

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY F. S. KEY.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last

Whose broad stripes and bright scars through the perilons fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in

Gave proof through the night that our flag was still

there;
()! say does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
()'er the land of the free, and the home of the

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence rewhat is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first

beam, In full glory reflected now shines on the stream; Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore That the havoe of war and the battle's confusion A home and a country should leave us no more? Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps?

pollution.

No refuge could save the hireling and slave

from the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave; And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave! O'er the land of the free, and the home of the

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand Between their loved homes and the war's desola-Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-

Praise the power that hath made and preserved us

a nation.

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto— "In God is our trust"—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall O'er the land of the free, and the home of the

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY J. R. DRAKE.

When Freedom from her mountain height, Unfuried her standard to the air She tore the robe of szure night, And set the stars of glory there. And set the stars of glory there. She mingled with its gorgeous dyes The milky haldrick of the skies. And stripped its pure, celestial white With streakings of the morning light. Then from its mansion in the sun, She called her eagle-bearer down, And gave into his mighty hand, The symbol of her chosen land,

Majestic monarch of the cloud, Who rearest aloft thy regal form
To hear the tempest-trampings loud,
When strive the warriors of the storm.
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven,—
Child of the sun! to thee "tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To boye in the supplyer smoke. To guard the banner of the free To bove in the sulphur smoke, To ward away the battle stroke. And bid its blendings shine afar, Like rainbows on the cloud of war, The harbingers of victory!

Flag of our country ! thy folds shall fiv. The sign of hope and triamph high When speaks the signal trumpet tone, And the long line comes gleaming on, Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet Has dimmed the glittering bayonet; Each soldier's eve shall brightly turn To where thy sky-bern glories burn; And as his springing steps advance Catch war and vengeance from the glance, And when the cannon mounting loud, Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud, And gory sabres rise and fall Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall, Then shall thy meteor glances zlow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below

Flag of the Seas! on ocean waves Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave When death, careering on the gale, Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,

And frightened waves rush wildly back Before the broadside's recling rack, Each dying wanderer of the sea Shall look at once to heaven and thee. And smile to see thy splendors fly in triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!

By angel hands to valor given,

Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,

And all thy hates were born in heaven— Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Late Senator Douglas as a Poet.

We find in our exchange papers the following plaintive and very peculiar poetical composition, which is attributed to the pen of the late Senator Douglas.

BURY ME IN THE MORNING.

BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Bury me in the morning, mother, Bury me in the morning mother.

O, let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere you leave me alone with the night;
Alone in the night of the grave, mother,
"Tis a thought of terrible fear—
And you will be then alone, mother,
And stars will be shining here,
So bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave mother, Of one bright day on my grave mother, Ere I'm alone with the night.

You tell of the Saviour's love, mother, I feel it is in my heart-But oh! from the beautiful world mother Tis hard for the young to part;
Forever to part when here, mother,
The soul is fain to stay;
For the grave is deep and dark, mother,
And heaven seems far away.
Then bury me in the morning mother,
And let me have the light Of one bright day on my grave, mother Ere I am alone with the night.

JUDGE DOUGLAS' LAST SPEECH.

At such a time as this, when the public man, we cannot do better than to give to the world once more his last speech—an effort by which he placed himself boldly and unequivocally on the side of the right, and won to himself the heart of the people, it was delivered on the 1st of May 1861, at National Hall. in

the city of Chicago. Judge Douglas said .-- MR. CHAIRMAN-I thank you for the kind terms with which you have been pleased to welcome ure; I thank the Comunities, and I thank the citizens of Chicago, for this grand and imposing reception. But I beg you to believe that I do not do you the injustice to consider this ovation a personal one, but rather that I rejoice in the knowledge that it is an expression of your devotion to the constituconceal my gratification at the uncontravertible testimony which this vast audiance presents, that whatever difference of opinion may have heretofore divided us, the conviction now exists in your wind that in danger my loyalty to my country may be relied upon. That danger is imminent, none can conceal for then, selves, no matter how they may desire to avert the evil; but if war must be-if the bayoner must crush social order and liberty, then, betore God, I feel my conscience clear. I have struggled as long as there was hope, and even after hope had almost disappeared, for a peaceful solution of the trouble. I have not only tendered full satisfaction and ample justice, but have proffered conciliation even to the extent of magnanimity and generosity. The return which we receive is war on our government, the march of armies on our capital, the obstruction of our trade, the issue of letterof marque authorizing lawless pirates to prey upon our commerce—in short, a concerted movement to blot the United States from the map of the world. The simple question is whether we are to maintain the Government, or allow it to be stricken out of existence by those who no longer acknowledge its authority, and seek only to destroy it.

