

For the Inquirer.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, Sept. 2.

Mr. Editor.—The question at issue in the present war between the North and South, is simply this—Shall the Union and the Constitution as formed and framed by our fathers, and to which each state voluntarily gave its adherence with the most solemn sanctions, now be dissolved by force of arms or be perpetuated for the benefit of future generations? The principle on which the loyal States stand up so unanimously for in this conflict, is no new principle. What principle was so strenuously asserted on both sides, in 1814, when the New England States were suspected of an intention of withdrawing from the Union—Identically the same. On that occasion, what was the voice of Virginia, when that great Virginia statesman who had a leading part in the formation of the Constitution, was President? It was the following, as expressed through the journal which was then, and is yet an oracle there.

"No man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, has a right to withdraw from this Union of its own accord. The same power which kept us together can unloose it. The same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of the States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or distract the efficiency of its Constitutional law, is TREASON, treason in all its intents and purposes."

It is for this principle that the free and enlightened host of the people of these loyal States stand firm and unshaken to-day. Is our position right? Let the mass of the people of the free States answer this question.

Will the "Confederate States" concede the right of secession to any of the States comprising their Union? If so, how do they expect to maintain their government, and execute the laws? And if the right is conceded to States, why not to Counties, Cities, Towns? The simple truth is, the principle of secession is a false one, and leads directly to anarchy and ruin. The message of J. F. Davis failed to convince me. It is based on false principles, and hence his conclusions are erroneous. Read the following from Gen. Jackson, himself a Southern man, whose opinions cannot be ignored in the seceded States. In his famous Proclamation, issued when South Carolina made its first attempt to secede he said:—

"The Constitution of the United States, then, forms a government, not a league; and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented; which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States—and they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with its many powers as to constitute, jointly with the other States, a single nation, cannot, from that period, possess any right to secede; because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and any injury to that unity is not only a breach, which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may, at pleasure, secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without any offence."

I verily believe that the war will not be without its good effects in the end. Often pained by the evident bitterness of men in times of peace, we might say without much exaggeration that we are thankful for a war which shows us how noble after all are our countrymen. We needed the bleak Arctic to show us the soul of our glorious Kane. We needed Sumter with its few half-starved men and scanty provision to exhibit to us the greatness of our Anderson. And I can say, therefore, that there is some sunshine in this dark picture before us—dark even now, though peace should soon return. We can say that the spirit of '76 was equalled by '61—that willingness to suffer and die do not extinguish in the souls of Americans. That's a great lesson to learn. All hail 1861 that teaches it! As I look forward into the future, I have no doubt that this war will have another lesson, and that is that the government of a free people can be sustained. Let the aristocrats of the Old World chuckle over the downfall of our Republic now, they will soon learn something to make them more liberal in their views. We shall see our country placed upon a foundation which the storms of many centuries shall not beat away. It may be God's design that great changes shall come here, but none I believe will be wrought when once peace returns, that shall come in blood or by the sword. The uprising, the commotion now clears the air for generations to come. "Dark art thou, oh! war, but in all thy blackness, I see the gleam of light. Thou comest like the storm, and ragest with the tempest's violence. But the fields thou folloest, shall bloom again, and the men thou striketh shall wear heroes' crowns. Break thoust when thy work is done, and beneath the bow of peace shall the free victorious nation stand!"

But I fear I have already passed beyond the prescribed limits and shall therefore close.

A. During the conflagration of Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our Government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall very be unprompted on tracts that are very barren. [Reformer, Trenton, N. J.]

GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, Esq.—We place the name of this gentleman at the head of our paper this week, he having been nominated by the Republican Convention of Bedford County as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Householder is most cordially and heartily endorsed to the people of this County for their support, by his party friends in Bedford County, and we presume, in connection with Mr. Schrook will receive their support.—We will publish the proceedings of the Convention that nominated him, next week.—Somerset Herald.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Appeal to the People of the U. States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following patriotic appeal for the national loan has just been issued by Secretary Chase to the citizens of the United States:

Your national government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy culminating in a causeless insurrection, engaged in a war for security and liberty, for the supremacy of the law, for the defence of the Union and for the maintenance of popular institutions. For the means to defray the necessary expenses of the war your Congress has directed that an appeal be made to you, by opening a subscription to a national loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, have manifested their clear sense both of duty and interest, by a subscription of \$50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provides, however, that the advantages, as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a participation in this loan, shall be offered not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country. In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those who patriotically prompt them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of government, Congress has directed that an interest of 7-10 per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, as an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for subscribers a revenue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from an ordinary investment.

