



Cameron's Doings Coming to Light.

The sage of Lochiel is, just now, in "a peck of troubles." A few days ago, as he was about to depart for his Russian exile, he was brought to a sudden halt by an arrest at the instance of Mr. Pierce Butler, a prominent Philadelphian, whom he, while Secretary of War, had, without any alleged cause, incarcerated in Fort Lafayette. This proceeding, it is said, disgusted exceedingly the chaste and pure-minded patriot who was about to "leave his country for his country's good." But, scarcely had Mr. Cameron entered the required hall in this case, when Secretary Chase, the sleepy, fangless Cerberus of the Treasury, comes along, and asks a consultation with the Ex-Secretary in regard to "a defalcation in one of the Departments amounting to millions." This was adding Republican "insult" to Butler's Democratic "injury." Then, there was that vengeful Jersey Wall, prowling around Philadelphia, waiting for an opportunity to give the unfledged Plenipotentiary a farewell greeting in consideration of services rendered, in having him, the said Wall, torn from his family during the hours of night, and thrown into a dismal dungeon, a "prisoner of state." But worse than all this—more annoying than Butler's writ—more upkink than Chase's "consultation"—more dreadful than all his visions of Wall's pistols and bludgeons—Executive Document No. 67 appears upon the scene and confronts the harassed Minister with its array of ugly figures and startling revelations. The curtain is lifted and the American people obtain a glimpse into the Augean Stables of the Federal Government. There stands Simon Cameron, not as the faithful public officer, not as the true and trusty functionary of a people threatened with all the impending horrors of the bloodiest anarchy the world ever knew, but as the selfish, treason-helping SPECULATOR, the partner in corrupt and Government-ruining contracts, the chief spoilsman of all the hungry jackals that hang upon the skirts of a brave and devoted army. And to our vision Cameron has always appeared in this shape. We needed not the assistance of the light afforded by Document No. 67.

Nor was the President deceived in his man when he selected him as his Minister of War. Well did Mr. Lincoln know the character of the adviser he had chosen. Well did he remember the Winnebago frauds with which Cameron was notoriously connected. Well did he recollect the means by which Cameron was made U. States Senator. But little cared our model Executive, "Honest Old Abe," for all that. His administration could not afford to lose Cameron's support, and to secure it, this honny-headed incarnation of political knavery must have a seat in the Cabinet! Parasites may flatter and expectant office-hunters may sing hosannas to the President, but we say to him, as will the people say ere long, and that, too, in tones of thunder: Mr. Lincoln, you not only struck a fatal blow at the welfare of your country, but you did violence to your own conscience, when you elevated Simon Cameron to office!

In conclusion we quote the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer, of last Friday: "A startling exposition of the mismanagement of the War Department under ex-Secretary Cameron and Assistant Secretary Scott is furnished by Executive document, No. 67, recently printed by the House of Representatives. It appears by this, that these two functionaries were busily engaged during last summer and fall making contracts for muskets and other small arms, until the aggregate of their operations summed up one million, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and forty muskets, rifles and carbines, seventy-two thousand four hundred and forty pistols; and one hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred swords; for which they obliged the Treasury to pay the trifling amount of \$46,144,665. The arms were to be delivered, according to the convenience of the contractors, at almost any time along in the next two years, the delivery of hundreds of thousands of them being accommodated by disposed over periods extending from July, 1862, to December, 1863!

While the public will be astounded at the vast magnitude and wild improvidence of these operations, there are other attending circumstances that will leave them hardly less amazed. Whether we consider the exorbitant prices agreed upon, or the apparent pivity with the bidders, or the consumable favoritism to defunct and bogus contractors, (who were in large part neither manufacturers of any kind nor dealers in arms), or the impolicy of the Department bringing into the field so many bidders to compete with itself in the market of Europe—all show a reckless system of extravagance and jobbing, and a want of foresight and administrative ability, shocking to the instincts of every honest citizen and well-trained business man.

A bill was passed by the late legislature requiring the publication of all legal notices for this county, in both newspapers, excepting only administrators' and executors' notices in estates in which the assets amount to less than \$1000, in which cases such notices are to be published in but one paper. We have not seen the law, and, therefore, cannot give any opinion concerning it.

Chicago Democratic!

The Democrats have carried Chicago for the first time since 1852, ten years ago! The Democratic majority for Mayor is almost 1500! The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) says of the result: "The majorities of the Democratic ticket foot up 1,487 for the office of Mayor—and the others will not fall far behind."

