ERIE, PA., MARCH 5, 1864. EVERNAL VIGILARDE BY THE PROPER IS THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY — Andrew Jackson.

#### The New Conscription Law.

The new conscription act, or rather almost interminable batch of amendments to the old one, which is repealed only so far "as it may be inconsistent with the previsions of this act," has received the signature of the President, and is now the law of the land. The work of reconciling the original law with the amendments, and "codifying" the various sections and features of both will, if experieuce furnishes a criterion, occupy the attention of the authorities until the end of the present year before it is fully completed. The class system is abolished and henceforth all able-bodied male persons, white and black, free and bond, between the ages of 18 and 45 resident in the United States, are to be enrolled. If the slave of a loyal master is drafted and mustered into the service, the negro must thereupon become free and his master is given \$100. Aliens are exempt' except such as have voted or held office under the laws of a state or territory. Citizens exempt are: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service for two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged; and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

The substitute and money exemption rovisions are more complicated than be fore, but still discriminate in favor of the vice now any more than under the law as it formerly stood. A drafted man may furnish a substitute if he pleases. If the substitute be not liable to conscription he position of the military wherever stationed, to will exempt his principal for the period for which he was conscripted. But if the bring it into contempt. substitute be liable to conscription, the name of the principal is immediately placed on the roll again and he is liable on future calls just as if he had never been drawn. The \$300 exemption clause is retained, with the modification that it exempts only on "that call," and in no case example for more than one year. The name of the drafted man who pays \$300 is still retained on the roll "and he shall be subject to a draft in filling that quota" and all further quotas. If he should escape for one year after paying the \$300 his name goes on again. To the rich of course this new form of money exemption is of no consequence. It simply makes their circle a trifle more select, with a cor responding increase of the poor class thebarred from purchasing exemption. The change in the qualifications of substitutes personal rights. also has a discriminating tendency in the same direction in its practical effect. To there is substantially no change.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, made a good his in the House of Representatives on Monday. The House had just passed another of the series of buncombe resolutions which have become so fashionable, declaring that the "cause of the war must be abolished." "the rebellion must be crushed," and "the Union must be restored," all of which do about as much good as so many paper builets, when Mr. Cox offered the following:

Resolved, That the rebellion be, and the same is, hereby abolished.

The House saw the joke in an instant laughed heartily over it, and then passed the resolution by a unanimous vote. Our Republican brethren, who have such strong faith in resolutions and proclamations, will probably now regard the rebellion as dead, and bury it alongside of slavery.

Mends of Departments in Congress. Representative Pendleton's bill to jemit heads of departmen:

on the floor of the House and a rough them to answer questione, excitamuch comment, and is gaining Live with all parties. The Select committee having this matter in charge is composed of some of the ablest men in the House: Stephens, Mallory, Pendieton, Morrill, Kasson, Ganson and Blaine. They are considering the question, and it is understood that the majority are warmly in favor of the plan. It is a bold, decided movement, and it is lic affairs than any bill introduced for

The Ledger says Warren County will secupe the draft. Warren berough and several of the townships have their quotes full.

... Many vears.

### Federal Debat in Florida.

be remembered that about the lat-of Febbe remembered that about the late of Feb. Here Allegheny county from the draft.
ruary an expedition under command of These Copperheads wished to force poor
Gen. Seymour, left Charleston with the main into the ranks, instead of inviting avowed object of driving the rebels out of the willing service of volunteers; yet this identical convention also manipoutly pass-Union. It landed at Jacksonville, and raise the pay of soldiers! Can hypocrisy with little or no opposition, took pesses; go further? Who will be deceived by sion of the city. Arrangements were made for permanent occupation, and on the 11th. an expedition about 5,000 strong, started and expel the rebel armies. It marched sistance, when suddenly it found itself between two swamps, where a greatly superior rebel army, was so stationed as to be able to do us great damage, without our troops being able to inflict much upon them. It was, in fact a complete trap. is very large, variously estimated at from nation from this siste of utter exhaustion, and 900 to 1500, including several colonels, and many officers of a less rank. There were three colored regiments in the command, and accounts differ vastly as to their behavior. The correspondents of the Tribune and Post praise them very highly, while those of several other papers, and one of the officers, who has written North, say their conduct assisted largely to produce our disasters. The World has the following editorial comments on the expedition and its results:

