



DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford county, will hold a MASS MEETING, at the Court House, in Bedford Borough, on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13th (Court week.) Let us pick our flints and try them again. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," so with the wholesome and fruitful measures of the Democratic party. Now is the time to strike hands and swear eternal enmity to the fanaticism of the times. Let us meet and kindle anew the old council fires. They are yet to light this country to glory and at present through the darkness paths of abolitionism. A delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, will be chosen, and other business of importance to the party will be transacted. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion.

O. E. SHANNON, Chm. Dem. Co. Com.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

The current school year of this institution will be resumed Thursday, February 23d, 1865. The Quarter left incomplete by the sudden illness of the Principal, will be regularly terminated, and the school year will extend further into the summer than was at first designed. It is hoped, in view of the inclemency of the present mid-winter and of the peculiar circumstances existing, that this arrangement will be acceptable to the parents. Feb. 3, 1865. JOHN LYON, Principal.

The editor is still absent, which accounts for lack of editorial this week.

"Neutral Papers."

What a pleasant fiction it is to see and read, every day, papers that profess to be "Neutral in politics and religion." With this deceptive motto at their heads, they steal into the reading families of the land, and many of them poison the minds of the almost unconscious readers with the foul taints of Abolitionism before they are aware of it. Now, we do not object to papers publishing any sentiments, or advocating any set of principles they choose—but why not do it openly and fairly? Why steal upon the unwary with the mask of deception on the face? Why pretend to be one thing, and yet all the time use every deceptive effort to do another? It sometimes seems that nothing can be done in this country but through deception and humbug. Nothing is done in a direct or open manner. Our newspapers nowhere show the same love of "fairplay" that distinguishes those of England. Even our religious weeklies are not free from the same objections. They profess to advocate the tenets of some peculiar doctrines; but almost invariably deviate into some political path, which, under the mask of religion, they represent as the only road to heaven.

Heretofore the pulpit has been blamed for a large share of our national troubles; and it merits the blame to a great extent; but the management of our newspapers has had more to do with it. Because, they have, for the mere sake of writing and publishing, and because it would "pay," published any and every thing. Their sin is greater in proportion, than that of the pulpit, because, prompted entirely by selfish motives. And, until the deception practised by many of them is unmasked, they only serve to involve the land in darkness, rather than to enlighten the people as they profess. Of course, these objections do not apply to all the so-called neutral and religious papers; but a vast majority of them are open to this objection. And we caution our readers to beware of these snake-in-the-grass publications.

THE WEATHER.—According to the custom of his tribe, ancient as the animal himself, the wood-chuck, or ground hog, sallied forth from his hiding place, on last Thursday, to take observations of the weather. If the sun shone out sufficiently to make the shadow of the animal perceptible, he would immediately retire again to private life, but if the day were cloudy, he would remain out in anticipation of a speedy breaking up of the winter. Unfortunately for the wood-chuck, and unfortunate for all the poorer classes of society who are not prepared for a long, cold winter, the day was bright and clear, and the animal had to retire; and we may therefore look for an addition of six weeks more of cold weather, to this already cold and severe winter. To substantiate this old doctrine, we have, since then, received a snow of about a foot in depth, and it looks as though we were but in mid-winter. May he who who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," shelter from the storms the poor and destitute.

A NEW OIL COMPANY.—The prospectus of the Stump Islands Oil Company will be found in another column. The property consists of islands in the Allegheny River, two being at the mouth of Clarion River. Persons who are acquainted with the situation of these islands, speak in the most flattering terms of the prospects of oil, some of the islands above those owned by this company having large flowing wells on them. Boring will be commenced as soon as the limited amount of stock is sold and persons who intend to try their luck in oil investments will do well by investing a little of their surplus change in this company. The officers are well known in this community, and are honest, capable and thorough going business men.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

The prettiest girls in Utah generally marry Young.

England devoured three millions imported eggs last year.

There are 105,940 more women than men in Sweden.

The quota for the State of New Jersey has been reduced to seven hundred, under the last call.

Young Indian girls in Oregon, sell at \$40 to \$80, depending on looks, cleanliness, &c., &c.

Mr. Pendleton, late "copperhead" candidate for the Vice Presidency, is now said by Sloddy letter writers to be "frank, courteous, able, and no copperhead."

