



The Next Governor.

The importance of electing an honest, upright and fearless man to the office of Governor of the State, cannot be over-estimated. The official term of Governor Curtin expires in January, 1864, and his successor will be chosen at the next general election. It becomes us, therefore, to make an early commencement of the canvass as to the merits and claims of those citizens upon whom party conventions may probably settle as candidates for this high and responsible office. That the next Governor will be a Democrat is beyond doubt. Hence it behooves the Democratic people to look about them with the purpose to select as their standard bearer a man of intellect, personal integrity and possessing the courage and manliness to stand up for the rights of the Commonwealth, and, at any peril, to put in practical operation the principles which will be chosen by the people to represent. Doubtless, (as is always the case) sections and local interests will present their favorites; cliques and factions their pimps and parasites, corporations and monopolies their tools and hirelings. But the Democratic party should look off all such unhealthy excrescences. The great political organization which alone is able to save the wreck of our country, cannot afford to trifle and parley any longer for the sake of expediency. Nor is it necessary, in the remotest degree, that it should do so. It has the confidence of the people, and it will be sustained in its boldest endeavor and loftiest aim, if its action be intended for the good of the country. Let us, then, have the very best material brought forward from which to choose the next Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and let us have that candidate elected without reference to any local, corporate or class interests, looking only to his political standing and personal fitness as the qualifications necessary to entitle him to the nomination. The times demand a bold man and a true. No mere politician will answer the purpose. No mere office-seeker can be tolerated. We want a man "who knows his rights, and knowing, dares maintain them;" who understands the duties of his office, and, appreciating the responsibility that rests upon him, will have the nerve to discharge those duties, without fear of popular clamor, without the desire for popular favor and without affection for any peculiar interest at war with the general welfare of the State. Let the people consider and choose with deliberation.

Governor's Message.

We publish, on our first page, the message of Governor Curtin. It certainly compares most favorably with that of his would-be master, the President. Besides refraining from that wholesale slaughter of the King's English so characteristic of Mr. Lincoln's literary efforts, this State paper of the Governor, is prepared with some ingenuity, so far as regards its evident purpose of concealing the true condition of our finances and the state of the country generally. It is also quite regardless of that staple commodity in the political market, "humbug," and tries to tickle the fancy of the laborer, whose bread has been taken out of his mouth by the false pretenses and wicked machinations of Curtin's party. The soldier, too, has the sympathies of the Governor, and whilst he is willing to wait till Stanton gets quite ready to send home the sick and wounded, he urges immediate action by the Legislature to enable the soldiers to vote. Home and friends are all well enough, and ought to be secured to the sick and wounded, but the voice of the army, controlled and managed by Abolition officers, is much more important—His Excellency. The message, says not one word about the negro or emancipation. How prettily the Governor snubs "honest Abe!" How deftly our Executive shirks the great issue put upon the country by his own party! And what will his peculiar friends, the emancipationists, say to his silence on their favorite subject? Will they take him to their embraces after getting the cold shoulder from him in this most ungraceful style? We shall see. But the message needs but little criticism. It contains nothing new and repeats very little that is old. Our readers can "take it to pieces" without our assistance.

Latest by Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13. Charles R. Buckalew elected U. S. Senator over Simon Cameron by two majorities. All hail! A star in the East has appeared. The eastern horizon is becoming brilliant from the reflections of common sense, and the night, the blackness and darkness of Abolitionism, is being dispersed before its rays. Too much cannot be said in praise of the true, and, we have no doubt, tried Democrats, who, to a man, have every one proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the people. And what shall we say of our Senator? A man among men—a fearless, honest and able statesman—an able lawyer—a powerful advo-

cate and a Democrat by birth, education and association. Poor Simon! "How the mighty (ascendents) are fallen!" We call attention to the new card of Dr. C. N. Hickok, dentist. It will be seen by reference to his advertisement, that the Doctor inserts teeth on a new article, Valenticite, or vulcanized India Rubber, which is more durable and looks more natural, besides being cheaper, than gold or silver. We have seen a specimen of Dr. Hickok's work in the new material, and must say that it was the prettiest job in dentistry we have ever seen. Give the Doctor a call and see for yourselves.

