

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE, Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG. Subject to election of the Legislative Conference. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford. ASSOCIATE JUDGE, Capt. ADAM WEATHERLING, Bloody Run. CLERK, DANIEL SAMM, West Providence. COUNTY SURVEYOR, DANIEL KIRK, St. Clair. JURY COMMISSIONER, HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley. POOR DIRECTORS, JOHN S. HETRICK, 274, Woodberry, LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Junata. AUDITOR, JAMES ALLISON, Napier. COMMISSIONER, Capt. AROS ROBINETT, Southampton.

DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

We embrace the present as a fitting opportunity, to call upon all the lovers of law and order, without regard to party, to raise up their voices and use their influence for the preservation and vindication of the laws. Violence rules the hour and papers come to us from every quarter freighted with tales of murderous assaults and fiendish crimes enacted by lawless men. They who opposed the war for the Union professed to fear its influence upon the soldiers after their return to their homes, but thanks to the noble men who fought for the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of rebellion against the legally constituted authorities, we have it not to record, that they are the instigators of violence and lawlessness. Our returned soldiers have set such an example of peaceableness and obedience to the laws, as those who have indulged them and endeavored to produce a prejudice against them are they returned to their peaceful homes, would do well to follow.

Those, who have covertly and stealthily, during the last four years, endeavored to arouse a spirit of resistance to the laws of the land and the rightfully constituted authorities, would now find their blame upon the men who have ever stood by, and advocated the enforcement of the laws. We are glad that they are ashamed of their record, or afraid of the consequences of their evil teaching. We rejoice to see men turn from their evil courses even if they do so, from fear of consequences rather than from love of better things. We bid them welcome to the ranks of those, who, while asserting their rights and privileges of freedom of discussion of all questions, in any way pertaining to the public welfare, at the same time demand, that the laws be vindicated, and that threats against life and property either for the fearless discharge of public duties or the public expression of political opinions, shall not only no longer be encouraged and tolerated, but that all the power of the laws be invoked to punish the authors and instigators as well as the perpetrators of such threats. It becomes all who make these professions to frown upon all such as are in any way parties to deeds of violence and lawlessness, and instead of honoring murderers and traitors, to do all in their power to make crime of every kind odious in the sight of the people. Through the instigations of wicked and designing men and political demagogues, large numbers of our people have not only purchased, but habitually carry, deadly weapons; while this is the case, we can only expect that in the heat of controversy, frequently embittered and fired by the intoxicating cup, men will be driven to deeds of violence, and blood-shed and oft-times murder will naturally follow. The remedy for this dangerous evil is, for every man who desires the peace of the community and the personal welfare of himself and his neighbors to discourage the carrying of concealed and deadly weapons. There is no reason for any peaceable and well disposed citizen to carry deadly weapons of any kind, and it is a fair inference that every man found in his own community, with concealed weapons upon his person, is bent upon deeds of violence and as such should be carefully watched by the officers of the peace.

The sooner we have laws enacted for the punishment of persons carrying concealed weapons throughout the State, the better it will be for the peace and welfare of the country. We hope to see this subject receive the early attention of our next legislature. Until then it becomes the bounden duty of every good citizen to discourage by every means in his power, the spirit of lawlessness that now seems to reign supreme over the land. Men may cry away with military rule, but as long as they encourage, favor, and pay special respect and attention to those who defy the law and glory in its violation, they are only adding another to the many good reasons that have thus far called for, necessitated and justified, the employment and stationing of a military force in our midst. If half the efforts that have been made during the last four years to rouse the people to open resistance of the laws, had been expended in inculcating and demonstrating the necessity for obedience to the legally constituted authorities, we would not now have these awful catalogues of crime to record.

The Gazette says it cannot grade itself to the level of the INQUIRER falsifiers, by stooping to notice every canard they invent. This is, we suppose, a reply to our article on Samuel Ketterman, who was kicked out of the Copperhead Convention by the wire-pulling of this same individual, because he voted for the soldiers to have the right of suffrage. Perhaps, it is an answer to our charge that six thousand tickets against the amendment were printed at the office of the Gazette, and that they were regularly distributed by the editor of that journal, and not only this, but that this same editor electioneered against this same amendment allowing the soldiers in active service the right to vote? We here repeat these charges and we stand ready to prove them, if necessary. We do not get up canards. We are prepared to prove every position we take. The Gazette will please bear this in mind.