"HAT'S FLORIDA EXPEDITION .- Mr. John Hay is a fresh and fair youth of some twenty summers, who writes excellent verses and has flourished for two or three years in the executive mansion at Washington as a private secretary of the President. He was esteemed by the better sex as a proper ladies' man, and might with due change of garb have passed creditably as a lady's maid. The other day he was made a major, and departed for the South-for what precise quarter was to the public unknown, till a day or two ago a steamer from Hilton Head brought the heart-sickening announcement that a thousand brave men had fallen amid the swamps of Florida in a fruitless attempt to make successful a political expedition of which this young man was the leader, and Mr. Lincoln, the inspiration. Gen. Gillmore nominally led the expedition, but Hay had full authority for its direction. Its object was the occupation of Florida, with a view to the reconstruction of that State, after the fashion indicated in the President's proclamation in December last. The expedition was confronted by an unexpected and auperior force of rebels, and was repulsed so signally that our brave soldiers had, added to the poignancy of their grief at defeat, the bitter reflection that they were poorly led, in a military sense, while the political object for which they died was so contemptible and so cruel as almost to surpass belief. Nothing has yet happened on the dark side of our arms which will so effectually shake the country's confidence in our rulers as this lamentably wicked movement.

## Our Greatest Danger.

The following letter of United States Attorney-General Bates contains matter which should attract far more attention than it has done .

Attorney-General's Office, Wannington, Sept. 16, '63. Hon. J. G. Knapp, Judge, &c., Mesilla,

Siz: Your letter of the 4th of August, complaining of military arrests, was slow urgent and continued occupation of the rich and against the poor. No man of President in the great affairs of the govmeans can be compelled to enter the ser- ernmeut, that I have not been able till now to fix his attention upon the particular outrage upon you, as your letter makes mebelieve it to be.

There seems to be a general and growing disment with contamacy, as if the object were to

I have delivered my opinion very plainly to the President, and have reason to hope that he, in the main, concurs with me in believing that these arbitrary proseedings ought to be suppressed. He has usued an order to have Captain Bennett called to account for his arbitrary conduct in your case.

# I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, EDWARD BATES. We have here an acknowledgement from high officer of the government that the greatest danger which can menace a free people—the encroachment of the military upon civil power-now looms in the im mediate future of this country. The military forces which were called into being to protect the life of the nation are being used to bring contumely upon the civil authorities, and rob the people of their

The matter referred to in Mr. Betes' letter is a case in point. Judge J. G. the conscripted man the alternative is Knapp, who is a Republican in politics, is Money. That is the basis of the law. For associate justice in the Supreme Court of majority is much larger than our figures the man who has money, exemption is New Mexico, a territory in which there is chean and easily obtained. He cannot be no more need of martial regulations in compelled to serve. For the man who has the exercise of despetic powers than in not money, exemption is dear and out of Wisconsin or Iowa. Yet he was put to his reach. He must go. In this respect | cruel humiliation by the military authorities of that territory. Even Mr. Bates' letter given above, did not help the matter; for we find that two months later Judge Knapp was forced to publish a protest in the Denver Commonwealth against the military authorities, who demanded that he should not pass from one end of the territory to the other on official business unless he first took the oath of allegiance and carried a pass from point to point where he was required to hold court.

# Heclottan and the Presidency.

The New York Herald asserts that General McCiellan declines becoming a Presidential candidate. "In conversation with us some time ago, says the editor, the General stated his views very emphatically. Said he, "I do not went to be President. I have no ambition to be President, I "that I may die for her." Those were noble not for the follies and blunders of Mr. words, uttered from a pure and patriotic Lincoln, and those who represent the will heart. Let politicians ponder them, and of the Administration. blush at their own abasement."