And in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as \$50 as well as for large amounts, and that the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive Treasury notes, equal in amount, in such denominations as may prefer, whether of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, or \$5,000. The interest at 7-10 per centum will be on the notes of \$50 one cent, on \$100 two cents, on \$500 ten cents, on \$1,000 twenty cents, and on \$5,000 one dollar for each day. All the Treasury notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will bear interest from date.—Each note will be accompanied by a receipt, expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes, and presented for payment separately. Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay the amount in three equal instalments of one-third every month thereafter. At each payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amount of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon. In order to secure beyond peradventure the prompt payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue amply sufficient not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures. It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual production is set apart by taxation for the redemption of the loan. Prompt payment beyond a contingency is thus insured. Nor can this taxation be thought great when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and production. The objects of union, permanent peace and security at home and abroad are imperilled by this unprovoked rebellion; the intelligence of the people comprehend at once their magnitude. They rise above party. They belong to no administration. They concern the whole country during all time, under every Administration; and in every relation, foreign or domestic.

And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the property productions of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reach the vast aggregate of \$20,000,000,000, and in the States now loyal to the Union the aggregate is \$11,000,000,000. The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations at more than \$400,000,000, while the well-considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute, warrants the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring, in which event the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed the amount of the \$250,000,000 loan authorized by Congress; and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditure of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

And it is not unreasonable to hope that the annual production of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the States in insurrection—that they will review their action, weigh their own welfare, consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognize all their constitutional rights and to allow them their full share in the government of the country, and renew their allegiance to the Union, which in an evil hour they have been tempted to throw off. Will they not reflect that the war into which the government has been constrained is not a war for their aggrandizement, but a war for national existence, and that the advantages result to the Union which benefit largely the States in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal. However this may be, the duty of the national government as the constitutionally constituted agent of the people admits of no question. The war made necessary by the insurrection, and reluctantly accepted by the government, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restoration of the just authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace. The same good Providence which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and dangers which beset the formation of the Union has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation. The crops of the year are ample, granaries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalists of the North cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the government, and already, and even in advance of the appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of the loan. Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion and the derangement of the currency, has there been a better condition of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now.

Under these favoring circumstances, and for these grand objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of Congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable in the several cities and principal towns of the United States in order that all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so.—Meanwhile, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may wish to invest in the loan to the Treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or to the Depository at Cincinnati, where certificates will entitle the holders to Treasury notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of their representatives.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band

A gentleman in Baltimore, just returned from Western Virginia, states that up to the 27th ult. General Rosecrans was well, and quietly transacting his business at headquarters. News of the Summerville skirmish had no alarm in regard to his forces. It was reported that the main body of the rebels, 7,000 to 8,000 strong, under Lee, was encamped within six miles of Captain Reynolds, who is supposed to command the largest portion of Rosecrans's troops. It was believed that no attack would be made by either Lee or Wise. Every confidence was reposed in General Rosecrans's ability to maintain his position.

The rebels are acting with great boldness in Northern Missouri. A force some three thousand strong occupied Palmyra on Wednesday, and a train of cars from Hannibal was fired into and forced to return. Another squad, at Allen depot, on the North Missouri Railroad, on Thursday seized and carried off \$100,000 in specie, which was on the way to St. Louis from the branch of the Bank at Fayette.

Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band is the only known remedy for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, and it is with the greatest satisfaction, as to its merits, that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of the Anti Rheumatic Band.

Sept. 6, 1861.

