



What They Promised.

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

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

Back At Our Post.

After an absence of four months, we find ourselves once more upon our old editorial tripod, engaged in the humble, but honorable business of plying "pen, paste and scissors." We find our "devil" just as insatiable for "copy," the loafers in our sanctum just as plenty and the beggars of our daily exchanges just as greedy, as when we went away. We had hoped that our assistant (who has the organs of order and destructiveness both largely developed) would succeed in abolishing these pests, but regret to say that he has entirely failed in accomplishing this consummation so devoutly to be wished. So, we suppose, unless our proverbial good temper fail us some time or other, we shall have to proceed under the old regime, and philosophically "grin and bear it," though the clamor of the "imp," the chattering of the loafers and the begging of the news-mongers, be ten times greater than ever before. But, seriously speaking, we are glad to get back again to our post and to be able, once more, to hold converse, through the columns of the Gazette, with our patrons and readers. Hoping that the relation of editor and reader will be as pleasant in the future as it has been in the past, we make our best bow and proceed to write our next editorial.

The Struggle for Richmond.

Again the armies of the Federal Government, are on the march toward Richmond. Again the mountains of Virginia are wrapped in the smoke of battle; and whilst the rivers of that desolated commonwealth run blood and its war-blasted valleys are being turned into a vast burial-place for the slaughtered thousands, the people of the North stand on the tiptoe of expectation, every heart rapt in the intensity of the general anxiety as to the result of this final crusade against the rebellion. The final issue of the war is staked upon the fortunes of the present expedition against Richmond. If that city falls, it is argued, the rebel confederacy must shortly succumb. On the other hand if Gen. Grant fails to capture it, there will be very potent reasons for closing the war by peaceful arbitration. We can, therefore, see very clearly why the public mind is so profoundly concerned in regard to the campaign of Gen. Grant. Almost the whole material strength of the North, is concentrated in the armies under Grant, Sigel and Butler. All the skeleton regiments and embryo volunteer organizations have been sent to the front, and the skulkers and loafers that have so long lounged about home have at last been gathered up and re-placed in the ranks they had deserted. The troops in North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, have been withdrawn from those departments and transferred to Gen. Grant. The grand army of negroes, which Secretary Stanton has been engaged in raising ever since the proclamation of emancipation was issued, has also been given a part in the series of tragedies to be enacted between the Rapidan and Richmond. The people have observed this stupendous massing of troops and they look upon it as a magnificent preparation for a grand but final effort to gain possession of the rebel capital. Those who believe in the doctrine of military coercion pretend to regard the movement with the certain assurance of success. They dare not look beyond the vast physical strength of the Federal armies and calmly survey the frowning battlements of those eternal mountains, in whose fastnesses lurks a foe subtle, brave and inferior to the troops of the government, only in point of numbers. They dare not recall to their minds the truth of scripture, "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." In short they dare not think of the possibility of defeat. But how different with those who believe in the sacred declaration of the Saviour, "Blessed are the Peacemakers!" It is true, they regard with pride the triumphs of the national arms. They look with pity upon the suffering soldiery. But, when the day of disaster comes, and when their adversaries in opinion are discomfited, they know that they can serve their country by re-asserting those immutable principles of truth and justice, upon which our federative system was based and the departure from which, has involved us in war, misery and impending ruin. Meanwhile, their skirts are clear of the blood of the butchered myriads sacrificed upon the unholy shrine of the Moloch of Civil War; and with consciences void of the crimes of the un-hallowed conflict between those who should be brothers, they kneel in supplication to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, for the restoration of peace and a united country.

"On to Richmond."

