



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. ISAAC SLENER, OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, COL. JAMES P. BARR, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, JOHN CESSNA, Bedford Borough.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, SAMUEL KETTERMAN, Bed. Bor.

DIST. ATTORNEY, JOHN PALMER, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER, ANDREW CRISMAN, Napier tp.

POOR DIRECTOR, SOLOMON REIGHARD, S. Spring tp.

AUDITOR, JOHN H. BARTON, E. Prov. tp.

Bedford Classical Institute.

The 4th School year of this Institution will open Sept. 1st, 1862. For terms see circular. Aug. 29, 1862. JOHN LYON.

Mass Meeting of Loyal Citizens.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Central Committee, adopted at Philadelphia, July 29th, 1862, the loyal men of Bedford county are called upon to assemble at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, September 17th, 1862, at seven o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of celebrating that day as the anniversary of the day of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Able speakers will be present to address the meeting, and a general attendance is urgently requested.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Chairman Dem. Co. Committee.

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 consequence, 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!"

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 court 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!

Hon. F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, a few days ago submitted the Address of the Committee published lately, to the judgment of Secretary Seward, desiring the opinion of that functionary as to its loyalty. Whilst we would not have recommended such a course, (believing this to be a free country) yet we are glad to find that Mr. Seward has not dared to endorse the spirit of those villainous sheets which have denounced the Address as disloyal and treasonable. Mr. Seward thus endorses the patriotism of the Address:

"I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union, which, as their author, you have avowed."

Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, has been arrested for criticising the conduct of the war, in a public speech. Wendell Phillips has been allowed to run at large, for the same offence. The first is a Democrat, the other an Abolitionist.

Camp Meeting, near Bloody Run, will commence on September 6th. We are requested to state that the prevalent rumor that the meeting would not be held, is without foundation.

Hon. John Scott on Abolitionism.

In the last number of the Huntingdon Globe, there appeared an article under the signature of "John Scott," in which the following reference is made to this journal:

"Take up two papers of opposite political parties. Instead of discussing the differences of political principle which divide parties, they are occupied in the effort to put each other in false positions with regard to the Government and the war. I have before me illustrations of this. A late number of the Bedford Gazette calls the Conference which nominated Hon. Edward McPherson for Congress in that district, 'an Abolition Congressional Conference.' . . . Mr. McPherson went to this war, where the Abolitionist proper never is found. He went into it as a captain at the head of his company."

Our friend, Mr. Scott, is perfectly welcome to the use which he has seen fit to make of the Gazette. We shall not urge the slightest objection to his illustrating his points by references to our course as an editor. All that we ask of him, is, to be permitted to illuminate the author of those points, as well as to furnish illustrations of the points themselves.

Mr. Scott cites our paper as a specimen of a class which do not discuss "the differences of political principle which divide parties," but which "are occupied in the effort to put each other in false positions with regard to the Government and the war." Our readers will bear witness, that we have endeavored, to the best of our ability, to resist Abolitionism as a "political principle." And who, but the amiable and magnanimous ex-democrat who so generously comes to the rescue of the Abolition candidate for Congress in this district, will say that Abolitionism is not "a political principle?" Did it not enter into almost every bill, resolution and speech before the last Congress? Did it not distract and lengthen and embitter the proceedings of that body, until the people began to question whether the Federal or Confederate Congress was doing the more to prevent the restoration of the Union and the return of peace? Did it not invade the council-chambers of the President and in the fury and devilishness of its rampant energy, compel him to cry out for help, as he did in his appeal to the representatives of the Border States? Did it not cast upon the Government thousands of lazy and thriftless creatures, purchased from slavery into pauperism, and now maintained and supported, by the public purse? And are not its agents, through whose ever active and never tiring exertions all this trouble and misery have been brought upon the country, now appealing to the people to return them to their places in the State and National Legislatures where they have so successfully established their engines of mischief and destruction? A due respect for truth will compel Mr. Scott to answer in the affirmative. And if it be true that the Abolition representatives in the State Legislature and Congress, are asking an endorsement of their course by a re-election, is not Abolitionism presented as "a political principle," a party issue, to be passed upon by the people at the coming election? Mr. Scott will certainly not attempt to deny a proposition so self-evident. Then, it follows that when we make war upon Abolitionism we are not fighting a mere shadow, nor are we engaged in an "effort to put" our political opponents, who, by their action in Congress, in the Cabinet, and even in the army itself, have shown themselves to be Abolitionists, "in false positions with regard to the Government and the war;" but we "discuss the differences of political principle which divide parties," and do what every sound thinker and pure patriot must admit is necessary to be done to assist in saving the country from impending destruction.