It is all very nice to sing "Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow," but stand out in it a whole day and chop wood and see how you like it.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, received, on Thursday, instructions from the War Department, to raise 50 companies of volunteers, under the last call of the President.

In the trial of Friery, now going on in New York city the court thus far have succeeded in obtaining but one jurymen out of some 800.

A number of Pennsylvania Editors are about to hold a convention at Harrisburg, to take into consideration the subject of the duties on paper.

The way to edit a paper without brains, and succeed: Scissor and Steal.—The way to do it and Starve: write, think and feel.

J. S. Rock, colored, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was yesterday, on motion of Senator Sumner, admitted an attorney and counsellor in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The New York Herald publishes what purports to be a complete roster of the Confederate armies. It consists, according to this account, of 170,000 men, of which 70,000 belong to the Army of Northern Virginia.

By reference to an order from Gen. Dodge it will be seen that all persons who paid commutation during the year 1864, will again be placed in the wheel, and be subject to Fortune's turn, under the call for 300,000. There's no dodging for the commutation men.

Corpl. Geo. W. Gray, 138th Regt. P. V., a type of this office, paid us a visit the other day. The Corporal looks well, and military life appears to agree better with him than picking type. He leaves for his regiment in a few days. Success to him.

Oil was discovered in an old well belonging to the Wellersburg Coal and Iron Company, in Somerset county. The "frosty sons" have become greatly excited in consequence, and talk about boring "eye everlasting hills," if the snow don't last too long to check the fever.

The "oil fever" is still raging. And a friend at our elbow (who has an interest in it) suggests that the property of the Company called "Stump Islands" is the best oil land out.—We suppose because it "stumps" any other.—We hope purchasers won't be "stumped" when battered "for sale or trade."

The number of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels is a fraction over 43,000. We hold over 78,000 of the rebels, including 21 Major and Brigadier Generals. The many friends of the Union prisoners now suffering in rebel prisons will be rejoiced to learn that the Secretary of War has given assurances that a full exchange will soon be effected.

The "peace fever" is now next in importance to the "oil fever." The way Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward are cozening the peace commissioners, looks as though "things is working." We have no doubt Old Abe will tell them a few stories; and Seward will make a few more promises, and turn not more than three somersets. We hope it will not all end in smoke, and make us exclaim: "Things has worked."

Our friend, J. Harry Hutton has opened a shoe and gentlemen's furnishing store in the room lately occupied by E. M. Fisher, two doors south of the Post Office. He was one of the sufferers by the fire at Chambersburg; and is now making an effort to retrieve his bad fortune, in this place. Harry is a clever, accommodating fellow; and understands his business. Those who want bargains had better give him a call. We sincerely wish him success.

The Monroe Doctrine.—What does it mean? Why it means "The Fortress Monroe Doctrine," or sending Democrats to Fortress Monroe. This is the true signification of the Monroe Doctrine, as you will find in the new Abrahamian Dictionary, published by the Abolitionists. The old meaning attached to this common phrase has long become obsolete and altogether abandoned as sheer old "Fogysism."

We have received "Gazlay's Pacific Monthly" for February. The Pacific Monthly is an illustrated Magazine especially devoted to the interests of the states and territories beyond the Rocky Mountains. It is a model of typographical neatness. We notice among the articles this month: "The Crystal Cave of El Dorado," "The Mariner"—a poem, "Influence of women on society," "Dr. Bellows on California."—"Our Editorial Sanctum" is brilliant and sparkling. The Magazine is a decided addition to our literature. We can recommend it to all; and especially to those who feel interested in the development of the Pacific states. Published by David M. Gazlay, No. 34 Liberty street, New York. Terms:—\$5.00 per annum in currency or \$2.50 in specie.

The quota of Bedford county, we understand, is 378. The number required from this borough is 20; the quotas of the other districts of the county we have not yet heard.

The International, of London, states that Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys has sent a note to Mr. Seward, asking explanation as to the effect of the last vote of censure passed by Congress, regarding the Mexican policy of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Peace Negotiations.

