

SAD TRAGEDY! ONE MAN KILLS ANOTHER IN A STREET FIGHT! On Tuesday morning last, our usually quiet town was thrown into a state of intense excitement, by the shooting of Jacob Crouse by J. P. Reed, Jr., both of this place. We will try to narrate the circumstances under which this unfortunate affray took place, as accurately as we can gather them from those who were witnesses of the occurrence. Mengel Reed, a student of medicine in Philadelphia, and a brother of J. P. Reed, Jr., has been staying at his father's house for some days on a visit. Whilst Mengel was sitting in front of his father's house and frequently when walking with ladies on the street, Crouse would call him "treble," "traitor," and accost him in this wise, "How are you, Johnny?" "How are you, Reb?" This was borne silently by Mengel until last Saturday, when sitting in front of his father's office, Crouse, passing him, said, "How are you, Johnny?" Mengel replied that he would come him, if he would continue to insult him. J. P. Reed, Jr., hearing the altercation between his brother and Crouse, stepped between them and asked what was the matter—Mengel replied, "This creature has insulted me again." J. P. Reed, Jr., said, "Did you?" The latter replied "Yes, I did!" and came menacingly toward J. P., who struck him and knocked him down—Crouse, being a powerful man, rallied, when he was again knocked down by Reed. At this juncture, the peace officers interfered and the parties were separated. On Saturday night, as Schell W. Reed, a brother of Mengel and J. P. Reed, Jr., was going from his uncle Jacob Reed's house towards his father's, Crouse leaped upon him, struck him to the ground and was beating him terribly, when J. P. Reed, Jr., came to the rescue and knocked Crouse down several times. At this crisis a large crowd had gathered in the street, and for a few minutes there seemed to be imminent danger of a riot.—Through the exertions, however, of the constables and Capt. Adams, of the 187th, order was restored. Thus matters stood until Tuesday morning, when J. P. Reed, Jr., and Jacob Crouse met on the street. Crouse said something to Reed, and the latter told him he wanted to have nothing more to do with him, at the same time turning to walk away. As Reed turned, Crouse struck him with a stone nearly felling him, and was in the act of striking him with another stone, when Reed fired upon him, killing him almost instantly. This is a sad, sad affair, and we hope may be the last of the kind it shall ever be our painful duty to record. Mr. Reed gave himself up to the authorities and was placed in the county prison. We hope our readers will not make up, or express, any opinion in regard to this case, in view of the fact that some of them may be called to sit upon it as jurors. Reserve your opinions until you hear the testimony in court.

P. S. An effort has been made by the counsel for the prosecution, to prove a conspiracy for the killing of Crouse, which has utterly failed. No one was committed except the three Reed boys. The physician of J. P. Reed, Jr., says he is hurt badly by the blow received from the stone in Crouse's hands, and that if he had been struck a few inches higher he would have been killed.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FOURTH AT BLACK SNARE HOLLOW.—The following "good 'un" on the reader of the Declaration of Independence, at the late Abolition celebration in Deftingham's woods, came to our ears a few days ago: Back some distance from the speakers' stand, stood a fellow whose knowing looks indicated plainly that he knew "what's what," and that what he didn't know wasn't worth one's while to learn. With his hat cocked on one side of his head and both his hands in his pantaloons pockets, he listened with great attention to the reading of the immortal Declaration, by the handsome and graceful youth selected to perform that duty. The first few sentences caused him to grin, but as the reading proceeded, the ghastly smile vanished from his lips, and his countenance gradually elongated until he looked somewhat like the man who was supposed to have struck William Patterson. Directly the reader came to those immortal sentences in which the Declaration sets forth its indictment of George the Third:

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance. He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power. For imposing taxes upon us without our consent. For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offenses. For depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury."

The knowing Abolitionist could restrain his indignation no longer. "—D—n that red-headed copperhead! I won't listen to any more of his stuff. You needn't tell me he has changed his politics.—I'll bet he is praying inwardly that God may forgive him for voting for Abe Lincoln!" And off went our knowing blackie to solace himself in a private conversation with one of his colored brethren, swearing at the copperheads and threatening to demolish them with a toast as long as the Abolition procession.