But Mr. Scott may say that some men in the "Republican" party are not Abolitionists.—Granting this to be true, it does not follow that the organization of that party when controlled and managed by such Abolitionists as Benjamin F. Wade and Thaddeus Stevens, is not to be regarded and resisted as the agent and instrument of Abolitionism. Now, a local branch of this organization met, as stated in our article to which Mr. Scott refers, and nominated Mr. McPherson for Congress. This branch (the Abolition Conference) was an organ of the Abolitionists, primarily, because it was a part and parcel of the machinery wielded by Wade, Stevens & Co.; and, secondarily, because it nominated an Abolitionist for representative in Congress. "Oh! but," exclaims Mr. Scott,—"McPherson is not an Abolitionist. He marched to the war at the head of his company, and the Abolitionist proper is never to be found fighting for his country!" Very true, Mr. Scott! Hunter is in the army, but he has done precious little fighting for his country. Phelps is in the army and he has "proclaimed" most extraordinarily, but hurt the rebels very little indeed. A man by the name of Fremont, too, was once a Major General—and that was all. But, Mr. McPherson—Captain McPherson, we mean—"went to this war at the head of his company," and, after a desperate charge (upon Uncle Sam's strong box), took—not Richmond—but—his seat in Congress! Of course this valiant warrior, having marched to the war "at the head of his company," is no Abolitionist. The conclusion is irresistible. No matter how he marched away from the war—no matter, if like his prototypes, Hunter, Phelps and Fremont, he did no fighting at all, or like his elder political brother, James H. Lane, he left the army and entered the political arena to throw down the glove as the champion of the black lazzaroni now the special proteges of the Government—he is no Abolitionist; for, did he not go "to this war at the head of his company?" Mr. Scott, your logic would storm a redoubt of doubts! We give it up! McPherson is no Abolitionist, though his vote stands on record for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia! McPherson is no Abolitionist, though his vote is record-

ed in favor of the Confiscation Bill, and against Mr. Holman's proposition to re-affirm the Crittenden resolution which declared the only object of the war to be "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union!" McPherson is no Abolitionist, though as is well known and has been said of him by his colleagues (of his own party) in Congress, he is controlled and led by Thaddeus Stevens! Though these things be true, they prove nothing, for does not Mr. Scott tell us that he "went to this war at the head of his company?" True, he did not go very far into the war—he did not fight, nor bleed, nor die for his country—but all that makes no difference. He went to this war at the head of his company—not at the tail—and, therefore, he is no Abolitionist! We yield the point, Mr. Scott, for, indeed, we cannot rebut your powerful reasoning; yet, like all men "convinced against their will," we are "of the same opinion still," and beg leave to say to you, that in our opinion, if McPherson is not an Abolitionist, there is no truth in Congressional records nor sense in the Constitution of the United States. But here we leave the question of Abolitionism and the Abolition candidate for Congress in this district, and devote the few remaining sentences of this article more especially to our quondam brother democrat, "the gentleman from Huntingdon."

