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JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (near) opposite the Mengel House.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford County, to examine and settle the accounts of the several Courts of the County.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN, BEDFORD, PA. Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford County, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

REED AND SCHELL, BANKERS & EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENNA. DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS P. I. TTSBURGH, P. A. HARRY SHIP'S PROPRIETOR.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley, PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL HAMMER, Dec'd. The undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine and settle the accounts of the account of James Allison, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Michael Hammer, dec'd., and to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of said accountant, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford on Saturday, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1864 at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

DAVID O. HOOPER, MOSES DETWILER, Administrators. April 1, 1864-6t

JOHN ALSIP, DANIEL METZGAR, Administrators. April 1, 1864-6t

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Bedford, Pa., Friday Morning, April 15, 1864.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exposita and Levam Parias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz: ONE TRACT OF LAND, situate in East Providence township, Bedford County, Pa., containing one hundred and forty acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a one and a half story log house, double log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Davis, John Swartz, Leonard Griffin and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Smith.

ALSO—One tract of land, situate in Juniata township, Bedford County, containing fifteen acres, more or less, about seven acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and small log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkley, John A. Imgrund and others, and taken in execution as the property of J. M. Lehman.

ALSO—One tract of land, situate in Southampton township, Bedford County, containing 147 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Alexander Lee, Isaac Hamilton, Abraham Stoen, heirs and others, and taken in execution as the property of David Smith.

ALSO—One tract of land, situate in Southampton township, Bedford County, containing eighty-seven acres, adjoining lands of G. H. Spang & O. E. Shannon, William Hams, Artemus Bennett and William Lashley, being part of a tract of land bought by John A. Imgrund from Abraham Stoen's executors, by deed dated 18th December, 1861, recorded in book A. C. page 38, and taken in execution as the property of John Long.

ALSO—One tract of land, situate in Liberty township, Bedford County, containing 142 acres, adjoining lands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., James Clark, Levi Abbott and others, with a new frame house and barn thereon erected, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—One tract of land, adjoining the above, containing 50 acres, more or less, 10 acres cleared and under fence, and taken in execution as the property of John Long.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Bedford County, all the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 59 acres, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a house and barn thereon erected, adjoining land of John Savage and the Raystown branch of the Juniata river and others, being the same tract of land sold by deed, patented to Palemon Dickerson in 1782, by sundry assignments in law, duly had become vested in John A. Osborn the defendant, with the right and appurtenances thereunto, and taken in execution as the property of John A. Osborn.

ALSO—One tract of land situate in Londonderry township, Bedford County, containing 180 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Moser, Fredk. Smith, Geo. Walker and others, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Smith and George Waldron.

ALSO—One tract of land situate in South Woodbury township, Bedford County, containing 79 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Miller's heirs, Benjamin Voder and others, and taken in execution as the property of N. B. Reed.

ALSO—One tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford County, containing 16 acres more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, and a log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Williams, J. H. Gorman and others, and taken in execution as the property of John C. Vander.

ALSO—One tract of land situate in Harrison township, Bedford County, containing 100 acres more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Miller, Leonard May and George Troutman, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick G. Stube.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land, situate in Bedford County, northern part of the township of Bedford, adjoining lands of John Gordon, John Gordon, Samuel B. Tate's heirs, John Cessna and others, containing 400 acres more or less, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

ALSO—A lot of ground situate in the town of Woodbury, Middle Woodbury township, Bedford County, fronting on Main street about 60 feet, extending back about 198 feet to an alley, adjoining land on the north of the heirs of George Harker, deceased, on the south by a lot of ground belonging to the Methodist Church, with a two story log frame house and porch, and other out-buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel B. Balger. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Governor, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Pa. KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offences therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES BURKS, Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the first Monday of May, (being the 24 day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices are respectively attached.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 8th of April, in the year of our Lord, 1864, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Juniata township, Bedford County, having been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID O. HOOPER, MOSES DETWILER, Administrators. April 1, 1864-6t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford County, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

JOHN ALSIP, DANIEL METZGAR, Administrators. April 1, 1864-6t

Remarks of Hon. A. H. Coffroth ON THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

Below we append some well timed remarks of our distinguished Representative in Congress, made in running debate in speeches limited to five minutes, on the Conscription bill.

