood, from the White House Conservatory, the flowers used to make joyous and fragrant that inter-esting occasion. What do the Aboliton papers of this city think of this? Is it not enough to make an Abolitionists blood boil to think of Mrs. Lincoln not only associating with sympathisers with treason, but strewing our natioal posies at their feet. Senator Sumner should see let him introduce a hundred and fifty resolutions. full of latin and classic quotations, and investi-gate this business. Or let the next Abolition ate. Was ever usurpation more complete point a special committee to thoroughly investi Congressional caucus inquire in to it, and an gate and expose this semi-treason. Persons are generally judged by the company they keep, and this connection between Mrs. Fernando Wood and the charming lady of the President,

A Picture.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter of New York is at Washington by invitation of the President oc-cupying a room at the White House, while engaged upon his large painting representing "The first reading of the Proclamation of Emancipation by President Lincoln to has Cabinet."—
The individual subjects of the picture are sitting for Mr. Carpenter almost daily, and the wor

promises to be one of great interest.

What a subject for artistic genius! What field for color, for costume, for pose, for chiaro-oscuro, for drapery, for light, for rendition of feet on the round of the chair hugging his long knees, as Governor Morehead described him in his sad conversation with Mr. Rives. Chase, with one hand on his breeches pocket and a pleasant smile wreathing one-half of his face-the pleasant sinile wreating one that of the side of his countenance expressing disgust at the "two" term principle. Bates waking up, after three years of torpor, to the fact of an ncreasing military power. Seward, with his brows knit, inditing a promise to end the re-bellion in sixty day. Welles fast asleep, with an "intelligent contraband" brushing the flies off of him. In the distance are seen Horace Greeley with his 800,000 men. These group pictures are generally poor affairs. "The Waterloo Dinner. "Shakspeare & his Cotemporaries," "The Congress of Paris," and others of this species are gress of Paris, and others of this species are stiff and ungraceful. Even Faed or Winter-halter could make nothing of them, but with such a subject as this, with A. Lincoln for the central figure, Mr. Carpenter will doubtless roduce a picture worthy of the costliest frame what would the Leaguers give for such a car-toon for the vestibule of their "greenback" palace now building on Broad street?—Age.

General Fremont

This once favorite general of the administrashow sympicms of uneasiness, if not rebellio under the cold negicet and cruel indifference with which the President and War Department have so long treated him. He has written a letter to Gen. Schenck, Chairman of the Military committee of the House of Representatives of which the New York Herald says:

"It may be regarded, we suppose, as a very significant document, coming from an independent candidate for the Presidency. It is anything but friendly in its tone towards the administra tion. Indeed, it is a severe rebuke for harsh treatment at their hands, which the general complains of as unjust and offensive—first, in retir-ing him from active service against his will for the space of sixteen months; next, in reducing him to serve unde General Pope, which he pro-nounces "an unmerited insult;" and finally, in nounces "an unmerited insult;" and iniaily, in giving an important command, which was expressly arranged for him by the Secretary of War, and approved by the President during the last session of Congress, to another officer. Gen. Fremont is grievously offended at these slights, and he takes the opportunity of telling the public so."

Somebody has stolen the steel plates from which Mr. Chase prints his Greenbacks. This is a loss indeed. As Mr. Lincoln says, it is easy enough to make brigadiers, but what is to be done when the supply of greenbacks is stopped

The Government has purchased ten thousand

The Secret of the Florida Movement. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald refers to the recent Florida expedition as a curious developement of Executive intermeddling in military affairs. It is said that upon hearing of the movement, Gen. Halleck was quite taken by surprise, and wrote to Gen. Gillmore to know what he was doing at Jacksonville, a place that had been two or three times in our possession and was considered not worth holding, and asking how he came to go there, not only without orders, but without the knowledge and contrary to the instructions of the Secretary of War and Gen. .Halleck.—In reply, Gen. Gillmore is said to have enclosed a letter of instructions from the President transmitted to him by Mr. Hay, late private secre-tary to Mr. Lincoln, directing the movement to be made. Since this statement has been in circulation it is rumored that the expedition was intended simply for the occupation of Flor-ida for the purpose of securing the election of three Lincoln delegates to the National Nominating Convention, and that of John Hay to

Congress. The cost of the operation to the government is estimated at about one millions of dollars. The Germans and the Presidency. The German Radicals of Detroit, Michigan

ve passed the following resolutions: •
Wheras, The administration of Abraham Lincoln has neither shown sufficient capacity nor honest desire to guide the destiny of this republic in accordance with a dignified and proper foreign or home policy, on such princi-ples as are laid down in the Cleveland platform.