MORE ABOUT THE "HOPEWELL" STRIKE.—A private letter recently received by a gentleman in this place, confirms the statement that the Hopewell Oil Company have struck a fifty barrel well. The oil obtained from this well is lubricating and worth five dollars more per barrel than the Oil Creek oil. The Clarion Democrat, of July 29, has the following in regard to this well: "Hopewell in luck.—We are reliably informed that a well on the land of the Hopewell Oil Company, on the Allegheny river, about 7 miles above Emmenton, at the depth of 300 feet, is now flowing oil at the rate of 50 barrels per day. The tubing was put down, and pumping commenced, when it immediately began to flow—throwing the oil over the derrick. The oil is very not held out at its present depth, but there is every prospect of it being a most valuable well. The Hopewell Company own a mile of river front where this fine well is situated, and from present indications it will prove one of the most valuable properties on the river. We congratulate the company, and also Capt. Fee—their energetic superintendent—on their good fortune. We are sorry we do not own some stock in the Hopewell."

PRIVATE SOLDIERS.—We should like to mention individually, every private soldier of our acquaintance who did his duty in the army; but, the roll of honor is so large that we cannot do it at present. We know that whilst officers are complimented in the newspapers, privates who deserve favorable notice are generally overlooked. In this connection we feel constrained to refer to the return of our old friend J. Frank Cook, late of the 14th P. V., a good soldier and a true. Long may he flourish.

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.—We are indebted to W. M. Pearson, Esq., for another instalment of names for the Campaign Gazette, also, to Mr. Joseph D. Sleek and Samuel Beckley, Esq., of St. Clair township, and George W. Horn, Esq., of Harrison, for a similar favor. Keep the ball rolling, boys!

SOME TREES.—A correspondent hands us the following interesting description of some of the famous trees of California:

BEDFORD, August 1, 1865.

MR. EDITOR.—I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. James F. Deyarmin, one of our citizens, who has quite recently returned from California. As he is a practical and observing man, I was much interested in his details of his travels, and in the view of interesting specimens of the silver-bearing quartz, &c. But I desire to give you a few figures taken from his diary in relation to the great "Mammoth Grove" on Sierra Nevada mountain, Calaveras county, California, which he visited, and pronounces one of the wonders of the world. I have no doubt they will interest your many readers, as they did me. It appears this Grove is now owned by a Mr. Peggwell, and its value exceeds \$1,000,000. It is largely visited by parties from all parts of the world.—The "Mother of the Forest" measures 327 feet in height, and 78 feet in circumference. Another tree called the "Miner's Cabin," for a number of miners dwell therein, measures 32 feet in diameter. The "Father of the Forest" reaches the enormous height of 450 feet. "Mother" and "Son" 412 and 410 feet, respectively; "Old Bachelor," 402 feet; "Siamese Twins," 326 feet; "Daniel Webster," 405; "Old Vermont," 378 feet; "Emperor of the State," 458 feet; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 326 feet; (in this tree is actually a cabin in use); "George Washington," 380 feet; "Beauty of the Forest," (so called from its beautiful proportions) 300 feet high. On the stump of one tree bored down is built a house in the centre of which is a ball room of 24 feet, and on the trunk lying by is a first class Ten Pin Alley, 140 feet in length has been sawed off, and being hollow, a carriage way is opened through it, so that visitors drive their two horse carriages comfortably. Mr. Deyarmin, being a judge of timber, thinks this grove both tall and venerable, and so does your correspondent.

PIANOS THAT WILL LAST.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. Schneck, of Chambersburg, himself a man of decidedly musical taste and a good judge of instruments, says of Dunham's Pianos:

"I regard them the best, as well as regards fine tone as durability, within the range of my knowledge. I have known Mr. Dunham's Pianos for 27 years, and my opinion remains unchanged, that there is no better instrument in the market, and at so reasonable a price."

By calling on Dr. Schneck, either in person or by letter, further information can be obtained. He has kindly consented to order Pianos and see them safely delivered and put up. All Pianos warranted for five years.

CONCERTS.—Mr. R. A. McClure, who for some time past has been engaged in teaching vocal music in this place, gave concerts in the Union School House, on Friday and Saturday evenings last. The juveniles performed excellently. Indeed we were astonished at the correctness with which they sang their several parts. We believe Mr. McClure to be a good teacher of vocal music, and hope he may continue to be liberally sustained.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, as Mrs. Fred'k. Crawford and her sister went out to gather whortleships, the horse they were driving took fright and ran away, throwing them out of the vehicle in which they were seated. Mrs. Crawford was seriously injured.

