



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. ISAAC SLENKER, OF UNION COUNTY. SURVEYOR GENERAL, COL. JAMES P. BARR, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY. COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY, JOHN CESSNA, Bedford Borough. COUNTY SURVEYOR, SAMUEL KEETERMAN, Bedford. DIS. ATTORNEY, JOHN PALMER, Bedford. COMMISSIONER, ANDREW CHRISMAN, Napier tp. POOR DIRECTOR, SOLOMON REIGHARD, S. Spring tp. AUDITOR, JOHN H. BARTON, E. Prov. tp.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democracy of Bedford county, will meet in MASS CONVENTION, at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, for the purpose of ratifying Democratic nominations, and re-iterating their oft-repeated pledges to the "Constitution As It Is," and the "Union As It Was," to renew their solemn protest against Abolition and its natural consequences, Secession, and to vindicate the Democratic party from the aspersions falsely cast upon it by Abolition traitors in the North, the enemies of the Constitution and the Union.

Rally, Democrats! Friends of Constitutional Liberty, to the rescue! Come from your farms and your workshops, come from mountain and valley, come ye who in the dark future of our country, must bear the heat and burden of the day, and strike one more blow for liberty and law, for the safety of your homes, the protection of your property, the security of your lives! "Come as the winds come, When forests are rended! Come as the waves come, When navies are stranded!"

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee will meet at the office of Hon. W. P. Schell, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th DAY OF AUGUST INST.

The following named persons constitute the Committee: J. W. LINGENFELTER, J. P. REED, M. HOLDERBAUM, J. W. CHRISMAN, S. W. STATLER, P. F. LEHMAN, H. J. BRUNER, WM. BONNELL, THOS. DONAHOE, OLIVER HORTON, JOSEPH EVANS, J. B. FLUKE, JOHN HOHMAN, P. G. MORGART, SAMUEL DAVIS.

Advance Terms, &c.

Our subscribers should remember that if they want to get their paper at the advance rate of \$1.50 per annum, they must pay now or within three months from the present date. Paying at the end of six months, or just before the year is up, is not paying in advance. The coming year will afford a good opportunity for advance paying subscribers to send in their money. We would also ask those who are in arrears to call and settle. Of course we do not refer to regular paying subscribers. We mean those who owe us for two, three or more years. We must pay our debts and find it impossible to do so without money. Friends, let not our appeal be in vain!

Drafting.

The War Department has determined to raise 600,000 troops in addition to those already in the field. To accomplish this object, the preliminary steps to a draft of the militia have been arranged, and unless the quota of the State is filled by the 15th inst., the proposed conscription will be certainly carried into effect. There may be some days of grace allowed, provided there is a fair prospect of raising the quota immediately by volunteers. Of this lenity, however, there is no certainty. Our people can safely conclude that the able-bodied portion of male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 will be more than decimated, before the new calls for troops are filled. Every third man, we think, will be compelled to shoulder a musket. Is it not reasonable, then, that people who are in circumstances to leave their homes, should prefer to volunteer? We could never find it in our heart to ask any man to enlist, whom we believed to be pecuniarily and relatively in the same position as ourselves. But there are those who need not sacrifice their earthly all in going to war. There are single men and wealthy men enough in Bedford county to fill our quota. Let these come forward and volunteer, the first, because they have no families dependent upon their daily labor for support, the other to show their gratitude to the Government under which they have attained to riches and prosperity. Is Bedford county to be disgraced with a draft? Are there not enough of the two classes to which

we have referred, who will come forward to prevent this disgrace? Come, patriotic young men! Come, you who can afford to volunteer! Yours is the duty to prevent the humiliation which conscription must bring upon the patriotism of the county, as well as the distress and want which must follow the drafting of those upon whose labor and presence at home, alone depend the subsistence of hundreds and thousands in reduced and precarious circumstances. A dozen volunteers from each election district in the county, in addition to those already raised, will be more than enough to do away with the necessity of the draft. Let every township and borough furnish its quota of ten or a dozen volunteers, let them concentrate at Bedford, form themselves into companies, elect their officers, and, if need be, let them be subsisted, whilst in rendezvous here, at the expense of the county, and we will guaranty that Bedford county will not only escape the draft, but will be honored, in all coming time, for the patriotism and gallantry of her citizen soldiers. Who will be first to carry our suggestion into effect?