THE CROUSE MURDER AGAIN.

The Gazette presumes that it can forestall public opinion as much as it pleases in regard to the innocence of a party, but we must not, for the world, say ought in regard to his guilt. It acts fully upon this principle and publishes the most favorable accounts, with scarce a semblance of truth, all over the country, but the moment we undertake to publish the facts elicited before a Coroner's jury, we are guilty of "false statements and inflammatory appeals" and it turns fiercely and asks how a juror who reads them can swear that "he has not made up an opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused?" If the Gazette doubts our statements we have the testimony taken before the Inquest on hand and we will publish it for its edification. We have had no desire to bias the mind of any one, much less to prejudice the mind of any juror, but we would like to know whether a juror could read the statements of the Gazette without coming to the conclusion that the parties in question were only guilty of justifiable homicide? And, further, we would not give a fig for the juror who could not come to some conclusion, as far as the statements go, if he can not, he is little, if any, better than an idiot, but which a juror comes forward and swears that he will render a verdict in accordance with the evidence, then his former conclusions should be as nothing. We have always contended that the present method of challenging jurors for "cause" is disgraceful to the age. This system, in nine cases out of ten, gives us juries that have no mind whatever, and who are no more than a mockery and a reproach. It were time that this practice were remodeled, the verdict of twelve imbeciles and idiots was never intended to be the almost divine right to be tried by a jury.

And, now, in regard to the threat conveyed in the last line of the article in the Gazette, to which we have deigned to make the above reply, we desire to say, that no threats or intimations will deter us from noticing matters worthy of our notice, and as fearless and independent journalists, we shall continue to call things by their right names, while we control these columns, without fear, affection or favor, and he that presumes otherwise can simply "try it on." The Gazette, however, has latterly changed its tactics. Week before last it threatened some of the witnesses before the Inquest with perjury, last week it threatened us with libel, this week, we presume, the family of the lamented Crouse will be threatened with slander. It is time for the lawless Gazette to come down to the letter of the law, had it done so long since, we doubt very much whether any of its friends would now be incarcerated for murder. Or, had its friends resorted to the same means, the records of the Court would be, we presume, a record of the question whether John P. Reed, jr., went to Canada to avoid the draft, or Mengel Reed voluntarily joined the rebel army.

WHO ARE THE ENEMIES OF PEACE?

The Gazette of last week says: "We tell you that the enemies of peace are the leading Abolitionists; that they will not permit the people of the two parties to live in harmony; and that if we are ever again to come together as Christian neighbors, the schemes and counsels of these foul hearted knaves must be scouted and rejected." Let us see who have counseled dissension. What means the following from the Gazette of April 8, 1864: "Suppose that our own little mountain county was peopled with four times its present number, and that our most prominent and most patriotic men were taken away by force in such a manner as thousands have been from other places by Lincoln's minions. Would she not rise small as she is in extent and with mountain riflemen assert the rights for which Tell fought among the mountains of Switzerland where those principles still live, while they lie buried here now in the tomb of Washington? No. The people of America are not more different than those of other countries where they see the actual occurrence of atrocities. But, unfortunately there are too few who see and too many who only hear and do not believe. The time will come yet when the administration, presuming too far, will spring a mine beneath their feet that will swallow them up."

Does that breathe the spirit of peace? The Gazette of July 18, 1864 publishes an article entitled "Our Position and Duty" from the mentor in which occurs the following: "Let tyrants beware, should be the watchword from Maine to California in the Democratic camp. But it should not rest in mere declaration. Actual preparation for active resistance should be promptly and thoroughly made. Resolutions will not do; newspaper fulminations will not do; but complete organization, embracing every State and ramifying every township, will be effective. This organization should be political, not military, but so organized that a military force could be speedily evoked if needs should require." The Gazette of July 8, 1864 says: "The repeal of the 'commutation clause' will compel every able-bodied man who is not of the wealthy class to fight for or against Abe Lincoln."

"It seems that Democrats will be compelled to arm themselves in order to secure the safety of their persons against the assassin assaults of their political enemies. We deprecate this state of affairs, but if nothing else than war at home will suit our abolition foes we say, so be it."

