



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN 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.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

COUNTY TICKET.

- COMMISSIONER, MICHAEL WERTZ, of Union township. POOR DIRECTOR, HIRAM DAVIS, of St. Clair township. AUDITOR, DAVID EVANS, of Monroe township.

Abolition Strategy.

The abolition county convention met in this place, on Tuesday last, and nominated a ticket composed of such names as they fancied will best secure the cohesion of their disintegrating and discordant party. The only obstacle in their way was the fact that but few nominations were to be made. "Oh for more offices to be filled" was, on this occasion, the inward ejaculation of many a worried and disconsolate abolitionist. But the fates unluckily would have it that in this dangerous crisis in the history of abolitionism, the offices to be promised were in sad disparity with the gaps in the ranks which the prospect of obtaining them alone could fill. So the astute convention turned its particular attention to the "aching void" in Union township and gave the principal county nomination to that township. That nomination, these abolition tricksters imagine, will make ample amends to the "Republicans" of Union for the draft upon their ranks by the conscription. Frightened well nigh unto death by the declaration of several of the most prominent men in that township, that they would never again vote the "Republican" or abolition ticket, they thought it a capital bit to nominate for Commissioner a near relative of those dissatisfied gentlemen. They intend that it shall be the special duty of that nominee (A. H. Hull, Esq.) to conciliate and bring back to their party, the men who the tyranny of the favorite measures of their administration, has driven out of their organization. We shall await, with some degree of curiosity, the result of this trick. Meanwhile, our humble opinion is, that the abolitionists will find to their discomfiture, that they cannot stay the current of feeling against them by such straws as a nomination for county commissioner.

Beauties of the Conscription.

During the week just past, the Board of Enrollment have been engaged in holding, at the court house, in this place, their examination of persons conscripted, under the late draft, in this county. The scenes attending this examination were enough to shock the sensibilities of any nature not entirely unimpressible by the appeals of humanity. Now, an aged mother, the life worn out of her by a hand-to-hand struggle with the world for a livelihood, totters along the street, soliciting aid in enabling her to pay the commutation of a drafted son whose labor is her only sustenance. Now, the weeping wife of a husband whose bronzed arm is scarcely able to earn the daily bread of those dependent upon him, appeals to you for help, and the little innocents at her side plead with sad eyes for the mite which is to go toward the purchase of their father. Then, come the consumptive, and the epileptic, who had confidently expected to be exempt, and they too beg for deliverance from the Juggernaut of the Conscription. Oh, how many families are made penniless, how many homes desolate, by the ruthless power that drags father, husband, son and brother into the shambles of this abolition slaughter! Oh, how sad the picture of distress and despair wrought up in this ere while happy and prosperous land, by the bloody hand of this dreadful war! Brothers, friends, men of all parties, in the name of heaven how long is this cruel, inhuman business to last? Have we not the virtue, have we not the courage, to say that it shall end soon and forever? Can we not lay aside prejudice and personal and selfish interests and with a voice that must be heard, bid the carnage and desolation cease? Oh, for the love of your own children, for the sake of your own friends, for the cause of civilization, humanity and Christianity, let us unite to bring PEACE to our country! Now is the time to do it. The peaceful ballot must be our weapon. Let us wield it with one united and determined effort and the stroke we shall give will lay forever the vampire that now sucks the life-blood of the nation.

DR. F. M. MARBOURG.—By our advertising columns of to-day, it will be seen that Dr. F. M. Marbourg has located at Schellsburg, this county. Dr. Marbourg studied medicine with Dr. Watson, of this place, and afterwards graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. We are glad to learn that he is eminently successful as a practitioner and that he has already won many friends and admirers by his skill and attention.

A Deserved Compliment.

The daily Constitutional Union, published in Washington city, pays the following well-deserved compliment to our able and popular representative in Congress, after publishing in full a speech recently made by him in the House. We will lay the speech before our readers at an early day. The paper referred to says:—

We publish in our issue of to-day the admirable argument of the Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the joint resolution to abolish slavery throughout the United States. We are at a loss to see how any man can attentively read it without the conviction that the resolution is utterly in defiance of the Constitution and fraught with the most terrible evils to the country. He assumes the ground that the Constitution gives no power to amend itself to the detriment of any portion of our people. If the North may succeed in so amending this instrument as to deprive the people of Kentucky from holding slaves, why, says Mr. Coffroth, may not the South, in the event of her preponderance of power, say that the people of Pennsylvania shall be deprived of engaging in a peculiar kind of enterprise. Mr. Coffroth has rendered a signal service by his clear and unanswerable argument against this bill. Mr. Coffroth alludes eloquently to the history of the Democratic party, the Crittenden amendments, and makes a powerful vindication of the just and patriotic policy of Mr. Buchanan. We bespeak for this speech a careful perusal.