Governor Curtin.

His Excellency, Gov. Curtin, left the Springs on the 10th inst., for Harrisburg, we are glad to hear, considerably improved in health. In the discharge of our duty as a Democratic editor, we have had occasion to review Gov. Curtin's political doctrines with some severity, and we cannot bate one jot or tittle of what we have said in this respect; but candor compels us to admit (and we do so most cheerfully) that the Governor has done some acts during his administration, for which he deserves and shall have our approbation. Had the Governors of other States possessed half the energy displayed by Gov. Curtin, and had the Administration at Washington entertained the proper view of the magnitude of the rebellion, the fate of our beloved country would not now be trembling in the balance. Had other State Executives resisted the pressure of radical abolitionists, as we are informed Gov. Curtin has done, there would now be troops of friendly, sympathizing Union men, instead of bands of fierce and infuriated guerillas, gathering around our armies in the South. Comparatively, therefore, Mr. Curtin deserves praise, for his energy in the raising of troops and his conservatism in refusing to become a tool in the hands of the radicals. Like Senator Cowan, our State Executive has drawn upon his devoted head the execration of the fanatics and fools of the Greeley and Beecher school, and, therefore, it becomes the duty of conservatives to applaud and encourage him in the course he is pursuing. Only let him remain firm against their machinations and the conservative people of the State will rally around him and sustain him in every peril.

RECRUITING.—Never since the war began has the raising of volunteer companies been attended with such signal success as during the past week. We have heard of whole companies being enlisted in a single day, and one of the companies raised in this county. (Capt. Bobb's) are perfectly safe in estimating the number of volunteers at present enrolled in this county at between 400 and 500. The following officers have raised and are engaged in raising companies: Captain Bobb, company full and gone to Camp Curtin; Capt. S. B. Tate, seventy men; Capt. S. G. Statler, had forty men when last heard from; Capt. Dickerhoof, 40; Capt. May, 30; Lieut. Hudson, 20 men and gone to Camp Curtin. In addition to these, Captain Josiah Baughman, of Bloody Run, is raising a company, which we have no doubt will be a perfect success. There is also a Cavalry company being formed in Morrison's Cove, and we presume that there are other officers recruiting in this county of whose operations we have not heard. From these indications it will be seen that we can easily raise our quota of the 600,000 men without drafting, if the Government will but give us a little more time. Meanwhile we would warn our citizens not to enlist with recruiting officers from other counties. During the last ten days Blair and Huntingdon counties have drawn upon us for at least fifty men. This is all wrong and must be prevented in the future.

ABOLITION NOMINATION.—The Abolition Congressional Conference for this district, met at McIlwain's tavern, in Fulton co., on the 7th inst., and on the ninth ballot nominated Edward McPherson, the present member, for reelection. The usual bargain and sale were made before the nomination was effected. McPherson is a straight-out Abolitionist, having voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and supported all of the radical measures introduced into Congress. He is under the thumb of that grim old apostle of Abolitionism, Thaddeus Stevens, and does his bidding in every thing. If the people want the slaves of the South let loose on the North, they can do no better than vote for Ed. McPherson.

LOST.—On Friday evening, 8th inst., between Patterson's lane, on the Hollidaysburg turnpike, and Bedford, or between the Hollidaysburg bridge and Ritchey's mill, a Lady's Morocco Bricolac, containing bracelets, ring, porte-monnaie, kid gloves, &c. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

MAJ. FILLER.—Maj. John H. Filler, of the 55th Pa. Vols., arrived here, a few days ago, on a visit to his family.

These two excellent Democratic papers, the Chambersburg Times and Valley Spirit, have been consolidated under the proprietorship of Messrs. Keyser, Hamsher & Kennedy. We have no doubt that the new paper will prove a most able and interesting journal.