At the present writing (Monday) the result of Grant's campaign against Richmond remains in doubt. Already he has lost as many men as composed McClellan's entire army when that General marched up the Peninsula. The loss of the Federal army, according to telegraphic reports, cannot fall much short of 100,000 men, killed, wounded and missing. There have been about 13 days of fighting, including the small battles fought by Gen. Butler, which would average the loss at about 8,000 per day. It seems to be the hope of Grant to crush his adversary rather by brute force than by strategy. As yet the fighting has been indecisive, the Federal troops having gained but one advantage, that of Thursday, the 12th, in which they took between three thousand and four thousand prisoners and thirty cannon. On the other hand, Lee's army made large captures of prisoners in the first six days fighting and also took a number of guns. Six Federal generals are known to have been killed, viz: Sedgwick, Sedgwick, Hays, Rice, Robinson and Odgen. Seymour and Crawford are prisoners. With all these losses, however, Gen. Grant is still able to act on the offensive, and it seems now to be a mere question of endurance between the contending parties. A great many sensation hunters are constantly flying, and we caution our readers to believe nothing until it is well authenticated.

"THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN NATURE."—We have received a copy of a pamphlet with the above title, containing a lecture delivered in England by Dr. James Hunt, before the London Anthropological Society. Dr. Hunt is one of the most eminent naturalists of England, and in his lecture takes the position that the negro race is adapted by nature to a position of subordination. He overthrows the arguments of the Abolitionists in a masterly manner. So much importance was attached to this Lecture in England, that Professor Huxley, of the Royal College, essayed to give an answer to it on the part of the Abolitionists, but he rather succeeded in confirming than destroying Dr. Hunt's arguments. This Lecture has been re-printed in this country by Van Ervie, Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau street, New York, and will be sent, postpaid for 15 cents. It is an admirable little tract, and very opportune as a reply to the arguments of Abolitionists and miscegenationists. Every Democrat should have one. Send for it.

SUFFERED SEVERELY.—The 76th Pa. Vols., in which is Capt. Ryce's company, from this county, suffered severely in one of the skirmishes between the forces under Butler and the confederates under Beauregard. We notice the following named Bedford County men as being wounded: Levi J. Agnew, A. H. Means, W. B. Adams, D. Davis, and R. J. Leader. The 55th Pa. Vols. also lost some men in one of the engagements with Beauregard. We observe but two names belonging to this regiment among the casualties thus far reported, which we believe are Bedford County men, viz: V. Langheffer and J. L. Carr. Both of these are reported as wounded. Also Charles Gardner, of the 138th Regiment, wounded.

KILLED.—Among the killed in the battles on the Rapidan, we regret to announce William Ake and William Amick, of this county. They belonged to the 138th Pa. Vols. They were brave and true soldiers. Peace to their ashes.

THE FEDERAL LOSSES.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, estimates the loss of Grant's army, during the first six days of his movement toward Richmond, at 40,000 killed, wounded and missing. The reports of losses since then, increase the number to at least 70,000! The total loss of McClellan's army, when he had approached within three miles of Richmond and during the seven day's battles on the peninsula, was but 20,000.

SEVERE ON LINCOLN.—We publish on our outside, an article from the New Nation, a Fremont newspaper, to which we invite the attention of our readers. It gives old Abo some savage thrusts. If this article had originally appeared in a Democratic paper, the Abolition journals would have turned upon it with their stereotyped cry of "copperhead and traitor," but being uttered by one of their own political friends, they are as mute in regard to it, as so many frightened mice.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Lancaster Intelligencer, heretofore published as a weekly, by the Messrs. Sanderson, is about to pass into the hands of a firm under the style of Cooper, Sanderson & Co., and will, after the first day of July next, be issued as the Daily and Weekly Intelligencer. We congratulate the Democracy of Lancaster upon the prospect of having a daily Democratic journal published in their midst, especially one of the character which our friends Cooper and Sanderson will give to the public.

PISCATORIAL.—Our young friends who own the "big seine," are improving their time by casting their net into the turbid streams to snare the mud-blinded "pike" and "suckers." They have had several exciting adventures and on a recent occasion, though but few fishes were brought up, acres of the fishermen went down.

See advertisement of Miss M. C. Fetterly in this issue. We can recommend her store to the patronage of the ladies.