The following appears in the call for a Democratic mass meeting for August 29th and published August 12th, 1864, signed O. E. Shannon: "It is important to open the campaign in the right spirit, to not only assert the rights that God and the Constitution have given us, but determine to maintain them; and in this connection let the pimps of the present administration in this community and elsewhere know that their acts of outrage on law and order, in illegal arrests, unlawful seizure of property, intimidating threats, &c., shall not be done with safety to themselves nor their property."

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Three Union Candidates Certainly Elected to Congress. NASHVILLE, Aug. 12. The Press and Times of this morning publish the following: "The Representatives elect in the respective districts are as follows: N. G. Taylor, Upper Tennessee district; Robert Crain, Middle Tennessee; Horace Maynard, Knoxville district; Horace Maynard, Fankler over Stokes in the Chattanooga district; Nashville, W. B. Campbell; Clarksville, D. B. Thomas; West Tennessee, Colonel Hawkins over Etheridge. Fankler, who has been the target of abolition preachers, legislators and editors ever since we printed them. The howling and roaring of these detestable creatures, occasioned by those articles, have furnished us infinite enjoyment. To give a new impetus to their yelling, we say just now and right here, that we stand by every thing we ever said on the subject of 'provost marshals' and add that what we prophesied about them has come true. Such miserable man-changers and sellers of human flesh and blood as officiated in the capacity of township 'provost marshals' in this county, in the language of the Bedford GAZETTE of March 13, 1863, 'will be a stench in the nostrils of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The people will brand them with shame, for to do so is their only defence against the usurpations of power. They will put a scorpion's sting into every pore of their bodies, often will turn from them in loathing and disgust, shunning the contaminating touch of their political leprosy.'"

What a record from which to preach christianity and peace. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel. We refrain from comment, the record speaks for itself.

The men indicted for the murder in that (Mock) case, were permitted to go at large on bail and the Inquest did not say a word when the Sheriff did not put them in irons. —Gazette.

The men who were indicted for the murder of Frederick C. Mock had nothing to do with the murder and the persons who had them indicted knew it. If the Sheriff did not put them in irons it was not his fault, if they had ever passed the threshold of what is known as the Bedford county jail, we would to-day have an example, in striking contrast, with the manner in which things are now conducted in that institution. The same malignancy which hunted down and persecuted the persons above alluded to, would have been fully visited upon them had they been so unfortunate as to have been lodged in that, now, apparently, pleasant retreat. There were fifty men just as much connected with the Mock murder as any of the persons indicted, and the Gazette knows it.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

"The war is over. The effort to establish a Southern Confederacy has failed." —Gazette, Aug. 11, 1865. Remarkable discovery, indeed. According to the Gazette all the brilliant series of victories that preceded the collapse of the rebellion, and especially the surrender of Lee, were compromises, now certainly if they were compromises, the Confederacy cannot have failed, but if it failed they could not have been compromises. Which is it? cannot the Gazette enlighten us. Some of the soldiers are very anxious to know.

MEYERS ACCORDING TO HIS OWN ESTIMATE.

There are women, low that attacks you, who have unsexed themselves. —Gazette, July 21, 1865. There are women, low that attacks you, who have unsexed themselves in endeavoring to stir up riot, who would mix poison, if they thought they could do it safely, with the sacramental wine administered to the members of the church members. —Gazette, Aug. 4, 1865.

PROPHECIES BY ONE OF THE PROPHETS.

If we elect a sound Democratic President there is yet hope to save this Union—if we fail, then this war will not be ended finally for the next four years. —Gazette, March 18, 1864. But let not Congress and the Administration build false hopes upon this patriotic submission of the people of this State have given on their last man to this bloody, though Utopian crusade. —Gazette, Jan. 23, 1863. There is not one man in ten, who now believes that Abraham Lincoln will ever be able to put down the rebellion. —Gazette, Dec. 26, 1862.

The Gazette has lately made an addition to its editorial Department. An individual has been engaged to hunt up Copperhead soldiers and to write letters for them. Up to this date three or four have been found. Several others are in reserve and will be trotted out in due season.

CALAMITY ON LAKE HURON.