BASS.—Some of the piscatorial fraternity in this place, have procured a number of bass from the Potomac and placed them in the Junia. This is a good notion and we hope it may be successful in practice.

Why Cameron Left the War Department.

We referred some days ago, to the recent portrait presentation to Cameron at Harrisburg, and the attempt on the part of Simm and his friends, to gull the public into the belief that the avowal of emancipation sentiments was the cause of his resigning the position of Secretary of War. We stated then, that this was a mere pretext to cover Cameron's being kicked out of the Cabinet, for shameless dishonesty and incompetence. This view of the case, we see, is endorsed by Col. A. K. McClure of Chambersburg, one of the best informed and most acute Republican politicians in Pennsylvania. In his paper—the Repository—the Colonel says:

"General Cameron withdrew from the War Department because, like Blair, Chase, Smith and Fisher he was politely requested to do so. He was appointed, with Bates, Chase and Seward, because he had aspired to the Chicago nomination and was a competitor of Mr. Lincoln for that honor. So little did Mr. Lincoln know of public men who were prominent merely as politicians rather than as statesmen, that he did not know, two months after his election, that Mr. Cameron had been a Senator in Congress from 1846 to 1848, when Mr. Lincoln was a representative. He knew but little of public men, save those who won his heart or judgment by the enunciation of their attainments in the national councils. He was seldom out of Illinois, and was without national fame until his memorable contest with Douglas in 1858. He appointed Mr. Cameron, therefore, because Pennsylvania had presented him for the Presidency, assuming that so great a state would award its highest honors to its most worthy citizen. The statement of the Chicago Republican, that Mr. Cameron voluntarily withdrew from the Cabinet because he would not consent to remain any longer with General McClellan at the head of the army, is purely gratuitous, and we hazard little in the assertion that he never made the statement or authorized its publication. That General McClellan and Mr. Cameron differed at times on appointments we do not doubt; but his portfolio was not surrendered for that reason. He withdrew simply because resistance to his administration has culminated in so inopportune a demand upon the President from Congress, the monied men of the cities, and the country generally, that it had to be obeyed. The leading New York financiers demanded his removal or shattering government credit as the penalty for denying it, and a Republican Congress became decided in its hostility to his continuance in office—so much so that even after his retirement formally censured him by resolution for mal-administration, and he was ignorant of his own resignation until Secretary Chase called upon him with a letter from Mr. Lincoln, in which he was informed that he was no longer Secretary of War, but Minister to Russia. If his successor he had no knowledge until the nomination of Mr. Stanton was sent to the Senate, together with his own as foreign Minister, and his letter of resignation, afterwards published, to which the letter of President Lincoln seemed to be a reply, was written some days after Mr. Lincoln's letter had been delivered, and Mr. Cameron had retired from the Cabinet. The arrangement of the correspondence was an after thought, and one of Lincoln's many blunders to the wounds he was so often compelled reluctantly to inflict."

Who are the Secessionists?

The people of several States of this Union, becoming dissatisfied with the manner in which the government was carried on, and believing that their constitutional rights had been disregarded, tried the experiment of setting up a separate and independent nationality for themselves. This the other States would not agree to, and after a contest which lasted four years the attempt failed. As soon as that fact was demonstrated, the defeated party at once submitted, all resistance to the authority of the nation ceased, and a general and sincere desire was manifested to resume those relations with the General Government which had been disturbed by secession and its attendant war.

The party in power clamored for the prosecution of the war as the only means of suppressing the hated doctrine of secession, and restoring the revolted States to their old allegiance under the Constitution. They denounced as secessionists and rebel sympathizers all who would not endorse every measure, no matter how hostile to the Constitution or unnecessary under the circumstances, which they declared was necessary to bring the revolted States once more into the Union. Now when the lately rebellious States desire to return, to obey the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance with the same, the radicals object. They say the States are to be treated as provinces, as colonies held by the military power of the nation, and that they should not be allowed to resume their old places in the confederacy of States.

Who are the secessionists now? By what other name can the radicals be called? So far as their action is concerned secession is to be perpetuated, to be made a fact as well as a theory. The teaching and practice of the radicals in opposition to the President's reorganization policy is a full endorsement of secession, a doctrine born in New England, which section has not failed to invoke its aid whenever it was deemed expedient. The only secessionists today are the radicals, and they should be so denominated by the people.—Age.

Terrible Tragedy.

