

would lead to its complete demoralization and ruin.

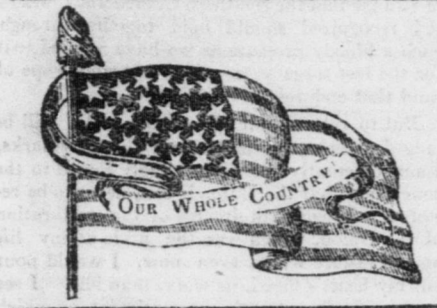
I believe the masses of the Democratic party are for peace, that they would be placed in a false position if they should nominate a war candidate for the Presidency and seek to make the issue upon the narrow basis of how the war should be prosecuted. For my own part as I have already indicated, I fear that our old government cannot be preserved even under the best auspices, and under any policy that may be now adopted; yet I desire to see the Democratic party with which I have always been connected, preserve its consistency and republican character unshaken.

BELFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

JOHN PALMER, ASSISTANT.

FRIDAY : MAY 6, 1864.



What They Promised.

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

The first Quarterly Meeting for Kearsburg circuit will be held at Mt. Smith M. E. Church, on Saturday and Sabbath the 21st and 22d of May. G. BERSTRESSER, Pastor.

Mr. Long's Speech.

We publish, this week, the celebrated Speech of Mr. Long of Ohio. This is the speech that made such a wonderful sensation among the Republican members of the House. After it was delivered, Mr. Speaker Colfax came down from his Chair and offered a resolution to expel Mr. Long. The resolution was discussed at length by the members of both parties, and a vote being taken it was lost: a number of Republicans voting against it. A resolution was afterwards passed censuring Mr. Long, but even this was only carried by a small majority. The before unheeded proceedings of the Speaker have since been denounced by some of the leading Republican papers; and among them the *New York Times*, whose article we published a short time ago, is not very sparing in its epithets against them.

Mr. Long does not assume to speak for the Democratic party, but only for himself. Many of the men who voted to sustain him, or rather against the resolution to expel and censure him, differ from him in opinion. But they believed in the right of Freedom of Debate in Congress and voted to sustain it. We are glad to observe too, that the subject was ably handled by the Democrats who argued it. Mr. Voorhes of Indiana delivered one of the most telling denunciations against the disposition to suppress free speech, that we have ever read.

Free speech and a free press are the bulwarks of liberty—take them away, and a few unprincipled scoundrels will usurp the power to crush the people. If the Republican party is right in its doctrine, why are its leaders afraid to have it discussed? What danger is there to the country from speeches that can be easily met by sound logic. Or, what danger can there be if their doctrines are right? We believe in that great principle enunciated by one of the greatest English lawyers of his age Mr. Erskine: "That opinion is free, and that conduct alone is amenable to the law." Mr. Long simply expressed his opinions in giving his views on the state of the country. He may have been right, he may have been wrong; but he had a right to express them, if he thought they were for the good of the country. Have the Republicans become so perfect that it is impossible for them to err? It does not follow, that if they have might they also have right. The history of the world shows that power is as often used for wrong purposes as right ones; and this attempt to expel Mr. Long because of his opinions, is an attempt to use it for the wrong.

But the speech itself gives the key to all their actions. It is one of the most fearless, most logical and most Statesman like speeches that has been made in the House this session and indeed since the war began. They left the difficulty of meeting his arguments, and attempted to smother them by appealing—as they always do—to feelings and prejudices, rather than to reason. Who can deny that this has always been the policy of the Republican leaders?

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand this week, a number of distinguished individuals from abroad. Gen. Coffroth our energetic representative was looking finely, notwithstanding the arduous duties he has to perform. Judge Kimmel was also present at Court, looking as usual, fat, pleasant and healthy; so much so that one would not suppose that his "conscience" is the least uneasy.

We had the honor of a visit during the past week from the Hon. John W. Dawson, Ex-Governor of Utah, and now proprietor and editor of *Dawson's Daily & Weekly Times*, published at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mr. Dawson, although an old line fire before the rebellion, is now a staunch and uncompromising Democrat.