DEATH IN CAPT. RYCE'S CO.—Jacob G. Flegle, of Capt. Ryce's company, 76th regiment Pa. Vols., at Hilton of this county, died, a few days ago, at Hilton Head, of typhoid fever. Poor Flegle was a good soldier, and his death will prove a loss to his company, but, alas! a greater, sadder loss to that little family in the mountain home, which shall never see his face again.

Morton McMichael, a leader of the late Republican party, declared in a speech at Lancaster, a few days ago, that there are but two parties at present, the Abolition and the Democratic party. The people must choose between the two.

The Democratic State Committee has imposed some important duties upon our county committee. See proceedings.

Discouraging Enlistments.

If there are any persons in this State disposed so far to sympathize with rebellion as to discourage enlistments, we desire to call their attention to an act of the Legislature of 1861, which, among other things, provides that "if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State shall endeavor to persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State or the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of this State, about being mustered into service, or shall use threats or persuasion, or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for that purpose, every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Organization of the Democratic State Central Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1862. At a meeting of the State Central Committee, held at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 29th, 1862, a permanent organization was effected by the Hon. Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, Chairman of said Committee, calling the Committee to order. George de B. Keim, Esq., of Schuylkill county, and Col. Robert Crane, of Clinton county, were elected Secretaries of said Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee adopt such means as he may be able to command to effect an organization of the Democratic party in the several counties of this State, through the several county committees, by the organization of a central club for each county at the county town or chief town in such county in the several school districts of said county, which shall communicate with the central club, and such club shall communicate with this committee, and through which this committee shall afford such assistance in the propagation of the principles of our party as it shall have the power to do. Resolved, That the Chairman call upon the loyal men of Pennsylvania, through the Democratic Standing Committees of the several counties, to meet in the general election designated by the Standing Committees respectively, on the 17th of September next, to celebrate that day as the anniversary of the day of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Arrivals at Bedford Springs.

The following named persons have arrived at Bedford Springs, since July 30: J. H. Williams, Dr. Badenheimer, N. York; J. Q. Adams, Huntington co.; S. T. Jones, jr., H. McCormack, Harrisburg; D. P. Holloway and lady, Miss Fuller, C. Nagle & lady, Washington, D. C.; Wm. Jennison & lady, Miss M. E. Jennison, R. Smith & wife, S. B. Chandler, W. A. Morris & wife, G. N. Binder, J. P. O'Neill, P. Archer, jr., Dr. B. R. James, William Thompson, R. M. Lee, M. Vanelgrip, W. D. Bell, Philadelphia; C. McKnight, wife, child & maid, B. G. Wolfe, C. A. Barney, G. R. White, A. H. Childs, Pittsburg; D. Wilnot, Towanda; E. Griffith, Miss Wetherill, Mr. & Mrs. A. Patterson, J. A. Osborne, Miss N. Kennedy, Miss I. Hughes, Dr. R. Hughes, J. K. Roberts, J. C. Oldham, Maryland; H. H. Seagrigh, Cincinnati; C. Nicholson & wife, Mrs. J. M. Goldsbrough, J. Cortes & wife, Dr. J. C. Parker & wife, Thos. McKensie, wife & children, W. B. Canfield, J. M. McLaughlin, W. Wilhelm, W. J. McClellan, Miss McClellan, Miss Jones, J. D. Sullivan, R. B. Clarke, Baltimore; G. W. Oldham, Delaware; Miss Hawe, Allegheny city; R. Adams, jr., Ill.; Mr. & Mrs. Thrasher, Mrs. Thrasher, J. J. Magill, Miss L. Jones, Miss M. Jones, Miss L. Jones, Cumberland; Josiah Herzig, I. E. Kurtz, Reading; W. C. Magill, Missouri; Anna Crouse, Penn.; Jas. Conly, Hancock, Md.; Dr. F. P. Phillips, Cambridge, Md.; E. F. Shoemaker, Wm. Smith, Geo. P. Way, W. F. D. Way, Miss Way, Fred. Hoyer, C. Wilkers, Mrs. C. Magazere, Miss E. Magazere, Ed. Maule & lady, W. Coffin & lady, Miss A. E. Coffin, Miss F. A. Coffin, J. D. Harbert, E. W. Bailey, H. Henderson, J. H. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. N. B. Brown, Mrs. V. O. B. Taliaferro, S. C. Bunting, jr., Wm. Warner, Benj. Patton, J. H. Catherwood, H. Connelly, Philadelphia; Jno. D. Robinson, D. F. Leech, Jas. D. Robinson, Mrs. Clara Childs, Wm. Preston, Pittsburg; Reverdy Johnson, jr., A. McLaughlin & lady, W. F. Giles, W. A. Fisher, John T. Brown & lady, J. K. McCulloh, W. Woodville, Jno. H. Fowler, T. W. Berry, W. W. Spence, G. B. Hoffman, W. H. Hoffman, J. J. Fisher, Miss A. E. Fisher, Dr. J. Fisher, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Taylor, Mrs. Balch & daughter, Jos. H. Bradley, jr., Mrs. H. B. Saunders, G. W. Emerson, B. F. Gerry, W. J. Libbey, Washington City; W. S. Cox, Georgetown, D. C.; W. Grinnell, Scotland; Thos. Devoeman, Cumberland, Md.; H. C. Jenkins, M. B. Jenkins, Boonton, N. J.; J. W. Breathed, St. James, Md.; Rabb. Bridges & lady, H. C. Hughes, Maryland; Rev. C. A. Mason & wife, J. W. Maury and lady, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Hoy, Cumberland, Md.; Alex. Neill, sr., Alex. Neill, jr., Hagerstown, Md.; H. S. Butler, wife and two children, Wilkesbarre; T. W. Hall, Harford, Md.; E. M. Mealy & son, Hagerstown; Miss Kyle, H. Campbell & wife, St. Louis, Mo.; R. H. Hall, Indianapolis; J. E. Anan, Cincinnati; W. L. Perry, C. S. Fitzgub, Md.; John McKee, Miss M. A. McKee, Lewistown; Miss N. R. Fitzgub, New York City.