Mr. COFFROTH'S amendments were eminently just for they tend to relieve the people of grievous and unnecessary burdens and for his success in ingratiating them on the bill, he will receive the hearty thanks of his constituents. The conscripts hereafter will be indebted to his efforts for having the examination held near home. Mr. COFFROTH was opposed to the whole of this oppressive Conscription bill, but when he saw that his passage was a foregone conclusion, he labored hard to have it in as mild a form as possible.

Mr. Coffroth. I move to insert after the words "forty-five" in line ten of section eight, the following: "That the affidavit of two respectable witnesses regularly sworn before a person authorized to administer an oath will be conclusive upon the board as to the age of the drafted or enrolled man."

In the district of Pennsylvania in which I reside a grave difficulty occurred under the draft in 1862. A man in Fulton county, over forty-five years of age, was drafted. He went before the board of enrollment with evidence of the fact. That evidence satisfied the commissioner for the time being, and the man was discharged. He was subsequently arrested as a deserter.

Mr. Morris, of New York. I rise to a question of order. I am not quite sure what the proposition is.

The Chairman. The gentleman from Pennsylvania proposes to amend the text.

Mr. Morris, of New York. Then the amendment proposed is not germane to the amendment before the committee.

The Chairman. It is not proposed as an amendment to the amendment, but as an amendment to the original text, which takes precedence of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Coffroth. The person I speak of was arrested as a deserter. He sued out his writ of habeas corpus, and went before the judge of that county. He was discharged from custody on the proof furnished that he was over forty-five years of age. Subsequently the lieutenant in charge of a party for arresting deserters in that county, in disregard of the action of the court, went to this man's house to arrest him again for desertion. In the attempt to do so the officer was shot. The man surrendered himself for trial and on a fair hearing before a jury of his country he was acquitted.

The amendment which I offer is required to meet such cases.

[Here the hammer fell.] The thirteenth section was read as follows:—Six. 13. And be it further enacted, That section two of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, shall be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section after the word "enacted," and inserting the following, to wit: That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempted from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; the Vice President of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, the Governors of the several States, and all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of draft, or who have been in such service for the term of two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no person but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt.

Mr. Coffroth. I move to amend section thirteen by striking out commencing in line ten, the words, "the Vice President of the U. S. States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, the Governors of the several States." I understood the chairman of the Military Committee a moment ago to say that all the able-bodied men who can be obtained are wanted to put down this rebellion, and that exemption should be restricted as far as possible. Well, sir, it is as much the duty of the Vice President of the United States, the judges of the various courts, the heads of the Executive Departments, and the Governors of the several States to aid in the work of suppressing the rebellion as it is the duty of the private citizen. I am opposed to the discrimination.

When Senators and members of Congress are not exempted from the draft why is it that the Vice President and these other officers are exempted? They are holding high positions under the Government, and they are able to pay their \$300 for the support of the armies of the United States as any other set of men in the country. They receive their employment and pay from the Federal Government, and why should they not contribute to the putting down of the rebellion.

Now, sir, take a different class of society.—When the farmers, the mechanics, the merchants the lawyers, the physicians look over this law, will they not have good cause to complain that these men holding high offices and receiving large salaries are exempt? When I look over this body I see that perhaps two thirds of the members here are not exempt by reason of age. [Here the hammer fell.] The sixteenth section was then read.

Mr. Coffroth. I move to amend the section by adding thereto the following: "Provided, That the boards of examination of enrolled or drafted men are required to hold their examination within each county in their respective enrollment districts."

Mr. A. Myers. I suggest to the gentleman that he insert after the word "county" the words "at the county seat, where practicable."

Mr. Coffroth. I accept the modification. I desire to say a single word in favor of the amendment. Under the first draft the provost marshal of the sixteenth district of Pennsylvania held his examination where he resided; and I suppose, that was the case in almost every district in the district I represent the examination was held at Chambersburg. In Somerset county six hundred and eight persons were drafted, and many of those men had one hundred and twenty-five miles to travel to reach the place of examination. We had no railroads leading through the county to the place where the men were required to report. They had to travel that distance in October over the road which then existed in the mountains, and the expense to the Government amounted on an average to seven or eight dollars to the man. The expense of that single county in the district was over five thousand dollars. If the amendment is adopted the expense of holding the examination in the different counties will not be more than one tenth what it is by compelling the men to report at the place where the examinations are now held by the provost marshal.