Overslaughed.

The abolition leaders in this place were completely out-generaled in the convention of Tuesday last, in their efforts to secure to some one of their favorites the recommendation of the Convention. Their peculiar claims were completely ignored. After some half a dozen ballots, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, (of Hopewell, we believe) received the recommendation of the Convention. We presume the principal reason why Mr. Armstrong was selected, was because he opposed the election of Mr. C. W. Ashcom, in 1860. The other candidates never having bolted and being devoted slaves to their party, it was not so dangerous to snub them as it would have been to do the same thing with the friends of Mr. Armstrong. Then, too, our friends Bramwell and Trout, who both ran when there was not the ghost of a chance for success, are coolly set aside now that there is some hope of an election. This is "the most unkindest cut of all." Well, if defeat should unfortunately be in store for the Democracy of the district, they will have this consolation, that there is an excellent company of Republican "yearling" members as well as "yearling" candidates, who have gone before and made the way easy. Peace to their ashes! So mote it be.

DEMOCRACY SOUND.—Not a single Democrat drafted in Bedford township, was exempted for physical disability. About one half of the Abolitionists drafted in the same district, were exempted for that cause. The sanitary condition of the Democracy is excellent, whilst that of their opponents seems to be singularly dilapidated. It is true that most of the abolition extremists are stout, hale looking fellows, and out-work with ease their comrades in the harvest field. It is likewise true that one of them, after being exempted, came down street and fought a fist-fight with two conscripts who were pronounced fit for service.

SHOWS ITS TRUE COLORS.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, in speaking of the vote given the other day, by Senator Cowan, against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, says that although elected as a "Republican," that gentleman has strayed from the "true faith." The Inquirer has hitherto pretended to be neutral in politics, but now it throws off the mask and fully uncovers its Abolition character. According to the Inquirer, the "true faith" is that of the "Republican" party! Let no man be deceived, in future, by this janus-faced concern. It has shown its true colors at last.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The attention of those desiring to prepare themselves for the profession of school teaching, is directed to the advertisement of the county Normal School. Messrs. Dickerson and Fisher are eminently fitted to conduct such a school and we advise our young friends who are desirous of becoming teachers, by all means to attend upon their instructions.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The National Executive Committee of the Democratic party, have decided to postpone the National Convention until the 29th of August. The Convention will be held on that day in the city of Chicago.

MR. DAVID A. NULTON, of this place, has been given charge of the telegraph office at the Springs. This is a good selection on the part of the company. "Davy" is a good operator and we hope he will have a "nice time" of it in his new situation.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY KNICKERBOCKER.—We have received the July number of this excellent periodical. The Knickerbocker has always stood high as a literary work, and now since politics have been introduced into the magazine, true to its genuine appreciation of the right, its love of truth and its American character, the old Knickerbocker wields his partisan club on the side of Democracy. The editor, Mr. J. Holmes Agnew, is one of the ablest writers in the United States, and is assisted by a corps of excellent contributors. We advise our Democratic and conservative friends who wish to take a monthly literary publication, to subscribe for the Knickerbocker. It is about time that Democrats withdraw their support from the "Atlantic" and other abolition magazines and give their undivided aid to such sound periodicals as "Knickbocker" and the "Old Guard." Address J. Holmes Agnew, 37 Park Row, New York city.

The Slave Market Outdone.

A White Man Selling his own Sons!