TIMES ARE CHARGING .- The Journal of Commerce says of the Chase Circular that, when it is remembered that men have been conceded that it will be a greater check banished from the country, have been on corruption and mismanagement of publimprisoned in fortresses, have been persecuted and afflicted, for no more severe treatment of Mr. Lincoln's policy and administration than is now commenced by the people will think for themselves.

"Again: we find that a convention of We regret to be compelled to announce Copperheads met recently at Pittsburg, a most disastrous affair in Florida. It will and unanimously passed resolutions against the issue of bonds to raise money Florida and restoring that State to the ed a resolution urging the Government to such transparent humbug !- Phila. Bul

Letin." We beg leave to assure the Bulletin that gheny county do not stand alone upon the mountains, have refused to offer boun- banks have been organised. ties for volunteers, and yet to a man they are Republicans! If our cotemporary undertakes to make the local bounty mattera test of "loyalty," he will not go far. before driving his head into the ranks of his own party friends. We do not presume to speak positively on the subject, but the facts that have come in our possession, lead us to believe that the Democratic counties of the State have been fully up to the Republican ones in offering inducements to volunteers. Certain it is, that in this section, the so-called "Copperhead" localities are not the farthest behind-hand in filling up!their quotas.

### Another Peace Novement.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Long, (Dam.) of Ohio, of-

fered the following resolution: "That the President of the United States he and he is hereby most earnestly but respectfully requested to appoint Ewing, of Obio, and such other persons as the President shall see proper to select as same object on behalf of the Confederate States, at such time and place as may be agreed upon to ascertain before a renewal of hostilities, whether the war shall not come to a close, and the Union be restored by a return of all the States to the allegiance and rights under the Constitu-

Mr. Dawes (Jacobin, Mass.) inquired of Mr. Long whether helwould not substitute Vallandigham for Ewing or Fillmore. while Mr. Ashley (Jacobin, O.) thought list of Commissioners. The resolution was rejected, only 22 members voting for it, namely:

Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Brooks, Coffroth, Denuison, Eden, Eldridge, Fink, Knapp, Long, McDowell, Miller (Pa) Morrison, O'Neill, (Onio), Pendleton, Randall (Pa), Rogers, Ross, Sules, Strouse, cornees and Chilton A. White.

The Nays were 96. THE "Chase circular," which we print in another column will command general attention from people of all shades of political view. There is no doubt of its genulneness, for it has appeared in the New i have denied its authenticity. It will be the government, and that it is a crime to criticise his acts. Some of the charges they bring against Mr. Lincoln are quite as severe as any that Democrats have ever alleged against him, and they derive additional force from the fact of being made by his party friends. On the whole, we think Mr. Chase and his supporters, if they continue to follow up the vigorous attacks with which they began, will soon come to be classed amonest the genus

'copperheads." -Hox. Robt. M. T. Hunter, President pro tem. of the rebel Senate, made an address at the close of the session of that body, in which, speaking of the resources at the command of the Davis government, he said: "we have at this day the most efficient srmy which we have ever placed in the field, and can command the resources to maintain and support it, not only now, but for as long a period as may be necessary to schieve our independence." Whether this statement be true or false, it is very sure that all the rebel papers talk more defiantly than they have done for a year past.

WE FIND that we were mistaken in an nouncing the result for Senator in the Indiana district, and take the first opportunity to correct the error. The Jacobin expressed it. standing as follows: Armstrong, majority for St.

Clair, Jacobin 

1,994 St. Clair's majority.... A large number of Democrats in the district regarded Mr. Penney's writ for the election as illegal, and remained away from the polls, as all should have done.