Mr. Grinnell. I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to accept this modification, "in all counties where there are not less than five thousand inhabitants."

Mr. Coffroth. Certainly I will accept that modification. Now, sir, as a general thing in Pennsylvania outside of the cities, drafted men have to undergo the hardship, fatigue and expense of traveling long distances, sometimes from 75 to 80 miles, to appear before the board of enrollment. My own district is about two hundred miles in length, running west nearly to the Monongahela river, and down to the State of Maryland, at Carroll county. Some of the drafted men of my district have to cross five or six mountains in order to reach Chambersburg, whereas if the examinations had been held in the county towns it would have saved money to the Government.

I claim this out of justice to the people. We are legislating here not to impose greater burdens than are absolutely necessary upon the masses of the people. We are here to make the burdens as light as possible upon their shoulders. This we can do by the adoption of the amendment which I have offered. At the same time it will effect a saving of expense to the Government. As a matter of justice, therefore, I ask the other side of the house to consider the amendment and to adopt it.

Mr. Stevens. May I ask my colleague to modify his amendment by making it read "authorized" instead of "required"?

Mr. Coffroth. I would yield to my distinguished colleague, but I am afraid that if we use the word "authorized" the object would not be accomplished.

Mr. Stevens. The great difficulty before was that the Secretary of War considered he was not authorized to order this to be done. I think my colleague had better accept the modification.

Mr. Coffroth. Then I will accept my colleague's suggestion, and modify my amendment so as to make it read "authorized."

Mr. Schenck. I move to amend the amendment by inserting a substitute for it the seventeenth section of the House bill as follows: That the Secretary of War is authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby, to permit or require boards of examination of enrolled or drafted men to hold their examinations at different points within their respective enrollment districts, to be determined by him.

The committee on Military Affairs was satisfied that there was much reason in asking that the law should be amended in this particular. The committee had the whole subject before it, and after consideration, adopted this as the best form in which that authority or requirement could be placed. At first it was thought of providing that these sessions of the boards of enrollment should be held in the several districts, at the county seats, but there was found to be a difficulty about that.

There are States—Missouri and Kentucky, for example—where it would be impossible, or at least dangerous, to hold the sessions of the enrollment board at the county seats; and yet they may be within districts of country the greater part of which may be occupied by our troops or by loyal citizens. Then there are districts in which the county seat would not be the best place for the sessions of the enrollment board. This was felt to be the case in regard to the State of Michigan, a member from which State is on the committee. And yet there are large districts over which men must travel a great distance if the board is to sit in only one place. It was therefore thought advisable that instead of requiring absolutely that the sessions of the enrolling boards should be held at the several county seats it should be left to be determined, under the administration of the law, by the War Department, whether they are to be held at particular points, of such a prominent character, of such accessibility and convenience, as make them the most proper points. There are places where they may be well to hold sessions at more than one point; and on the other hand there are places where sessions at one point may do for two counties. I think the committee has put the matter in the best shape, all things considered; and therefore I hope the substitute will be adopted.

Mr. Winfield. I think that the question presented to the committee by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and by the substitute proposed by the chairman of the Military Committee, comes before us in this light: while it is conceded that perhaps some reformation of the evil complained of by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Coffroth) is necessary and important, the question arises whether the local boards of enrollment are not better judges of the necessity of affording this relief than the Secretary of War can possibly be. It appears to me that the Secretary of War in the midst of his multifarious duties would not desire to assume the responsibility and trouble of determining with reference to each of these

THE CHANGE.