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from \$25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

ALL private families and hotel keepers, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVES, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, huckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry, Aug. 30, 1861.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, JOHN J. CESSNA, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (8TH) OCTOBER, 1861, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

- Two persons, in connection with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.
One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, to fill the office of President Judge.
One person to fill the office of Associate Judge.
One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.
One person to fill the office of County Treasurer.
One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.
One person to fill the office of County Auditor.
I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the aforesaid General Election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:
The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.
The Electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the school house in Bloody Run.
The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the school house in Hopewell.
The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainburn, in said township.
The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.
The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.
The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.
The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.
The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.
The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.
The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carrel, in Clearville, in said township.
The Electors of Napier Township to meet at the school house No. 10, near the house of James Allison, in said township.
The Electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.
The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., in Imkepeper, in said township.
The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the school house near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.
The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the school house No. 4, near David Sparks in said township.
The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.
The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house No. 4 near Mowry's Mill in said Township.
The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said Township.
The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.
The Electors of South Woodbury Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.
The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust or under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commission or of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or ap-

pointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit: "That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 21st Tuesday of October, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall act as inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the office of Judge, then the person who has previously voted for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, as a white freeman of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed on him before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall not be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window where the same may be held, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th of Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce similar results; but they will come and go, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co. Gents.—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true as therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thickly, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only reason why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by the use of soap or the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, and in some instances they continue to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face, and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair, and ask you to examine it, and if you find it to be the same as yours, I will send you a favor of two quart bottles of my Restorative, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test article, which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many. I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which cures the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

Prof. O. J. Wood, Bath, Me., Nov. 20, 1858.

"I have not used any of your Restorative for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face, and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair, and ask you to examine it, and if you find it to be the same as yours, I will send you a favor of two quart bottles of my Restorative, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test article, which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many. I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which cures the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROOK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B. The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: A pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion and retails for \$3 a bottle. O. J. Wood, O. J. Wood & Co., Proprietors, 414 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. Also sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford, July 5, 1861.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The annual examination of Teachers, will take place in the several townships, as follows, to wit:

- In West Providence, at Bloody Run, on Oct. 9th; in East Providence, at Householder's, on the 10th; in Monroe, at Clearville, on the 11th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's on the 12th; in Hopewell, on the 13th; in Liberty, at Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 14th; in Stonerstown, at Woodberry, on the 16th; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 17th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise, on the 18th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill, on the 21st; in St. Clair, at Eight Square, on the 23d; in Juniata, at Bonanza, on Nov. 1st; in Bedford Township, at Bedford, on the 25th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 28th, in Harrison, at McVicker's School House, at the foot of the ridge, on the 29th; in Bedford Borough, on the 30th; in Cumberland Valley, on Nov. 1st; in Southampton, at Chaneysville, with a lecture at night on common schools, on the 2d.

N. B. Satisfactory evidence of good morals and propriety of conduct must be furnished by each teacher, and without which the certificate will be withheld, no matter what the other qualifications may be.

Each Teacher will be required to be examined in the township in which he is an applicant for a school. A public examination will be held in Bedford, on the third and fourth Saturdays—(18th and 23d) of Nov. for the special accommodation of all those teachers who may fail to be present at the examination in their respective townships.

Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Directors and citizens are requested to be present. GEORGE SIGAFOOS, County Superintendent.

Sept. 6, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, on Friday the 11th day of October, next, that tract of land late the property of Mrs. Lavina Imler, dec'd., containing eighty acres, more or less, of limestone land, adjoining lands of Abram Moses, John Riddle and Peter Moses, about 70 acres of which are cleared and cultivated, and the balance well timbered, containing eighty acres more or less.

Also, adjoining the above, a tract of mountain land, well timbered, containing eighty acres more or less. \$500, on the 1st of April, next, \$566.66 on the 18th of June, next, \$666.66 on the 18th of June, 1863, and the balance 13th June 1864, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage.

Possession given on the 1st of April, next. JOSEPH IMLER, Adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN ROBISON, Executor, Southampton Township. Sept. 6, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, 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:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR THE DOLORENT DURELITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE 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 ranking disorders are ripped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the use of it, be preserved from the ravages of the endurance of foul eruptions 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, eruptions, 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. Erysipelas, 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 purgation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must be done to give it a new 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 is not so much used, and partly because it is not 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 misled by large bottles, pretending to give a cure 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 synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall retain 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, and to be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

Price, 61 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 virtue, 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 for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Dropsical Swelling, 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 prepared in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, 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 furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed 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 the Remedies are for sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barnollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Albansville; J. Brennan, Woodbury; George Gardin, Woodbury; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally. Sept. 28, 1860.

GREAT CURE DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND.

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

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