Collision of two Propellers—Between Seventy-five and a hundred lives lost. DETROIT, August 11. The propellers Meteor and Pewabic collided on Wednesday night, in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron. The Meteor was sunk in three minutes after the collision. From seventy-five to a hundred lives were lost. The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such terrible force as to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic. At the time the accident occurred it was scarcely dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching they exchanged signals, and the Meteor, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction and struck the Pewabic. A number of passengers on board the Meteor were killed by the crushing of her timbers. A few jumped on board the Meteor before the Pewabic sank. Life-boats were immediately lowered from the Meteor, and picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck. From one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred passengers were on board of the Meteor at the time of the disaster. Seventy-five of the passengers and twenty-three of the crew were saved. The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but it will be near one hundred. The Meteor remained near the scene of the disaster till morning, in the hope of picking up any persons that might be still floating on pieces of wreck, but none were found. The propeller Mohawk passing down, the survivors were transferred to her from the Meteor, and brought to this city. The Meteor was but slightly injured, and continued her trip to Lake Superior.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional Account of the Naval Fight—Bravery of the Paraguayans—Captures by Brazilians.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The following account of the naval engagement on the river Parana is given in the Journal & Review: At 8 o'clock in the morning the Paraguayan vessels were seen to descend the river, and at about 9 o'clock they were within reach of their enemies' fleet consisting of three steamers, the Paraguay, Salto, and Jenghy, and one floating battery, and compelling one steamer and five batteries to surrender, and removing four steamers which were likewise considerably damaged, and then returned. The battle lasted until four o'clock P. M. Paraguayans who supported the fire of their flotilla by a land battery of 30 guns are reported to have lost 1,500 men of their squadron, and 500 of the land battery. The Brazilians estimate their loss at about 300 killed, wounded and missing. Nothing could exceed the ferocious valor of the Paraguayans. They all seemed determined to conquer or die. Among the wounded prisoners who fell into the hands of the Brazilians was Roble, commander of the Salto, one of the sunken steamers, and a brother to Commanding General of Paraguay, and exactly the same kind of rock, which has reached us, admits that the Paraguayans fought with the utmost bravery, and the result was for some time doubtful, until the Brazilian steamer Amazonas, being converted into a ram, made terrible havoc among the enemy's fleet sinking three steamers, the Paraguay, Salto, and Jenghy, and one floating battery, and compelling one steamer and five batteries to surrender, and removing four steamers which were likewise considerably damaged, and then returned. The battle lasted until four o'clock P. M. Paraguayans who supported the fire of their flotilla by a land battery of 30 guns are reported to have lost 1,500 men of their squadron, and 500 of the land battery. The Brazilians estimate their loss at about 300 killed, wounded and missing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The negro difficulty at Aquia Creek—Outrages perpetrated upon the Freedmen.

The following is the official report concerning the emeute of the negroes at Aquia Creek: GAME POINT, August 2, 1865. Capt. C. W. Hooker. SIR: I have the honor to report that last night the negro hands employed on the railroads at this point raised with an avowed intention of murdering all the whites. I being very ill and having lost much sleep, slept very soundly, and knew nothing of it, until I was called by a faithful servant from the neighborhood. The insurgents by this time had become quite numerous, and were running all whites off, very much to my regret. My stores and books, and returned this morning to find Lieut. E. C. Sefter, with a detachment of his command, stationed at Stafford Court House, on the spot. The negroes refused to obey his orders, and one had to be shot before quiet was restored. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, [Signed] W. T. Dix. For E. H. Thompson, Superintendent of Mechanics. The following endorsement is on the back of this letter: STAFFORD C. H., Va., August 1, 1865. Received of the above affiant with the request that instructions be furnished as to how I will act if I withdraw the force I have here. The negroes may rise again. [Signed] EDWIN C. LEEFEVER, Lieutenant and Provost Marshal, Stafford Court House, Va. A number of negroes and white prisoners taken to Frederick, where an investigation is going on. The belief here is that the whole plot is hatched by former slaveholders with a view to securing the adoption of severe restrictions on the negroes.

THE NEW CENSUS OF THE STATES.