The attention of owners of Unseated Lands is directed to the advertisement of the Commissioners, found in another column.

The late great fair for the benefit of the soldiers, held in Ohio, it is said, made a vast sum of money, but nobody can hear what has become of it. Look in the pockets of the managers, and there is no doubt they will account for it.

Col. Richard White.

In justice to this gallant soldier, we copy the following card of Judge White, father of Col. White, from a late number of the Indiana Democrat:

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR:—In the absence of Col. Richard White of the 55th Penn'a. Regiment, now in the field under Gen. Butler, I would ask the suspension of public opinion until he has an opportunity to defend himself against the assault made upon his reputation, by the report of the so-called Investigating Committee of the Legislature. More than a month before the Committee made their report, and immediately after his arrival at Beaufort, he addressed a note to the Chairman of that Committee, requesting that a hearing might be granted to him before their final Report. No action was had upon that request, and it was not until a few days before the adjournment of the Legislature, that a subpoena was obtained in order that he might obtain a furlough. But it was too late and Gen. Butler refused, upon the ground that the exigencies of the public service would not admit of his absence.

He has never had an opportunity to be heard in vindication of an aspersed character, and I ask, in behalf of a gallant soldier, now in the field combating the enemies who strive to break up and dismember our government, that he may not be condemned upon an ex parte proceeding, instituted by his enemies, and I pledge myself to prove that Col. White never retained one dollar for his own emolument.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS WHITE.

Indiana, May 12, 1864.

Who pay the Taxes?

The people of this country have not yet begun to feel the effects of the taxation that is in store for them. The value of the real and personal estate in the United States in 1860 was \$17,000,000,000. This amount embraced the whole Union, North, South, East and West. It must be admitted that the amount at this time is much less. Upon what there is left must fall the enormous debt of \$4,000,000,000. Therefore, so much of the capital of the country is sunk—is worse than destroyed, because it is a burden, a dead weight upon what there is left for all time to come.

The bonds issued by the United States are to draw interest, but they are exempt from taxation. The effect of this is that the farmer and mechanic must pay, while the capitalist who has ready cash to invest escapes taxation by investing his money in United States bonds.

In this way this immense debt of \$4,000,000,000 is withdrawn from the productive capital of the country, and becomes a burden upon the remainder. The question naturally arises, and have we not nearly reached the limit already? The farmer and the mechanic pay the taxes, while the rich man who has invested his capital in bonds, is exempt and not obliged to pay a cent. The rich are to grow richer, and the poor poorer, under such a system. The discrimination is against the laboring men of the country. Labor is taxed, while capital becomes privileged and escapes. It is therefore for the interest of every farmer, every mechanic, every laboring man of small means, that the debt shall not be increased.

Already the Government mortgage upon every farm and every house and lot is enormous, and every day's continuance of this reckless Administration increases it. So long as we have no reason to expect to see an end to this struggle.—Abney Argus.

The Philadelphia Daily News, Abolition, in speaking of the extravagance of these shoddy times, has the following:

"A few days since—it was rather at night—after the close of our editorial labors, when walking up Chestnut street, we stepped into a cigar store for the purpose of purchasing a medium of the 'weed,' to the use of which we plead guilty. Our investment was a ten cent note, and we found ourself a small fry beside an officer who claimed the particular attention of the salesman, from whom he purchased a box of cigars. We awaited our change, although first served; and after the purchaser had retired, the very polite attendant of the store called our attention to the fact that his other visitor had purchased a box of very fine cigars. We responded in a commonplace manner, when the information was volunteered that the cigars sold were paid for at the rate of four hundred dollars per thousand. We exclaimed involuntarily, 'the extravagance of this age is frightful,' when we were informed that the cigars were for General Grant, and that the purchaser was his Chief Quartermaster or Commissary, we do not remember which."

The people some day will have a big bill to pay for this extravagance. But, the "rebellion must be crushed." If it were not for the "crushing" business, cigars would not be bought or sold at such prices. When will the people open their eyes, and see the ruin they are being dragged into!—Lebanon Advt.