What excuse can the disunionists give for breaking up the best government the sun ever shed its light upon? They are dissatisfied with the result of the last Presidential elec-Were they never beaten before? Are we to tolerate the idea that the defeated party is to resort to the sword? I understand it to be a fundamental principle that the voice of the a fundamental principle that the voice of the people must command obedience. They assume that un the election of a party candidate their rights are not safe. What evidence have we of it? I defy any man to show a fact that will substantiate it. What one act has been omitted that they can complain of? So far as the rights of the South are concerned—the trights of slaveholders—no act has been omit. the rights of the South are concerned—the rights of slaveholders—no act has been omit-led of which they can complain. There has never been the day since the hour of Washington's inauguration down to this moment, when the rights of the South have stood firmer under the laws of the land. There never er under the laws of the land. There never was the time whea they had not quite as 200d cause for disunton as now. What specie grievance can they assign from the days of Washington to this mement? If may refer to the territorial question, it is an extrem lipary fact that there is now no act on our statute books fimiting slavery in any manner.-- If to this enforcement of the laws, the only complaint is that too much has been doncomplaint is that too much has been done that the been too eager to enforce the ingitive slave law. Then I ask what excess has the South for the scheme which they have conceated to wind up the Union? The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is but a pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy which was matured a year ago. This conspiracy was framed by the leaders of the secession movement about leaders of the secession movement about twelve months ago, and they have used every means to urge it on. They have caused a man to be elected by a sectional vote, to demonstrate that the Union was divided; and when the history of the country, from the time of the Lecompton Constitution to the date of Lincoln's election, is written, it will appear that a scheme was maturing meantime which was for no end except to break up the Union. They desired to break it up, and they used the slavery question as a means. They desired to create a purely sectional vote, to demonstrate that the two sections could not live together. The dispoion card dictated that the South was to carry its own election, and that the North was to elect Lincoln. Then a univ ted South was to assail a divided North, and gain an easy victory. This scheme was defeated by the overthrow of the disunion candidates an Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. Still the grand conspiracy existed, and the disunion movement was the result of it. But 1 have no time to enter into details. Armies are raised, and war has been levied. There are but two sides to the question, and every man must be either on the side of the United States or against it. There can be none but patriots or traitors. Thank God, Illinois is not to be doubted on this question. They conspired to produce a civil war among Republicans and Pemocrats, expecting to step in and accomplish an easy victory. Their scheme will involve civil war and bloodshed in the United States, and the calamity is only to

be averted by united action. I repeat that so long as there was a possibility of settling the trouble peacefully, every sacrifice was made and proposed, and now, when the question is to be transferred from the cottoo States to the cornfields of Illinois, I say the farther off the better. War is a sad thing, but civil war must now be recognized as existing in the United States. We can no longer close our eyes to the solemn fact. In this exigency the government must be maintained, Mr. Yancev in London is locked for with conand the more stupendous and overwhelming are our preperations, the shorter will be the But, my countrymen, we are to remember that certain restrictions are to be observed. We must not forget that we are tween the Exeter Hall Anti-Slavery and Minchristians, and that war must be waged in a listry. The Ministry party, however, are fachristian spirit-not against the rights of a people-not against the rights of women and children. Say that you will sanction no war tiously to obtain the concurrence of the peo-or rights, and say that never will you lay down ple of England who evidently are with the people your arms until those which you claim as your of the loyal States, and this will have a controlown are recognized. We were born under ling influence with the British Ministry. The

We have peculiar reasons why we cannot

and inaugurate anarchy such as disgraped the bistory of the worst days of the French Revolution. My friends, you have a solemn du'y to perforn. Uso the your powers to maintain the Constitution and the Government tim the Constitution and the Government. which our fath is gave us. The greator the represent to of the U. S. Government, to show and the somer the establishment of peace - should not receive aid and comfort, in any shape, I am aware that we have some prejudices to encounter, but that does not suprise me. it is but a few short months since we passed through a stormy election, and it takes some time to drive out the party contentions and substitute patriotism; and yet he who would not sacrifice political differences does not deserve the support of his country. How then are we to present a united front? Cease to all recognition of its principles must involve discuss, cease to criminate and recriminate.—
Indulge in no taunts as to who caused the trouble but note manufally core and about the but note are the second about the but note are the second at the secon ble, but unite manfully now, and when the the whole case in such a way as to touch many fing waves over every inch of our country, argue the point of authorship. When we shall have a government for our children to shall have a government for our children to live under, it will be time enough to discuss its difficulties, but now, let him be marked an untrue patriot whe distrusts our cause and sows dissention. I have said more than I ritended.