Seward and the Commissioners. TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, FEB. 3.—The following dispatch has just been received by the arrival of the Fortress Monroe steamer:

FORTRESS MONROE, FEB. 2.—Alexander H. Stephens and several others of the rebel Peace Commissioners, arrived here this afternoon from City Point, in General Grant's special dispatch steamer, M. Maria. Secretary Seward was here, in the steamer River Queen, awaiting their arrival, immediately upon which both vessels proceeded to an anchorage in the stream side by side, and at this writing, five and a quarter o'clock, as the Louisiana leaves for Baltimore, are still out in the stream.

Prospects of Peace.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 3.—An editorial in today's Chronicle attracts much attention, owing to the relations of that paper with the administration.

The following sentence occurs in capital letters: "For our own part, slavery being practically and constitutionally abolished, we are ready to concede everything else to recall our errant brethren." It continues: "On the subject of confiscation, who does not know that many of the leading Republicans in Congress objected to the law, which has been partially and in effect enforced? Who does not know that those who have purchased under this law, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, admit that they have the fairest of titles? Why not, then, at once give up a law for the sake of perpetual peace, which all nations in time of war have regarded as temporary? Next comes the amnesty proclamation, with all its exceptions as to great offenders. Why not make this general, without exception? Are we afraid of them? Do we fear their reappearance at the Federal Capital? Are we of the free North, every State of which is committed and sworn against slavery, with West Virginia, Maryland, Nevada, and the incoming free territories—are we afraid to admit any of our countrymen, submitting to the Constitution and obeying the laws, to all the privileges of the American Union? If we are, we are unworthy of the destiny which has been transmitted to us by our fathers and theirs, or shall we send the rapidly demoralizing rebel army into Mexico? Shall we allow it to reinforce the minions of Louis Napoleon and Maximilian? Shall we hold the position of France after the rebellion, when her expatriated nobility plotted the great conspiracy which undermined the First Consul, and contributed to his terrible and final overthrow? Shall we allow the desperate men who may be expelled from the United States in the event of a sudden peace, to intrigue against a country they once dearly loved, or shall we take them back to meet the free people of the free States of America? Whatever Mr. Lincoln's policy is, whether he is at Fortress Monroe or in the city of Washington, we believe he possesses the supreme attribute of rewarding the friends of the Union, and forgiving the enemies of the Union who are ready to return to the old flag."

Coming Draft.

It is stated that it has been determined not to publish the names of the lucky individuals who draw prizes in the coming draft, and the first intimation they will receive of their good fortune will be a visit from the Provost Guard. This course, it is argued, will prevent "skedaddling," and have the effect of filling the ranks of the army much sooner. We do not know whether any such order has emanated from Provost Marshal Gen. Fry, and only give the rumor for what it is worth. Should it turn out to be true, those who contemplated migrating to Canada in the event of being drafted will be at a loss what course to pursue, and whilst halting between two opinions may find themselves in the employ of Uncle Sam for a specified number of months.

The House of Representatives of the United States on Tuesday adopted the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which had already passed the Senate, declaring that slavery and involuntary servitude shall no longer exist in any State of the Union. The vote was 119 yeas to 50 nays, being the full two-third majority required by the Constitution, and two votes over.

The result was accomplished by the votes of thirteen Democrats, as follows:—Messrs. Bailey, of Pennsylvania; A. C. Baldwin, of Michigan; Coffroth, of Pennsylvania; English, of Connecticut; Ganson, of New York; Herrick, of New York; King of Maine; Radford, of New York; Nelson, of New York; Odell, of New York; Rollins, of Missouri; Wheeler, of Wisconsin; Yeaman, of Kentucky.

The question having passed Congress, it yet requires the ratification of three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States of the Union to make it the supreme law of the land.

Beware of Payments in Gold!—The House of Representatives at Harrisburg has passed a resolution looking to the punishment of certain Banks for paying their debts in gold! If this be the policy, no doubt we will soon hear of an act to prevent Banks from resuming specie payments! But we have no interest in Banks and they may take care of themselves.

We do not think that it is intended to apply this piece of Republican wisdom to private persons. At least if any of the debtors of the Gazette pay us in gold we will agree in advance not to regard them as being actuated by fraudulent motives.

BANKS.—In the House, at Harrisburg, on the 1st inst., the Speaker presented a communication from the State Treasurer, in answer to the inquiry what State Banks had gone into business under the National law, who replied that they were fifty-eight in number, having a capital of \$20,522,388.80. Their change leaves a capital of only \$6,030,995.50 invested in banks under the State law, and takes from the Commonwealth a tax which last year amounted to \$433,471.41.

