

be expected to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first National census, in 1790, until that of 1850, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,308,415 and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad National Homestead, is our ample resource.

Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away. But such is not our condition. We have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe has 3,800,000 with a population averaging 73 1/2 persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts or other cause? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If then we are at some time to be as prosperous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will be, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union.

Several of our States are above the average of Europe 73 1/2 to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, Connecticut 99, New York and New Jersey each 80. Also, the two other great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population. Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find the population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:

1790-3,301,937; 35.02 per cent. increase.
1800-5,239,814; 36.45 per cent. ratio of increase.
1810-7,623,131; 33.31 per cent. " "
1820-12,846,020 33.49 " " "
1830-17,069,453; 32.67 " " "
1840-23,191,876; 35.87 " " "
1850-31,443,709; 35.59 " " "

This shows an average decennial increase of 31.69 per cent in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census yet taken.

It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of the seven periods is either 2 per cent below, or 2 per cent above the average, thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is.

Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results:

1870-42,328,372; 1890-56,966,216; 1890, 76,877,872; 1900, 103,308,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,688,914.

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe. Now, at some point between 1820 and 1830, say about 1825, our territory at 73 1/2 persons to the square mile being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000, and we will reach this too, if we do not ourselves, relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting wars, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones, indefinitely would shorten the war, perpetuate the increase of population and proportionately the wealth of the country. With these we ought to pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debt without it. If we had allowed our old National debt to run at 6 per cent. per annum simple interest from the end of our revolutionary struggle until to-day without paying anything on either principle or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed then. This is because our increase of man through the whole period has been greater than six per cent., has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves the debtor so long as its population increases faster than the unpaid interest accumulates upon its debt.

This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection. The great advantage of the policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number one hundred millions what we would have to pay now when we number but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable, on the one hand or on the other, inasmuch as it comes to nothing unless by the mutual consent of the people so depicted, and the American voters, through their representatives in congress.

I cannot make it better known than it already is that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true that the colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slaves? If they stay in the old places they leave them open to white laborers. Logically there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation even without deportation would probably enhance the wages of white labor and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would have to be performed.

The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation even to a limited extent, as-

hancing wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and you precisely so much you increase the demand for wages of white labor.

But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the States of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could one in any way greatly disturb the seven?

There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites and this without any apparent evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, and yet in its frequent petitions to Congress I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances.

But why should emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run from. Here, formerly, enslaved people, to some extent, have fled North from bondage, and now, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution, but if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from.

Their old masters will give them wages at least until new hands can be procured, and the freed men in turn, will gladly give their labor for wages till new homes can be procured for them in congenial climates, and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved, and, in any event, cannot be North or South for itself whether to receive them?

Again, as practice proves more than theory, in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people Northward because of the abolition of slavery in the District last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to whites, in the District, is from the census of 1860, having no reference to the persons called contrabands, or those made by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted under the present, nor will the war nor proceedings under the proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby save both.

And, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensation to any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been adopted upon is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would be only an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means, not an end, of the great responsibility resting upon me, yet, do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors; nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs, yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will not give me any respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

It is doubted that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood.

It is doubted that it would restore the national authority and national property, and perpetuate both indefinitely. I propose to restore the national authority and national property, and perpetuate both indefinitely. I propose to restore the national authority and national property, and perpetuate both indefinitely. I propose to restore the national authority and national property, and perpetuate both indefinitely.

Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We cannot do so by any other means. It is not "can any of us imagine better?" but "can we all do better?" It is no object, whatsoever is better; still the question recurs, "can we all do better?"

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the sterner present. The occasion is piled high with us, and our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save the country.

Fillan Citizens.—We cannot escape history. We, of this Congress and this Administration, will be remembered, in spite of ourselves. No personal considerations or private iniquities can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down to honor or dishonor—to the latest generation.

We say "We are for the Union." The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. We know how to know how to save it. We—seven we here—hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slaves we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve—we shall not have to pay nearly the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed, this cannot fail.

The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Among the officers who distinguished themselves for their gallantry, at the battle of Peccotago, was our young friend, Capt T. H. Lyons, of this place. During the action, one of his men (John Coffee) was wounded, and he was attempting to carry him off, when a rifle ball struck the coat sleeve of the captain and entered the body of the wounded man. The Captain succeeded, however, in bringing off Coffee, and passed through the conflict unscathed.