The returns of the census now being taken in the several States, reveal many curious and interesting facts. The decrease in population in many localities, and the enormous increase in others, developing as it does the ebb and flow of the tide of population, presents a feature worthy of a study. The great westward tendency of our population revealed by the national census of 1860 still continues, and at a more rapid rate than that feature, so noticeable in the last census, was not a temporary affair, but the change is going forward with a greater ratio. Thus in 1860 the returns from the Atlantic—especially the New England States—revealed a decrease in the population of many towns. The same result is shown by the census now in progress, not only in regard to New England, but also in some of the agricultural districts of this State. Such manufacturing towns as Lowell, where it would be supposed the population would have increased, it has declined. The same is true of other manufacturing towns of New England and agricultural districts in all the Atlantic States. But when we turn to the census returns of the Western States, we find, instead of a decrease, an enormous increase, and at a ratio tenfold greater than the decrease East. This change must, from the very nature of our country, its climate and characteristics, increase from year to year, working the marked result in the political affairs of the country. The decrease of the population in many parts of New England foretells similar decline of power and influence in government affairs; while on the other hand, the great increase of the West not only points to the fact that the day is not far distant when the Mississippi Valley will be the centre of the republic; and that what is now known as the West will control and guide the political destinies of the country. —N. Y. Herald.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The Westminster Review, in an article on Theodore Winthrop, ranks him as one of the most marked writers of America.

Oil News.

NEW OIL COMPANY.—A new company has been recently organized under the title of the Mountain Well Company. Its property consists of five producing wells on Cherry Run and five more going down with favorable prospects all near the famous Reed well. The company own one sixth of all the oil of the producing wells and those to be bored, and is now receiving dividends that pay on the capital stock from the time it is taken. The company also own an oil refinery in Plumer, Venango county, and the undivided half of 105 acres on Pit Hole within one mile of the United States Well, also, three-eighths of another tract of 90 acres on Pit hole, all of which is to be developed immediately. This presents a rare chance for investments. Prospects can be seen and shares had by calling at this office, or at the Banking House of Rupp, Shannon & Co.

PIT HOLE.—There are now nine wells on Pit Hole, yielding in the aggregate three thousand barrels of oil per twenty-four hours. These nine wells are known here as follows: United States, two Twin wells; Nos. 77, 62, 63 and 19, Boston and Island wells. Nos. 59, 60 and 66, all owned by Pittsburghers, will no doubt be ready for tubing this week, and all give promise of turning out well. No. 19 immediately took fire upon being struck, injuring several men badly, but the flow of oil was not retarded, and she has yielded from three to four hundred barrels per day.

General News Items.

MIRABEAU compared the French to children who sow and the next day scratch open the ground to see if the seeds have sprouted. A teetotal firm of shipbuilders in Yarmouth, England, christened a ship which they have launched with a bottle of gin. It is stated that the Roman Catholic members of the new British Parliament will be three in number. The Saratoga tribe of Indians is reduced nearly to a minimum. It consists this year it is stated, of six or eight Canadian Frenchmen, a candle-eating Labradorian, two octogenarian squaws, and a North American parrot. A fine piece of carpeting, measuring 14 feet by 23, the first of the kind manufactured in Austria, has just been placed in the Museum at Vienna. It presents a map of the railways of Central Europe, and was produced at Prague. DESCRIBING the burning of Barnum's Museum, an exchange says the happy family had an unhappy day. The fire was written in letters of fire; their fate was sealed but the seal was saved. The Gold Hill (Nevada) News tells that a boy fell down a pair of stairs on C street, and was killed. The altitude of the domestic mountain towns is very uncertain. THE PATTERSON (N. J.) Press says the Dale Manufacturing Company propose erecting this summer one of the finest mills for the manufacture of silk in this country. The main building will be 200 by 75 feet, 1000 to 2000 hand, and will employ from 1000 to 1500 men. FORD'S Theatre was on Wednesday cleared of all the theatrical furniture, scenery, &c., and the floors are being torn up. The entire interior of the building is to be remodelled under the direction of the Secretary of War, preparatory to the uses of the Bureau of Rebel Archives and Relics. A teacher in a contraband school asked a young darkey what certain letter of the alphabet was. The darkey looked at it earnestly for a short time, and said: "I know dat well enough by sight, but am bred if I can call it by name." He was told he could take a back seat. The Louisville Journal says:—"Jeff Davis and his followers got up the rebellion for the pretended purpose of rendering their property in slaves secure. And now Jeff Davis is in prison awaiting trial for his life, and his ex-slaves are cultivating his fine plantation of two thousand acres in Mississippi for their own benefit. A Richmond correspondent says: "It is a sad, a remarkable fact, that the Israelites in this country are every day being victorious twelve times before any other people—getting it through Benjamin. He knew of the fall of Fort Fisher the very night it fell, when it was twenty-four hours before the public knew it. They made immense fortunes."

Southern News Items.