The Rev. Samuel Kepler has announced the 7th chapter of Romans, as the subject of his discourse for next Sabbath morning. Those who may be pleased to attend, will find it a profitable employment to read with care, the 6th, 7th and 8th chapters of the Epistle, in order to the better understanding of the doctrines to be discussed.

The following named gentlemen were elected on the 12th inst., by the stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road, to serve for the ensuing year: President—S. L. Russell, Esq. Directors—Jacob Reed, Valentine Steckman, John Taylor, Wm. P. Schell, John Alsp, Alexander King, Charles W. Ashcom, Geo. Smith, E. L. Anderson, Job Mann, Wm. G. Moorhead, Thomas A. Scott.

Lowry & Wharton have established a store at Saxton, this county. This is an enterprising firm, as we can testify, and will, no doubt, do a "smashing business." The store is to be under the supervision of our friend, S. S. Fluck, Esq., of Hopewell.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. T. C. Garrett. Persons wishing any thing in the lumber line, will do well to give him a call.

Messrs. Harris and Williams advertise for yellow locust timber and pine, for which they will pay good prices. See advertisement in another column.

The Kimmell House, Washington City, is a first class hotel, and we recommend it to every body that may visit the Federal capital. The proprietor is a "host in himself."

The editor has gone to Harrisburg, to witness the operations of Simon Cameron in his attempt to elect himself U. S. Senator.

Col. Charles T. Campbell was not killed at the recent battle near Fredericksburg, as at first reported, but was severely wounded in the arm. We hope the brave and indefatigable Colonel may soon be himself again.

Absence from home for some weeks, has precluded us from "reading proof," and we hope our friends will, therefore, pardon all typographical shortcomings.

Comments of the Western (Opposition) Press on the Proclamation of Emancipation.

The Chicago Times says:

"THE DEED!" "The deed is done—the deed which unites the people of the South forever in their rebellion, and divides the people of the North as to the further prosecution of the war—the deed which converts the war from a constitutional contest for the integrity of the Union to an unconstitutional crusade for the liberation of three millions of negro barbarians and their enfranchisement as citizens—the deed which destroys the last hope of the preservation of the old Government and inaugurates a future dark, uncertain and dreary—the deed which is unwarranted in military as it is in civil law, against the purposes of which the humanity of Christendom will protest, and to avert the consequences of which European powers will interfere. The deed is done. The craziest abolitionism has achieved the very acme of its desires. The end for which the war was commenced by the dominant party—the separation of the Union and an armed anti-slavery crusade—has been reached. It is not a deed without a name. It will be known in all history as the most wicked, atrocious and revolting deed recorded in the annals of civilization."

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel closes an important article as follows: "If this act of usurpation passes unrebuked, then we may bid farewell to constitutional liberty. The constitutional guarantees of personal rights and personal liberty will not be worth the parchment upon which they are written. It is for the people to say whether they will remain free by repudiating this usurpation of power, or by yielding to it, surrender personal liberty and the right of self government."

The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat remarks: "The President's Proclamation has come to hand at last. We scarcely know how to express our indignation at this flagrant outrage of all constitutional law, all human justice, all Christian feeling. Our very soul revolts at contemplating an atrocity so heinous, and the feeling is intensified at the indelible disgrace which it fixes upon our country. To think that we, who have been the foremost in the grand march of civilization, should be so disgraced by an imbecile President as to be made to appear before the world as the encourager of insurrection, lust, arson, murder! The people have condemned this in advance, and the President has raised a storm that will overwhelm him."

It is not in the rebellious States he has to fear most, but the true, loyal States will not suffer their fair fame to be stained by him. It is not enough that Kentucky is exempt from its force; not enough that it is ineffectual even in the State it has reference to. The people cannot, in any State, bear to be so slandered by one who usurps authority."