1.923

IN THE Federal Senate on Monday, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the military committee, reported the bill which had passed the House, extending bounties for volunteers until April 1st. He it was broad daylight." accompanied the act with some remarks stating in substance that men were enlisting more rapidly than they could be while I was standin there wonderin what on provided for by the Federal officers ; that earth the grave was for, I saw a big black the number recruits averaged 2,000 a day. He added: "If we had to make a draft it would be a small one to fill the crats, Dickinson, Butler, Meagher, Cochrane, quota of 500,000 men; we had over 300,-

000 men already under this call." dent. I have no ambition to be President. If I were tration and its party tends to assist the the bodies of mules. I wondered what on the elected President my term of office would soon be rebell cause is daily accumulating. The behind the heave, tor it seemed to be heavy leaded. Bight behind the heavest Proof that the course of the Adminisover, and then I should be an ex-Prendeut oity papers contain a lengthy address walkin along were you and Sumner, and while still a young man. And what an ex- from the rebel Congress to their constitu- Greely and Chees, and old Grandfather Welles. President is, and how he is prevented from ents, in which the acts of the Jacobin doing anything effectively, you know as well as leaders are rehearsed at length, and held Ido. No. My desire, my ambition, is to be up to the people as the reason why they " restored to my former position in the crmy, so should persist in fighting. It is plain that that I may help my country, and if necessary, the rebellion would soon decay, were it they were all out on the ground some dispute

> Tax report of Gan. McClellan has now been out more than a month, and none of the papers that ridicule and assail it, have yet produced a single credible witness to contradict any of its statements. The reason is self-evident.

Tun editor of a Jacobin paper says " the copperheads will find the way of the trans. greesor hard." It ought to be hard by the friends of Mr. Chapa we may well be this time, for you and your party have lieve that times are changing, and that traveled it enough to make it so for the last three years.

THE CHAIR CIRCULAR .- The Washington | the coffins were put in the grave and covered that paper, under date of February 25th,

that-"Senator Pomeroy appeared in his seat to-day, and received the congratulations of numerous Senators upon the much-talked of circular, which, instead of repudiating, he avowed as his act and his view of policy."

THERE are now two hundred and leventy-eight National Banks organized, with a capital of \$33,042,000. Eight million the horrible "Copperheads" of Alle dollars of the New National currency in fives and tens have been issued to one this question. The Commissioners of hundred and seventy-eight banks, bring-Crawford, Warren, Mercer, Beaver, and ing the issue up to the first of January, in short, almost all the counties west of since which time the other one hundred

## Jackson's Farewell Address.

The following are the portions of Jackson's Farewell Address to which Mr. Fillmore alluded, in his speech at the opening of the Buf-

falo Sanitary Fair:

bresch once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the ine of separation will grow wider and wider. and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in the fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope that the first ine of separation would be the permanent one. and that mothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed by the dissolution of the Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambitios. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire when these bonds have Commissioners on the part of the United | been broken, and this union dissevered ! The States, who shall be empowered to meet first line of separation would not last for a Commissioners of a like number for the single generation; new fragments would be tern off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty states, with out credit-jealous of one another-armed for mutual aggressions-loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders-seeking aid against each other from foreign powers—insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until, harrassed with conflicts and humbled and submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and surrender their liberty complished.

for the sake of repose. \* + \* \*

"But in order to maintain the Union unim-Mr. Buchanan ought to be added to the paired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws to begin on the 10th inst., in all districts be faithfully executed in every part of the inst. All volunteers enlisting befountry, and that every good citizen should draft commences will be credited. at all times stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at uniawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may have marched 110 miles, fought a battle assume. " But the constitution cannot be maintained

or the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the general government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character and property in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several states bear to one another, as members of one political family, reutually con-York Evening Post, the chief organ of tributing to promote the happiness of each that wing of the Jacobin party opposed to other. Hence the citizens of every state complished its purpose, ascertaining that Mr. Lincoln's researching and none of the Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and none of the to would the sensibility or offend the just strength, our troops returned Administration's stipendiary journals pride of the people of other states; and they Hill, which they still occupy. should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the transeen that the Chase men are not yet con-quility of their political brethren in other An Act for the preservation of Game and In-verted to the theory that the President is portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several states must frequently differ from one another in important particulars: and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their lations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent states. But each state has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure: and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other tates, or the rights of the Union, every state must be the sole judge of the measures proper lare, for each and every offence.

mote their bandings and all are sold and produced and every offence.