Who was it that in past years warned the people in the most eloquent and forcible terms against the machinations of the Abolitionists as calculated to bring about the very calamity which now threatens to destroy the nation? Who was it that, in 1860, bore the standard of the opponents of Abolitionism in this Senatorial district and in 1861 took part in and approved of the proceedings of a State Convention which resolved to resist the aggressions of Northern fanaticism upon the institutions of the South? Who was it that when selected by the Democrats of Huntingdon county to represent that county in the Legislature (the Republicans having conceded the "member" to the Democrats, in consideration of being allowed to take some of the other offices without opposition) betrayed the party that made choice of him, by assisting the "Republicans" to organize the House, and by helping the same party to "gerrymander" the State in the Congressional apportionment? We doubt not that Mr. Scott can answer these questions without traveling very far from his own office to find a reply.

But we cannot afford to waste more space upon the no-party nondescript of whom we have been discoursing. Suffice it to say that we have no faith in the mawkish pretensions to independence made now-a-days by certain politicians. If the Constitution and the party who sustain it were right in time of peace, they are right in time of war and ought to be maintained. If the enemies of the Constitution were wrong in time of peace, it is tenfold more certain that they are wrong now, and, therefore, should be put down. The man who dares not take sides for the Constitution and with its friends, or who tries to serve both its enemies and its supporters, is either a coward or a demagogue, or a combination of both. Such a man cannot be a patriot. Of him it may truly be said, "Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep, And in his simple show he harbors treason, The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb."

For want of something else to talk about, the editor of the Inquirer, in his last issue, undertakes to ridicule us because we took occasion to call upon the people to volunteer. His sarcasm is truly withering and we have no doubt that, from the effects of it, we will be able to plead physical disability by the time the draft comes around. But it affects not only ourselves, but also those to whom we appealed to volunteer. It is calculated to "discourage enlistments," and therefore should be sufficient to send its author to Fort Warren. Democrats have been thrown into dungeons, for acts far less detrimental to the best interests of the country, and "it is a poor rule that does not work both ways."

The Inquirer says we have "changed." It is scarcely worth while to contradict this simple falsehood, but we will take occasion to say here, for the consolation of this preacher-fighting, home-guard editor, that we are still of the same mind in regard to his party and all its acts that we were years ago. We hold, with Stephen A. Douglas, that the "Republican" alias Abolition party is responsible for the troubles that now distract and distress our unhappy country. We hold that it is the duty of every good citizen to sustain and uphold the Government in the exercise of all its Constitutional functions, and to do all he can to restore the Union and bring back peace to the land. We hold too, that it is the special duty of the ranting, rampant supporters of the war measures of the administration, to shoulder a musket and act war as well as talk it. As for the Abolitionists, we have always despised them, and their recent course of conduct has not raised them an iota in our estimation. If the Inquirer can find any "change" in these particulars, it is welcome to make the most of it.

We called upon the single men and those whose circumstances will permit them to go into the army, to volunteer. We did this, not because we have acquired any new faith in the Administration at Washington, but because we desired to save the people of the county from the inevitable and incalculable misery and distress a draft must bring with it. We have never, as has Mr. Durberrow, urged people in similar circumstances with ourselves to enlist. We haven't brass enough in our cheek to do that.—Whenever we go that far, we shall shoulder a gun and say, "Come Boys," and not sit at ease in our office, and complacently wave our pen as we say "Go, Boys."

But such are the thanks Democrats get for helping a Republican Administration to fight this war. If we say nothing, or criticise the acts of Congress or the course of the President, we are called "Secessionists" and "Traitors." If we do what is demanded of us by "the powers that be," we are held up to ridicule as changelings and cowards and our motives are impugned in the basest and most malicious manner. But let them talk. Let these white-livered wretches who belch war from their tongues and stay at home to fight preachers, misrepresent us as much as they please. They cannot deter us from our duty. They cannot tempt us to look to the right nor to the left, nor to deviate in the slightest degree from that path in which conscience dictates our feet shall walk.

The Democratic State Committee calls upon the loyal citizens of the State, to celebrate the 17th of September, it being the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. In accordance with this call, the chairman of the Democratic county Committee, has given notice that the day will be appropriately celebrated in Bedford. Let us have a grand demonstration in honor of the birth-day of civil and religious liberty in America. Let Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution come and participate in the proceedings.