The subsequent parts of the letter dispose of two other questions which have been made of two other questions which have been made It is a sad task, but sad as it is, bloody as it almost as prominent as the first one, by the will be, I believe in the justice of our cause, wide discussion which they have recently reand earnestly hope to see every patriot rally around the flag of his country in the hour of peril. I renew to you my grateful acknowledgments for the imposing reception which you have given me. I acknowledge it on behalf of the Government, and the flig of our country. You have demonstrated that you prefer to lay aside party feelings, and to unite to a man in the councils of the nation, in the field and everywhere that men can make themselves useful and patriotic. Illinois occupies a proud position before the nation, and let her sons unite in the determined resolve never to permit this government to be

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

We occasionally hear the assertion that Massachusetts and South Carolina are the two extremes of which it would be a blessing if the people of this country could rid themselves. As to South Corolina, we are not willing to question the application of the riddance, or the certainty of the blessing of the riddance, or the certainty of the blessing were that Commonwealth and its traitors blotted from existence. But Massachusetts has a hold on the people of this continent, which it would be hard to shake off. On this continent, Massachu-setts established the first school, incorporated the first academy, and endowed the first university.— She set no the first printing press printed the first fired the first gan and shed the first blood in the war of the Constitution. Of South Carolina we can declare that she inaugurated the first rebellion in this country—cherished the first traitors—clings to the last vestige of aristocracy—adopts fugitive rebels as loyal citizens, and makes the principles of slavery the arbiter in the jury box, the pulpit, and business mart. Who would give up the glory and the usefulness of old Massachusetts, for the treacuery and lawlessness of South Carolina?

Fort Sumter. We can hardly believe that any man

Fort Sumter. We can hardly believe that any man could be such a villain, but the *Tribune* of Saturday confirms the story, as follows:

"It is stated in several journals that Mr. James E. Harvey, lately a Washington correspondent of the *North American* of Philadelphia and of the Tribune, and recently appoined Minister to Portusurgents that Fort Santer was to be reinforced: he also sent a special dispatch to assure Magrath that he had no connection whatever with the Tribune. Mr. Harvey will of course be recalled from Portugal at once—that is to say, he should be, and we have a right to presume that what ought to be done will be. Mr. Harvey is a native of South Carolina, though for a long time resident of Washington or Philadelphia. We believe the influence that gave him official position were entirely Pennsylvanian."

A MILLITARY DIPLOMA .- It his been determined says the Washington Star, by the Government to give to every man jof whatever rank) serving to the Army or Navy of the United States in defence of the Union, a diploma, on parchment or fine parchment paper. The design of the embellishment is by Leutz, and is one of the most beautiful artistic achievements we ever saw. Underpeath it is to be the following certificate, v z:-

WASHINGTON, ---, 186--. A. B. bas been enrolled as athe - forces of the United States, for the defonce of the Constitution and the maintenance of the Union.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: -, Secretary of State

. Secretary of the Treasury. ___, Secretary of War. - , Secretary of the Navy.

--- , Secretary of the luterior. --- , Postmaster General. -, Attorney General.

MR. YANCEY, THE CONFEDERATE COM-MISSIONER, IN LONDON.—The progress of cera by the Confederate States. He evidently has an uphill task before him. In a private letter to his friends in Montgomery, he writes that there is a strong contest going on bevorable to the Southern Confederacy, but, being in a small majority, have to proceed cauthe Constitution of the United States, and its people there remember that when the Sepoys provisions were our birthright. Then he prepared to enforce the inalienable rights which ment, the sympathy of the American people was with the British Government.

recognize the right to secode and break up the A man named Bennett, was hanged at Union. Once recognize it and you not only Manassas Junction for shoeing the horse of a destroy the Government, but annihilate order, | United States soldier.

couse why the releis of the Southern States especially not from the Government and peo-

ple of Great Britain.