The Democrats also elect 7 out of 10 Aldermen. Chicago was formerly good for 1,000 to 2,000 Republican majority.

Lieut. A. Winter, formerly of Somerset, Pa., was among those drowned recently at Cartman's Ferry, near Winchester, Va.

Court will begin on Monday after next. A good opportunity will be afforded, at that time, to pay the printer and to subscribe for the Gazette.

Somewhat of a freshet visited this neighborhood on Monday and Tuesday last. The river was very high and, we hear, did some damage to bridges and farms along its course.

We publish, on our first page, several interesting letters from Edisto Island, written by Capt. Filler and Lieut. Metzger to friends in this place; also, one from Mr. John B. Helm, who is now with the army of McClellan, near Yorktown. They will richly repay perusal.

NEW HOTEL.—Mr. Joseph Alsip, late proprietor of the Union Hotel, in this place, has opened a public house at the stand formerly kept by Mrs. Filler as a boarding-house on Juliana Street. Mr. Alsip is a clever and obliging landlord and keeps an excellent house. Social improvement in another column.

The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Col. F. S. Stumbaugh, of Chambersburg, participated in the great battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing. There are a number of Bedford county boys in this regiment. Capt. Wishart's co., from Fulton co., is attached to the 77th.

The prospect for a heavy crop of fruit in this region is excellent. Whether Jack Frost will yet interfere with the buds and blossoms, remains to be seen. We fear there are "squalls ahead." Trees in blossom will be protected against frost by making smoke under them. A good fruit crop would be well worthy a little extra care and attention and we advise our horticulturists to try the virtues of smoke when a cold snap threatens.

PROF. J. C. CLARKSON will open a high school at Bloody Run, on Monday, 19th of May next. We have no doubt that the school will be a very good one, as Prof. Clarkson is one of the best teachers we know of any where. The course of study from which students may select, will range from the lower common school branches, to the higher studies pursued in Select Schools and Academies. The locality of the school is pleasant and healthy, and the accommodations for students are ample in every respect.

Private letters from Edisto Island, received here, state that a considerable number of Capt. G. S. Mullin's company, from this county, were taken prisoners in a skirmish with the enemy, and that several of them were killed. Among the names of those given as prisoners, are Gallipher and Garlinger—first names not recollect. It is also ascertained that John Saupp, a private in Capt. Filler's company, has been made a prisoner by the rebels. We are sorry to hear of the untoward fortunes of our brave boys; but such is war.

One year ago we had a "night police." We remember being aroused from our slumbers during the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," when a rusty old musket, loaded to the muzzle, was placed upon our shoulder, and thus armed and equipped, we were compelled to patrol the streets till morning, all for the safety of our borough from prowling bands of infuriated rebels and lean and hungry Abolition chicken-thieves. What has become of the "perlees"? There is work, now, if ever there was, for that devoted body of men. The underground railroad needs a little switch-tending.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Union Forever—Glory Enough for a Century!!

The Ohio Statesman speaks thus of the late election in the City of Columbus: "A Democratic City Marshal—A Democratic City Treasurer—Two Democratic City School Directors—Two Democratic Councilmen—Three Democratic Constables—A Democratic Township Treasurer—A Democratic Township Assessor.

The Democracy of Columbus on Monday improved on last year's triumph, having elected the entire ticket, without the loss of a man. For the first time they succeeded in electing a Democratic Treasurer, who was running against a very popular man—a man who had long held the position, and had never before been beaten.

Mayor Thomas had a majority of sixty-four last year, when the Democracy carried the city for the first time. The Democracy on yesterday gave their Marshal a majority of seven hundred and eighty-three.

Thus has the Capital City of Ohio put its seal of condemnation upon radicalism, and given an emphatic expression in favor of conservatism, the Union and the Constitution.

All hail to the Democracy of the Capital City of Ohio.

The CHARTER ELECTION in Jersey City, on Tuesday, resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. The majority of John Roemer, for Mayor, was 599; of Edward D. Riley, for chief of police, 102. The Board of Aldermen will stand Democrats, 13; Republicans, 5.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE for Mayor of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been elected.

Re-Appearance of the Dark Lantern.

EXTRA JUDICIAL OATHS, GRIPS, PASS-WORDS, &C.

Dark Conspiracy to Defraud the People!!