In another article it says: "But we need not discuss the absurdity. After constitutional liberty has been so long established—after it has been reduced to a science—here comes a man supposed to have honesty and capacity enough to be elected President of a Government of strictly limited powers, assuming unlimited despotic authority over States, property and persons. This spectacle will astonish the civilized world. Our statesmen all along supposed that States were real units, in-

portant, indispensable parts of the Union, and that the reserved rights of the States were as important as the rights of the Federal Government. We are now startled with the announcement that the President of this limited Government, who only has power to use force to execute the laws of the Union, is, by this war power, able to absorb all the powers of government. Upon the same principle he can dispense with Congress and with all State power.

"If our fathers really made such a Government as this, they did it by mistake; they didn't intend it. Their shades would startle and quake at the developments of the first of January, 1863."

The Columbus [Ohio] Statesman says: "But we have not time to dwell upon the inconsistencies and absurdities of this proclamation. Henceforth the war, which was avowedly commenced for the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of all the States unimpaired, is to be, according to this Executive decree, a war for the maintenance of negro freedom. For that purpose the army and navy of the United States are to be employed; the resources of the country are to be taxed, and the lives of our citizens sacrificed for the sake of securing the freedom of negro slaves."

"If anything were wanting to crown the folly and infamy of the present administration, this proclamation caps the climax. It will be difficult for it to find a lower deep."

Not less than one thousand papers and organs of public opinion in the loyal States, will hold similar language.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has the following comments:

"In his Emancipation Proclamation the President has attempted to do that which in the most solemn and public manner he had declared that he did not intend, and had no right to do under the Constitution. Upon his own promises and declarations—upon his own voluntary interpretation of the paramount law of the land, he stands condemned. This no one, who has any regard for his own reputation for veracity, can dispute. The President is, therefore, wrong, either in affirming that he had no right to interfere with slavery, or in interfering with it; and this even his most zealous supporters must perjure confess."

"If the nine States in which the President has declared slavery to be abolished are parts of the Union, the only power which the President has within them is that which is given by the Constitution. The only ground upon which the war can be justified, and the only one thus far set up for its justification, is that they are parts of the Union, and that their people, in a state of disobedience to the Constitution, must be made to submit to its authority. As members of the Union, slavery is entitled to remain intact therein; by the fact that the Constitution gives neither the President nor any branch of the Government any power over the domestic relations of the people."

"If the nine States are out of the Union, the war is a war of conquest, carried on by one independent nation against another. Wars of conquest are of more than doubtful justice, and the sober judgment of mankind has always been against the State which, taking advantage of the supposed weakness of another, has sought to subdue it. In respect to such wars, there are rules of conduct which national honor demands should be observed. One of the points made in the Declaration of Independence—and properly made—against the King of Great Britain, was that he had "excited domestic insurrections." That which was an act of unexcused barbarity in a King, is it any less so when perpetrated by a President?"

Why Oppose the Proclamation?

The question is often asked by Republicans, "why do you oppose President Lincoln's Proclamation of freedom for the slaves? As it is sometimes asked in candor, we make a candid reply:

1. The Proclamation is a dangerous assumption of power by the President. He has not a shadow of authority, either as a "war measure," or otherwise, to proclaim the freedom of the slaves in the States. They are properly held under State laws—held by loyal men as well as rebels. The President has proclaimed the same authority to issue a Proclamation declaring that all property has ceased to exist and shall not hereafter be recognized. He can no more deprive the loyal men of the rebel States of their slaves, than of their horses, and cotton, and lands. His constitutional power is the same in both cases and is entirely wanting in both. The claim to exercise it is but another of the dangerous usurpations of Executive power put forth under the false pretense that the President may do anything to suppress the Rebellion.

2. But if the President had constitutional authority to issue and enforce an Emancipation Proclamation, its exercise would tend to strengthen, rather than suppress, the rebellion, and would, therefore be unwise. The proclamation gives vigor to the war in every rebel State, by strengthening the hands of the insurgents, crushing loyal men, and concentrating the whole population in deadly hostility to the Union. It interposes a barrier to peace, and a restoration of the Constitution and the Federal authority. Its direct effect—if not its intent—is to prevent a return to the Union as it was.