John H. Uhl, Esq., of Somerset, was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Belford county, at this term. John is a clever and energetic fellow, and we shall be pleased to see him here "many times and oft."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Meeting on Monday night last, was large and enthusiastic. Hon. JOB MANN, was chosen President, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: John W. Baier, William Foster, Capt. States, Elias Gump, Adam Zembower, G. R. Bailey, Solomon Steel, L. N. Fyan, Isaac Kensingler, Levi Devore, D. Fletcher, Andrew Crisman, D. A. T. Black, A. J. Morgart, Nicholas Koons, Emanuel Stalter, Asa Howser, Henry McDonald, George Beagle, J. C. Brumbaugh, Jos. B. Noble; Secretaries—Joseph W. Tate and Isaac E. Reighard.

The meeting was addressed by Wm. Hartley, Hon. A. H. Coffroth, O. E. Shannon, and Wm. P. Schell.

The following resolutions were then offered by John Palmer, and adopted, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution and the Union.

Whereas: The present administration and party in power have violated the Constitutional right of Free Speech and a Free Press—of personal security from illegal arrest and search—of trial by jury in States wherein the civil law was in full operation; and have made the military superior to the civil law by the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*—a privilege "inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only." And, Whereas: They have abrogated the right of private property by the Confiscation Act and the Emancipation Proclamation, and have violated the Constitution by making paper money a legal tender; thereby impairing the obligation of contracts. And they have interfered with the rights of citizens "to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience"—they have destroyed the efficiency of the State Militia and impinged the rights of the States by passing an unconstitutional conscription act. They have violated the Constitution by the division of Virginia—they have destroyed the freedom of elections by causing the military to interfere in the Border States; and have admitted the secession of the Confederate States as an accomplished fact.

And whereas: They have, at the present session of Congress, refused to affirm that they are conducting the war in the spirit of the Crittenden resolution, and for the purposes therein declared. And whereas they are using the army of the United States for the abolition of Slavery, and prostituting it for the basest party purposes to perpetuate their present dynasty of fraud, force and corruption. Now therefore, be it Resolved, That the states are essential parts of the Federal Union which was established by the Constitution of the United States: That each State is sovereign in its own sphere, and, as such, has the exclusive right to order and direct its own domestic affairs and policy.—That the Federal government is one of limited delegated powers; and that the exercise of any powers not delegated to it, is a violation of the Federal Constitution, an infringement upon the reserved rights of the states, and a greater evil than disunion itself, if submitted to by the people.

2. That the Federal government is not superior to the State governments, nor the State governments superior to the Federal government; "nor is either authorized literally to decide what belongs to itself, or its co-partner in government; but in differences of opinion, between the different acts of public servants, the appeal is to neither," but to the people represented in Convention assembled. But in the case of a "deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise," by Congress of powers not granted by the Constitution, and a refusal by it (Congress) to appeal to the people, the source of all power, a step ever due to the peace and harmony of the government; then and in that case, the States "have the right and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them."

3. That inasmuch as the policy of the President and party in power, by managing and conducting the war, has not been consistent with, but in palpable and criminal violation of the spirit and letter of the Crittenden resolution of July 1861, as avowed by them and conveyed to the people, that we are relieved from giving it any support, aid or sympathy, believing that to do so voluntarily, would be to give a willing hand in subverting the Constitution and destroying the Union.

4. That we are in favor of peace on terms alike consistent with the honor and dignity of the people North and South; and recommend to the President, his Cabinet and Congress, and to all who now administer the Federal government, the language of Chatham in the House of Commons in 1776 on the proposition to withdraw the British troops from Boston: "With a dignity becoming your exalted situation, make the first advances to concord, to peace, and happiness; for that is your true dignity to act with prudence and justice. That you should first concede, is obvious, from sound and rational policy. Concession comes with better grace and more salutary effect from superior power. It reconciles superiority of power with the feelings of men, and establishes solid confidence in the foundations of affection and gratitude."

5. That we are utterly opposed to the idea of a reconstruction of the Union; because, such reconstruction implies that the Union has been destroyed, or broken up, and that the Southern States have legally seceded from the Federal Union, and cast off their constitutional obligations—a hypothesis opposed to the spirit of the Federal constitution, and destructive of the "reserved rights of the States" as they existed before the secession—and as we believe still exist. And, that our position may be fully understood on this point; we declare it to be our opinion that secession is extra constitutional, and that though the said States have, and still may refuse to perform their functions during a state of war, yet, so soon as the Federal authority shall be re-established in any such state, that moment the constitution and laws of each State, as they existed previous to the act of secession, are in full force and vigor, and the State is entitled to all its former rights under the constitution. That we are therefore opposed to reconstruction, as advocated by the Abolition party, but remain unalterably in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was, and are still, as we always have been in favor of the Constitution as it is.