A NEW RING TO SECURE THE SPOILS OF OFFICE!!

The Last Shift of Republicanism.

"SAM" SUPERSEDED BY "ABE"!!

WHERE ABE LIVES AND TRAVELS!!!

[From the Harrisburg Patriot.]

It appears from the official documents which we publish below, that there are certain loyal individuals in Luzerne county whose loyalty to the Union is of so questionable a character that they are either ashamed or afraid to exhibit it in a public manner, but prefer the shades of night and the screen of secrecy to brow and concoct their sinister machinations. Accordingly they have formed a secret association in strict imitation of the "Know-Nothing" organization, under the specious and sounding appellation of the "Luzerne County Loyal Union League," of which a Mr. HOSEA CARPENTER is President. These "minions of the moon," desirous of uniting all the spoilsman of the State into one grand corporation, with a monopoly of all the State, county and township offices, deputed their President, Mr. Hosea Carpenter, to Harrisburg, with authority to create and organize throughout the State, county councils, at five dollars a-piece, subordinate to the State council, subsequently to be organized.

Mr. Hosea Carpenter, who understood his business, and who therefore knew where to find the best material for his purpose, went straight to Senator Ketchum, who, without hesitation, immediately caught Mr. E. W. Capron, Assistant Clerk of the House, who not only "understood the business of framing the constitution," but was also "entirely reliable in every respect."

Thus, in a short time, the constitution of "The Loyal Union of the State of Pennsylvania" was framed; Mr. CAPRON, the author, elected President of the Legislative Loyal Union organization, and Mr. H. V. HALL, Corresponding Secretary. It further appears that, about that time, the county council of Dauphin was organized by the election of DAVID MUMMA as President, and GEORGE BERGNER Corresponding Secretary. There is no doubt Mr. Carpenter is now traveling in the various counties of the Commonwealth to organize secret councils therein, and to levy his fee of five dollars.

Our space will not permit the publication of the whole of the constitution adopted by the parties concerned, a printed copy of which is in our hands. We give to the public such articles as are best calculated to lay bare the objects of the organization:

By article VI. it will appear that it is intended to take a snap judgment upon the people by not revealing the ticket until the morning of the election.

Article VIII. binds the members of the association, who are under oath, to support the ticket formed by the committee whether they like it or not.

Article IX. is an ingenious way of putting up the officers to the highest bidder, which will efficiently exclude the poor devils who have no money. A good chance for the shoddy and other contractors who have lined their purses.

Article X. excludes from office all persons outside of the ring!

Article XVII. teaches how to trap members into the league, and introduces "Abe."

Article XVIII. under the obligation of an oath, enjoins secrecy and even falsehood!

For further particulars as to the residence and travels of "ABE," enquire of DAVID MUMMA or GEORGE BERGNER, P. M., Harrisburg.

If there were any evidence wanting of the desperation of the Republican party, this effort of their leaders to revamp and assume all the abominations of Know-Nothingism, long since repudiated by the sober second thought of the people, would prove the hopeless straits to which they are reduced. We feel assured that the bare exposure of this covert attempt to deceive and defraud the people, will blow up the conspirators and their dark lanterns sky high!

We, the undersigned, Committee of Luzerne County Loyal Union League, hereby authorize our President, HOSEA CARPENTER, to organize a County Council of the League in every county in the State of Pennsylvania, and when he shall have so organized two-thirds of the counties of the Commonwealth, he is empowered to call a meeting of the Presidents of each county Council, to meet at Harrisburg, for the purpose of forming a State Council, by giving them ten days' notice of such meeting. A receipt signed by Hosea Carpenter for \$5 for organizing a county Council will be deemed a sufficient voucher to admit the President to the first State meeting.

D. N. LATHROP, Carbondale, Pa.
S. P. LONGSTREET, Wilkesbarre.
E. C. WADSWORTH, Plymouth.
D. G. DRESBACH, Beach Haven.
D. H. FELLOWS, Hyde Park.
J. T. JAY, Scranton.
C. J. BALDWIN, Wilkesbarre.
S. A. NORTON, Parks Green.
THEODORE STRONG, Pittston.
Scranton, March 4, 1862.

CONSTITUTION OF THE LOYAL UNION, OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. INSTITUTED 1862.

Article VI. It is the duty of the seven committee to have a separate meeting as a committee, to nominate a ticket to be supported at the borough and township elections, and not to reveal the ticket until the morning of the election; the committee shall designate one from among their number to represent their borough, ward or township in the county Convention for the nomination of a county ticket to be supported at the general election.