Sen 8 That we need and every offence. mote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of people of other states to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures caloulated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal aquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarranta; ble interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, apon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work

> JACK DOWNING'S DREAM .- The gallant old Major, in one of his recent letters, gives an account of a dream that he had one night, and which at the "Kernel's" request, he related to him. It is unfortunately too much like the 71 reality:

of discord are not worthy of your confidence,

and deserve your strongest reprobation."

"That nite I had a wonderful dream. The next mornin, when I went in the room where the Kernel was, ses he, "Major, you look uncommon serious this mornin; what's the matter?" "Well," ses i, "I had a wonderful dream last nite that enamost frightened me to deth." "Wal," see he, "what on earth was it?" "Wal," see I, "if I must tell you to deth. it, just as it appeared to me, you musn't get mad." "Oh," ses the Kernel, "I don't keer nothing about dreams, for I allers interpret them by contraries." "Wal," ses I, "you kin sypher out the meanin of it yourself to suit yourself but I'll tell it to you jest as it appeared to me, and it seemed as plain as if

"Wal," ses I, "I thought I was in a grave yard, and there was a great big grave dug, large enough to hold four or five coffins, and hearse comin and Stanton was drivin it. That kinder startled me; but I looked agin and I see it was bein drawn by them War Dimmy and the hearse itself was marked "War Dimmyoracy." When Stanton druw up to the grave see he 'My jackanese had a heavy load, but they pulled it through bravely,' for the poor Was Dimmycrats had heads of men on-Pretty soon you all went to werk takin out the coffine and gittin ready to put them in the grave. The hist one was marked 'habes' corpus,' the second one 'trial by jury,' then the 'Union,' and the 'Constitution.' When ris as which should be buried first, but Greely cut it short by saying. 'Put the Constitution under, and all else follows.'

"Bo Greely got the rope under one end of the coffin and Sumner under the other and begun to let it down. While it was going down will never be beerd of again. Old Grand. father Welles, however, seemed half frightened to deth, and trembled like a sick dog,

and ses, 40h, that it was all over." "Sumber was wrathy at this, and see lie, Shut up, you old fool, wait until it's under. And there, too, stood Beecher, with a nigger baby in his arms, looking up to heaven, and praying all the while as follows: 40, Legal, not thy will, but more be done. Finally all

correspondent of the Tribune writes to up. I wondered where Seward could be all that paper, under date of Fabruary 25th this time, and looking up, there he was, flyin through the air with wings, and tails, and horns, lookin for all, the world like an evil wings; and sea ke, 'if 'twere done, when it is done,' just as if he was afraid a day of resurrection was comin. I tell you, it make messel serrowful and sad, when I saw the old Constitution and the Union wat under the Constitution and the Union put under the ground, out of sight, and when I wake up my eyes were full of tears, and I felt more like crying than I have sence I was been.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

- Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition ha returned to Memphis, having failed in its efforts to form a junction with Sherman's army. They got only to West Point, about half-way between Corinth and Meridian. At this place, Lee, Chalmers and Roddy attacked them with a heavy force, and after some severe fighting our men began a retreat toward Memphis. The expedition destroyed over 1,000,000 bushels of corn, tore up and destroyed miles of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad track, burned many bridges and trestles, captured and brought in over 1,500 mules and horses. "Delude not yourselves with the belief that about 2,000 negroes, and over 300 rebebresch once made may be afterwards reprisoners. Our loss is said to be much less than the enemy's. The expedition is claimed to have been successful at every point and in every particular, except the important one of making a junction with Sherman. The retreat was not at any time rout, although there was straggling. The President's Amnesty Proclamation and Gen. Grant's orders were extensively circulated throughout the country.