6. That in view of the encroachments being daily made by Federal authorities, upon the Constitutional right of the States and of private citizens, we declare as freemen that we will never tamely surrender the Constitutional sovereignty of our State; and we pledge our-

selves to its maintenance, and we will further do our part as citizens of Pennsylvania and of the United States, to maintain

Free Speech,
A Free Press,
Free Courts and the right of speedy and impartial trial by Jury,
Free Elections,
Freedom of religious opinion and worship,
Freedom of public assemblage for the discussion of public affairs and to petition for redress of grievances,
Freedom from arbitrary arrests, searches and seizures,
Freedom to keep and bear arms, as a necessary means of security to a free State, and we will stand by and defend every other right guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania.

We declare these our purposes in no spirit of boasting or threatening, but with the earnest truthfulness of men who know the value of Constitutional liberty, and the danger that now environs it, and have counted the cost of its maintenance.

7. That we endorse and approve the course of our able Representative in Congress, Hon. A. H. Coffroth: both in his exertions to amend the Conscription Law—so as to have persons who are drafted examined at the county towns of each county, instead of as heretofore, at only one place in the district—and his votes on the political questions of the day.

8. That we have in Hon. B. F. Meyers, an able and efficient Representative in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and that his course in that body has reflected credit alike upon himself and his constituents. That we fully appreciate his efforts to have the Southern Cincinnati Railroad erected, which will be of special advantage to the citizens of this county.

The Republican Meeting.

The Republican meeting on Tuesday night, was as such gatherings usually are, a rather slim affair. Mr. William Kirk, was elected President, we suppose, because of his successful effort in Abolitionizing St. Clair township!

The first speaker was Gen. Wm. H. Koontz, of Somerset, who will be better known to our readers when we inform them that he is the gentleman who was beaten for Senator in this district by Hon. Wm. P. Schell, some years ago. His speech was made in reply to the able effort of General Coffroth on Monday evening; at least, he seemed to wish it to be so understood. He drew a powerful picture of the prosperity of the United States under Democratic rule, and then contrasted it with the present miserable condition of the country.—We were somewhat surprised to hear him use the expression—"thirty-four Sovereign States," but suppose it was owing to some defect in his Republican education. We had the pleasure of taking sides with the General some years ago in a debate on the tyranny of Russia in regard to Turkey, and could not help but recollect his eloquent denunciations of that Despotism, while he was doing his utmost to defend that of Abraham the first. But we must give him the credit of making a speech without the usual amount of clap-trap about copperheads, treason, &c.; but can't say that we are under any special obligations for his magnanimity. The Gen. is a candidate for the nomination of Congressmen, and, of course is just as patriotic as that class of loyal men always are; and as we feel charitable towards him, we hope he may get the nomination as we can beat him about as easily as "any other man."

The next speaker was the distinguished patriot and soldier, major, colonel, or, perhaps General Jordan, who has so profusely poured out his blood for the Union, as a Paymaster in the army. He, too, according to the commencement of his speech, is a candidate for the nomination of Congressman. He was "profusely patriotic and intensely loyal." He "pitched into" Gov. Bramlette and the people of Kentucky; and said that they were on the other side of the question. We pity the Kentuckians; for General—we beg his pardon—Major, or Colonel Jordan, used them up. According to his argument they are to-day with the South; notwithstanding the heavy "loyal" vote they polled under military auspices at their last elections. We are certainly under obligations to Major Jordan for this information, and can assure him that we had never learned this from the "loyal" press of his party.

The meeting was also addressed, we understand by some of the smaller lights, and then adjourned.

Abolition State Convention.

