



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIS PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE TRAPPING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

Editorial Note.

As our name has been placed at the head of this paper, as assistant editor, during the absence of the editor, we take occasion to say that, though far less competent to fulfill the duties of the post than those who have so ably performed them before us; we shall, nevertheless, endeavor to do our whole duty for the good of the time honored principles ever advocated by the Gazette. We shall endeavor to pursue the same line of policy heretofore pursued by the editor of this paper; and shall endeavor to stand up for the rights of freemen as firmly as he. We shall not hesitate to denounce every usurpation of the present administration, as boldly as we may see fit, without regard to consequences. But, whilst we endeavor to do all this, we shall try to make the paper no less interesting than it has always been before.

JOHN PALMER.

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

The New Year.

We have begun the new year; and who shall tell us what it will bring us before its close? How many prophecies by Seward? How many victories by Burnside and Hooker shall we have? and how often will the war be ended during the present year?—Can any one tell us how many proclamations will be issued from the White House? and how often the President will get the measles, scarlet fever, or small pox before it is over? These are questions not easily answered. But one need not be a prophet, nor "the son of a prophet," in order to foretell the terrible scenes of slaughter and bloodshed, that are yet to befall the nation before the consummation of its ruin by the fanatics now in power. How often have the hopes of the nation been raised by the announcement that the rebellion was doomed!—that Richmond was a "doomed city"—that the entire Southern army was "just within our grasp," and that Jeff. Davis was about packing his traps in order to take his departure for parts unknown. Yet how often were they disappointed.

We should like very much to see this year finish the war, and restore the Union. But, alas! what hope is there of this under the nigger policy of the present administration? We answer, none. The clouds hang as darkly over the portals of the present year as they did over the last. What power shall lift them and restore the light again? Surely not the present administration.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—This always beautifully printed paper is out in new type with the new year. Its typographical appearance is all that could be desired; but, besides this, it is the finest literary journal in the country. We need no better proof of our assertion, than a reference to the names of the editors. The volume commences with the first of January. With the first number commences an interesting novella, entitled "De Valroble," translated from the French. Terms of subscription: \$2.50 a year in advance, for single copies. For three copies \$6.00, one copy for three years, \$6.00; for a club of six copies \$12.00, and, at that rate, for a larger club—always in advance. Address MORRIS & WILLIS, 107 Fulton st., N. Y.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—This interesting family newspaper, (one of the oldest in the United States) comes to us looking as familiar as an old friend. We certainly think the Post one of the best family journals now published. The publishers offer new inducements to subscribers this year. Besides the usual selected reading matter, they commence in the first paper of January a new novel, called "OSWALD CRAY," by Mrs. Wood. To any person sending thirty subscriptions and sixty dollars, will be given one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines. Terms, \$2 a year, in advance, or two copies for \$3. Specimen numbers sent free. Address DEACON & PETERSON, No. 319 Walnut st., Phila.

The Teachers' Association, which convened in this place last week, if not a success in numbers, was certainly so in the manner it was conducted;—as well in the "class drills" as the lectures. The lectures on "Physiology and Hygiene," by Dr. J. C. Compher, before the teachers, were highly interesting and instructive.—The lectures of B. F. Meyers, Esq., and Rev. R. E. Sample, delivered in the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, were listened to with much attention. In short, the lectures of last week were a decided literary treat.

The Poor Directors met on Tuesday last, at the Poor House, and re-appointed all the officers of last year.

Rev. Samuel Yingling

AND THE Lutheran Council. We have no desire to meddle in business not our own. We have less desire to make a private church matter the subject of newspaper discussion. If members of other churches would attend to their own affairs and pay their own preachers, it would be more creditable to them than to backbite their neighbors and undertake to discuss matters they don't understand. If certain pious individuals who never astonished their minister or any body else with a spark of liberality, but on the contrary are mean subscribers and meaner pay, would just do as they have always heretofore done: let the church take care of itself, it would look, at least, more consistent. This new-born zeal must have been sored up by some dark spirit.