The American Hotel, in Buffalo, and a number of large stores, were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. The loss is estimated at from \$500,000 to \$700,000.

The Draft—Pennsylvania's Quota.

The quotas under the recent call for 300,000 men having been re-arranged, the Provost Marshal of this State furnishes the following as the quotas of the several districts. Whilst the total number is lessened about 18,000, the reduction in each district is very small.

Table with 2 columns: District Name and Quota. Includes Philadelphia (1936), Montgomery and Lehigh (1786), Chester and Delaware (1121), Berks (1560), Lancaster (2584), Schuylkill and Lebanon (1526), Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne (2513), Luzerne and Susquehanna (1495), Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour (2301), Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Juniata (3435), Cumberland, York and Perry (1990), Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset (2493), Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Millin (1604), Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter (2187), Erie, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson (2340), Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion (1512), Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette (1547), Allegheny in part, Butler and Armstrong (2572), Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene (1770), 49,563.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

A Sure Indication of Peace.

Let all the ball ropes in the country be sent to at once; let every family in the whole land take stock in coal oil, or some other inflammatory and highly illuminating material sufficient to light up every window in all the tenements they occupy for the space of at least one whole week; let wives who have husbands in the army, especially such as have been known as "war widows," be setting their houses on order; let all the many maidens, who have sadly sung, "Johnny has gone for a soldier," be speedily comforted; let there be a sound of rejoicing heard in crowded cities and in the most secluded rural districts; let New York, which regards itself as so very illly used by Provost Marshal Fry, be glad throughout its broad streets and in its remotest and most filthy parishes; let the loyal of the "Old Guard" cease to shake with cowardice in their boots. Peace—glorious, happy, honorable, lasting peace—is, must be, just at hand. The terrible war, which has devastated the land for four long years is about over. Grant has undoubtedly bought his last battle. No more will he move forward in his accustomed reckless assaults upon the seemingly impregnable fortifications of the infuriated and desperate foe. The next time he and Lee meet it will be to embrace each other as brothers, and not to grapple as heretofore, in deadly and indiscriminate strife. We expect to hear by telegraph, in time for the second edition of this paper, if not sooner, that Alex. Stevens and Uncle Abe are hobnobbing together in most friendly intercourse, with their legs under the same mahogany at the White House, while Old Blair dodges round as butler and director of the feast of reason and the flow of "gonks." We are sounding no false alarm. We know that whereof we now speak. We have had a revelation—not in the shape of a voice from the spirit land, but actual, real, indubitable, indisputable, undeniable, palpable, tangible, material evidence, that now, at long and weary last, "the cruel war is over." Does any incredulous Copperhead ask us for the proof of our bold assertion? If so daring an unbeliever can be found in this most loyal city of Lancaster, to him we would say, we have the most indisputable and undeniable proof of the truth of what we utter. Do you doubt it, sir? Dare you raise your voice in disloyal tones of dubitation? If you do, we beg you to be stricken dumb at once. See, unbelieving wretch! Here is proof that the war is over; proof that here will be no more drafts—abundant, overwhelming, undeniable proof, that Grant will never fight another battle. Here it is, in black & white, in the most reliable shape, in the guise of a special telegram to the New York Tribune. Read it, disloyal wretch; you who have been predicting that there would be more drafts, and an indefinite continuance of the war. Read this.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3. THE PRESIDENT'S SON GOING INTO THE ARMY. Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, who is now in New York, will, upon his return to this city, enter the army as a volunteer aid on the staff of Grant, with the rank of captain, without pay.