A Terrible Calamity.

The steamer Golden Gate, which left San Francisco on the 21st of July, for Panama, with 250 passengers and \$1,014,000 for New York, and \$270,000 for England, was burnt at sea when six days out, (on the 27th) and one hundred and eighty or two hundred lives were lost, and all the treasure. A large number of the passengers were from New York.

HEAR AN ABOLITIONIST!—The Boston Post says, on last Wednesday Wendell Phillips, one of the notorious abolition leaders, used the following reasonable language, in that city: "The Government wants three hundred thousand men; we must say to them, 'You cannot have a man or a dollar until you proclaim a policy.' That will open the eyes of the President and the Cabinet to the true sentiments of the North. Fremont has been degraded by the border States; but let us hope that like Charles the Second, he may die on his rightful throne." That's the sort of support President Lincoln and the country gets from Emancipationists!

RAM ARKANSAS DESTROYED. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following is from the Petersburg (Va.) Daily Express of yesterday:—RICHMOND, Aug. 10.—A despatch from Gen. Van Dorn, to Secretary Mallory, states that the Confederate Ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephens commanding, has been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday, to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara her machinery became deranged, and, while attempting to adjust it, several of the enemy's gun-boats attacked her. After a gallant resistance, she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.

BATTLE BETWEEN GEN. BANKS AND STONEWALL JACKSON.