Four years ago the angels of heaven could look down to behold thirty millions of people wending their way to their respective churches upon the holy Sabbath. The chiming of ten thousand bells would hallow the morning with their peaceful tones, and as many ministers of the gospel of Peace, might be seen repairing to their respective pulpits, to preach salvation to a Christian people. There was no sound in city or hamlet to break in upon the sacredness of that holy day. All was prosperity and joy and peace. The green fields, from the Aroostock to the Rio Grande, waved in promise of a plentiful harvest. The busy ships glided over every ocean, un molested by pirates; the white sails of commerce were spread upon every sea. The light steamer was found upon every river, and the rumbling car upon every railroad. The inhabitants of Southern and Northern States met in social accord, and shook the hand of friendship.—There seemed to be no enemy in the midst of a free and happy people. All felt secure under the stars and stripes of a government composed of thirty-three sovereign States. But alas, "there's a poison drop in every man's pure cup." Abolitionism had long been insidiously infusing its deadly virus into the heart-blood of the nation. Time and again it had threatened to effect a dissolution of the then glorious Union. A Presidential election came round, and the people, reposing in false security, and lulled to sleep by the song of political sycophants, permitted Abolitionism to gain ascendancy. Four years have scarcely elapsed since, and Oh, how it breaks the poor heart to look back upon the scenes that have transpired within that time, and that are still being enacted! Millions of brethren arrayed in arms against each other. Millions of graves filled with the bloody victims of war's dread carnage. Thousands upon thousands of widows and orphans. Myriads of starving negroes following victorious or vanquished armies. Churches desecrated, cities laid in ashes, the waving grain destroyed, the cattle upon a thousand hills driven away, or cruelly shot down. Private dwellings every where smoldering in ashes. The holy Sabbath day scarcely if at all recognized. The vulgar oath and blasphemous expression ascending to heaven from ten thousand tongues, old and young. Even life itself, once held sacred, not worth the labors of some new formation. A debt of immeasurable magnitude breaking down every branch of industry. A military government substituted for a civil one, and the will of a General more powerful than justice or constitution.—The great foundation of just-ice broken up, and the nation drifting along and settling down as the debris of some new formation. Would to God that the nation were but four short years younger!—Johnston Democrat.

MISCEGENATION.

The reader will scarcely know how to pronounce this word, as it is not found in modern dictionaries, and indeed it does not matter much whether it be pronounced at all. The reader can just call it *miscegenation*, and read on. It is a real, genuine, Abolition bantling, invented as a new term for an old doctrine. It is two Greek words put together with an English termination, and means a mixed operation, or a reproduction of two races in one, or a production that contains, in equal quantities, the elements of two distinct antecedents. It is the term or name of the doctrine that a white man ought to marry a black woman and raise a mulatto offspring. The Abolition party now argue that the races ought to intermarry, and thus produce a more healthy progeny. Nearly all the Republican papers have favored this last link in the chain of negro equality. At first they only argued that the *status* should be *free* to go where he pleased, and to labor for whom he desired. They well knew that if they would announce their real intentions at once, the moral sense of the community would be so shocked, that the doctrine of amalgamation would not gain a single disciple. Hence, they contented to introduce the theory or dogma, line by line and step by step. As soon as they got the silly people to believe that the *status* would be better free, they argued that he ought to be a soldier, and that he should eat, fight and sleep with white men. The next proposition was that he should ride in the same cars. Soon after this, they proposed and advocated political equality. After this dose was swallowed, the subject of social equality was mooted.—Still the simple ones did not imagine that the party to which they belonged meant amalgamation. But now comes the last and most nauseating dose of all, that is, the two races must intermarry and produce a new race of mulattoes. Last this new idea might shock the sense, and insult the intelligence of the people, it has been couched in an incomprehensible term—a word that few will at first understand. It is only a *miscegenation* of the races. But, dear reader, it means nothing less and nothing more than intermarriage with the negro, and the production of the mulatto, and all who vote the Republican ticket, vote for the amalgamation of the two races. The new term may deceive many who do not believe in the odious doctrine, but it is now endorsed by all the intelligent leaders of the Abolition Republic party. Horace Greeley admits the truth of the interpretation we give, and declares that such a result is better than slavery. It is a horrible doctrine to teach to the rising generation, but it is now promulgated as one of the planks in the Republican platform, both of the Fremont and Lincoln factions, and Republicans must teach the doctrine to their families, or else abandon their old party connections. We can scarcely pick up a Republican newspaper that has not the long word *miscegenation*, somewhere in its columns, and the doctrine either openly advocated, or winked at by the editors. Now is it possible that we are drifting to so fearful a destiny. Must the Anglo-Saxon blood—the Celtic ancestry, commingled with that of the sable sons of Africa? Oh, tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph!—B.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A countryman walked into the office of Lawyer Barns, one day and began his application: "Barns, I have come to get your advice in a case that is giving me some trouble."