We know none of the details and don't wish to know or meddle, but we have it from good and substantial authority, such as would establish any fact in a court of justice, that the article in the last Inquirer in its attempt to fasten political prejudice upon the council, and its efforts to connect an innocent Sunday School festival (which proved to be quite a success) with the action of the council, are wholly and entirely untrue. Other and higher considerations, we are informed, (and the authority is too strong to deny in this community,) moved the council in doing what they did. From what we know of the men and their personal regard for his Reverence, they could say, and, no doubt, did say: "Not that I loved Caesar less but Rome more," and influenced by that high motive, acted. Such action is taken in all churches. It occurs every month, we have no doubt, in the Lutheran church. Why take the matter so much to heart just now? We know the motives, and will leave the reader to look at them himself without expressing them. Attributing such motives to such men as composed that council, is measuring men by their own rule, and judging others by themselves. We are beginning to believe the laity of the church, like the honest masses of the country, will have to take things in their own hands—at least until we can get preachers who can appreciate their calling and disdain to meddle in politics. We wait ministers of the Gospel, and we are going to have them (or have none) who can distinguish between a great national question and a great abolition question. We say down on the preacher who either preaches, prays or talks politics. He has no business to do either. He must give offense and divide his people, and if they can't see it, like all other men, they will feel it. They are not exempt from an abuse of their privileges any more than other men. We don't intend these latter remarks to be leveled at Mr. Yingling more than any body else; but men in that calling at this critical time in our country's history, can learn their duty as well as all others from the things around them—and if they will not learn, but doggedly and persistently pursue a course distasteful to their people, and not keep constant vigilance over their flocks—making efforts constantly to unite and harmonize instead of breeding discord and bad feeling, they must take the consequences; and so far as we can, we will lay bare their weak points, and hold up their hands so long as they preach peace and good will to men.

New Rule.

Hereafter, all obituary notices, including Resolutions of Societies and Lodges on the death of members, will be charged for at the rate of five cents per line when they exceed six lines. Simple notices of marriages and deaths will be published gratis as heretofore.

Speech to Ebony Kirby.

A la mode General Miroy—par lee do vash—Bob Brown.

THE DRAFT.—Orders have been issued by the War Department, postponing the draft until the 15th inst. "And as the re-enlistments in the veteran regiments are to be credited to their respective States, there is a strong likelihood that the necessity for a draft will be obviated." The extension of the time indicates that it is the intention of the authorities to avoid another draft if possible.

We understand that the Sunday School exhibition given in the Lutheran church at Schellsburg, on Christmas and New Year's evenings, was a decided success;—both as regards the performance and financially.

While we write the merry sleigh bells are jingling through the streets, and merry hearts are beating hopefully for a sleigh ride. Winter is upon us at last. The ice and snow—his inevitable followers—have wrapped the earth in white and covered the roads with glass. We are led to exclaim, (to ourselves): "A horse! a horse! a kingdom for a horse!"

We refer our readers to an article copied from the National Intelligencer, published at Washington. Coming from the source it does, it is significant, full of meaning, and should be read by all. "The administration of proclamations is dying. The death-rattle is beginning to be heard from different quarters."

Our new Treasurer, James B. Farquhar, Esq., celebrated his installation in office, on Tuesday evening last, by an oyster supper, gotten up in excellent style by the good lady of the house. We had the pleasure of partaking of the edibles, and enjoyed ourself "jingly." The guests were in a fine humor, and the new Treasurer, did the honors of the occasion with an ease and gracefulness of manner, unsurpassed by his predecessor, A. J. Sanson, on a former occasion. The newly elected officers have now all assumed their official duties, and there is not a single Abolitionist holding a county office.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1864.

DEAR GAZETTE:

As I seat myself to write, the "Republican" Abolition, or as they style themselves in their call for their caucus, the "National Union" party of the House, are assembled in secret convocation for the purpose of nominating candidates for Speaker, Clerk, &c. Mr. Johnson, of Crawford, it is said, will be their nominee for the first named office. He is a gentleman of ability, and his pleasing address and affability of disposition, have made him many friends. As the opponents of the Democracy are in the majority in the House, and will, of course, choose the Speaker, it is some consolation to know that a man of Mr. Johnson's stamp will be selected to fill that important position. For Clerk, it is thought that our neighbor, Mr. Benedict, of Huntington, will be the "Republican" nominee. Col. McDowell, a renegade Democrat, is his opponent, but Mr. Benedict will defeat him; for, much as our opponents love the treason, they heartily despise the traitor. Besides, Mr. Benedict was treated very scurvily by his party in Huntington county, in his refusal to give him a re-nomination for Representative, and this fact enlists for him the sympathy of many of the "Republican" members. As to the other offices in the gift of the House, the applicants for them are "thick as leaves in Yellandros." Among them it is to be seen every hue and shade of the small fry of the mongrel "Republican" Abolition party. I recognize in some of them, those peculiar political saints who, although styling themselves Democrats, could not find it in their virtuous and incorruptible hearts to vote for George W. Woodruff. Their conduct during the campaign, was somewhat mysterious, but it is now perfectly explicable. They were "bought with a price."