SMALL POX CURED.

Startling as this announcement may be, it is nevertheless true. Let not skeptics doubt, or refuse the proffered remedy, but rather hail this blessed medicine as a truth, until proved otherwise. This wonderful cure for Small Pox has been tried in over one hundred cases and succeeded in every case. The cure is

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS: Their indication of cure is to draw the poison from the skin, blood and other viscera, and purge it from the system through the bowels. By this means the patient is protected against pitting and eruptions of the skin. There are no other purgative pills or medicines that are safe to administer in cases of Small Pox and other eruptive fevers; the irritation and increased inflammation that a dose of the drastic pills would produce in these cases, and the weakness that would follow, would prove fatal. Radway's Pills will thoroughly purge, and at the same time heal and soothe all internal eruptions.

THE DEATH TRAIL.

The horrible trail of miseries that are saddled upon the Small Pox patient, if he recovers under the usual treatment, are to be found in every form and variety of disease. Thousands of patients who have been treated for the cure of Small Pox, were previously healthy, yet after their apparent cure, found their systems involved in a series of difficulties. This is evidence of an imperfect cure of the original disease. Radway's Pills not only cure the patient of Small Pox, but will secure him against all further sickness. Price 35 cts. per box.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owens, of Pennsylvania, is not dead as reported. He is still on duty, having lost only one finger.

The Greatest Battle of the War.

Tremendous Federal Losses.

REBEL LOSSES UNKNOWN.

[From the Age of Saturday.]

The Federal trophies in the battle of Thursday on the Rapidan were from three to four thousand prisoners and thirty cannon. There was no change in the relative positions of the two armies at Spotsylvania yesterday by the battle of last Thursday, but on yesterday morning, it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned their works and retreated southward to a new position.

The Po river rises about six miles south of Armania Ford. It runs south east until it is within two miles of Spotsylvania. It then runs south and after running three miles in that direction, turns east again. It thus makes a circuit from the west of Spotsylvania around the south of the town. On the south bank of the Po, five miles west of Spotsylvania, is a straight road runs between the two places which crosses the Po in its course. On Tuesday evening, after that day's battle was ended, the Confederates were stationed on this road. Their western wing was at Shady Grove Church, with the Po in front of them. The eastern wing was at Spotsylvania, with the Po behind them, and in their front a little creek, which runs about a half-mile north of the town. The Federal troops closely confronted this line, Gen. Burnside being in the east in front of Spotsylvania, Wright, west of Burnside, and Warren west of Wright, and in front of Shady Grove Church. General Hancock was in reserve.

On Wednesday morning, exactly the same positions were held by both combatants. Just before noon the Confederates sent a small force across the Po river from their Western flank at Shady Grove church, to feel the Federal western flank. This force soon returned, however, without a contest. Gen. Grant then determined to send a large force by a circuitous route, to attack the Confederate western flank at Shady Grove church. One division of Wright's corps and one division of Hancock's were detailed for this duty. But almost as soon as the men had started, the order for some reason was countermanded and the troops returned to their camp. There was some skirmishing during the day but no severe fighting. In the afternoon it was cloudy and for a while rain fell. The night was passed quietly.

Thursday dawned cloudy and foggy. About one o'clock in the morning, Gen. Hancock's troops marched forward from their reserved camp in the rear, and pushed in between Burnside and Wright. They thus occupied a position north of Spotsylvania. Burnside, in order to make room for Hancock, moved his corps a short distance eastward. Just before dawn, Hancock moved forward to the little creek which runs just north of Spotsylvania, and crossed it. His men went up the hills beyond, and entered the Confederate breastworks. The enemy, who were sleeping, were surprised and a large number taken, almost without a gun being fired. Hancock then held the ground taken with the cannon which had previously defended it.