The State Convention of the Abolition party, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Baltimore Convention, came off at Harrisburg, on Thursday, 28th ult. It was composed principally of Federal officeholders and members of the State Legislature. The people had but little to do with it. The principal struggle was between the Cameron and McClure factions, for the ascendancy at Baltimore. Although Col. McClure was chosen one of the delegates at large, the triumph of the Cameron wing was complete. Of course, this result was not accomplished by the followers of Simon, without the usual amount of trickery and villainy which have always characterized the political maneuvers of the "Wig-Wags." For instance, upwards of eighty members of the Convention signed a memorial addressed to the President of the body, requesting the appointment of Col. McClure as Chairman of the State Committee. This was an emphatic expression of the preference of a large majority of the delegates.—But Mr. Lawrence, the President, being one of the knots in the tail of Simon's kite, laughed the petitioners to scorn, and appointed the Hon. Simon Cameron! This is also significant as to the fate which awaits Gov. Curtin's aspirations to the nomination for Vice President.—With Cameron in the Baltimore Convention and at the head of the State Committee, we can only say, (and we say it mournfully) Good bye, Andy!

The "Ins" and the "Outs."

There are many positions in which the "Ins" have the advantage of the "Outs": for instance, the Abolitionists are in power and the Democrats are out; but whether this will be the case after we "shuffle off this mortal coil," and go to "that undiscovered country from whose bound no traveller returns" we cannot say. But we are disposed, at least, judging from the way that most of the Abolitionists delight in the shedding of blood—to believe that the "Ins" will still be "Ins," and the "Outs" will still be outs "beyond the river"—that is the Abolitionists will be in the infernal regions and the Democrats out. And perhaps, things will be so reversed there, that this will be an advantage—for, we once heard an old gentleman say, that it was a pity they were not there long ago: for, said he, "they would have had hell dissolved by this time."

Now, in the goodness of our hearts, we certainly do not wish them any such misfortune in the great future, however much they may deserve it. But there is such a thing as the "Ins" and "Outs" changing places on this "mortal sphere," and if our Abolition tyrants would think of this, they might, perhaps, be more merciful to the "Outs."—Suppose now that the Democrats should carry the next election for president; and have the power which the "Ins" are now using against them; and suppose that they were to use it as the "Ins" do, by arresting every prominent man who would oppose them, and imprisoning him in a dungeon. What would they think of the proceedings? Suppose, too, that going as far as the "Ins" have already gone, they would prohibit from circulating through the mails the *New York Independent*, the *Emancipator*, the *Tribune* and *Harper's Weekly*; and send into perpetual banishment, such men as Tilton, Greeley, Sumner, Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher; and at the same time bring back Vallandigham, giving him an ovation in every large town and city he passed through on his way home—what would the "Ins" who would then be "Outs"—think of it! Now we want them to think of this, because, this is just what they have done; and by looking at this picture they can see themselves in our mirror—

"O, it is excellent
To use like a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

Nor are we certain that if the Democrats should get the power that they would not retaliate. It would be well therefore, for the Abolitionists not to "treasure up wrath against the day of wrath," for their power may not last forever; for

"If we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong,"

says the poet. True; they might have rights and law to protect them; but their acts have shown that law and right are no protection against military power.

True, we do not wish that this may be the case, however much we may desire the success of the Democratic party. Neither have we any idea of advocating any such doctrine—we have only been endeavoring to show them themselves, as they will appear in future history and as they appear to the civilized world now. We are sure that any Republican or Abolitionist who has read the history of the world, will recollect how indignant he felt when he read of the banishment of Aristides, and the execution of Sidney, Elamett and the Polish and Hungarian martyrs, and how he scorned and perhaps cursed the perpetrators of those deeds. So, in future, the honest reader of history will indignantly pour out his denunciations on the "Butcher of Fredericksburg," and the great Proclamationist and joker, who banished Vallandigham, imprisoned thousands of whites, and set the blacks free! These gentlemen may change their opinions, but "they cannot escape history." And let us remind them that then they will be the "Ins" of history who will be remembered for their perfidy and baseness of purpose.

The Division in the Abolition Ranks.

The annexed article on the subject of the nomination of an Abolition candidate for President, we clip from a late number of the *Honesdale Republic*, the organ of the Abolitionists of Wayne county, in this State. It will serve to show that there is a lever working in the Abolition party which will yet cause it to burst into factions, discordant and inimical to the bitter end:

PRESIDENTIAL.
Some weeks ago it appeared probable that Mr. Lincoln would be re-nominated by acclamation, and that the genuine friends of the Union would cordially co-operate to secure his reelection. Since then a sharp conflict of view and purpose has arisen, and there is no longer a prospect of unanimity in selecting the candidate for the Presidency.