On Wednesday morning last, three new companies, commanded by Captains Dickeroof, May and Stuckey, left this place for Camp Curtin, making in all about 250 men. We are informed that some 40 or 50 men, raised by Capt. Kay, left Hopewell since our last issue. During the last week, therefore, our county has furnished about 350 men. These, with the companies of Captains Bobb and Tate, will make 550 men sent by Bedford county within the last few weeks. With those enlisted in the two companies raised by Capt. Lawrence, of Huntingdon, we have sent over 600 men under the late calls.

The best proof of the "loyalty" of the Democrats, is to be found in the ranks of the army. The Democracy is largely represented among our gallant soldiers, especially in the number of those who have enlisted under the late calls. Shame on the coward slave who stays at home to revile the Democrats whose sons, brothers and friends have rushed to the rescue of the country!

The editors of the Patriot & Union have been released from imprisonment and have returned to their homes. On their arrival at Harrisburg, a large number of their fellow citizens assembled to do honor to their return; receiving them with a welcome that amply repaid them for their suffering from the unjust and wicked persecution of their enemies.

We understand that Captain Baughman left for Camp Curtin, on Friday last, with a part of a company. We have not heard how many men he took with him.

Democrats! remember the meeting on Monday night next and turn out in your strength. A number of speeches will be made. We must organize if we would be successful.

A grand mass meeting of the Democracy was held in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last, in Independence-square. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic.

A sermon by the Pastor, on the subject of the General Judgment, will be preached, by Divine permission, next Sabbath morning, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10 1/2 o'clock.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputy Marshals for the several districts of this county:

- Bedford Borough—Henry Nicodemus. Bedford Township—Jeremiah Bowles. Bloody Run Bor.—Jeremiah Baughman. Broad Top Township—John Major, Esq. Colerain—Jacob Barnhart. Cumberland Valley—Henry J. Bruner, Esq. Harrison—George W. Horn, Esq. Hopewell—Alexander Davis, Esq. Juniata—Peter F. Lehman, Esq. Liberty—George Rhoads. Londonderry—Daniel B. Troutman, Esq. Monroes—Lewis Howsare. Napier—George Williams. Providence East—Simon Nyeum. Providence West—Joseph Fisher, Esq. Schellsburg Bor.—Duncan McVicker. Snake Spring—Asa S. Stuckey, Esq. St. Clair—William Kirk. Southampton—John D. Perlew. Union—Michael Wertz. Woodbury Middle—Jacob Brenneman. Woodbury South—Robert Ralston, Esq.

HARRISON TP., Aug. 25, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: In the last number of the Inquirer I notice an article reflecting upon Messrs. Fichtner and Shoemaker, two of the County Commissioners, for not appearing in answer to a "call" said to have been made upon them "to assemble at their office to take action upon the proposition of \$10,000 bounty," &c. Who issued this call and who had a right to issue it? The Commissioners meet when the law requires them so to do and whenever they themselves fix extra meetings. They do not ask the editor of the Inquirer, or any other crazy fanatic, when they shall or shall not meet. As to the bounty, the Commissioners are sworn to take care of the finances of the county and dare not squander away the taxes paid by the people, nor pay out any money except by authority of law, saving what is necessary to defray the current expenses of the county. Gov. Curtin did not venture to assume the responsibility to pay a bounty to volunteers. Why? Because, as he sensibly alleges, there is no law to warrant him in so doing. For the same reason the Commissioners, I presume, have declined to act in the matter. The Inquirer had better let Mr. Fichtner alone, for it will do neither it, nor those who endorse its course, any good, if it continues its attacks upon him. Yours, BUFFALO RUN.

From the Nashville Union. Three Hundred Thousand More.