This capture by Hancock began a fierce battle. Burnside on the east of Hancock, and Wright on the west of him, advanced to the attack. Gen. Warren, forming the Federal western flank, began a fierce artillery fire upon the Confederate works at Shady Grove church, to keep the troops there employed. At nine o'clock, however, the battle progressed, and the fighting, principally with artillery, was kept up till night. At half-past six in the evening Gen. Grant is heard from. He says he has taken from three to four thousand prisoners and thirty cannon. These being the captures made in the morning by Hancock, we may naturally conclude that no others were made during the day. Grant says nothing about ground lost or won, and gives no description, whatever, of the battle. He appears to have captured none of the enemy's positions, and with a subsequent despatch sent by Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, we infer that he captured none. Mr. Dana says the battle was a very bloody one, and the Federal army suffered heavy losses. The rain fell in torrents all day, and the roads were almost impassable.

During the night the Confederates evacuated Spotsylvania, and retreated southward. The evacuation was made without discovery until it was over, and at daybreak yesterday morning a portion of the Federal army was sent to feel the enemy's rear-guard and find where they had gone. The detachment had not marched far when the enemy was found just across the Po. The roads were deep with mud from the rain of the previous thirty-six hours, and Mr. Dana, in his dispatch sent at eight in the morning, says that the Federal troops are very much exhausted. What will occur now is somewhat of a mystery. South of the Po, some three miles, is a parallel river called the Ta. It is somewhat wider, and on this, doubtless, he will make another stand. The Federal pursuit cannot be very rapid, with the roads deep with mud and the troops so much exhausted.

Gen. Butler has at length been heard from. He has built a line of earthworks across the narrow neck of land between the Appomattox and the James river, and from it has advanced to attack Fort Darling. He has sunk some schooners and barges in the James river at Turkey Bend, which is just above the point where his line of earthworks debouches on the James. This is to prevent the enemy's iron-clads from coming down and attacking his camp. Having done this he has left Gilmore in charge of the intrenchments, whilst Smith has been sent forward on a reconnaissance, towards Fort Darling. Gen. Hoke, with the Confederate troops who captured Plymouth, is in front of him.—Gen. Beauregard is on his way to join Hoke from Petersburg, so a courier who was captured, says. There is no report of Butler's iron-clads or gun boats going up the James to assist in this attack, and it is quite natural to suppose that if the river at Turkey Bend, where it is scarcely three hundred yards wide, is obstructed to keep the enemy's vessels from coming down, it will prevent Butler's vessels from going up.

The Confederates, it seems, have at length forced Gen. Banks to evacuate Alexandria, and he is reported to be retreating overland to Braunschweig City, Louisiana. They effectually blocked the Red river and prevented his retreat by that route. They have captured a transport loaded with troops, which attempted to run past their batteries and reinforce him, and have also taken and burned several other vessels. If Banks has retreated overland, as is reported, every Federal vessel in the Red river will have to be burned, or fall into the enemy's hands.

It is reported in Cincinnati that Gen. Johnson has evacuated Dalton, and that the Federal

troops have occupied the town. The fighting is known to have taken place. Secretary Stanton has not yet made any report of this.

The Washington agent of the Associated Press has received an assurance from the War Department, that the official news of any great event will at once be telegraphed to the Northern press.

A Confederate ram has come out of Wilmington harbor and attacked the Federal blockading fleet. She did no damage, however, the gunboats keeping out of the way, and has returned.

—DIED—

On Tuesday, the 10th inst., ANNE E., infant daughter of William T. and Camilla L. Welch, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Mrs. Welch died a few weeks since, and now her dear babe is gone to join her in the "Better Land." "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Babe, thou wert like a lamb astray, Pursued by wolves along the plain: But the Good Shepherd traced thy way, And bore thee to the fold again.

In Buena Vista, Bedford county, Pa., on the 10th inst., JOHN DARR, aged 57 years, 3 months and 18 days.

In Schellsburg, on the 13th inst., JOHN CULP, aged 82 years, 5 months and 1 day.