John W. Andrews, who played a very prominent part in the draft riots on the 13th of July last, had on Saturday three indictments presented against him in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Shipman presiding—one for inciting and set-ting on foot and engaging in a rebellion and insurrection against the United States; the second for treason, and for inciting citizens of this great republic; if all these and aiding a resistance to the draft; the Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Mil- | recollections and proofs of common interest | third was for conspiracy to levy war lard Fillmore, of New York, and Thomas, are not strong enough to bind us together as against the United States. The District Attorney made the usual requisition on Gen. Dix for the surrender of Andrews, who is at present in Fort Lafavette. Andrews will be put upon his trial in a few

Rumors of a fresh attempt on Richmond from the Army of the Potomac seem partially confirmed. An expedition under Gen. Kilpatrick, it is allowed to be known, has started on this supposed mission, and a returned expedition under General Custar, is said to have been designed to drawattentlon from Kilpatrick's debased in spirit, they would be willing to movements, and give him a fair start, which object is stated to have been ac -The Provost-Marshal General has pub-

lished an official order requiring the draft used by the constituted authorities should that had not filled their quote on the 1st inst. All volunteers enlisting before the - Lieut. Eddy of the 3d Rhode Island Battery, in describing the late reverse in Florida, thus sums up: " In 90 hours we of three hours duration, got badly whip-ped, and what there is left of our little

army is back again where we started — A raid upon Maysville, Ky., was made by rebel guerrillas on the 25th inst. Much property was destroyed, and one

prominent citizen killed. - A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Friday, says that the movement toward Dalton, Ga., was simply intended as a reconnoisance in force, and that having acstrength, our troops returned to Tunnel

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person within this Commonwealth to shoot. kill or in any way trap or other insectiverous bird, at any seeson of the social re- year, under the penalty of two dollars. SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of

this Act, no person shall kill or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day of Feb. and the first day of Sept., or any woodcook between the first day of Feb. and the first day of August, or any partridge or rabbit be-tween the first day of Feb. and the first day of October, in the present, and each and every

to be bought, or carry out of the State, for the purpose of supplying any private or public house, or market, any pheasant, woodcock, partridge or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, as provided for in this act, under a penalty of \$5 for each and every offence.
SEC. 4. That no person shall, at any time

wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of any birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, under a penalty of \$2 for each and every of-

SEC. 5. That the possession by any person in this Commonwealth, of any of the game or birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, shot, killed or otherwise destroyed, shalt be prima facia evidence, to convict under this act.

Resolved, By the "Audubon" Club of Erie, that the laws for the preservation of Game and Insectiverous Birds, be published in all the English and German papers in the city of Erie, and the laws vigorously enforced, and all offenders punished to the full extent of the law. JNO. H. BLISS, Pres. J. Ross Thompson, Sec'y.

ito restore the sich to health. useless which do not poisses the quality of Stimulating the Blood to discharge their impurities into the bowels, BRANDERFR'S PILLS pomess this quality in a high degree and should be in every family. They are equally useful for children and adults; adapted to both sexes, and are es innocent se bread, yet most epphorive as a medicine.

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having been granted to the undersigned, on the
satate of A. W. Robertson, dee'd, late of Waterford Lore,
Eis Co., Par. Notice is hereby given to al'
hemselves indebted to the same to make immediate
payment, and those having olamma sinst the said estate
will present them, without delay, properly authenticated,
for settlement.

Waterford, Mar. 2, 1864-6w\*
Administrator.

Administrator's Notice. ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION LATIENS OF ADMINISTRATION
having been granted to the undersigned, on the unter of John Foust, deed, late of Leibeut township, krie
Co., Pa.; Notice is hereby given to all knowing thumselves indebted to said existe to make inmodiate 1 ayment, and those having accounts a sainst the same, will
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HENRY FOUST, Administrator.

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