The news which reached the city yesterday through the Northern papers, that the President has called for 300,000 militia, in addition to the 300,000 volunteers just called out, is working marvelously on the minds of the people. The Union men are rejoiced at the determination of the Government; and the most violent secessionists say, "If the people of the North stand that, the Confederacy is gone up—the South may as well yield." The thing works like magic, and every rebel in Memphis has dropped his lower jaw an inch and a half since yesterday.

THE MEMPHISANS VOLUNTEERING. Four hundred men, forming one artillery and three infantry companies, have already been recruited in Memphis, and have gone to Nashville to report to Gov. Johnson. Two other companies are recruiting here, and it would not be surprising if this depopulated city sent out a full regiment to fight for the National Union, whose protection they have learned to appreciate.

IS NOT THIS PROOF POSITIVE THAT THERE IS UNION SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH? There is not a city, town, village or hamlet in the South, where the love of the Union has become wholly extinct. The embers may be buried, but the first favorable breeze will fan them into living, burning flames. Even the traitors know this, and "tis this they most do fear."

Letter from the President. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Aug. 22, 1862.

Unavoidable Hours Greely, Dear Sir—I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the constitution.—The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it will help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men every where could be free. Yours, A. LINCOLN.

Indian Outbreak in Minnesota. PARTICULARS OF THE HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF THE WHITES.

From the St. Paul Pioneer we obtain further particulars of the murders committed by the Sioux Indians in Mesker county and at the agency on the Minnesota river:

The roads in all directions to New Ulm are lined with the bodies of murdered men, women and children. J. J. Porter, of Waukato, a member of the last Minnesota legislature, has arrived at St. Paul's to procure arms. He was one of the committee sent to New Ulm to learn the truth of the reported murders. He saw four persons wounded in one room, cut with hatchets in their heads and arms. A little girl was cut across the face, breast and side. A little boy was dreadfully cut up; also a middle-aged woman in an adjoining room. He saw a child with its head cut off, and twenty-seven others mutilated with gashes. The people of New Ulm are drilling with what arms they can get, and are fully awake to their danger, and are determined to defend the town to their last.

Mr. Porter left New Ulm Tuesday morning, and was overtaken by a man who reported that the Indians attacked the town, two hundred strong, at five p. m., and burned several buildings. Several citizens were seen to fall. The people had gathered together and barricaded the streets. Letters from Governor Ramsey say that hundreds are known to be killed, and it is believed thousands.

Captain Marsh and forty-five men went in pursuit of the murderers. At a ferry opposite the agency he encountered a large body of warriors, who opened fire on them; after a few volleys a large body of ambushed Indians in the rear fired upon him, killing a number of them. A retreat was attempted across the river. While in the water the Indians killed the captain, three sergeants and four corporals. But seventeen returned to the fort. On Monday night the light from burning buildings and grain stacks were seen in all directions.

Escaped citizens came into the fort during the night, giving accounts of horrors too terrible for imagination to conceive. Mothers came in rags, barefooted, whose husbands and children were slaughtered before their eyes. Children came who witnessed the murder of their parents, or the burning of their homes.

Warrenton Taken by the Rebels. It is re-taken by Gen. McDowell!

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. Warrenton, near the scene of the Bull Run fight, was yesterday captured by a portion of Jackson's army. It has since been re-taken by McDowell. There are rumors here of hard fighting yesterday, with heavy losses on both sides.

JUNCTION OF POPE, BURNSIDE & McCLELLAN. The armies of Pope, Burnside and McClellan are reported to have joined each other at Aquia creek. Fighting is reported as going on for some days between the right wing of Pope's division and the left wing of the rebels. Col. Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, this state, and Gen. Bohlen, of Philadelphia, have been killed.

A telegraphic dispatch also announced that Gen. McDowell has fallen and that terrific fighting was going on at last accounts.

Bold Operations of the Guerrillas in Virginia.—A Train Attacked.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—A passenger train on the Winchester Railroad, which left there on Saturday afternoon for Harper's Ferry, was fired into about half way between these two points, by a body of fifty guerrillas. Edward Lucas, express messenger, was severely wounded. The conductor of the train foolishly stopped the train in compliance with the order of the gang, and four soldiers of the 1st Michigan Regiment were taken prisoners. The passengers released the train with its contents, which were then destroyed, and the guerrillas made off with their prisoners.