Summer and his followers may prate as loudly as they please about "the barbarism of slavery," and Mrs. Stowe may rack imagination to create a monster like the brutal Legre, but we had an exhibition in this town during the examination of those recently conscripted, which for inhuman and brutal barbarism, we defy any slave mart in the world to match. A father, who had already sold one minor son as a substitute to the human shambles, where he fell a victim, appeared in our town on last Monday, dragging at his heels two half grown, ill-shaped boys. They were all the sons he had, and he had contracted to sell them both as substitutes. They had been bargained for by "loyal" men. The smaller one, almost a mere child, was prospectively the property of a loud-mouthed and pestilent Abolitionist—a huge beast of a man, who stood six feet two in his stockings and weighed over 200 pounds. This intensely "loyal" and "patriotic" fellow, when his own son, a sturdy, well grown young man, enlisted, followed him to Chambersburg, and brought him back home on the plea that he was a minor, and had enlisted without his father's consent. Yet he is always full of war, and eager for fighting so long as it is at the expense of the blood of some one else than himself or his own family. Being drafted, however, and wishing to lessen the probability of such a misfortune befalling him again speedily, and impelled at the same time to save a little money, he had bargained with a brutal father to pay a less sum than three hundred dollars for the boy, the bones, the blood, nay, more, the life of a child. We defy the whole South to furnish an instance of such a disgusting "dickering" in human flesh, or from among all the professional slave traders who have disgraced its soil, such a pair of monsters as these. There was no veil of pretended loyalty or simulated patriotism to conceal the naked hideousness of this transaction. The father was actuated solely by a sordid desire for gain; the purchaser was moved by the sneaking white-livered cowardice that forbade his risking his own worthless carcass in a war for the prosecution of which he howls daily, and by the mean selfishness of his nature which prompted him to make a cheap bid when bartering for a human victim. A plot had been made up by the parties to this disgusting transaction by which they hoped to deceive the board. The boys were made to be as to their ages, and represented themselves as older than they really were. So immature and youthful, however, was the appearance of the little wretches, that the Board refused to believe the statements made to them, even though the father himself led as to their ages in order that he might be enabled to effect a sale of his offspring. They were both rejected for this reason, as entirely too young for the service. The overgrown human brute, who had expected to save himself in this way, sorrowfully and reluctantly paid over his money to save his cowardly carcass for a time, and the wretched father, after reeling about our streets for a day or so in drunkenness, went home, much disappointed, no doubt, in being balked in the sale of his sons. There is no coloring about this story, no fictitious glossing. It is true, just as we tell it, and known to be so by the very letter by many who will read this statement. We need make no comment. Human language would fail to characterize the transaction as it deserves to be. The concentrated curses of all the devils in hell would scarcely be sufficient to vent the fierce indignation which ought to move any man on witnessing such a scene. We have seen negroes sold on the block in the South to the highest bidder, but that only involved a change of service.—Here was a white man, with one son whom he had sold dead already, endeavoring to sell two more boys to what was almost certain death. He found loyal abolitionists ready and eager to become the purchasers of cheap substitutes. Let us hear no more about the barbarism of slavery, when the barbarism of this war can exhibit such a revolting spectacle in the light of heaven on the free soil of Pennsylvania.—Fulton Dem.

What the Fremonters are Doing. As an indication of the exciting character of the political campaign upon which we are entering, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce mentions that Fremont's friends in that city are organizing clubs upon the largest scale. The Central Club (rooms on Broadway near 18th street) is a complete institution of its kind, and will be followed by the establishment of similar organizations in each ward. Although cut off from Government patronage, the Fremonters seem to have members and money enough to carry on a large political business, and will ask no odds of their peculiar antagonists, the Lincoln men. It is said to be their intention to outdo every demonstration which the Loyal Leagues, or Lincoln clubs, may make in the interest of the Baltimore ticket, and show by undoubted evidence that the Fremonters can always muster the larger crowd and the more enthusiasm. The contest between the two will give peculiar spice and animation to the campaign. At an enthusiastic Fremont meeting, held in New York on Monday evening, 20th inst., the following among other resolutions were passed. We are glad to find the people of every section of the country beginning to call things by right names. Resolved, That as the Baltimore Convention has nominated Abraham Lincoln for a second term of the Presidency, in violation of his inaugural pledge not to run again for that office, and believing that the election of a man who is controlled by events, when they make war against the liberties and rights of the people, but controls with a despotic hand every event promotive of freedom and justice, would be disastrous to the cause of the Union, and its restoration on the basis of universal freedom; it, therefore, becomes us, in the language of our own nominee, to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with a view to prevent the misfortune of his re-election. Republican Copperheads are becoming numerous in this section if opposition to Lincoln makes them such. ARE THEY CONSISTENT?—The Abolition press and speakers have for years been preaching up with great vehemence that there should be only one party. Are they now acting according to their own teaching? On the 31st of May a large and respectable meeting nominated John C. Fremont for President, and Gen. John Cochrane for Vice President; but since that time another faction of the Abolition party has re-nominated Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for the same offices. Is this consistent on the part of the latter, as they have been the loudest advocates of the party principle? Are we, from henceforth, to view the Lincolnites as schismatics or secessionists? We wait for their answer.