Fatal Affray Between City Weighers and Gangers—One of them Shot Through the Heart and Almost Instantly Killed.—A report of the Alleged Murderer—The Deceased a Prominent Politician of Jersey City—Investigation Before Coroner Collin.

[From the N. Y. Herald.] About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon a tragic affair, resulting in the almost instant death of a gentleman named Joseph Van Doren, occurred at the office of the latter, No. 40 Beaver street.

The event created the most intense excitement in that neighborhood, and, indeed all through the lower part of the city where the fact became known. From what could be learned concerning the tragic affair it appears that Mr. Van Doren was a city weigher and ganger, and did business at No. 40 Beaver street. He formerly had in his employ a gentleman named James F. Oram, now of the firm of Messrs Oram & Thomas, also city weighers and gangers, whose place of business is at 61 Broad street. At the time indicated above Mr. Oram called at the office of his former employer, but for what purpose, or length of time he remained, does not definitely appear. It is certain, however, that before leaving, Mr. Van Doren was shot through the heart with a five-barrelled pistol, alleged to have been in the hand of Oram. After the weapon was discharged Oram was seen to run from the building and proceed down William street. He was pursued and arrested by Mr. Wm. H. Kirby, residing at No. 111 East Twenty-sixth street. In a moment afterwards officer Kirby, of the First precinct, who was also in pursuit came up and took Oram in charge. The prisoner was taken to the station house, and on searching him a single-barrelled pistol, heavily loaded and capped, was found in his possession. The accused, in charge of officer Kirby, went back to the scene of the tragedy, and there Mr. Van Doren was found lying dead on the floor, his head being on the first step of a flight of stairs and his feet under the hatchway. The blood was gushing from the ghastly wound in his breast, and there were indications on the floor of a struggle having taken place. On the floor near the deceased, was found a five-barrelled pistol with three barrels discharged. The prisoner admitted that the revolver belonged to him. As to what the prisoner said in explanation immediately after his arrest, the accounts are somewhat conflicting. It is alleged that he told one man that he had an altercation with Mr. Van Doren, who committed a violent assault on him, whereupon he discharged the pistol in self-defense. In answer to questions propounded by others Mr. Oram denied all knowledge of the bloody deed. The prisoner was taken to the station house and locked up.

Letter from General Sherman to General Johnston.

The Richmond Republic of Friday publishes the following letter, never before published: HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

General Johnston, Commanding Confederate Armies, etc., Greensboro': GENERAL.—I herewith enclose you copies of my Field Orders No. 65, which gave General Schofield full and ample powers to carry into effect our convention, and I hope, at your personal interview with General Schofield, you satisfied your mind of his ability and kind dispositions towards the inhabitants of North Carolina. In addition to the points made at our interview of yesterday, I have further instructed General Schofield—to facilitate, what you and I and all good men desire, the return to their homes of the officers and men composing your army—to let you have of his stores ten day's rations for twenty-five thousand men. We have abundance of provisions at Morehead City, and if you send trains here they may go down with our trains and return to Greensboro with the rations specified. Colonel Wright did intend to send his construction train up to-day, but did not get up his carpenters in time. The train, with square timber and carpenters, will go up in the morning and I think by the morning of the 29th, your trains could run down on the road and fall in with ours on the 30th. I can hardly estimate how many animals fit for farm purposes will be "donned" to the farmers, but enough, I hope, to insure a crop. I can hardly commit myself how far commerce will be free, but I think the cotton still in the country and the crude turpentine will make money with which to procure supplies. General Schofield, in a few days, will be able to arrange all such matters.

I wish you would send the enclosed parcel for General Wilson, as it contains the Orders 65 and 66 and instructions of our convention.

Now that the war is over, I am willing to risk my person and reputation as heretofore to heal the wounds made by the past war; and I think my feelings are shared by the whole army. I also think a similar feeling actuates the mass of your army; but there are some unthinking young men who have no sense or experience, that, unless controlled, may embroil their neighbors. If we are forced to deal with them, it must be with severity; but I hope they will be managed by the people of the South.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant, [Signed] WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, Major General United States Army. Official: Kimloch Falconer, A. A. G.

—DEED—

IMLER.—On the 23d ult., Emma Catharine, infant daughter of Adam Imler, of Bedford township, aged 2 years, 2 months and 24 days.

STAIR.—On the 25th ult., Miss Eliza Stair, wife of John Stair, and daughter of George Russell, of Bedford township, aged 24 years, 8 months and 11 days.