It is not known yet who will be the Democratic nominees for Speaker, but when there is such material to select from as Pershing, of Cambria, Jackson, of Sullivan, Beck, of Lycoming, and Wimley, of Montgomery, the Democrats cannot well make a mistake. I presume Uncle Jacob Zeigler, the efficient and gentlemanly clerk of the last House, will be re-nominated for that position, as a compliment to his worth as an officer as well as to his firmness and gallantry as a Democrat.

The organization of the Senate promises to be somewhat difficult and exciting. There are 16 Democratic and 16 "Republican" Senators, the Senator from Indiana and Armstrong, Harry White, a "Republican," being held as a prisoner of war, in Richmond. It is to be hoped that an early organization will be effected, by the election of a Democratic Speaker, especially as one district represented by a "Republican" (the Lycoming district) is now strongly Democratic. Let Mr. Johnson, the Senator from that district, obey the instructions of his constituents as given in their poll for Governor at the late election, and vote for the Democratic candidate for Speaker. This will organize the Senate justly and speedily. Mere anon.

B. E. M.

Gen. McClellan's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—General McClellan's report was transmitted to the House to-day.—It consists of 764 foolscap pages and is divided into four parts. He concludes as follows: "I shall not, nor can I leaving, forget that when I was ordered to the command of the troops for the defence of the capital, the soldiers with whom I had shared so much anxiety, pains and sufferings of the war, had not lost confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all their energy, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington; vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, and drove him broken and desperate across the Potomac into Virginia. The army had need of rest after the terrible experience of battle and marches with scarcely an interval of repose which they had gone through from the time of leaving for the peninsula; the return to Washington, the defeat in Virginia, the victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam, it was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessities for effective duty. Their shoes were worn out, blankets lost and clothing in rags; in short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and repose was necessary. When the slowly forwarded supplies came to us, I led the army across the river, reinvigorated and in good order and discipline, and following the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of a decisive victory. When in the midst of a movement and while my advance guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from command. I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign with this brave army was crowned with victory, which saved the nation from the greatest peril it had ever undergone. I have not accomplished my purpose if, by this report, the Army of the Potomac is not placed first in the rolls of the histories of the armies of the world. Its deeds enable the nation to which it belongs, always ready for battle, always firm, steadfast and trustful. I never called on it in vain, nor will the nation ever have cause to regret its warts of success under myself or under other commanders as any failure of patriotism or bravery in that noble body of American soldiers. No man can justly charge upon any portion of that army from the commanding general to the private any lack of devotion to the service of the United States Government, and to the cause of the Constitution and Union.—They have proved their fealty in much suffering, danger and through the very shadow of death. Their comrades died on all the battle-fields where we fought, have severely merited the honor of a nation's reverence and the survivors of the justice of a nation's gratitude. The report covers the period from the 26th of July, 1861, to November 7th, 1862.

The London Globe cautions its readers against the statement that Lord Lyons had telegraphed to Earl Russell predicting the termination of the war in six months.

From the National Intelligencer.

The President's Plan.

Analysis of the President's Plan for the Restoration of the Union.

To understand the principles embraced in this plan we must compare them with those on which our Constitution is founded.

The basis of our general government is States, having constitutions and laws established by the people of these States.

The right of suffrage in those States is regulated by their own constitutions and laws—State voters thus qualified, and they only, can vote for members of Congress. (See Art. 1st, 2d section of the Constitution.)

But the President undertakes to prescribe the qualification of State voters, excluding all from the right of suffrage in governing themselves who will not take an oath dictated by him.

This oath is not merely an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, but goes further, and requires the affiant to swear that he will support all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President touching a certain kind of property until they be annulled by Congress or the Supreme Court.