Gen. Geary Loses an Arm. A SEVERE BATTLE. NEW YORK, August 10.—The following despatch has been received by the Tribune:—HEAD-QUARTERS, 6 MILES BELOW CULPEPPER, August 10, 1862. A battle was fought yesterday between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Banks' cavalry brigade, had been engaged before in the extreme advance, near the Rapidan river, in skirmishing and manœuvring, taking some prisoners, and ending with a slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut him off. Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the First Pennsylvania, First Maine and First Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance. The Rebels, under Jackson and Ewell, had crossed the Rapidan, in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks, yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpepper Court House. The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed. Gen. Banks' right wing under General Williams, suffered severely. The Rebel position was in the woods, while to cross an open ground. It was not till about 6 o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking us in force. Previous to that there had been rather desultory cannonading. The whole Rebel force suddenly attacked us in overwhelming numbers at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks. At 7 o'clock General Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by General McDowell, with a part of McDowell's Corps. The battle was then substantially over, Gen. Banks holding the ground that he had occupied at the beginning. After the arrival of General Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly twelve o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full. The Rebels planted a battery against McDowell's centre, where Gen. Pope and Banks were, bringing both of them under fire. The Generals and their staff were so near the Rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines that a sudden charge of the Rebel cavalry was made from the woods, a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their staffs left the field under a cross-fire from the Rebels and their own troops. The fire of the Rebel batteries was afterwards silenced. General Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of General Banks' exhausted columns. The enemy did not renew the attack, except by artillery. Our troops were under arms, and in position all night. General Banks was on the field throughout the action, and constantly under fire. His handling of his troops, and personal gallantry, is highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large part of the fight. When overpowered by numbers, some of the regiments retreated in disorder. Col. Knipe, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, is dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Selfridge was severely wounded. Major Mathers had his arm amputated. Adjutant Boyd was severely wounded, (all of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania). Col. Donnelly, of the Twenty-eighth New York was fatally wounded. Lieut. Col. Brown had his arm amputated. Major Cook was killed—both are of the Twenty-eighth New York. Col. Chapman, of the Fifth Connecticut, was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. Col. Stone, of the same regiment, was killed. Major Blake, of the same regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner. Major Savage, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, is probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying condition. Capt. Abbot, of the same Regiment, was killed. General Banks was rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless, he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command. Gen. Geary was wounded and has had an arm amputated.

Gen. Augur is severely wounded. Major Pelouze, Gen. Banks' Adjutant, took command of a hesitating regiment and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots, and is severely but not dangerously wounded in the side. Capt. Williams is missing. Capt. Goodwin is also missing. Capt. Quincy was taken prisoner. Surgeon Leland was wounded. Lieut. Oakley was wounded seriously. Lieut. Austin and Lieut. Buckman, of the First New Jersey Cavalry were wounded. No other officers in that Regiment were hurt. Lieutenant Hopkins, of the Seventh Ohio, was wounded. Col. Fyffle, chief of the staff to General Pope, had his horse shot under him. Two of General Pope's body-guard were killed. Col Morgan, of Pope's staff, and Major Perkins, of Gen. Banks' staff, both received bullets through their hats. The second Massachusetts Regiment was in the hardest of the fight, and suffered severely. The Fifth Connecticut, Twenty-seventh Indiana and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, were badly cut up. Lieut. Ramsey, of General Banks' staff, had his horse shot under him. Gen. Winder, of the Rebel forces, was wounded. The losses are very heavy on both sides, and it is supposed that not less than 2000 or 3000 were killed and wounded or are missing on each side. Some prisoners were taken on both sides. Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle. Reinforcements to the amount of 18,000 men reached the rebels last night, at about the same time that ours arrived. Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat that no serious encounter is expected to take place to-day. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Reports were bro't into Culpepper on Friday, of the crossing of the Rapidan by the Rebels in force. It is said by a passenger who came from the vicinity of Waterloo to-day, that General Banks' column, which was in the advance, was attacked by General Ewell in superior numbers. The struggle continued all day yesterday, and may at any time be renewed. The loss is severe on both sides. A number of our wounded have been brought to Culpepper. No details of the battle have been officially received. It is represented that Generals Prince, Augur and Geary were wounded.

It is suggested that, in this matter, for the good of all those concerned, that the government itself should fix the value of substitutes, as is the case in France. There are many other suggestions of a similar character entitled to careful consideration, and it is understood that a committee of citizens will proceed to Washington in the course of a day or two to see if the government cannot be prevailed upon to adopt them, and issue an order accordingly. Some of the gentlemen composing the committee have been long resident abroad, and, as they are perfectly familiar with the "drafting" machinery there, they are well qualified to speak and advise understandingly on the subject.

JOHN W. FORNEY.—THE RETIREMENT OF THE OLD RAT.—Said this ingrate at a meeting of the other night, "Retired from political life, I have devoted myself to the nation."