The purpose, on the part of the Abolitionists and the President, is to say that no State shall now be permitted to lay down its arms and return to the Union, except on the condition of changing its domestic institutions and local laws, and abolishing slavery. Will any State consent to such a humiliating and unconstitutional exaction, so long as it has a soldier to send to the field? Is it reasonable to expect—under such a policy—any end of the war, except by the subjugation and extermination of the Southern whites? Does not the President's policy entirely repudiate a restored Union, and look to the alternative of extermination or separation? Evidently the President and the radicals by whom he is controlled, have abandoned all idea of simply returning to the Constitution and the Union of our fathers. Abolition of negro slavery, or a division of the country, is now their proclaimed purpose. The proclamation means this, and nothing more or less.

Therefore, both on the score of power and expediency, there are ample reasons why loyal and sensible men should regret and oppose the President's proclamation.—Albany Argus.

Are We Fighting for a Debt?

Is so, we shall be gratified in a proportion not easily computed, and to an amount not readily to be comprehended. Years ago the enormous debt of Great Britain startled the tyro in arithmetic—the next generation are in the broad way of having something equally as

mazing to compare with it in our own. For if the debt of England is \$1,000,000,000, at an average of about 3 per cent. interest, or \$120,000,000 a year, our own was, on the first of July last, taking the message as authority, in round numbers, \$600,000,000 To which the Com. of Ways, and Means purpose to add: Bonds (20 years 6 per cent.) \$900,000,000 Treasury notes to be funded. 140,000,000 Interest. 300,000,000 Legal tender (greenbacks). 300,000,000 Shipplasters. 50,000,000

In all, to 1st July 1863, \$2,290,000,000 which at an average interest of 4 1/2 per cent., the most favorable estimate that can be any possibility be made of the rate, amounts to the fabulous sum of \$108,000,000 (one hundred and six millions) a year, sufficient to purchase the contents, land, men, women and chattels of a Southern state every half year. War is truly an expensive luxury for the people, if it is glorious to those individuals who use their official positions to turn a penny for friends, like Mr. Grimsley, Andrew J. Butler, Gen. Curtis or Simon Stevens.

Gen. Lee's Address to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., December 31, 1862. General Order No. 138.

The general commanding takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor, and devotion displayed by them, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburg to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march, performed with celerity under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time, and on ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than twenty thousand of this brave army, and its columns, crushed and broken, hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss in point of numbers, only augments the admiration with which the commanding general regards the prowess of the troops, and increases his gratitude to Him who hath given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands of the army a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appear in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing, give assurance of hope that will insure the safety, peace and happiness of our beloved country, and add new lustre to the already imperishable name of the Army of Northern Virginia.

R. E. LEE, General.

Message of the Governor of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—The Legislature of Kentucky met at Frankfort yesterday. Governor Robinson's Message recommends that Kentucky reject the President's proclamation, and protests against any interference with her State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution. He thinks the proclamation giving freedom to the slaves in the rebellious States inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal though indirect blow.

He says that the saddest result of the Proclamation will be to fire the whole South with one burning mass of inexhaustible hate, and destroy all hope of restoring the Union, which is only possible by adhering to the Constitution as it was; and, further, that in view of this most alarming act of military necessity, he advises the Legislature to place on record their protest against the Proclamation.

THE BILL AGAINST THE COMET.—We have it at last! The President proclaims freedom to all the slaves whom he cannot reach, and who cannot reach him! recommending them, however, to make a virtue of necessity, and keep quiet. All the slaves in Georgia, South Carolina, &c., where the Confederates are undisturbed by the presence of Federal armies, are pronounced free! They are really free, if there is any truth in the Proclamation; and yet we suppose, they "don't see it," and indeed for that matter, we don't either. The slaves in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and parts of Virginia and Louisiana, where we have large armies, and where the Proclamation might be made effective, are not pronounced free! Mr. Lincoln virtually says, "Where I can't reach the slave to help him, I will help him; where I can help him, I won't." In other words, those are declared forever free whom circumstances more powerful than the President declared to be forever slaves; while those whom circumstances favor, as to freedom, are left in their bondage! What philanthropy!