The proclamations of the President in relation to slave property declare all slaves free in certain States, whether their owners be loyal or disloyal. Every legal voter within those States, therefore, must swear to give up that species of property before he can have a voice in the government of his own State.

Where the President finds the power, military or otherwise, to establish such governments or regulate the right of suffrage in the States, we are not informed.

If State governments, constituted by one-tenth of the voters, shall be established, what is to protect them against the other nine-tenths? The President promises such governments the protection of the United States, meaning by its military force. In that event we should see the armies of the United States employed to enable one-tenth of the voters of a State to govern nine-tenths.

But suppose that after the government of one-tenth have been established, the nine-tenths should resume their allegiance and proceed to elect State officers and members of Congress under their own constitutions and laws and the Constitution and laws of the United States, without taking the oath prescribed by the President, on what ground could the military power of the United States be used to suppress the government of nine-tenths and support the government of one-tenth?

This plan, as far as it goes, appears to be borrowed from the politics of continental Europe, where kings give constitutions. Why should the fundamental principles of our institutions be subverted for no other purpose than to hasten Providence in the destruction of an institution, which is fast dying under the blows brought upon it by the crimes of its advocates? Why not let it perish in the hands of its friends? Why not, instead of breaking up the foundation of our government, take and maintain military possession of the States now controlled by the rebels, until the people of their own accord resume their allegiance? That they will do so when the military arm of the rebellion shall be broken we have every reason to believe. If they do not, it will be because they prefer a military government to governing themselves.

That the leaders of the rebellion should be punished, especially the original conspirators, on whom rests the guilt of half a million of murders, few men will deny.

The principles of this plan would not be changed if it were approved by Congress and the Supreme Court, an incredible result. December 12, 1863. CONSERVATIVE.

How the Money Goes.

What becomes of the people's money is a serious question. Reports and exposures of robberies, &c., are of daily occurrence. They no longer astound. In former times a small loss to the Government created a great sensation, but now we hear of losses that reach not only thousands, but hundreds of thousands and millions. Quite recently it has been ascertained that one Cornwall, a clerk in the Treasurer's office in Washington has stolen one hundred thousand dollars, and yet there is very little said about it. Such conduct seems to be common in every Department—it is the rule, not the exception. In this connection we ask the attention of our readers to the following remarks of the Age in regard to the "commutation money." As many of them know the difficulties experienced in raising the three hundred dollars they had to pay, they will naturally feel an anxiety to know what became of the money. The Age says: "Ten millions of the people's money paid away, and no receipt taken for it. In the debates of Congress on the 21st inst., a remarkable fact was elicited, by Mr. Brooks, New York. The money which has been received for the three hundred dollars commutation, amounts to the sum of \$10,000,000. In an application for an appropriation of \$20,000,000, for premiums for volunteering it was discovered that the \$10,000,000 already received was not to be included in that amount, but that sum had already been received by the Secretary of War, and paid away without any appropriation having been made by Congress for that purpose. "Mr. Cox, (opp) of Ohio, inquired whether the ten millions received as commutation were included in the twenty now required. Mr. Stevens replied that his understanding was that the ten millions were included. Mr. Brooks offered an amendment to the bill, to the effect that the twenty millions named therein shall include all commutation money hitherto and hereafter to be paid into the Treasury. Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, said the commutation money had already been paid out, whether properly or illegally he would not undertake to decide. "Here is the commutation of 53,833 American citizens, much of it unwillingly wrung from those ill-fated spirits;—the laid up procreant against adversity or old age, or the intemperate tributes of affliction, the hard scrapings together of weary years of toil,—gone into Mr. Stanton's hand, and spent,—how? Under any order from the representatives of those people whose money he is spending? By virtue of any act of legislation directing its appropriation? No. The Secretary does not even condescend to explain to Congress how he has disbursed this money. And, if it has been paid away honestly, to insure which there is no method of protection, we do not know but that it has gone for the payment of something directly contrary to the will of the people. What right has Mr. Stanton to spend \$10,000,000, or ten cents, of the people's money? What security against speculation, what certainty that proper applica-

tion will be made of these funds, have the people, if such want of system is tolerated? Such proceedings are too dangerous to be permitted to remain without the strongest animadversion. They form a precedent so mortal to our liberties that nothing should prevent such action as will effectually hinder their recurrence.—Gains of Liberty.