Precious hypocrite! When Forney retired from political life, it must have been the old rat in the fable: "My dear children," said the old rat to his young ones, "the infirmities of age are pressing so heavily upon me, that I have determined to dedicate the short remainder of my days to mortification and penance in a narrow and lonely hole which I have lately discovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyments; youth is the season for pleasure. Be happy, therefore, and only obey my last injunction—never to come near me in my retreat. God bless you all!" Deeply affected, sniveling audibly, and wiping his paternal eyes with his tail, the old rat withdrew, and was seen no more for several days, when his youngest daughter, moved rather by affection than curiosity, stole to his hole of mortification, which turned out to be a hole made by his own teeth in an enormous Cheshire cheese.

The retirement from political life of John W. Forney!—ha! ha! Office of Clerk of the Senate—great contract broker—and lobby agent. Here is the Cheshire cheese, and the cell of mortification into which the old rat has retired to do penance for his many sins. He simply asks the prayers of his faithful. Let them pray. Newark Journal.

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per Box. 224

CAMP MEETING for Bedford Circuit will commence (if V) on Friday, September 5th, at around near Bloody Run. Friends from neighboring appointments are cordially invited to meet with us, as well as the public generally, to participate in the exercises of worshipping God in Nature's sanctuary. JAMES C. CLARKE, P. in C. of Bedford Ct.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. \$10,000 WANTED. My books are posted for settlement up to July 1. I hereby call upon every person having unsettled accounts with me to call at once. I do not wish to press any one for more than the amount who neglect or refuse to settle, will most surely be sued. WM. HARTLEY, August 15, 1862.

CHEAP, 800 CHEAP Glass Fruit & Tomato Jars for sale at Hartley's. These are the best and cheapest jars made, and the same jar that is recommended by the New York Agricultural Society, as well as the public generally, to participate in the exercises of worshipping God in Nature's sanctuary. JAMES C. CLARKE, P. in C. of Bedford Ct.

EXEUFOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the subscriber, on the estate of David Dickson, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHATHAN C. DICKEN, Executor, August 15, 1862.—Stat.

NOTICE. I hereby give notice that I have purchased the following property of Sheriff's sale: Four mch wags, one blk mare, and one bay mare; all of owned, shall leave in the possession of the late during night Blair, in Cumberland Valley township, 15th. JACOB SLIGER, August 15—3.

NOTICE. Contemplating a change of business we respectfully ask our subscribers to pay up their accounts upon our books; due last to pay up. All set off by the 20th of August, 1862, oratory, if not to the proper officer for collection. A. B. CRAMER, August 8, 1862.—Tt.

Bedford Rail Road. Sealed proposals for the graduation of one third of one mile of this road, beginning at the western terminus of Section No. 12, leading thence to the Turnpike Road, will be received by the Directors up to the 10th day of September next. Estimates, &c., of the work to be done will be on exhibition at the office of the Company in Bedford. By order of the Board, JOHN P. REED, Sec'y. Bedford, August 8, 1862.

Attention, Stock Subscribers. The subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that they can relieve themselves of the penalty of 12 per cent. interest on their subscriptions, by making payment of the principal on or before the 10th day of September next; and in case it will be inconvenient to pay cash then, their notes payable in 30, 60 and 90 days will be taken as cash. After that date suits will be brought against all delinquents. By order of the Board, JOHN P. REED, Treasurer. Bedford, August 8, 1862.

COURT PROCLAMATION. To the Coroners, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting. KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and of JAMES TAYLOR and JAMES BRUNER, Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the first Monday of September, (being the 1st day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 8th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1862. JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 8, 1862.

THE DRAFT AND HEADS OF FAMILIES. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, referring to the proposed draft of the militia, remarks: Reference must be had to the circumstances of the parties upon whom the lot may fall, as in France and other European countries; else we shall be but rushing from one evil into another. For an example, it would not be wise to take away the head of a family, if the family are to be left without the means of support. In that case we should have our almshouses filled up in a week, and all our public charities taxed beyond our abilities to endure. It does not follow from this that a head of a family should be exempt. He owes the State service just as much as other people, and should be discharged by proxy—or, as it is commonly called, by a "substitute." Now, "substitutes," no doubt, will be abundant enough, but the rates at which they will value their services, as like as not, will be at a figure quite beyond the ability of any but the wealthy to command them.