In Douglas hospital, Washington City, on the 26th of April, 1864, WILLIAM JAMES BAUGHMAN, of Co. A, 2d Pa. Cavalry, of the neighborhood of Bloody Run, of chronic diarrhoea, in the 22nd year of his age. He went into the army at the call of his country in Nov. 1861, and was in active service up till February, 1864, when, from an attack of the disease which caused his death, he was obliged to go to the hospital for medical treatment, where he received all the attention and skill which could be rendered, but all of no avail. He took with him into the army that which many neglected, the saving grace of God. Although he was surrounded with wild and reckless companions, yet he always maintained his integrity. When brought down upon the bed of death, he had the consolation and presence of that Friend "who sticketh closer than a brother." And while his friends and neighbors are called upon to mourn his death, they have the blissful thought to console them, that he has gone to his peaceful home in heaven. We will close this obituary by giving the words of his chaplain to his father: "He was very patient during all his sufferings, perfectly resigned to the will of God, and he died with full hope of eternal life beyond the grave."

J. B. POSTGROVE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

I hereby request all persons who have any of my books, to return the same immediately.

W. P. SCHELL.

Bedford, May 13—3t

WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED CORDS of Chestnut Oak Bark. S. & W. SHUCK.

May 13—6t.

REMOVAL

OF THE FAVORITE FANCY STORE.

The undersigned having removed her Fancy Store to the building recently occupied by Mr. E. M. Fisher, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage formerly extended to her by the people of Bedford and vicinity. Her goods consist in part of DRESS GOODS, SUCH AS

Velvets, Flannels, Muslins, Gingham and Calicoes; also, Skeleton Skirts for Ladies and Children. Ladies' Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Bugle Trimmings, Ladies' Hats, Shoes, Sun Umbrellas, and the usual variety kept in a Fancy Store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods.

M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, May 20—3m.

Take Notice.

The undersigned having associated his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, with himself in the Mercantile business, gives notice that his books are ready for settlement. All persons having accounts standing on the same, will please call and settle without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, May 5, [20] 1864.

BURKHART & HENSHEY, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, AND DEALERS IN FRUITS, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, North Main Street, West Side, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TERMS CASH.

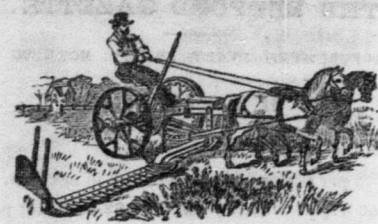
May 20, 1864—1y.

WANTED.

A boy of good moral character, industrious habits, and well recommended, to learn the tanning business. Apply immediately to the subscriber in Cumberland Valley.

JOHN A. GUMP.

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.



To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willing TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY AND WARRANT ALL MACHINES TO WORK and be as represented. Besides I furnish many machines delivered at the price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.

"The Farmer Mower" IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Weights but 570 lbs., cuts 4 1/2 feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price \$120 00, delivered in Bedford—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

Willoughby's Gum Spring Grain Drills,

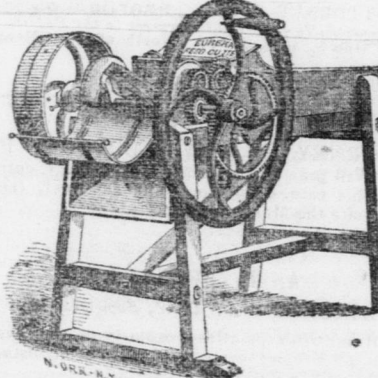
also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices. These drills are now

"MASTER OF THE FIELD," Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c., Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.

Thousands already in use and everybody pleased. Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 Green Castle Grain Cradles

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the makers intend moving west.



The Eureka Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 100 of these Cutters last winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them.

Keystone Cider Mills,

Portable Farm Mills, which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power.

APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS, GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c. My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon

advance in proportion to the rise of material, iron, &c.

WM. HARTLEY.

May 20, 1864.