Our Debt.

It is now estimated that the expenses, up to the end of the next fiscal year, will be four hundred millions of dollars. The whole property in the United States, in 1860, was estimated at sixteen thousand millions. All the destruction and diminishing of property in the Southern States is, of course, to be deducted from the estimated sixteen thousand millions.—The cost of one term of the present Administration has cost the country more than double the entire cost of the Government from the day Washington was inaugurated first President down to the day Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated.

Apprehended Rebel Raid on Winchester.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—There are indications that General Early contemplates a movement or raid towards Winchester, and perhaps beyond that town. An order has been issued from the Army of the Potomac, prohibiting all newspaper correspondents connected therewith from publishing or causing to be published, the number or designation of regiments re-enlisting in the army, or leaving the same, the number of re-enlistments or the number of men furloughed. Another order from Provost Marshal Patrick requires a correct enrollment made of all civilians within the limits of their respective corps. This is designed to reach those who have sought refuge in the army to avoid the draft. Fifty prisoners and deserters reached Winchester to-day.

New York, Jan. 3.—Advice from Cumberland, Maryland, of the 1st inst., state that our pickets near Winchester, Va., had been driven in to Banker Hill.

Later from Charleston.

New York, Jan. 3.—Advice from Folly Island, received by the Arago, state that our guns at Cummings' Point opened on Charleston on Christmas morning, lasting from one to three o'clock; several fires were kindled in the city which burned a considerable amount of property. The rebel batteries replied without damage.

The U. S. gunboat Marblehead was fired into by a rebel battery in Stone Inlet and two men killed and five wounded. Assisted by the Pawnee she compelled the rebels to leave their works. Gen. Gordon with a detachment of men landed later in the day and took possession of the works. The guns were subsequently brought off by commander Bulch, of the Pawnee.—They are two eight-inch sea coast howitzers.—The rebels had one killed and five wounded.

New York Police Commissioners—A Speck of War.

New York, Jan. 3.—The Police Commissioners deny the validity of the action of Gov. Seymour in removing them from office and appointing Messrs. Bosworth, McMurray and Lewis in their stead, and announces their determination to continue the exercise of all their functions, notwithstanding the action of the Governor.

To-day it is reported that the New Police Commissioners will probably appoint Nelson J. Waterbury Police Superintendent, and that two-thirds of the Police captains will report to him and that the Governor will order out the entire militia of the city to support the claims of the new Board.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS THE PILLS THAT CURE.

There are thousands of persons who have for years been dosing with some favorite pills, and imagine that they cannot live without them. When we hear that a man has been taking such and such "pills for years," it is fair to presume he is taking a worthless remedy. Yet there are many who have been afflicted with Costiveness, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c., for years, and from habit have used some favorite pill that affords mere temporary relief, without thinking that the pills they are taking increase the original complaint. Now we guarantee that if these misguided people will take Radway's Pills that from one to six boxes will cure them. Sold by Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

ELDER—MILLER.—On the 31st ult., by the Rev. H. Heckler, Mr. James Elder, of Harrison township, to Miss Ann Miller, of Londonderry township.

DIED.

LYNCH.—On the 27th ult., Mary Blanch, daughter of Thomas and Maggie Lynch, aged 2 years, 7 months and 23 days. KNISELY.—On the 30th ult., in Union tp., Mr. Solomon Kniseley, aged 79 years, 8 months and 23 days. REFINER.—On the 21st inst., Miss Jane E. Refiner, aged 16 years and 9 months. STIFFLER.—On the 31st inst., in Union tp., Mr. John H. Stiffler, son of Joseph Stiffler, aged 19 years, 9 months and 19 days.

Pocket Book Lost.

Lost between Bedford and the toll gate east of Bedford on Tuesday, the 5th inst., a black Morocco pocket book with gum fastening, containing two twenty dollar bills, on the Central bank of Hollidaysburg, (not good) one twenty dollar greenback, and one ten dollar note on the bank of Waynesburg, and some other bills not recollecting, making about sixty dollars in all. Any person finding said pocket book and returning the same, with its contents, to the subscriber, or leaving it at Steekman's hotel in Bedford, will be liberally rewarded. E. F. BURNHAM. January 8, 1864.