The War.

We are able this morning to give a correct history of the Federal disaster in front of Petersburg on Wednesday last. On Tuesday morning Grant's line extended around Petersburg from the northeast to the southeast. Brook's corps, held the Federal line north of the Appomattox. Wright was on the south bank of the Appomattox. Hancock was south of Wright; Burnside southeast of Hancock; and Warren on the southern flank. Warren's line extended a short distance across the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad southeast of the town. On Tuesday Grant began a complicated movement. Just above the neck on which Bermuda Hundred stands there is a second neck, formed by the winding course of the James River. On the north side of the river, opposite the end of the neck, a small stream, called Four Mile Creek, empties. It is about three miles above Bermuda Hundred and Malverna Hill. On Monday night a pontoon bridge had been laid across the James to the mouth of the creek, and the iron-clads were brought up above the bridge.—The various movements then began. One division of Brooks' corps was detached, under command of Gen. Foster. Foster marched from the works in front of Bermuda Hundred to the bridge, crossed it, and, accompanied by the iron-clads, went about two miles up the north bank of the James. No enemy was seen, and he halted at the Kingsland road, a road which runs from the James above Four Mile Creek to the village of New Market, near Malverna Hill. The iron-clads anchored in the river near him, and he began the construction of an earthwork. This work is on the north bank of the river, opposite the end of Butler's line of forts on the south bank. A fleet of sunken stone vessels connects the two. The work is twelve miles from Richmond, and was made necessary by the fear of the Confederates planting batteries on that side, which could throw shells across the stream into Butler's camp. Foster was not molested whilst digging, through various reconnoitering parties of the enemy made their appearance.

Whilst Foster was crossing the James Gen. Smith with his entire corps marched to the Appomattox and crossed to the south side, from which he had come only a day or two before. This left but two divisions at Bermuda Hundred, under Brooks, to defend Butler's long line. It was late on Tuesday afternoon when Smith reached Wright's and Hancock's camps, on the south side of the Appomattox. Wright and Hancock drew their troops out of the works and Smith marched in. Wright and Hancock went to the rear, and early on Wednesday morning started westward towards the Weldon Railroad, running south from Petersburg, and the Danville Railroad, running southwest from Richmond. Warren marched after them. Burnside and Smith were left in front of Petersburg. Wright and Hancock were thus in a very dangerous position. They were stretched out in long columns, crossing the various roads running from Petersburg at right angles, with the flank exposed to Confederate attacks. Gen. Lee at once took advantage of it. He sent a column down the Weldon Railroad, and another down the Jerusalem road, which is east of the railroad. The Confederates on the Weldon Railroad entrenched themselves in front of Wright, so that he could not reach the road.—The Federal cavalry, however, by making a detour of about ten miles south of Wright, reached the Jerusalem road, and tore up the track. Wright, finding the enemy in his front, halted the troops. At once, the other Confederate column crossing down the Jerusalem road, attacked. Hancock's troops were surprised. They broke and in confusion retired southwards. The enemy penetrated between the divisions and even the brigades. Warren came up as hastily as possible, but found the enemy entrenched on ground taken from Hancock. In less than an hour one thousand Federal prisoners and four guns were captured, and fifteen hundred were killed and wounded. Far in the rear Gen. Birney, who had command of Hancock's troops rallied them. Night came on, and prevented any pursuit by the Confederates.

Whilst Hancock was attacked, Wright, who was confronted by the enemy on the railroad, was also assaulted. He could not go to Hancock's assistance, for the enemy, in large numbers, came down upon his advance from the railroad embankment. The skirmishers retreated upon the main body. The enemy passed on, got into Wright's rear, and captured the greater part of two regiments. Wright at once ordered a retreat. Attacking them with part of his force to cover the movement, his corps retired to the position taken by Hancock. Here both corps dug rifle-pits to protect themselves. The darkness, however, prevented any Confederate attacks.