The courts of Elizabeth City and County were organized on Thursday last, with Union officers throughout. The shipment of cotton and naval stores from Newbern, N. C., are said to be larger than at any previous period in the history of that place. SOLDIERS have been placed in charge of the postal service on recently opened roads in the South and of the post offices at military posts. The Petersburg City Council has before it a memorial to President Johnson, asking him to have removed from the Appomattox river the obstructions placed there by the rebel authorities. OUTRAGES upon colored men in Richmond are becoming more numerous. The proslavery people petitioned General Terry for relief, but the General has not been able to remedy the evil. The Stonewall, although at the service of our government now, will not be brought to the United States at present, for fear of infection with yellow fever, now prevalent at Havana. An Alabama correspondent represents the people of that State as overbearing and imperious in their demands, having been spoiled by the magnanimous treatment they have received. It is said that much discontent prevails among the troops in and about Richmond, because the commissary and quartermaster stores are deficient, and there is no prospect of being either paid or discharged. Several recent outrages have been attributed to them. THE NEW YORK Commercial's Washington despatch says it is stated that General Howard will not interfere in the claims of the freedmen for pay from their late masters since the date of the proclamation of freedom. THE Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says, rebel papers are appearing all over the State, and that most of the State officers recently appointed are unable to qualify, as they cannot take the oath prescribed by Congress. A RICHMOND paper invites emigration to the Old Dominion from the hardy population of the North. Among the inducements offered are these: "A genial country, a hospitable people, easy employment, indulgent task-masters," etc. "Task-masters" is a beautiful word to charm Northern white men into the South. The Freedmen's Bureau daily receives accounts of gross outrages committed on the colored people by their former masters. In the interior of the South, the planters appear to be determined to have as much out of the negroes by compulsory labor as possible, before the authorities interfere. THE assassination conspirators were landed at the Dry Tortugas on the 29th ult. When informed of their destination they were quite depressed, but on finding a good sea breeze there, and the place so pleasant, they anticipated they were more resigned. Mudd has been assigned to duty as assistant surgeon, Arnold as clerk, Spangler as carpenter, and O'Laughlin such employment as he was fitted for. ADVICES from Raleigh, N. C., show that in many counties the men nominated to the State convention have been arrested, rebels, who although they have been pardoned, are still rebellious at heart. The Union men of the State demand the enforcement of the confiscation laws, as the only means of freeing them from the rule of rebel leaders and sympathizers. HOWELL, Cong., who was in Augusta recently, presses an earnest desire in Georgia to see the Union, Slavery he said, could never be associated, and he thought it best for all to submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities. Ex-Governor Brown was lately in Atlanta, and in a recent interview, he was asked the question of secession as settled, and that any further agitation on that and kindred subjects should be studiously avoided. He thinks it would be well for the Convention to declare that slavery is at an end in Georgia, without excitement or discussion. A Washington despatch says Paymaster Wilson has just returned from the interior of South Carolina, and reports the people in that section very bitter at heart against the Union and Federal authority. The people are a unit against negro suffrage, and retain the old prejudice against the race. Governor Pierpont has addressed a notice to the justices of the county courts of Virginia, saying that he has reliable information that in a number of counties in the State persons have been elected to the office of Commonwealth Attorney, Sheriff, Commissioner of Revenue and Clerk of Courts, and in some cases to Justice of the Peace, who are disqualified by the clause of the Constitution which excludes from voting or holding office any persons who have held any office under or been a member of any so-called Confederate Congress or Legislature. The justices are directed to consider all the offices at issue, and to, to which persons so disqualified shall have no claim, and to order elections immediately to fill such vacancies.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW IT YOU OUGHT TO.

That we have just received a choice assortment of PLUG AND FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO; ALSO, SMOKING TOBACCO AND SEGARS, of celebrated brands and flavor. Try our Segars and be convinced that they are of superior quality for the price. Aug. 4, 2m. G. R. & W. OSTER. NEW GROCERY AND NOTION STORE. BLOODY RUN AHEAD! C. F. BASKIN would respectfully inform the public that he has a large and varied assortment of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES, such as ribbons, shawls, hoop-skirts, handkerchiefs, hosiery, gloves, collars, neck-ties, perfumery, ladies' boots and shoes in connection with a large assortment of TINWARE. Also, STOVE-PIPES constantly on hand. Having purchased at low rates, he offers special inducements to buyers. Bloody Run, July 25, 1865. 2m. NEW GOODS. The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices. June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.