Public Sale

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Harrison township, on Monday, February 22nd, 1864, the Real estate of Elizabeth Ruff and John V. Rollins, deceased, containing 145 acres or thereabouts. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE AND LOG STABLE, and adjoining lands of Jacob Lehman, John E. Miller, Samuel Huffman and others. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known. J. W. LINGENFELTER, Adm'r. of Elizabeth Rollins and J. W. Rollins.

CEMETERY BUILDING.

The Managers of the Bedford Cemetery Association, will receive sealed proposals, until Saturday, the 28th inst., for erecting a dwelling house on said cemetery grounds. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Secretary, to whom proposals should be directed. A. KING, Pres't. C. N. HICKOK, Sec'y. Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe township, dec'd., by virtue of the direction and authority contained in said will, will sell at Public Sale, at the town of Clearville, in said township, Bedford County, on Saturday the 6th day of February, next, all the following valuable Real Estate, to-wit: All that certain lot of ground in the said town of Clearville, adjoining lots of James Carroll, John Grove, David Evans and others, containing 6 acres and 31 perches; and having a two story frame Tavern House, (with kitchen attached,) a good frame stable, elevation house, and other out buildings thereon erected. TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter.—Deed to be made, hand money to be paid, and possession to be given on the first of April, 1864. JACOB BARKMAN, Ex'r. January 8, 1864.

CAUTION.

Having purchased at Sheriff's sale the following described property, sold as the property of William Fisher, and having left the same with him during my pleasure; all persons are hereby notified not to disturb or in anywise interfere with the same, viz: Six acres of Wheat in the ground, nine acres of Rye, one grind stone, six sheeps, ten head of sheep, one plough, one log chain, one shovel, one cutting bar, one wind mill, one muley cow, one white cow, one brindle cow, two bedsheads, and bedding, one cooking stove, one table and chairs. GEORGE ROADES, January 8, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John H. Defors, late of Colerain township, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned. J. W. LINGENFELTER, Adm'r. January 8, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford borough, by the Register of Bedford County on the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of said borough, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment. J. W. LINGENFELTER, Adm'r. January 8, 1864.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Frederick Berkeimer, late of St. Clairsville, Bedford co., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB WALTER, JACOB BERKEIMER, Executors. January 8, 1864.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Liberty township, sometime in September last a black Bull with white face. No marks perceptible.—Supposed to be one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. JACOB ROADES. January 6, 1864.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing near Dunning's Creek, in St. Clair township, about the 9th of October last, a black and white steer, about three years old, with a crop of red and the right ear, and a slit in the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. SAMUEL BERKEIMER. January 6, 1864.

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the Subscriber, residing in Middle Woodbury Township, on or about the first of September last, one spotted steer, about three years old, with a crop of red and a notch in the under side of the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. JONATHAN HELTSEL. January 6, 1864.

STRAY HEFFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union township, sometime in October last, a red Heffer, two years old last spring, both ears cropped and a notch in the under side of the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law. ADOLPHUS AKE. January 6, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale. REFERENCES. PHILADELPHIA—BENNETT & BRADY, Philip Ford & Co., Hon. Job Munn, Boyd & Hough, Hon. W. T. Daugherty, Armour Young & Bros., B. F. Meyers. January 1, 1864—St.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. The undersigned trustee of the heirs and legal representatives of Lavinia and Rebecca Harlikerode, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 22d day of January, 1864, by order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, as well as on his own behalf, all that tract of land situated in Colerain township, Bedford county, now in the occupancy of Christian Hirklerode, known as the "Scott Farm," containing 70 acres and 30 perches, nearly all cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE AND DOUBLE LOG BARN, a never-failing spring of water at the door, and a fine orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Watson's heirs and others. This farm is on the public road leading from Rainburg to Bedford, and is convenient to the railroad now completed, being very limestone land, and in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools. TERMS—One-half in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by judgments on the property. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. At the same time and place there will be offered for sale, 75 acres, part of the same tract, belonging to Maria B. Croyle, about 65 acres cleared, a two story log house, a tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected. Terms of this tract will be made known on day of sale. JOHN ALSIP, Trustee and agent for Mrs. Croyle. January 1, 1864—St.