The N. Y. Tribune recently started the story that some of the Southern leaders had made an informal proposition to lending Democrats in the North, to come back into the Union. We might have had some hope that this story would turn out to be correct, had it first appeared in any other print than the Tribune. But the fact that it made its debut in that sink of falsehood, was sufficient to deter all sensible people from believing it, and branded it at once as a canard, which the Tribune itself now admits it to have been.

John Van Buren announced in the course of a recent speech in New York city, that if any man who had caused the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of any citizen of New York dared set foot upon the soil of that State, he would be arrested and tried for this outrage upon the liberty of the citizen.

Mr. Michael Dener, of Napier tp., was run over, one day last week, by his team, and very seriously injured. The wheels passed over his breast, crushing it sadly. The cause of the accident, was, we believe, his horses taking fright and becoming unmanageable.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.
B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.



The President's Message.

Barnum's "What Is It?" is said to be a great curiosity, but we doubt whether it is not exceeded in oddity and general ridiculousness by the second annual Message of His Excellency, President Lincoln. Of all the conglomeration of blunders, political, literary and logical, we have ever attempted to analyze, this Message is, beyond all doubt, the capstone. It is a stratification of the loose sand of special pleading and the hot lava of fanaticism, cemented together by the soft clay of an uncultivated, and ill-balanced mental organism.

I. The President opens by a very mild note of complaint against the action of foreign powers in recognizing the rebel confederacy as belligerents. This would all be very well, had not the President himself recognized the rebels as belligerents, by arranging with them a cartel for the exchange of prisoners and doing many other acts of a similar nature.

II. The organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress, is recommended. We doubt the constitutionality of this proposition. Congress has power to coin money (that is specie) but not to establish banking associations; and it is quite clear that it is a right reserved to the States to charter banks and to regulate the issuance of paper currency. Mr. Lincoln, either ignorant or regardless of State rights, under the Constitution, proposes, by an act of Congress, to sweep away state banks and establish upon their ruins United States banks. If our astute President will take the trouble to consult Chancellor Kent, on this subject, he will find that he (the President) recommends Congress to go beyond its Constitutional latitude.

III. The President tells us that the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July last, was \$13,043,546.81. This is a specious statement, intended to make credulous people believe that there was an actual balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1862. Now, the real state of the case is this: During the last year, according to the Message itself, the Government borrowed \$529,692,460.50, to which must be added the former loans amounting to several hundred millions, and of this borrowed money the President says, "I have repaid \$546.81 to \$95,096,922.09, and subtract their sum from about \$800,000,000, and you will find that instead of an actual balance remaining in the Treasury on the first of July, the Government then owed nearly \$700,000,000, for borrowed money alone, and that there was not a copper in the Treasury wherewith to meet the interest. But the President's own figures make our financial affairs bad enough. Just think of the expense of carrying on the Government for the last year, amounting to \$474,744,778.16! Nearly a million and a half for every day of our lives! Truly we pay enough to be governed better.

IV. Indian affairs. The President abstains, with great caution, from giving any opinion as to the cause of the Indian outbreaks in Minnesota. He has not one word to say about the infamous conduct of his agents in endeavoring to palm off "greenbacks" upon the Indians, instead of paying them in specie, as they are required to do, by the terms of the treaties with the aborigines.

V. *et Magna Pars.* The Negro. The proclamation of the 22d of September, declaring the freedom of all the negroes in the seceded States on the first of January next, and proposing to buy the freedom of all other negro slaves in the Union, is adhered to, and, in addition, a plan for gradual emancipation, which is to be worked out by the year 1900, is submitted. Now, if the President has the power, as he assumes to have, to abolish slavery by proclamation and armed invasion, we do not see the necessity of this proposed gradual emancipation. If, as Mr. Lincoln informed us on the 22d of September, all the slaves in the states in rebellion by the first of January, 1863, will be free on that day, by virtue of his proclamation, what use is there in proposing to Congress this tedious process of giving them freedom? Besides, if the Abolition of slavery alone can restore the Union, (which no sensible man ever believed) are we to remain till 1900, (37 years) in the torture and agony of partial disunion? And just here is the point at which Mr. Lincoln stultifies himself. Says he, "The proposed emancipation would shorten the war," &c. Does the President desire to have us understand that the war can, in any event, continue till 1900? If not, then, how can his proposed emancipation scheme, which is not to be fully tested till 1900, "shorten the war?" We are also told that freeing the slaves would not prove injurious to white labor, because, forsooth, they "are already in the land!" But, Mr. Lincoln knows, or ought to know, that freed negroes are thrifless creatures, working just enough to reduce the wages of labor and becoming dependants upon the substance of the white man. As to their

not overrunning the North, let the people along the Pennsylvania border testify.