These disasters compelled the abandonment of the expedition. It was feared that the Confederates would interpose between the shattered corps, and their communication with City Point. During the night, Warren's corps was pushed to the front to protect a retreat. The enemy retired a short distance before it, and left the road to City Point open. Wright and Hancock at once began to retrace their steps. The march was not long, and on Thursday morning they, with Warren, reached Burnside's camp, in front of Petersburg. By their quick return the enemy was prevented from cutting their communications. On Thursday night the affair was finished, and the three corps re-took their positions in their works before Petersburg. Warren was next to Burnside; then Hancock and Wright on the southern flank. The line extended to its old position across the Norfolk Railroad. On Friday nothing occurred beyond the usual amount of skirmishing. On Saturday morning the Confederates made a sudden attack upon Burnside's corps in front of Petersburg. It was most probably a reconnaissance to discover whether Grant's troops had returned to their old positions. The enemy quickly retired, having lost a few prisoners. At noon on Saturday everything was quiet. It is reported in Washington that President Lincoln on his recent visit to City Point found Gen. Grant's army to be much depleted, and sadly in need of reinforcements. Secretary Stanton, it seems, does not intend to send any more military bolleins. We stated some time ago that Ewell's corps of Lee's army had been sent westward toward Lynchburg. Hunter then being between two enemies abandoned his attack upon Lynchburg. He began a retreat northward into Western Virginia. There are no particulars of the retreat yet received. It began on Sunday, June 18. The Confederates followed it closely, and report that they had captured several hundred prisoners. By Southern advices we learn that a large engineer corps has been organized at Richmond for the speedy repair of railroads cut by Federal raids. This corps has thus far succeeded in repairing all the broken railroads within a very short time after their destruction.—Age.

Mansfield's Dispensary says that most of the Sarsaparilla of the shops is inert and worthless. Dr. Ayer in his writings on this drug states that not only is it inert as found in the shops, but so also are most of the preparations from it, or bearing its name. He shows, however, that this fact arises from the use of worthless varieties, or unskillful preparations by incompetent men; that the true Medicinal Sarsaparilla (Sarsa Smlax off.) of the tropics, when freshly gathered in the bud, is one of the most effectual alternatives we possess. Combined with other substances of great alternative power, like Iodine, Stillingia, Dock, &c., it makes Ayer's Comp. Ext. of Sarsap., which we have reason to believe is one of the most effectual remedies for humors, skin diseases and for purifying the blood which has ever yet been found by anybody.—Bangor (Me.) Mercury.

Official Corruption.

The following statement is from an out-and-out Abolition Lincoln paper, the Chicago Tribune, and from a letter dated June 7. Let no man call what is here said a Copperhead slander, for if he does, swift witnesses will rise up against his accusations, and the testimony of men of his own household be thrown in his teeth. We quote: "Trade stores at Natchez, Vicksburg and everywhere else along the river only serve to feed the rebels and their friends. The treasury agents and some of the military officials are coming fortunes, and those who are favored by them are equally successful. I could narrate column after column of official and unofficial dishonesty of all degrees, from 'sharp trading,' up to outright theft. I could tell you how treasury agents have made fortunes in a few months, how commanders of posts and provost marshals have done likewise, how unprincipled traders are furnishing clothing and war munitions to guerrillas in exchange for cotton; how many captains openly receive bribes for protecting the shipment of cotton, and how official favors are everywhere purchased. The limits of this letter will not suffice for an explanation of the fifteenth portion of the fraud upon the government and upon individuals, and I will drop the subject. Conscience, honor, and loyalty, men are daily bartering away. Cotton is king, and his reign is supreme."

DYING—DYING.—Senator Doollittle said in Congress recently, "Slavery, Mr. President, is dying, dying." The slaves and their families are also dying, dying, many of them from starvation. On the border women and children in great numbers, whose property has been destroyed, are starving and dying, dying. Habeas Corpus and trial by jury are also dying, dying, or rather in many cases dead, dead. The Constitution is dying, dying, and the Baltimore convention has been digging its grave. Civil liberty is dying, dying. The Monroe doctrine is dying, dying. Our currency is dying, dying. Free discussion, State's rights, honesty and economy, our sons and fathers are dying, dying. Robbery, despotism, fanaticism, conscription, immense taxation, and carnage are living and growing, growing. The remedy of this death of right, and growth of wrongs is to vote, vote.