Therefore, be it.

Resolved, While we will support the present Administration in its efforts to overthrow the the rebellion, with all the means at our command, weat the same time protest against the renomination of Abraham Lincoln as a candi-date for the Presidency. Though our first choice is Fremont or Butler, we are, nevertheless, is Fremont or Butter, we are, nevertheless, inclined to unite upon another candidate, Chase, Morton, and if it should appear necessary at the next Convention.

If, nevertheless, A. Lincoln should receive

again the nomination of the Republican party,

we are resolved not to vote for him.

The Executive State Committee of the New Jersey German Organization has also passed series of resolutions, protesting against the re-

Ward's Great Fraud.

We have exposed a large fraudon the govern ent, by which it was swindled out of forty-fiv thousand dollars. This sum, deducting contingent expenses, was pocketed by the "loyal" E. B. Ward, of this city. Eighty thousand dollars Ward, of this city. Eighty thousand dollars were placed in this man's hands to pay a claim which government had on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, for duties on the iron it thad imported for the construction of the road. Instead of paying this money to the Government, he induced the U. S. District Attorney to advise the Washington authorities to compromise the claim for thirty-five thousand dollars. On the recommendation of this attorney. ars. On the recommendation of this attorney, supported by statements which said attorney must have known to be false, had he taken any pains to acquaint himself with the facts of the ase, the government accepted the thirty-five thousand dollars, and Ward retired with forty five thousand. Such transactions merit the scorn and contempt of the honest men Why does not the government inves tigate this fraud and punish the perpetrator? Have not the people burdens enough to bear without being taxed to enrich swindlers? What protection have we if government allows such rascalities to go unpunished?—Detroit Free Press

The War.

There can no longer be any doubt that Gen. SHERMAN, being outwitted by the enemy, is en-deavoring to get back to the Federal lines.— There are this morning two reports from him, both of which indicate that he is retreating to Vicksburg. One is from Memphis, and states that Sherman, after waiting three days at Meridian, and failing to be joined by SMITH (who had retreated) and Logan (who never started) had turned northward towards Aberdeen and

Columbus.

The other report is that Gen. M'PHERSON. who led Sherman's advance, has arrived at Jackson, and the remainder of the force is closely following, Jackson is but a short distant east of Vicksburg, and directly on SHERMAM's route westward. It will take a few route westward. It will take a few days yet to clear up the mystery connected with Shere-MAN's movements, but there is no reasonable doubt that he is making the best of his way back to Vicksburg.

force, has arrived in Gen. Butler's lines at ew Kent Court. House. Kilpatrick's raid though it did much damage to private proper-does not appear to have inflicted any great does not appear to have inflicted any great. although it did much damage to private proper-ty, dogs not appear to have inflicted any great injury upon the various railroad.

Abolition National Convention.

The National Committee of the late Reput ican now Abolition party have called Convention to nominate candidates for Pres ident and Vice President at Baltimore on the

7th of next June. The Ohio and Missouri Legislatures have re fused to nominate Mr. Lincoln.—Ohio is probably for Chase and Missouri for Fremont.

THE BEST PILLS TO TAKE.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the easiest pills to swal low. They are elegantly coated with gum, occasion neither sickness, straining, tenesmus, weakness or irritation. They purge thoroughly,
cleanse, Purify and equalize the circulation of
the blood. Other pills may afford temporary
relief, but Radway's Pills will effect a cure:
other pills may afford a little ease, but Radway's
Pills will says your life. Let these these Pills will save your life. Let those who have taken other pills and medicines for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion Costiven ache Enlargement of the Spleen, Affections of the Kidn ys, and other without deriving a perfect cure, take Radway's Pills. One to six boxes are warranted to you. Price 25 cents per box.

Who does not see the shadow of death that is passing over our land? That faith has perished, that love has perished, that union has perished, that all which made us happy at home, and great abroad, has perished! What have we left? We have Mr. Lincoln, the negroes, the Henry Ward Beccher and Fred Douglas! The future. Go not thou into its secrets, oh, my soul.

There is nothing of importance from the army of the Potomac. Gen. Meade, it is more than probable, will be removed.