TATE.—On the morning of the 26th of July, in this borough, departed this life, after a brief illness, Mrs. Constance A. Tate, wife of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and daughter of P. E. Freyler, in the 37th year of her age. A deep gloom has been cast over her home by the sudden, unexpected demise of this most amiable lady, who counted admiring friends in all who knew her; but the stroke has fallen with crushing weight on her beloved husband, and especially on her devoted, now desolate parents, who have lost, in her, their only daughter, their earthly all, whom they loved so tenderly, and on whose education they bestowed such extraordinary pains. Premature and untimely was her departure from amongst us, if we consider her youth, being in the bloom of life, and the bright prospect of happiness, which seemed to await her in her young family of innocent, lovely children. But mature and timely was her exit from the stage of life, if we regard her many virtues which fitted her for heaven, which she has gone to repose in the bosom of her father and her God. To all her final virtues, she added the most precious of all, a heart full of love for her children towards the best of parents, she fathered all the religious graces of faith, hope and charity. Notwithstanding her delicate health and her cares for her increasing family, she was scrupulously careful in the performance of all her religious duties. She was conspicuous for her piety, and exemplary discharge of her obligations in the service of God. In her last sickness she was careful to secure all the ministrations of religion; with great faith and fervor she received all the sacraments and solemn rites of the Catholic Church, of which she was a bright ornament and constant member. Her mission, brief, on earth, was well fulfilled in her various relations as child, wife and mother. In the language of Holy Writ, "Venerable age is not that of long time—not counted by the number of years, but the unity of the heart."—The best and most loving of parents, who tells us, "Come to me all ye that labor and are heavily burdened and I will refresh you."—Matt. xi. c. 28 v. R. I. P.

Bedford Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, Lard, Bacon, and various meats.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 9:10 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12:40 p. m. Express, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 9:35 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 1:20 p. m. Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 10:50 a. m. Express, southward, leaves Huntingdon, 6:10 p. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9:40 p. m. A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

NO HARDEE-HOOD On the part of the South can prevent the success of the Union arms. Grant and Sherman's policy, like CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, Everywhere establishes colors which are beautiful in the people's eyes. The hues of the National Flag are those of Heaven, but among all the dyes of Earth there is none save CRISTADORO'S that produces instantaneously perfect facsimiles of nature's every shade of black and brown. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all hair dressers. August 4—1m.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS A GENERAL ASSISTANT OF NATURE. What is health? What is disease? Health is when the supply and expenditure are equal. Disease when the supply and expenditure are unequal. BRANDRETH'S PILLS impart certain explosive powers to all matters in the body whose life is below the standard of the surrounding party, or which have remained longer than the time nature designed. So in fevers and all that class of cases which soon run into mortification Brandreth's Pills have marvelous curative qualities. Our bodies are continually changing, and it is by this change we live.—Should matter remain in organs beyond the time nature designed, pain and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than a preparatory effort for our good. All Brandreth's Pills are supposed from the results to do is simply ASSISTING THESE EFFORTS OF NATURE. [July 28—1m.]

GROVSTEEN & CO., PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled, by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, Fine Grand Action, Heavy Pedals, Iron Frame, Over-Strang Bass, &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVSTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular. The "Grovesteen Piano For" received the award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair. Where we exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room. By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition. Prices.—No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case \$275. No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding \$300. No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style \$325. TERMS.—Net Cash in Current Funds. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE. "A. & C." [July 21, 1865—1y]

THE BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IS THE PEROUS PLASTER OF DR. ALLCOCK.—They are warranted to keep good twenty years, but may be returned for fresh plasters without charge: IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

They will cure a Weakness of the Back, Pain in the side, a Lameness of the Knee or of the Ankle, or Cold Feet, sores and with more comfort than any other application.

KNOXVILLE, Albany Co., Jan. 16, 1862.