Are you not abundantly satisfied that the coming of the rebel commissioners is equivalent to peace? We feel wonderfully jubilant over the matter. As good as any "Loyal Leaguer" could, who had just succeeded in getting a negro substitute put in for the term of half a century. Does anybody suppose Old Abe would be letting the fast young man Bob go up of Grant's staff if he expected another battle to be fought between him and Lee? We ask for information. Does anybody? Credulity such as that would be beyond our comprehension.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—Not long ago we found at Toledo, in Spain, in a monastery, a paper containing the following prophecy:—In the far West beyond the ocean will rise a nation which will be great in power and wealth; all Satan, in one of his walks to and fro in the earth, will observe this nation and, determined to destroy their happiness, will there send two monsters, one to the North and the other to the South, and he will give them strawberries, and they will eat them; and, after they had eaten, they will feel a great thirst, and will be quenched with anything else but blood. They will, therefore, cause the brother to slay the brother, and the father to slay the son, and it will bring lamentation and wailing throughout the land. And, when the time is fulfilled, they will rise a strong man in the North who will shake the monsters and bind them and draw them into the sea, where it is the deepest, and peace and happiness will again prevail throughout the people who praise the Lord.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—The following important order has been issued in relation to those who paid commutation in 1864. As will be seen, the impression under which a great many are laboring, that they are not liable to draft under the present call, is erroneous. The following is the order:

OFFICE OF A. A. PRO. MAR. GEN. Western Division of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 26, 1865. Circular No. 7.—Questions having been made to this office, with reference to the liability of men who paid commutation under the drafts of 1864, the attention of District Provost Marshals is called to the 5th section of the Amenders Enrollment Act of February 24, 1864, from which it should be understood that the names of all men drafted after the latter date, and exempted upon payment of commutation, should be returned to the wheel for the draft under the call of December 19, 1864. By order of Maj. R. L. DODGE, A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. WM. SHEFFLER, Capt. & A. A. Gen.

Amendment to the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. WILSON has introduced into the U. S. Senate a number of amendments to the enrollment bill which effects it in very important particulars. They provide that persons already enrolled may be received as substitutes, and that none shall be exempted by reason of furnishing to the naval service, unless such substitute shall be presented in person to the enrollment board and accepted. Any person offering as a substitute an individual who is insane, a convict, or is convicted of any crime, or who is a deserter, or any person in a state of intoxication, or shall defraud any substitute, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for the term of two years or less, and any officer mustering into the service a substitute in any of the above conditions, shall be dishonorably dismissed.

The Canal Around Niagara Falls.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives provides that a ship canal be constructed as a military work for the use of the Government of the United States, around the falls of Niagara, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara river above the Falls, and terminating at some convenient point below, upon the same stream, or upon the shore of Lake Ontario, which shall not be less than one hundred and five feet wide on the surface, and ninety feet on the bottom, with twelve feet in depth of water, with locks not less than 275 feet long, and 45 feet wide.

The President is authorized to appoint a topographical engineer, to be associated with two civil engineers, to make particular examination and surveys, and from these shall determine and locate the route of the canal. In order to accomplish the early completion of said canal for military purposes, and to relieve the Treasury as far as practicable from a large expenditure, the President is authorized to contract with any company he may deem advisable, which shall be chartered for such purpose by the Legislature of any one of the United States, for the construction of the canal, and to convey to the company the right of way and all the lands which the United States may acquire under this act. The canal and the Niagara river shall be a military and naval post and public highway connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and shall be established as such to the United States and the people thereof forever. The canal is to be free of toll to the United States, but not to other parties. Six millions of dollars are to be loaned by the United States, advanced and paid in their bonds in denominations of one thousand dollars each, payable in twenty years from date, with interest at six per cent., to be reimbursed to the Federal Treasury from tolls. The United States reserves the right to purchase the canal.

The President is authorized to contract for the construction of a marine railway for the transfer and passage of gunboats, vessels, and other lake craft around the falls, in place of a canal, if he shall, on investigation, deem such railway to be more advantageous and useful to the public interest, and equally useful and convenient for all Government purposes.

The bill is yet to be acted upon by the Senate. Thirty-seven Western men voted for and twenty-one against it. Of the twenty Pennsylvania votes, only six were cast in the affirmative.

---MARRIAGE---

HOENSTINE—MOCK.—On the 5th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. Samuel E. Hoensstine to Miss Mary A. Mock, both of Greenfield township, Blair county.

---DIED---

SCHELL.—In Schellsburg, on the 30th ult., CLARA, beloved daughter of John S. and Kate D. Schell, in the 6th year of her age.

BARNHART.—January 20th, in Bedford township, Mr. Joseph Barnhart, aged 57 years, 9 months and 7 days.

MOCK.—January 21st, CONNEDY, aged 5 years, 10 months and one day, and on the 25th, MELISSA JANE, aged 1 year and 6 days, children of John D. and Susanna Mock, of Coleman township.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, February 10, 1865.—ly

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Enervation, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. ORDEN, No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

The Hopewell Oil Company.