The first division of his letter sets forth--in answer to the question, "What are we fighting a chord in the popular heart which is devoted to liberty, and also to excite the tears of that class who would have much reason to tremble

almost as prominent as the first one, by the ceived in the newspapers. They are, of course the same we were so well accustomal to, not lon ago, in certain quarters at home, namely, "Can you subdue the repolled States;" and supposing that, "Can you govern a subjugated people and reconstruct the Union!"

When Mr. Clay answers—"We do not pur-

pose to subjugate the revolted States-we ir, pose simply to put down the rebel oit zens, he puts the whole matter in a putshell, and delivers English readers from the sophistry and misrepresentation which the hired agents of the conspirators had been industribuly

He then asks the British public some pertinent questions, and helps them a little toward answering the same:

1 .- Where should British honor place he: in this contest? 2 - What is the interest of England now?

3 - Can England afford to offend the great nation which will be "The United States of America, even should we loss part of the South? He affirms, in conclusion, that England is the netural ally of the United States and asks: "Will she, then, ignore our aspirations"-to secure for national unity, the permanence of our constitutional rights, and the peaceful legitimate development of our free institu-tions? "If she is just, she ought not. If she is honorable and magnantmous, she cannot.

If she is wise, she will not."

James Cameron, of Northumberland Co., Pa, has been offered and accepted the station of Colonel, of the Highland Regiment, of New York State-a scotish force, throughout. Col. Cameron is a brother of Gen. Cameron.

REPORTED INSANITY OF THE QUEEN. The Boston Journal states that a letter from an American in London, who is likely to be well informed, says:

" I am sorry to say that Her M jesty the Queen is in a state of insanity, and very little hopes are entertained of her recovery. They talk of having her go to Germany. I here it talked that there will probably he a regency."

A GREAT many Southerners are sending their families North for protection, yet they talk about the herrible and barbaraus war of extermination the North is waging against them. Will any gentleman of secession pro-clivities, tell us whether this sa't the first instance on record where a party at war have Eq., and now in possession of said Defendat sont their women and children to their enemics of coresaid, to the highest and best bidder for eash. for protection!

THE NORTHERN BAPTISTS AND THE WAR The American Baptist Union, now in session in New York, have adopted strong resolutions to uphold the Government in presecuting the OF VIUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Announcements.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Conven-

County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to annonce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Re-publican County Convention.

Commissioner.

MR. Editor: — You are authorized to announce the name of Mr. Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MANY.

MR. Editor: —You are authorized to announce the name of Joseph S. Riddle, Esq., of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Lient, Wm. Keeffe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. Convention.

The laying of the corner stone of the German Reformed Church, will take place on the 25th inst., at the north East End of Bedford Tp., several Ministers will be expected.

The Anniversary Exercise of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, Rainsburg, will take place June 21, 1861; exercises to commence at 6 o'clock, P. M.

DIED.

In Douglas county, Kansas, on the 23d ult., of typhoid fever, James S. Tussey, in the 36th year of his age.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamen-tary, en the estate of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make im-mediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated

JACOB BARKMAN, Executor, residing in Monroe Tp. June 21, 1361.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administra-tor of the Estate of Sophia Diehl, late of South-amptom Township, dec'd, will sell at public out-ery upon the premises on

SATURDAY, THE 20TH JULY, 1861, the following described R al Estate, to wit:

One dwelling house and lot of ground, situate in
the Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Adams, Esq., and Hugh Wilson, in said
Township, now occupied by John K. Diehl.
Terms made known on day of sale.

HEZEKIAH O'NEAL.

June 21, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, ISAIAH CONLEY, June 21, 1861.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, died, siezed of the following Real Estate, viz: one treef of land on Chesaut Ridge in Napier Township, Bedford County, adjuining lands of John 8, Statler, Charles W. Colvin and others, containing ten scress leaving issue, and the children of issue, nine full heirs, viz: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Schell; the last two of whom are minors, who have lotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Scheil; the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian, Robert M. Taylor, Esq.; James, residing in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte, and Martin, residing in Onio, and the others in Bedford County, Charlotte, intermarried with Martin Reiley, Eliza, intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., Wm. Colvin, George M. Colvin, Charles W. Colvin, Renbin Colvin, Margaret intermarried with Lohe M. Robison, and Julin E. Calvin, all residing

John M. Robison, and John E. Colvin, all residing in Bestford County. Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursu-Notice is the close hereby given, that in parsu-ance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an I-quisition or Valuation on the premises, on Thestay the 9th day of July, next, when and where all parties in-terested can attend if they see proper-JULY J. CESSNA, June 14, 1861, Sheriff.