Article VIII. It shall be the duty of every member to support the ticket nominated by the committee or their representatives; no President, Secretary or Committee, is to be nominated in the Order.

Article IX. Every subordinate Council shall make returns to the County Council on the first Saturday in each month, stating the number of brothers and the amount of contribution by each brother, and the name of the contributor.

Article X. On the first Monday in August in each year a list of brothers who are candidates for the county offices, shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary of the county, to be certified by the President, countersigned by the Secretary, stating that they are true and loyal brothers in good standing, and that they are worthy to hold the office which they desire to fill; and the Corresponding Secretary shall send a copy of said names and certificates to the subordinate councils in the county.

Article XVII. In approaching a person who is known to be of the right stamp, the brother will first show him the declaration card and ask him how that suits him. If he replies that he endorses the sentiments, then present him the second card. If he is willing to pledge himself to that, ask him if he will keep confidentially and secretly the secret of any names to the pledge or roll you may present to him for his signature, if he should not be willing to sign it. If he replies in the affirmative, the declaration may be presented for his signature; BUT HE MUST NOT BE INFORMED WHERE ABE LIVES AND TRAVELS, BEFORE HIS NAME IS SIGNED TO THE DECLARATION ROLL.

Article XVIII. NO BROTHER SHALL REVEAL THE NAME OF ANY MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, NOR ITS PLACE OF MEETING; NOR SHALL HE REVEAL THE FACT, THAT ANY SUCH ORGANIZATION EXISTS IN ANY TOWNSHIP, UNLESS TO A KNOWN BROTHER; and no brother shall be allowed to communicate the pass word, unless it be the President of a Council, or, in his absence, the Vice President; and if any brother shall reveal any private matters whatever, concerning the existence, working or doings of any Council, his name shall forthwith be stricken from the roll of members, and notice of his treachery sent throughout all the Councils of the Order.

The Plain Truth.

The Detroit (Michigan) Free Press, in publishing an abstract of the National Tax bill, calls attention to the very thorough manner in which the burden of taxation is laid upon the people, and remarks, "no one need fear that he has been slighted." A study of the bill will show that it embraces everything and everybody from which even the smallest amount of revenue can possibly be derived, and respectfully invites them all to "walk up to the captain's office and settle"—for what? It answers this query in the following "words of truth and soberness":

Our northern people have been dancing an anti-slavery jig and now they must pay the fiddler.—That is all there is of it. We fancy when the time comes to fork over, they, or at least most of them, will inwardly conclude that they are paying "too dear for the whistle." The great injustice of it all is, that those who have resisted political anti-slavery with all their power, who have a thousand times warned the people of the inevitable result, must bear equal burdens with the incendiary abolitionists who have brought this load of debt upon the country.

If secessionist and abolitionist, political anti-slavery leaders and Southern conspirators could be made to pay the shot, it would be exactly right. But no, the innocent and guilty, have got to suffer alike. We will not grumble however, if after all our dangers and trials, we shall have a country saved with a constitution unimpaired. Let no man, however, who has aided political anti-slavery try to cheat his conscience and deny his responsibility for these lamentable results. Every man of ordinary intelligence knows that if there had been no warning by the people of the North upon Southern institutions, no political anti-slavery, this year would not have occurred. One millstone will not crush the grain; two are always necessary. So Southern conspirators never would have been able to grind out the rebellion grisly without the millstone of Northern anti-slavery to aid them. One was just as indispensable to the result as the other, and it will require a nice adjustment of the scales of justice to discriminate in favor of either, when the moral guilt of both parties shall be tested."

From the Milwaukee News of April 3d.

Music of the Union.

Every city in the State which voted last Tuesday gave Democratic majorities. All of these cities, with not more than two exceptions, were last year republican. This universal change means all it seems to mean. It means death to sectionalism—life for the government. It means restoration and peace, if restoration and peace are possible. It means that the people of the North mean hereafter to "keep step with the music of the Union."

So far as heard from, there is a complete revolution in the republican strongholds. In the republican cities of Janesville, Racine, Kenosha and LaCrosse, the democrats have elected their entire tickets. The gains over last year are immense. "There has a change taken place in the public mind."

LATEST WAR NEWS! Battle at Yorktown!