But we cannot pursue this subject much farther. It is, to us, a disgusting theme. Nay, it is enough to make any white man's blood boil, to think that the President of the United States would devote one half of his entire Message to the consideration of a fanatical and worse than fool-hardy project to ameliorate the condition of negroes, when the white people of the Union are crying to him to be delivered from a ten times more dreadful curse than that of negro slavery, the curse of civil war, which the agitation of the negro question will inevitably only aggravate and embitter. Has Abraham Lincoln no heart, as well as no head? Or why is it that he can hear the moan of the soldier's widow, the cry of his orphan child and be unmoved to say even one word for their comfort, whilst, obedient to the dictates of sectional animosity and party spite, he forces upon the people his own political schemes and partisan chicanery? Citizens and soldiers! ye are white men! Search the message and find a word in it, if you can, calculated for your benefit! You will see, as we do, that the whole bent of the President's mind is to carry out his Abolition projects—no matter at what expense—no matter if the white race and the black suffer mutual injury. He must and will have, if possible, the negroes free, though their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains, doubling the native horror of the war, and making death more grim."

WHAT IT MEANS.—People have sometimes wondered why Democratic journals placed a rooster at the head of their papers as an emblem of victory. Parson Brownlow fully explains the matter as follows:

"As the crowing of the cock followed the betrayal of Christ by Peter, so again the cock crows after the Democrats have attempted to betray the Government and place it in the power of its enemies."

We find the above precious *moroccu* gracing the columns of a late number of the Blair County *Whig*. Abolition editors must be "hard up" for something to say about the recent Democratic victories when they are compelled to pick up the crude witticisms of a blasphemous rhapsode who was kicked out of the Southern Confederacy because he was too mean to be tolerated there.

But, Parson Brownlow has become a pet with the Abolitionists, notwithstanding the fact that he asserts that he still holds, as he did several years ago, in public debate, that slavery is a divine institution and must not be interfered with. The only reason we can see for their great love toward this clerical blackguard, is the fact that his natural and uncontrollable propensity for lying seems to be congenial to their habits and tastes. Why even in the above quoted paragraph, preacher as he is, he falsifies Holy Writ. Peter did not betray the Saviour, as Brownlow says, but denied that he knew him. In this respect Abraham Lincoln is another Peter. Al-stand by his master (water) did that he would last, when the hour of trial came, he denied and ignored that master, and it was only then that the coo's cry.

There is no war news of importance. The army is still *in statu quo* before Fredericksburg.—Congress has as yet done nothing of importance. Our Congressional summary, crowded out by the Message this week, will be resumed in our next.

The name of the unfortunate man, who, with his wife and two children recently perished in a prairie fire, in Kansas, was Josiah Kellerman, and not Joseph, as erroneously printed in our account of last week.

We see it stated that Gen. McClellan is about to prepare a history of his campaigns. If this be so, we shall look for an expose of the malice and devilishness of the Abolition leaders that will open the eyes of some people.

We are indebted to Lieut. John Cole, formerly of this county, for late copies of the Richmond *Enquirer* and Richmond *Dispatch*. Lieut. Cole informs us that he was for two months a prisoner in Richmond.

What is wrong with the reservoir, water pipes, hydrants, "or any other man," that the inhabitants of Pitt street must suffer for want of water?

There are no less than 370 sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital at Cumberland, Md.

For the Gazette.

A Reconnaissance.

The second "Wood Regiment," commanded by Col. Reighard, whose Head Quarters were recently established at the Poor House, made its sudden appearance in our town the other day, and for a time, took up its quarters in the wood yard of Rev. Mr. Yingling, and at his house quartered a number of turkeys and other articles of subsistence well known to the corps d'armee. As they brought their own supplies, however, on their well loaded wagons, it was no one's business what they brought, or didn't leave. On one occasion the Col. suggested the propriety of backing in one of the wagons to relieve Quarter Master Turkey's plate of the skeletons thereon, but the turkey bones were buried under the wood-pile and that branch of the service was dispensed with. Some fear of intervention was at one time entertained from the presence of England on the occasion (Billy I mean). But I must quit joking and get in earnest, for Isaac was there, too, and assisted the Quartermaster about the wood-pile considerably. Your correspondent left about this time, but returned in due course, having been notified by some of the *Fireantlers* that the officers intended to have a private dinner party. Well, I came back and inquired for the private party and when shown the sumptuous board provided by the hospitable (not hospital) ladies who belonged to the regiment, came to the very natural conclusion that if private, Uncle Sam's