The New York Evening Post beseeched its party to lay aside the name of Republican, and adopt that of Democrat.—It will not do, Mr. Post! Satan would be Satan still, even if he put on the wings of an angel.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES. Purgative in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver, Spleen and Kidney complaints, in Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Billious Fever, and other malignant Fevers, is the only safe means of cure. But to accomplish this end it is necessary that purgatives that will expel the faeces and diseased humors from the system, without producing weakness, irritation, straining, tenesmus or piles, be used. All others are hurtful and will never cure the patient. Dr. Radway's Pills are the only pure purgative pills in use. One to six boxes will perfect a cure—not only relieve, but cure. Price 35 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Our soldiers seem to have found out the remedy most valuable to them, judging from the large demand for DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, and great is the number of certificates of cures of Dysentery and Diarrhoea which Mr. Davidson has received from them. It cures both old and new cases.

MARRIED.

CESSNA—KEYSER.—On Tuesday morning, June 28th, in Buena Vista, by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. John A. Cessna, of Bedford, to Miss Minnie, daughter of William Keyser, Esq. Our young friends have our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity. In the morning of life their hearts have been united; may the noonday find them in the full enjoyment of conjugal bliss and when the twilight comes, may they look down the unknown vale cheered and sustained by the remembrance of a well-spent, peaceful and virtuous existence.—The marriage ceremony performed on this occasion, was one of the most beautiful and impressive we have ever listened to, the wedding dinner was most excellent, and in fact, every thing was come off first. THOMPSON—HOHMAN.—At McConnellsbury, Fulton co., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Theodore J. Thompson, formerly of Bedford, to Miss Maggie A. Hobman, of the former place.

DIED.

SILL.—At his residence in Bedford township, on the 23d inst., Mr. Abraham Sill, aged 87 years, 5 months and 27 days. The deceased was the oldest man in the township. Few men live to his great age. Socially, he was one of those quiet and unassuming men who are held in estimation by all who know them. He was a good neighbor, a warm friend and an upright and honorable citizen. Religiously, he was a regular and consistent member of the Lutheran church, always adorning his professions by a consistent course of life. "Then Abraham gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years, and was gathered to his people."—Gen. 25 ch. 8 verse. BLACKBURN.—On the 6th inst., at her residence in Napier township, Sarah Blackburn, relict of Thomas J. Blackburn, aged 61 years, 4 months and 11 days.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D., SCHELLSBURG, PA. Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell. July 1, 1864.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS. All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the premises of the undersigned, either by fishing, hunting, throwing down fences, or otherwise disturbing or destroying property, as the law will be enforced against all who may thus violate it. HENRY WERTZ, PAUL WERTZ, HENRY SMITH, JOHN McFERRAN, NICHOLAS BOOR'S HEIRS, Cumberland Valley, July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFEBAUGH, GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA. Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Borden, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—ly.

NOTICE Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the undersigned having filed his account on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will apply to the Orphans' Court at August Term for a discharge. GEO. D. KAUFFMAN, Adm'r. of the Estate of Henry Kauffman, dec'd. July 1—3ts.

The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and disease. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The disease it originates takes various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, erysipelas and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness, &c., and indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be traced the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can testify to its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alternative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues it not only stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the disorders which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it. We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much, but they will neither be cured nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more efficacious than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and by S. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; J. M. Bardullar, Blooming Run; E. Part, Stoners-town; G. B. Armit, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodbury; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

NORMAL SCHOOL. J. W. DICKERSON, Principal. H. W. FISHER, Assistant Principal. The County Normal School will begin in Bedford on Monday, August 16th. Arrangements have been made to offer to the teachers of the county the best possible advantages. Boarding \$25 per week.—Teachers will be charged a tuition fee barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from \$5.00 to \$6.00, according to studies pursued. June 25, 1864—4t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodbury township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOSIAH S. ELDER, WILLIAM S. ELDER, Administrators. June 24—6t