On Thursday, the 17th inst., the left flank of McClellan's army under Gen. W. F. Smith, attacked the rebels in their entrenchments and drove them from their works, but no reinforcements being received by the enemy were compelled to fall back. Several Vermont regiments suffered considerably. Gen. McClellan reports 35 killed, 120 wounded and 9 missing. The rebel loss is put down at 25 killed and 75 wounded.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI.

THE GARRISON SURRENDERS AFTER A BOMBARDMENT OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

TERRIBLE EFFECT OF THE UNION GUNS.

THE FORT BREACHED.

Nearly Four Hundred Prisoners Taken.

New York, April 21.—The steamer McClellan has arrived from Port Royal, which place she left on the afternoon of the 14th. She brings full particulars of the bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski, already announced by the Southern papers.

On the morning of the 10th inst., General Gilmore sent a flag of truce to Fort Pulaski, demanding its unconditional surrender, to which Colonel Oltstead, the Rebel Commandant, boastfully replied that he was placed there to defend, not to surrender the fort, whereupon our batteries immediately opened fire on Pulaski.

A few rounds shot away their flag, but it was replaced and the firing kept up till sunset. General Gilmore then placed a battery at Goat Point, only 1,600 yards from the fort, to breach the walls, and commenced firing at midnight for that purpose with his Parrott and James guns.

On the morning of the 11th two breaches were discovered on the south-east face of the fort, which at noon had assumed huge proportions, and about two o'clock the Rebel flag was hauled down and a white flag displayed, and the fort unconditionally surrendered. Col. Oltstead stating that it was impossible to hold out longer, our rifled cannon shots reaching the magazine, and most of his guns being disabled. J. M. Shoemaker, the Seventh Connecticut regiment took possession of the same night, the glorious Stars and Stripes having with great enthusiasm been again restored to its place above the battlements of Fort Pulaski.

The Union loss in the engagement was only one killed and one slightly wounded. The Rebel loss is three badly wounded and 385 prisoners.

One hundred and five of the prisoners come hither on board of the McClellan in charge of Col. Menar, Aid to Gen. Hunter.

Among the passengers by the McClellan are Lieut. Budeau, Aid to Gen. Hunter, twenty-eight of despatches; Capt. Ceely, of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts; a guard of twelve soldiers of a Rhode Island regiment. Also seven discharged soldiers and mechanics.

The McClellan also brings the good news of the safe arrival of the frigate Vermont at Port Royal. She was being towed into Port Royal as the McClellan sailed.

Jacksonville, Fla., had been evacuated by the Federal troops, who had arrived at Hilton Head on the steamer Cosmopolitan on the 14th.

Statistics of Free Negro Population.

From the subjoined table, which we compile from the Census of 1860, it will be seen that the free negro population of the Slaveholding States is considerably in excess over that of the Non-slaveholding States. That is the Slaveholding States, notwithstanding the existence of slavery in them, have in reality given a wider extension to the principle of emancipation than was ever done by the Non-slaveholding States. This is a fact which should not be forgotten by those who would admire philanthropy in deed rather than in word.

Table with 2 columns: State, Number of Free Negroes in the Free States. Includes California (3,816), Connecticut (8,542), Illinois (7,969), Indiana (10,869), Iowa (1,023), Kansas (628), Maine (1,195), Massachusetts (9,454), Michigan (9,823), Minnesota (229), New Hampshire (450), New Jersey (14,947), New York (49,005), Ohio (36,225), Oregon (121), Pennsylvania (56,373), Rhode Island (3,918), Vermont (582), Wisconsin (1,481). Total: 222,745.

Table with 2 columns: State, Number of Free Negroes in the Slave States. Includes Alabama (2,650), Arkansas (187), Delaware (19,723), Florida (908), Georgia (3,459), Kentucky (10,146), Louisiana (18,638), Maryland (82,718), Mississippi (731), Missouri (2,983), North Carolina (30,097), South Carolina (9,648), Tennessee (7,235), Texas (339), Virginia (57,579), District of Columbia (11,107). Total: 250,078.

The foregoing interesting table was published some time since by the National Intelligencer. It shows not only that the free negro population of the Slaveholding States exceeds that of the Free States, but also that the most intense Anti-slavery States are those having the smallest number of free negroes. The six New England States have but 24,141 free negroes; while Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey have 130,325. The Western States, including Ohio, have 64,347. Pennsylvania alone has 56,373; more than any single State in the Union. New Jersey, however, has the largest number in proportion to its population of any Free State in the Union.