How THE MONEY GOES. Mever was n spent by any Government so lavishly and reck-tessly as by ours to day. Fabulous prices have

been paid for everything fornished to the army and navy, and still the prodigal waste goes on "The War Committee at Washington had Mr. Knap, formerly of Pittsburgh, now of New-ark, New Jersey, before them on Taesday. He ark, New Jersey, below.

testified that he was in receipt of a cent per pound royality on all heavy guns manufactured. Golonel Rodman, the inventor of the Rodman gun and the process of casting cannon hollow, was before the Committee on Saturday, and testified that he received one cent per pound royality on every gun manufactured for the use of the Government." As some of these guns weigh the Government, it needs no great knowledge of Knap and 50,000 pounds, it needs no great knowledg arithmetic to discover that both Mr. Knap Colonel Rodman are making a "big thing"

-MARRIED-

KINSEY-HITE.-In Schellsburg, on the 27th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Peter Kinsey, of Co. K, 55th Reg't., P. V., to Miss Lavinia Hite, of Bedford county.

CROYLE—SMITH.—In the same plan

the same, on the 5th inst., Mr. William Croyle, of Co. H, 55th Reg't., P. V., to Miss Alice of Co. H., 95th Reg L.,
Smith, of St. Clair township.
SLEEK—BURKET.—On the 29th ult., by
J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Mr. Hezeki ah B. Sleek,
of Co. H., 55th Reg t., P. V., to Miss Lucinda.

Ann Burket, of Harrison township.

McCLELLAN—SLIGAR.—On the 24th

of December last, by the same, Mr. John H. C. McCleilan, to Mrs. Elizabeth Sligar, both of Cumberland Va lley township.

-DIED-

JAMISON .- Very early on the 3d inst., is JAMISON.—Very early on the this borough, after a lingering illness, departed this life in the 67th year of his age, Lawrence lumison, originally from Maryland. For the Jamison, originally from Maryland. For the last 30 years he had been a resident of Bedford, last 30 years he had been a resident of Bedford, and by his rectitude of life, conciliated the good will and esteem of all his fellow citizens, as was evidenced by the very large concourse of friends and well-wishers who accompanied his remains to their final resting place. The funeral services conducted on the occasion, in the Catholic Church, were solemn and impressive. He died, as he had lived, a sincere christian. His dying words—the last movement of his lips, and his clasping hands—were expressive of prayer, faith and hope in the merciful Savior whom he had faithfully served in life—and in whom he had fairhfully served in life—and in whom he found, in death, comforting pardon and peace ever during. "Blessed are the dead that die in

wer during.

He Lord."

R. I. P.

WILLIS.—On the 13th of February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samnel Beckley, in St. Clair township, Mrs. Joanna Willis, at the advanced age of 95 years.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE 1864.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN PHILADELHHIA.

HE UNION THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

THE DAILY AGE.

which advocates the principles and policy of the Democratic party, is issued every morning, (Sun-days excepted) and conntains the LATEST TELEGRAPH. It is not not not proven all parts of the world, with careful-ty prepared articles on Government, Politics, Trade ly prepared articles on Government, Politics, 'Trade Finance, etc., and prompt editorial comments on the questions and affairs of the day; Market Reports, Current, Stock Quotations, Marine Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Theatrical, Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subject is of general interest and importance.

THE WEEKLY ACE.

S a complete compedium of the News of The Veek, and contains the chief editorials, the price urrent and market reports, stock quotations, cer-espondence and general news matter published in the Dally Age. It also contains A great vari-

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The Publishers of The Age could casely fill their columns with the unsought and most liberal commendations of the press throughout the commy; but they prefer that it should "rand allogether upon claims to public confidence, well known and established. They be take the sacquired this reputation by the candor, fearlessness and independence with which it has been conducted, through times of extraordinary confusion of ideas on public subjects, and latterly of almost unexampled public trial. It is now, and will be, as heretofore, the supporter of truly national principles, opposed alike to radicalism and fanaticism in every form, and devoted to the main tenance of good government, law and order.

law and order.

The Publishers of the Age conceive that it thus The Publishers of the Age conceive that it thus renders peculiar services and has peculiar claims upon all men by whom its principles are valued, and who, by the proper means, look to promote and secure the Constitutional restoration of the Union-These can best show their sense of the untiring efforts of the publisher, in behalf of this great and unparalleled cause, by earnestly sustaining this perior in all its business relations,

GLOSSBRENNER & WELSE, No 430 CHESTNUT STREET,

DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Bodford and Stoys town Turnpike Road Company have declared a divident of one half per cent on the capital stock of said Company.

A. E. SCHELL, Treasurer. March 11, 1964.