"Well, what is it?"

"Suppose now," said the client, "that a man had one spring of water on his land, and his neighbor below should build a dam across his creek through both of their farms, and it was to back the water up into the other man's spring; what ought to be done?"

"Sue him, sue him by all means," said the lawyer, who always became excited in proportion to the aggravation of his clients.—"You can recover heavy damages, sir, and the law will make him pay well for it. Just give me the case, and I'll bring the money from him and if he hasn't a great deal of property, it will break him up, sir."

"But stop, Barns," cried the terrified applicant for legal advice, "it's I that built the dam and his neighbor Jones that owns the spring, and he threatens to sue me."

The keen lawyer hesitated a moment before he tackled his slip and kept on.

"Ah! well, sir, you say you built a dam across that creek. What sort of a dam was it, sir?"

"It was a mill dam, sir."

"A mill dam for grinding grain, was it?"

"Yes it was just that."

"And it is a good neighborhood mill is it?"

"So it is, sir, and you may well say so."

"And all your neighbors bring their grain to be ground do they?"

"Yes, sir, all but Jones."

"To be sure it is a public convenience, is it not?"

"To be sure it is. I would not have built it but for that. It is so far superior to any other mill, sir."

"And now," said the old lawyer, "you tell me that man Jones is complaining just because the water from your dam happens to put back into his little spring, and he is threatening to sue you. Well, all I have to say is to let him sue you, and he will rue the day as sure as my name is Barns."

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.

David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, the General Agent of Philadelphia, for the Soldiers' National Cemetery, gives the following interesting facts relative to the battle-field: All the bodies of our Union soldiers have been disinterred, and carefully buried in their appropriate places in the new National Cemetery. The total number thus removed and interred is three thousand five hundred and twelve. About one thousand of them are unknown, and one-fourth of the whole number belong to New York. Quite an amount of money was found on them, both in coin and paper, in sums ranging from the fraction of a dollar up to fifty dollars. All this money and these relics have been taken care of by the committee.

THE REBEL DEAD AT GETTYSBURG.

From evidences developed to the workmen and others engaged in removing the dead bodies on the battle-field, they are now fully convinced that not less than seven thousand rebels lost their lives in this conflict, the bodies of whom are still there. In one space of three acres were found three hundred and twenty-five Confederates slain; and elsewhere, in a single trench, two hundred and fifty more. A considerable portion of the battle-ground is likely to be ploughed up in the spring and summer, by farmers owning it, preparatory to planting corn and other grain. As a matter of course, the Confederate graves must be obliterated, and the trenches which now indicate their burial places. There is a strong desire with the people, in respect to humanity, to have these bodies, though of the enemy, respectfully and decently put away, in some enclosure where they may not be disturbed.

Old Mrs. Lawson was called on as a witness. She was sharp and wide awake. At last the cross-examining lawyer, out of all patience, exclaimed—"Mrs. Lawson, you have brass enough in your face to make a quart pail!"—"Yes," she replied, "and you've got sass enough in your head to fill it."

A chap out west was invited to take a hand at a game of "poker," a fashionable game with gamblers on the Mississippi—but refused, saying, "No, I thankee. I played poker all one summer, and I had to wear nankieen pants all the next winter. I have no taste for that amusement since."

An Irish drummer, who now and then indulged himself in right good potteen, was accosted by the inspecting General—"What makes your face look so red?" "Please your honor," replied Pat, "I always blush when I speak to a General officer."

Table with 4 columns: Rates of Advertising, One Square, three weeks or less, One Square, each additional insertion less than three months, 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 1 YEAR.

Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50. Auditors' notices \$1.50 if under 10 lines. \$2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Extra, \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.