And then, there is another view to be taken of the matter. The President has been assuring the people of the slave States, with apparent sincerity, that by giving liberty to their negroes they would greatly benefit themselves; indeed, that he was almost solely actuated, in his anti-slavery crusade, by a desire to improve their condition. Yet when the time for action comes, he confers his blessing upon the disloyal and withholds it from the loyal slave States! But no matter. While the Proclamation reaches but few and very small districts over which we are now exercising civil or military jurisdiction, it plainly declares that every advance of our armies shall be for the negro, and the negro's benefit. Except so far as the war is defensive, it is henceforth to be a negro war! Ought not the anti-Union-negro-whisperers to be expected to do the rest of the fighting? Is not this just the time for Greeley's nine hundred thousand to flock to the field, and allow all those Democrats whom this Greeley every day denounces as traitors, to come home?

This is a great nation. We have a great President. We are doing a great business. "On to confusion!"

President Benson of the negro Republic of Liberia, who has recently been on a visit to London, has negotiated with Minister Charles Francis Adams a commercial treaty with the United States placing the citizens of Liberia on a footing with the citizens of the most favored nations. A Washington despatch says the treaty has arrived there, and will come up for confirmation in the Senate immediately after the holidays.

The Bedford Union Teachers' Institute met pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday, Jan. 10. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather twenty-one teachers were in attendance. The meeting was an interesting and profitable one. The following program was adopted for Saturday, January 24, 1863:

- ESSAYS—1, Mr. Earnest and Mr. Diehl. 2, Class Drill—Chanting mountains and rivers of Europe, by Mr. M. Points. 3, Explanations on the subject of the Change of Seasons on the Globe—by J. W. Dickerson. 4, Class Drill—Reading—by Mr. Hardman. DISCUSSIONS—1, Should the teacher be held responsible for the conduct of his pupils on their way to and from school? 2, Are Teachers' Institutes beneficial?

Soldiers, see to your own health, do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever and Bowel complaints will follow your slightest discretion. Holloways Pills & Ointment should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicine. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 216

MARRIED.

STENGER—HASSLER.—On Christmas Evening, Dec. 25, 1862, by Rev. Jacob Hassler, Geo. M. Stenger, Esq., to Miss Lottie Hassler, both of Loudon, Franklin County, Pa.

PIPER—LIVINGSTON.—On New Year's day, Jan. 1, 1863, by the same, Mr. Thomas A. Piper, to Miss Rebecca Livingston, both of Piper's Run, Bedford County, Pa.

STEELE—SHOUP.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 8, 1863, by the same, Mr. Thomas Steele, to Miss Elizabeth Shoup, both of Liberty Tp., Bedford Co., Pa.

DIED.

SATTERFIELD.—In Frankstown, Blair Co., January 4th, Elizabeth, Wife of W. A. B. Satterfield, aged 29 years, 4 months and 20 days.

STECKMAN.—Dec. 8, 1862, in St. Louis, John Steckman, late of the state of Indiana, but formerly of this county, in the 22nd year of his age.

STECKMAN.—Dec. 23, 1862, in Camp Relay, John B. Steckman, of this county, in the 19th year of his age.

New Advertisements.



C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care. NATURAL TEETH filed, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set. Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to. In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of Artificial Teeth on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 30 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see it. C. N. HICKOK. Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of F. Fa. Vend, Exponas and Levavi Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 7th day of February, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz: All that tract of land composed of several smaller tracts containing 300 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of D. Dickes's heirs, John C. Morgart and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Boor.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log house and old stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cook, Jacob Camp and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Geller.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 6 acres cleared and under fence, with a small cabin house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Christopher Nicodemus, Francis's heirs and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Lehr.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard and thereon, adjoining lands of Jacob Summers, Henry Keontz and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of E. B. Trout.

ALSO—One lot of ground, containing about half an acre more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller's heirs, John Brumbaugh and others, situate in South Woodbury township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Straley.

ALSO—All that certain message and 1 tract of land, situate on Broad Top Mountain, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of the Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, lands of Daniel Goodstone, Cunningham & Co., and others, containing 69 acres and fifteen perches, and taken in execution as the property of R. Bruce Petrickin.