Startling! but true.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scoury, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them! Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 226

CAMP MEETING.—On the ground near Sulphur Springs, Milligan's Cove, will begin on the 12th of September. There will be a boarding tent to supply strangers with food, and horses will also be provided for. No peddle wagons or cake and beer stands will be allowed on the ground. H. SHANNON, Pastor.

CAMP MEETING for Bedford Circuit will commence (D. V.) on Friday, September 6th, on ground near Bloody Run. Friends from neighboring appointments are cordially invited to tent with us, as well as the public generally, to participate in the exercises of worshipping God in Nature's own sanctuary. JAMES C. CLARKE, P. in C. of Bedford Ct.

—MARRIED—

CESSNA—DIEHL.—On the 21st inst., by the Rev. E. D. Shoemaker, Mr. JOHN H. CESSNA, to Miss MARY DIEHL, both of Charlestown, Bedford Co., Pa.

MAY—DIEHL.—On the 24th, by the same Mr. JOHN MAY, of Harrison Township, to Miss LYDIA DIEHL, of Friend's Cove.

SHIAFFER—RESSLER.—On the 21st inst., by A. C. James, Esq., Mr. Tobias Shaffer, to Miss Amanda Ressler, of Colerain township, Bedford Co., Pa.

PRICE—STICKLER.—On Tuesday Evening, 26th inst., at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, by Rev. Samuel Kepler, Mr. Daniel E. Price and Miss Sarah Stickler, both of Bedford Township.

—DIED—

DIEHL.—In Friend's Cove on the 22nd inst., Emmie Susan, daughter of David and Eyo Diehl, aged 3 years, 10 months and 9 days.

CLAYCOMB.—On the 23d inst., of Diptheria, George Claycomb, aged 23 years, 3mo. and 26 days.

EDWARDS.—On the 18th inst., Oliver Shannon Edwards, aged 4 months and 11 days.

VORE.—On the 24th inst., in Napier township, Mr. Benjamin Vore, aged 77 years, 2mo. and 20 days.

RUPP.—On Friday, the 22d inst., SCRUYERS, infant daughter of George W. and LOUISA M. RUPP, in the third year of her age. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned and notified not to purchase, or trade for a note of fifteen dollars dated 8th Aug., 1862, or thereabouts, payable one day after date, said note given by William M. Sleek and drawn in favor of George Barfoot. I have not received any value for the above note, and will not pay the same unless compelled by law. WILLIAM M. SLEEK, St. Clair Tp. Aug. 29, 1862.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN VORE, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted, by the Register of Bedford Co. to the undersigned Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Benjamin Vore, late of Napier tp. dec'd., all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said estate are therefore hereby requested and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. NATHANIEL VORE, WILLIAM ALBAUGH, Executors. Aug. 29, 1862—6t at.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscribers, living in Juniata tp., some time in May last, a white heifer, with black spotted sides, and a piece of the right ear off, supposed to be 2 years old last spring, so other mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. PETER & MICHAEL ELL ENBERGER. Aug. 29,—3t.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodbury township, one mile east of the town of Woodbury, on Tuesday 31 July last, a cow, white with red spots, very large horns, had a sheet iron bell with barbed strap. The owner will please come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away. JACOB S. BROWN. Middle Woodbury, Aug. 29, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed on the estate of Abraham Shaffer, late of West Providence tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JACOB L. MAY, Adm'r. August, 22d.—6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Edward Kerr, late of West Providence tp., deceased, having been granted the subscriber residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. NANCY KERR, E. F. KERR, Ex'rs. Aug. 22d.—6t at.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, on the estate of James Richardson late of Broad Top tp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE W. RICHISON, Adm'r. Aug. 22d.—6t.