or some other public pocket was paying for the roast. But here were the officers, Colonel to Corporal & Reighard (Sol.), Stucky, Lutz (the Quartermaster aforesaid) Smouse, Bowser, Shaffer, Boegle, Fetter, Haishbarger, Croyle, Ling, Koons, Sill, Mower (Mad Anthony Wayne) Rowser and—you might say they were all Rowser. I observed no private, and for this reason again thought there was nothing very private about it. I shall not, for a while, forget the good Dutch cheese that came from the "Dutch Corner," nor the butter out of the Valley Spring houses, nor the pies that didn't shell all off when you wanted to bite the crust. But I must conclude this account of my reconnaissance, closing my observations with the wish that if ever "Stonewall" gets out in the Corner among those spring houses, he may be at once captured and sent to the Poor House by the veteran Colonel of that gallant regiment.

A SCOUT.

Whilst on a visit to our old home, (Bedford, Pa.), we were shown through the extensive establishment of George Blymire & Son, one of the largest and best Hardware Stores in the State. It is really a credit to "ye ancient Borough," and we hope that the enterprise of the proprietors will meet with liberal encouragement from the people. It was about the only evidence of improvement that we noticed in the place, and it was of so decided a nature, that we thought it worthy of honorable mention.—*Indiana Democrat.*

From the Miner's Journal.

FROM THE 55TH REG., P. V., COL. WHITE.

Account of the Action in South Carolina on the 22d of October.

CAMP 55TH REG., P. V. }
Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 24th, 1862. }

EDITORS MINER'S JOURNAL:—Probably ere this reaches you you will have heard of an advance made in this department to cut off communication between Charleston and Savannah at Focotalgo bridge, and of the retreat of our forces on account of having no means of conveying ammunition in sufficient quantities to our troops, and of their subsequent return to this place without having accomplished their object.

The expedition started from this place and Hilton Head on the afternoon of the 21st. On the 22d our forces landed and advanced about five miles when the first fighting commenced.—Twice were the rebels driven from their positions. At the third position our ammunition gave out, and our forces were obliged to retire, which they did in remarkably good order. Our artillery captured one wagon of the rebels' ammunition, and fired the ammunition at them as long as it lasted. The fighting continued from about 12 o'clock until dusk of the evening.—They returned last night, 23d inst. The forces engaged from Beaufort were portions of the 55th and 47th Penna., 6th Connecticut, 4th New Hampshire, the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and Rhode Island battery, under command of Brigadier General Branman.

The entire loss of our forces will amount to about 300 in killed and wounded, though it may fall as low as 200, but certainly not more than three hundred.

The 47th Pennsylvania were the severest sufferers as their loss out of 600 engaged, will amount to about 120 in killed and wounded.—They pushed forward with the impetuosity of the loss of the 55th Penna. Vols., is 29 in killed, wounded and missing. Four were killed, and one missing, also wounded.

Too much praise cannot be extended to Dr. David Merritt, of Philadelphia, surgeon of the 55th regiment, for his untiring and unobscured care in ministering to the aid and comfort of the poor unfortunate whose doom it was to be wounded. The Doctor is spoken of in the highest terms by all who saw him on that day, for his coolness and unmistakable skill, and his fitness for the important position which he has the honor to hold.

I also take pleasure in stating that Dr. J. B. Brandt, Llewellyn, Schuykill County, formerly a Captain in the 50th Regiment, Col. Christ, but now assistant surgeon of the 55th, figured quite conspicuously in caring for the wounded Major John H. Filler was as cool as a cucumber. He was constantly cracking jokes, and when the balls came a little close he was heard to say, "Ah! rather close that time." At one time, when the shells were coming rather too thick for comfort, the order was given to lie down. Dr. Brandt, and the hospital Steward Joseph W. Hughes, (who, by the way, was formerly a Pottsville,) followed suit. Soon a shell came in quite close proximity to where they were lying, literally covering our two heroes with sand. The Dr. struck two or three somersaults. The steward says, to use his own language, he thought "it is all over with you Brandt." One poor fellow had his whole lower jaw with a portion of the upper carried away, leaving only his nose and eyes remaining, exposing his wind pipe to view, and strange to say, he was quite sensible and was still living this morning.