ALSO—All defendant, Andrew Walford's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 60 acres more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with an unfinished log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Geo. Troutman, George May and others, situate and lying part in Juniata and part in Lion Jonderry townships, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Walford.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 600 acres more or less, about half an acre cleared, with a cabin house and new saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Martin Hoover et al.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 10 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Eli Hoover, James Bowser and others, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob S. Hoover.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 55 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Snyder, Jacob S. Ritchey and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Franklin South.

ALSO—All the defendant, George Snyder's, right, title and interest in and to a certain saw mill on the premises of the said George Snyder, situate in Union township, Bedford county, near the public road leading from Mowry's mill to Texas, and the lot of ground containing the mill, and taken in execution as the property of Geo. Snyder. JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

- 1 The account of John L. Grove, administrator of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, dec'd. 2 The account of Henry Wertz and John J. Wertz, executors of the last will and testament of John Wertz, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd. 3 The account of David Barnett, administrator of the estate of Robert Barnett, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd. 4 The account of Nathan Robinson, administrator of the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd. 5 The account of Isaac Ritchey, executor of the last will and testament of Susanna Ritchey, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd. 6 The account of O. E. Shannon, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jas. Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd. 7 The account of John Shoemaker, administrator of the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell township, dec'd. 8 The account of Alexander Holsinger, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Schriener, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd. 9 The account of D. S. Longenecker, acting executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd. 10 The account of John Hill, administrator of the estate of Henry Beltz, late of Napier township, dec'd. 11 The account of Anthony Zimmer administrator of the estate of Daniel Zimmer, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

A. B. BUNN, Register. Bedford, January 16, 1863.

List of Grand Jurors.

Drawn for February Term, Second Monday, (9th day) 1863.

Jacob Anderson, Foreman, Solomon Frank, Frederick H. Beezle, John L. Grove, Frank Beard, Emanuel J. Diehl, Jacob Rinard, Thomas M. Lynch, John Swigart, William Carr, Wilson M. Sama, Joshua Browning, Jacob Feigster, John Allison, John Filler, Daniel R. Barley, Frederick Schenckler, Jacob Semler, Philip Hardman, Adam Diehl, Jacob Guyer, Cornelius Whertons, George Mortimore, John Boor.

List of Petit Jurors.

Drawn for February Term, Second Monday, (9th day) 1863.

Jacob Beckley, James Mortimore, Jacob May, Abraham Snowden, William Robinson, Joseph Ferguson, James Mullin, Samuel Stahl, Samuel Grove, Jacob Aldstadt, John Riley, John Miller, George Metz, John Ward, Adam Oster, Simon Stuckey, Abraham Croyle, Stephen Weavering, Thos. Donahoe, Andrew Mortimore, John C. Keyser, Henry Wilhelm, William Dibert, John Riley, jr., George Carr, Peter Cramer, Peter Lehman, Abraham Hill, William Gorsuch, John Beal, Daniel Cypher, John R. Jordan, Jacob S. Brown, Henry S. Fluke, George Barthelow, James Shirley, A. J. Snively. January 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed their petitions and will make application to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Bedford, to be held on the second Monday (9th day) of February next, for Tavern Licenses: Daniel Weimer, Clearville. George W. Teizart, Six Mile Run. Philip G. Morgart, West Providence. Frederick Berkmeyer, St. Clairsville. Joseph Stuber, Bloomsburg. John Hillegas, Burma Vista. J. L. Price, Saxton. Aaron Reed, Foot Cove Moun. S. W. January 16, 1863.

List of Causes.

Put down for Trial at February Term, 1863. John H. P. Adams vs William Adams Samuel J. Way vs Dr. F. C. Reamer David Imley vs Joseph Crisman Reed, Rupp & Schell's use vs Jacob Hishman et al. James W. Ritchey vs Jacob Hishman's adm'r.

A. B. BUNN, Prothy. Bedford, January 16, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Esther Strayer, administratrix et al. of Nicholas Strayer, dec'd., to and amongst those legally entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 30th day of January, inst., at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor. January 16, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff of Bedford county, raised on sale of the real estate of Adam Earnest, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 2d day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor. January 16, 1863.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.

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