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the stock of The Hopewell Oil Company will be closed on the 25th day of February next. Agents are requested to make report of all sales immediately after said day. By order of the Board of Directors. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Treasurer. February 3, 1865.

The Stump Islands Oil Company. CAPITAL \$130,000.

Development Fund \$21,000.

120,000 Shares, Par Value \$1.00 each. No certificates of stock to be issued to the corporations until 21,000 shares shall have been sold for the benefit of all the stockholders, in the further development of the Company's property.

Wm. HARTLEY, Pres't, Bedford, Pa. Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, Sec'y & Treasurer. Hon. T. B. SHANNON, M. C., California. W. D. McKINSTRY, Mercersburg, Pa. Hon. SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford, Pa. J. M. SHERRARD, do. G. W. HOFF, do.

The property of this company is all owned in fee simple and it is all paid for, and consists of the following tracts:

1st. That valuable Island known as the "Lower Stump Creek Island," containing 2 acres and 93 perches, situated in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Clarion river. On this island a track was erected in the spring of 1861, and an engine placed on the ground, but the work breaking out the parties sold off and situated.

2d. The "Upper Stump Creek Island," situated but a few rods above the Lower Island, containing 4 acres and 20 perches, four acres of which are owned by this Company, on which are erected a house, stable, &c.

Neither of these islands is liable to overflow, and both are well protected by stones and terraces that washing. By reference to the map of Pennsylvania, it will be observed that the Clarion river empties into the Allegheny at a point due South from Oil Creek, and at the mouth of the Allegheny, on this line further South, we have every reason to believe that these islands are in the very center of the great Oil Belt of Pennsylvania. Besides all this they lie far below the Coal Measures.

The Company also owns one acre and sixty-one perches of land, about 2 1/2 miles above the Upper Island, at the mouth of Ritchey Run, near the town of Earlston, Venango County, Pa., upon which is the celebrated Fox and Wildcat well, with new engines, derrick, buildings, &c., &c., and the well is bored to the depth of 320 feet. This well was tumbled at 330 feet, and in a few hours pumping yielded about one barrel of oil; but the proprietors determined to sink it deeper, and the company will, as soon as possible, sink this well at least to the depth of 1000 feet or more.

The "Stump Island Company" own the whole of this well, fixtures and land, and the "Development Fund" will be amply sufficient to complete this well, and sink others in the Island. There is besides, room enough on the Ritchey Run to develop many more wells.

The property owned by this Company is all practical boring territory, and persons acquainted with the lands along the Allegheny and other oil streams will bear witness that we have more practical boring surface than many of the 300 acre tracts common. In addition to this, our basis will compare favorably with the oil wells of Pennsylvania, whose capital stock is five times as great.

The services of an efficient Superintendent have been obtained, and the Directors are determined to prosecute operations vigorously. Persons desiring to acquire a portion of the 21,000 shares of stock issued by this company, will be happy to receive the prospectus, at whose office subscription books have been opened for the sale of stock at \$1.00 per share. Bedford, February 10, 1865.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Hewitt, late of Napier township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, 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. THOMAS MCCOY, JAMES ALLISON, Executors. February 10, 1865.—6*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Prieter, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, 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. J. W. TOMLINSON, Executor. February 10, 1865.—6*

DENTISTS.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St. All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted. Terms—CASH. Bedford, January 6, 1865.

REMOVAL.

J. B. FAQUHAR has removed his store to the Colonnade immediately opposite the Nicholas Lyons stand. All his former patrons and the public generally, are invited to call and see him. January 6, 1865.

FLEMING HOLIDAY

WITH PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 425 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA. January 13, 1865.—ly.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger, Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING, Cloth, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. Now, 303 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms. Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864.—ly

WM. W. PAUL, D. J. HOAR.

H. L. HOOD, WITH WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE, 623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth, PHILADELPHIA. December 16, 1864.—ly.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN.

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.) Tobacco Snuff and Cigar MANUFACTORY, No. 513 NORTH THIRD STREET, Second door below Wood, PHILADELPHIA. J. W. WARTMAN. R. P. ENGELMAN. March 26, 1864.