Different objections are urged against Mr. Lincoln. He is held to be excluded from the succession by the one-term principle. This principle is regarded by many as of prime importance. They are, moreover, publicly pledged, and have been for years, to maintain it. Mr. Lincoln was an open advocate of the doctrine. It is not seen how he or they can consistently recant.

Beyond this, while great uprightness of intention and design is conceded to Mr. Lincoln, and many of his official acts are highly applauded, it is objected that his mental capability is not of the first order. Other men are known to possess larger powers; and it is thought now, if ever, the strongest, the steadiest, and the resolute hand should be assigned to the helm.

Fremont has a large number of warm admirers. It is seen that as by intuition he, at the outset, seized the key of the great problem involved in the rebellion, and had the boldness and tact to act upon it decisively.—Among his friends a feeling prevails that he has not been fairly dealt with by the Administration; but was purposely snubbed and humiliated till his self-respect constrained him to prefer a request which was gladly made the excuse for relegating him into obscurity. At the southwest not a few

of his friends declare they will not support Mr. Lincoln in any contingency, and measures have already been concerted for calling a third National Convention.

It is possible the reaction against Mr. Lincoln may subside, and that he may be made the presidential candidate by the Baltimore Convention in June, with full concurrence all round. As at the present advised, we do not think this probable. With some opportunities for observation, though not of the largest. We think the current of feeling is setting away from Mr. Lincoln. There is a longing, that becomes bolder and bolder, for a genuine leader, who clearly foresees what ought to be done and who boldly takes the initiative. It suits well enough in quiet times to have a President, who has to be crowded up to take necessary steps of progress. In periods of turmoil and strife there is a feeling that a different sort of President is best.

Hay's Florida Expedition.

MR. JOHN HAY is a fresh and fair youth of some twenty or more summers, who writes excellent verses and has flourished for two or three years in the executive mansion at Washington as a private secretary of the President. He was esteemed of the better sex as a proper ladies' man, and might with due change of garb have passed creditably as a lady's maid. The other day he was made a major, and departed for the South—for what precise quarter was to the public unknown till a day or two ago, a steamer from Hilton Head brought the heart-breaking announcement that a thousand brave men had fallen amid the swamps of Florida in a fruitless attempt to make successful a political expedition of which this young man was the leader, and his master, Mr. Lincoln, the inspiration. Gen. Gilmore nominally led the expedition, but Hay had full authority for its direction. Its object was the occupation of Florida, with a view to the reconstruction of that state, after the fashion indicated in the President's proclamation of December last. The expedition was confronted by an unexpected and superior force of rebels, and was repulsed so signally that our brave soldiers had added to the poignancy of their grief at defeat, the bitter reflection that they were poorly led, in a military sense, while the political object for which they died was so contemptible and so cruel as almost to surpass belief. Nothing has yet happened on the dark side of our arms which will so effectively shake a country's confidence in our rulers as this lamentably wicked movement.—N. F. World.

The War.

There is nothing of importance from the Republican. The Confederates are strengthening their pocket lines and still laboring hard upon the fortifications. Every day of delay is of immense value to them, and it is very strange why Grant lingers so long. Tomorrow will be the anniversary of the capture of Yorktown in 1862, by McClellan. He advanced against the enemy in March; Grant has not yet moved and now May has begun. The Confederate forces in North Carolina have certainly abandoned that State and are on their way to Richmond.

From Decatur, in Alabama, there is a little news. It appears that the lines of Federal wagon supply to Chattanooga, pass that way and are seriously endangered. The Confederates are all around Decatur, and we should not be astonished to hear of its early capture or abandonment by the Federal garrison. General Grierson is reported to have had a small skirmish with the rear of Forrest's command, on the retreat from Memphis toward Decatur. The result of it is thus *unofficially reported*.—The exact number of wagons, horses and mules that Grierson captured is not yet known. No report of the entire loss of the rebels has yet been seen.