Dr. T. ALLCOCK.—Dear Sir: Seventeen years ago I was sorely injured in my back. At length I was induced to use your plasters. I wore one constantly for six months, and did more hard work during that six months than in the preceding fifteen years. I have not worn a plaster for over eighteen months and have had no return of the gnawing pain and weakness in my back, but have been entirely well. I am your obedient servant, JOHN G. CRARY. Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines. July 28—1m

A FEW REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, at hand. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made with clear and solid without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "cancers," "leptines," and "swiss levers" in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH. Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferences with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d. STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign make-believes, but that for its real value it is sold for one half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or Fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to keep time.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE-QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents for the American Watch Company, 182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. July 21—1m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croupit positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night; before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 40c and 50c a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [July 21—1m]

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 440 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price \$1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address: Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York. Feb. 3, 1865—6m

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, New York. February 10, 1865—1y

\$10 to \$20 Dollars per Day. Wanted an active and energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cords or twigs of any kind), patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from \$10 to \$20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county. Inclose stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address, MILLER & DIAL, Cincinnati, Ohio. July 7, 1865.

TWO NEW TWO HORSE WAGONS, for sale on a liberal credit. A. B. CRAMER & CO. July 21, 1865.

GENTLEMEN are requested to call and look at our stock of BLACK FRENCH CLOTH AND CASSIMERES, Just opened at A. B. CRAMER & CO'S. July 21.

BARGAIN'S LIGHT SHALLIES, DELAINES, and ALL Summer Goods at REDUCED PRICES, at July 21. CRAMER'S.

ESTATE OF JOHN SMITH, Dec'd. Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT, Adm'r. August 4, 1865—6t.

Thirty Dollars Reward. Supposed to have been stolen from the stable of Josiah Ritchey, in South Woodbury township, on the night of the 29th July last,

A Dark Sorrel Mare, with narrow bald-face, one front foot white, a scar on the right shoulder from a collar blister, not quite healed, about fifteen or sixteen hands high, rising five years old. TWENTY DOLLARS reward, for the return of the mare, if stolen, THIRTY DOLLARS, for the mare and thief, or TEN DOLLARS, if strayed off, for information that will enable the undersigned to obtain her. JOHN S. RITCHEY, Bedford, Pa. August 4.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator and trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzger, late of Junata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Junata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell, on the north, Alexander Shumaner, on the north-east, Ellen Shumaner, and Daniel Metzger, on the east, Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east, Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west, containing

404 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES, about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, TENANT HOUSE, LARGE BARN, and STABLE, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situated within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day. Aug. 4.

COURT PROCLAMATION. To the Corner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting:

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Honorable ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the County of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and James BESS and ———, Esquires, Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and all other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace there to be holden for the county of Bedford, before the general first Monday of September, (being the 4th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to do those things to which your several offices respectively require.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Bedford, August 4, 1865.

WANTED! 400 Cords Tanners' OAK BARK, for which SIX Dollars per cord will be paid in CASH, at Mt. Dallas Station, one mile West of Coney Run. HOMER NEICE. July 28, 1865—4\*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS. All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, or trespassing in any way upon my premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. DEWALT HANSHBERGER. July 28, 1865.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, RAINSBURG, P. A. J. W. HUGHES, Principal. Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress. The Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 5. Boarding will not exceed \$2.50 per week, probably it will be less. Tuition in English, \$5.00 per quarter. Piano Music, 10.00 " " Special attention given to those who intend to teach. For further information address: J. W. HUGHES, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa. July 21—4t

Milk Seat for Sale. I offer for sale, on my farm in St. Clair township, an EXCELLENT MILK SEAT, on a never failing stream of water. It is situated in a good growing neighborhood, and is admitted by many to be one of the best seats for a milk cow vacant in the county. Persons desiring to purchase can call at the premises, or address me at Alum Bank P. O., Bedford county, Pa. JESSE WILLIS. June 16, 1865—3m.

A Hotel for Sale. The undersigned offers at private sale, his Hotel, containing ten large bed rooms, with bar room, side room, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, with all the modern improvements of a first class hotel. It is at present doing a good business. This hotel is situated in the middle of the Broad Top Coal region, in the town of Coaldale. Possession given at any time. This property will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply to the premises, to PATRICK DREW. July 7, 1865.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT! The Great Show OF New Summer Goods NOW GOING ON AT P. A. REED'S STORE. No Charge for Admission!

Come and see our splendid assortment of Summer Goods. We have on hand all kinds of SUMMER WEAR, for MEN AND BOYS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Straw Hats, Linen Coats, &c. &c. &c. We also keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of QUEENSWARE, well chosen in beauty and excellence, which we sell cheaper than the Cheapest. Our GROCERIES are always of the best in the market. Call and examine before buying elsewhere. We return our thanks to our customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. July 14. P. A. REED.