FOR SILE.

A gray mare, warranted sound and gentle; suita-

JOHN E. McGIRR. Bedford, June 12, 1861.

MISTER'S SILE. OF REAL ESTATE.

Samuel Vondersmith

Vs.

William Lyon

Whereas at the atoresaid Term of the said

Court, judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that said defendant should pay certain sames of more vin defendant should pay certain sums of money in manner and form specified in the verdict; said judgment being for the balance of the purchase

money for certain real estate; and,

judgment being for the balance of the purchase money for certain real estate; and, Whereas at the April term of said court. A. D., 1861, the undersigned was appointed Master in Chancery, to sell said real estate, unless the said detendant atores aid should pay the portion of said sum which was due and payable on or about the 22d day of May, A. D. 1861, with interest. Now, therefore, default having been made in said payment aforesaid. I, by victue of said appointment, will sell on the premises on Saturday the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'glock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, and interest, of William Lyon, the aforesaid detendint, in and to the following described property, to wit: To thirty three (33) acres, more or less, of ferming land, mostly cleared and under cultivation, said land being in Bedford Townsing and near the Borough of Bedford, and bounded by lands of Shusk's heirs, of Win. M. Hall, Esq., of Samuel Vondersmith, and by other lands of Win. Lyon, Esq., and now in possession of said Defendant aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder for each.

JOHN E. McGIRR, Bedford, May 31, 1861. Master, &c.

PUBLIC SALE

BY virtue of an order of the Organis' Court of Bedford Conaty, there will be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, at the late residence of John Black, dee'd, on the 25th day of June. next, one tract of first rate patented land, situate—in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 189 acres and 188 neroles rate. Napier Tewnship, Bedford County, containing 189 acres and 138 perches nett, with a good dwelling house, large size, and a tenant house, a good bank barn nearly new, well finished and painted, and other out buildings thereou erected, about 120 acres cleared land, and all in a good state of cultivation, with two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of James Taylor, Andrew Crisman and others.

The above property is situated on the northwest side of chestnut ridge, 4½ miles from Schellsburg, well improved and a good quality of lime stone

land.

Terms of sale 1-3 to remain in the premises during the life time of the widow, interest to be paid her annually—1-3 of the balance in hand and remainder in 2 equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on said day, when due attendance will be given by

J. E. BLACK. May 24, 1361.

HO! FOR THE WAR! JACOBREED, Bedford, Pa.

low and high priced. LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Bareges, Lawns, Pol de Chevres Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer

Barege Robes, Shawis, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash. MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for eash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw. Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go

May 17, 1861. ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery. May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery. May 10, 1861.

June 7, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remody, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIO AND SYPHILIT

class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul cruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been mis-

contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else. During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Aver's Cathartic Pills, FOR THE CURE OF

FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Headachs,
Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases,
Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and
Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a
Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the
best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a
family physic.
Price 25 cents per Box: 5 Boxes for \$1.00.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for \$1.00. Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, States men, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named fur-nish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be fol-

complaints, and the treatment that successful towed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Redford: Barndellar & Son. Block

An our American at the same of the same of

AEW GROCERY. Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part robacco, Segars and troceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperiat and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, seruh, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; Confectionaries, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavorial influences. PETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, thats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his nunrerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bonght at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates for cash. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to the cash of the comfort and dry, &c., &c., Cegars, opera, sixes, half war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to the comfort and dry, &c., &c., Cegars, opera, sixes, half spanish, and a variety of other tradies. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks,

Picknies and May parties supplied at very reason able prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the high est market price. J. B. FARQUHAR. April 26, 1861.

Public Sale

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

DY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in South Woodberry

SATURDAY, 29TH OF JUNE, INST., SATURDAY, 23THOF HUNE, IANT, the following described Real Estate, viz: A tract of land, adjoining David L. Replogie, on the East, David T. Miller, on the North and West, and Christian Eversole, on the South, containing sixty eight acres, more or less. There is an orchard of choice fruit and good running water upon the property—also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop, thereon erected.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

DAVID T. MILLER,
Adm'r of the Estate of Susannah Miller, dec'd-June 7, 1861.