We print this morning a series of dispatches about General Steele's position in Arkansas, which very few can comprehend. It seems to have run all over Southern Arkansas, skirmishing with the enemy, advancing, retreating, threatening and pursuing, and after wading through the entire mass of news, our readers will be quite as wise as they were before they began. There certainly is nothing of any value from that quarter, and no change is reported on the Red River. The Confederate report of General Banks' defeat has been received. His loss was eight thousand and the enemy captured thirty-five guns two hundred wagons and two thousand prisoners. They report General Steele to be surrounded on the Little Missouri River near the Arkansas line, and awaiting reinforcements.

Affairs are evidently approaching a crisis on the Rapidan. Reinforcements are being hurried forward to General Lee. Beauregard, with twenty thousand men, is said to have passed northward through Petersburg. This we receive from so many sources, that it seems to be true almost beyond doubt. The Confederates are reported to have withdrawn their western wing a short distance back from Madison Court House, and are concentrating their forces towards Fredericksburg. They evidently expect Grant to make a dash towards Richmond over the route pursued by the Kilpatrick raiding party. As the old telegraph line between Alexandria and Falmouth is being reconstructed this would seem to be probable.—Meanwhile the sick are being sent from the Federal army to Washington in great numbers. Last week for two or three days the canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake was wholly taken up by Government transports going South. There was an uninterrupted stream day and night. Some sea expedition either by Smith or Barnissie is in contemplation. The capture of Madison Court House, which is about fourteen miles west of Culpepper, is confirmed. The Federal raiding party abandoned it, however, after burning it.—Age.

MARRIED.

MILLER—ROWSER.—On the 21st ult., at the home of the Bride, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Jacob W. Miller, Sr., of St. Clair Township to Mrs. Mary S. Rouser, of Napier township.

SMITH—SNOWBERGER.—On the evening of the 26th ult., by the same, at the home of the Bride's Mother, Mr. Alexander Smith to Miss Juliann Snowberger, all of St. Clair township.

DEED.

ESICK.—At his residence in Berrien village, Michigan, on the morning of the 20th of March of a fit of apoplexy, Mr. George Esick, formerly of this place. A Michigan paper says: Mr. Esick was one of the old Pioneers and first settlers of this part of the country, and almost universally known throughout the different townships of the County. He leaves a beloved family and a host of devoted friends, as well as neighbors, without exception, to deeply mourn his loss.

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL WERTZ, Esq., of Union township, as a candidate for county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL S. RITNEY, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

New Goods

AT THE
NEW BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

We are now receiving a choice selection of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Embracing all the new styles and shades of prints from 16 cts. up, Delaines, Schallies, Alpaca, Bombazines, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, in sets, Ballnet and Hooped Skirts, of the best makes, and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS.

New fabrics and designs for Spring and Summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottons, Shirting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard makes, from 18 cts. up.

White Ballarolls, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sateenets and Jeans.
Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths.

READY MADE COATS AND VESTS

for Men and Boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner, VERY CHEAP.
Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Handkerchiefs, of all the latest styles and patterns.
HATS of every quality, style and color, from 15 cts. up.

Boots and Shoes.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies, misses and Childrens Fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Baltimore, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buckskins IN TOWN—made on Watson's heels, made to order, call and see them, they will speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.

Choice Coffee, Extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial, and Oolong Teas, prepared essence of Coffee, a choice assortment of Sugars and Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.
CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
of the choicest brands.

QUEENWARE, a full assortment.

Hardware and Mackrel, by the barrel, 3 bbl or dozen. Together with a great variety of other goods to which we would call the attention of every body. Terms—Cash, unless otherwise specified.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Bedford, May 6, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF
WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR
Coughs, Colic, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hysterics, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,
INCLUDING EVERY
COPPERED CASE.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, is so general in its use, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. It works speedily, and has not only been used in the most abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who have long suffered and would otherwise have had to give up, but it has been used in all cases of acute and chronic disease, and has been found to be a most reliable and healthful remedy. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that
CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.
Dear Sir—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure in recommending it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and it was the hope of my recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case many times been obliged to purchase your medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER,
From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morrisstown, New Jersey.

"Having used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health."

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hill's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
None genuine unless signed "W. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by
J. P. DIMSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
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J. P. DIMSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
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May 6, 1864.—Eowly

Estate of Frederick Maehley, dec'd.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Frederick Maehley, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing their claims or debts to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
THOMAS ALLISON,
May 6, 1864.—10