Among the casualties are Col. Chatfield, of the 6th Conn., wounded; two Captains of the 47th Penna., since dead from their wounds; two Captains, one of them Captain Wayne, killed, and Captain Hamilton, seriously wounded of the 47th Penna.

The 55th did nobly. Having attracted the attention of the General commanding, he rode up and inquired who they were. When told, he said, "You are the boys to keep it up. Go in." The 47th and 55th Pennsylvania fought side by side during the whole engagement. It is said that in point of numbers engaged it is one of the hardest contested fights on record during this rebellion.

MARRIED.
PRESSEL—MOCK.—Near St. Clairville, Nov. 30th, by the Rev N. E. Gilt, Mr. Abraham Pressel to Miss Rebecca Mock, both of Union tp.

New Advertisements.

Public Sale
OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
The subscribers will sell at the late residence of Jacob Barr dollar, Esq., dec'd., at Bloody Run, on Thursday, the 18th December, inst., three large work horses, one two year old colt, mitch cows and young cattle, six fat hogs, horse gears, wagons, ploughs and harrows, one cart, two buggies, one wind mill, one straw cutter, one grain drill, grain in the ground, hay by the ton, also, wheat, rye and corn by the bushel, two clocks, tables and chairs, one cook stove, two ten plate and one coal stove; bedsteads and bedding, bureaus, cupboards, carpeting and household furniture too numerous to insert. Also, a lot of lumber and chestnut rails.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, and continue till all is sold, when due attendance will be given and terms made known by J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Bloody Run, Dec. 12.

Public Sale.
There will be sold at public sale, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, 27th December, inst., all the following Real Estate:
ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 70 acres, more or less, with one good tenant house, one log stable and other out buildings thereon erected. Also, a good apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, and a spring of never-failing water; situated in Colebrook township, Bedford county. Title indisputable. Possession given on the first of April next.
Terms to be made known on day of sale.
EVELINA C. HARKLEROAD,
WILLIAM B. HARTZEL
Dec. 12, 1862.—3t.

ESTRAYS.
Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in St. Clair tp., on or about the first of November last, one yellow dun calf and one white calf, with red head, both of them one year old last spring, and having no ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.
MATHILDA MARSHALL
Dec. 12th—3ts.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers on the last Will and Testament of Jacob Barn dollar, late of Bloody Run, Bedford County, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them in due form for settlement.
J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Dec. 12, 1862.—4ts. Executors.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Whereas, Lovi Hardinger, guardian of Daniel and George Hook, heirs at law of Daniel Hook, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, dec'd., said Daniel Hook, lately died intestate, leaving, as his heirs at law:
One daughter, named Mary, intermarried with Amos Gross, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland, and the children of his son, George Hook, deceased, viz: Drusilla, intermarried with Daniel Waller, Oliver P. Hardinger, Daniel Hook and Geo. C. Hook, the three last being minors; said children all residing in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, the children of Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with John B. Hardinger, viz: George Hardinger, now residing in Monroe county, in the State of Michigan; S. H. Hardinger, intermarried with George H. Hardinger, residing in Logan county, in the State of Ohio, now in the army of the United States; and George W. Hardinger, residing in said township of Cumberland Valley; and the children of Daniel Hardinger, who was intermarried with Zedee Brashear, viz: Daniel P. Brashear, lately residing in Allegheny county, Maryland, now in the army of the United States; Ann Maria Brashear, and William Brashear, who are minors, residing in said Allegheny county, Maryland, and of that estate died and sold in his lifetime, as of Geo. C. Hook, and of the following real estate, viz: A house and lot of ground in the town of Robinson, in said county of Bedford; also, a tract of land in the township of Cumberland Valley, in said county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Andrew Rice, dec'd., George Klotz and others, containing about three hundred and forty acres, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.
Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1863, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 12, 1862.—4t.

TAKE NOTICE.
The books of William Spidel, from the 16th of August, 1861, to the 24th September, 1862, are assigned to J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and are in my hands for collection. Persons who have accounts on said books, will call at my office without delay and make settlement, thereby saving costs.
H. NICODEMUS.
Dec. 12, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Kaufman, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY KAUFFMAN,
December 5, 1862.—6t. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Charles Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES MATTINGLY,
December 5, 1862.—6t. Executor.

STRAY STEER.
Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Union township, about the third day of November, a brindled milky steer, with a white face and a notch under the left eye, supposed to be about one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.
JOSEPH CZOTER
December 4, 1862.