It will be observed that the States that have done most to secure the freedom of the negro, and displayed the greatest amount of abstract abolition philanthropy, are those having the least practical experience of the burdens imposed by a large negro population. Massachusetts supports less than ten thousand—Maine, not more than twelve hundred. New Hampshire has only four hundred and fifty—scarcely enough to let the people know what negroes look like. A black man would no doubt be a curiosity to hundreds of voters in that State who are accustomed to shout for negro freedom. The farther from the negro the more anxious for his company, seems to be the rule. The States having the most experience of the effects

of a large negro population are least desirous that it should be increased.

The States responsible for the greatest share of guilt in precipitating the country into the present war, are the very States that had the least reason for it. The secession conspiracy was hatched in South Carolina and the extreme Southern States, which never lost a negro or suffered in the most remote degree from the effects of abolition agitation; while the States in the North most hostile to Southern institutions and most anxious to secure negro freedom, were those furthest removed from the South and possessed of the least practical knowledge of the negro race. Virginia and Tennessee, which lost more slaves in a week than the cotton States did in ten years, were the very last to rebel against the Government. Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, now exposed thus Virginia and Tennessee, are still in the Union, and at least nominally loyal. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, which support the greatest number of free negroes, are more conservative than the New England States, which support few or none. These facts show that both Northern and Southern fanaticism proceed from ignorance.—Patriot & Union.

New Advertisements.

A LIST OF VENDERS OF FOREIGN

& Domestic Merchandise in the county of Bedford, for the year 1862, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Class, and Amount. Lists various vendors and their goods, including A. B. Curn, A. B. Cramer & Co., N. Lyons & Sons, Peter A. Reed, Miss Margaret Patterly, S. & W. W. Sluack, Robert Ryan, J. M. Shoemaker, Mrs. S. E. Sigafos, Isaac Lippel, John Arnold, Wm. Hartley, George Blymire, Df. B. F. Harry, H. C. Deffner, A. L. Reibauer, James B. Farquhar, Jacob Bollinger, Confectionery, John J. Luther, John Hafer, John G. Minnich, Eating house, J. N. Munshower, John Alsip & Son, Shoe Store, Reed, Rupp & Schell, Bankers, John S. Bitley, Distillery, Bedford Mineral Spring Co., Ten Pins, Broad Top Township, Eichelberger & Lowry, John Foster, Eating house, John Dell, Lignor, Cumberland Valley Township, Jacob Anderson, Store, Daniel R. Anderson, John May, Jonathan Dicken, Colerain Township, A. C. James, James & Barnhart, Hopewell Township, Eichelberger, Lowry & Co., Liberty Township, Jacob Foekler, Lewis Patt, Harrison Township, Valentine B. Weriz, George R. Bailey, Monroe Township, James R. O'Neal, Daniel Fletcher, Simon Shafer, Juniata Township, George Garrill, Lewis N. Fyan, Store, Wm. Keyser, Hillegass & Co., Frederick Hildebrand, Lewis N. Fyan, Distillery, John Hillegass, St. Clair Township, G. D. Trout, Simon Hershman, F. D. Beegle, Miss Ann C. Smith, Nathan Wright, George B. Amick, George Hinsling, Isaiah Blackburn, Horn & Brother, Peter Hillegass, Distillery, Schellsburg Borough, John Smith, Hardware, John S. Schell, Store, E. Strtler & Son, Jacob W. Miller, Duncan McVicker, Store, John E. Colvin, Store, Napier Township, John Wayde, George W. Blackburn, Middle Woodbury Tp., H. M. Neal, Store, Andrew Baker, George R. Barndollar, A. L. Beckhoffler, Henry Zook, S. L. Longenecker & Co., Fishack & Reed, South Woodbury Tp., David F. Buck, Daniel M. Burs, Samuel Oster, Jacob Kaufman, Robert Raifson, East Providence Tp., D. A. T. Black, John Nycum & Son, John Lauderlaugh, West Providence Tp., J. M. Barndollar & Son, J. B. Williams, Wm. States & Co., David Broad, Eating house, Charles T. Blake, Eli Ramsey, Drugs, John C. Black, Confectionery, Union Township, Samuel Herkey, Distillery, Notice is hereby given that an Appeal will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 3d day of May, 1862. LEVI AGNEW, Mercantile Appraiser. April 25, 1862.