



How to avoid the Draft.

The terrors of the conscription are depleting our country of its best blood and sinew and unless something can be done soon to prevent the continuance of this state of things, the material interests of the community must suffer. Already labor can scarcely be purchased at any price and in many parts of the country the dainty hand of woman is required to do the rough and burdensome work of the field and the stable. If the exodus of laborers continues, in the present ratio, six months longer, who is to plant the corn and reap the harvest next year? Echo answers, Who? One thing is certain, there must be something done to retain our present force of laborers, or the agricultural interest will languish and with its decay will come famine and want in their direst forms. We believe that to this end, much can be accomplished, if our people make a united effort to clear themselves of liability to conscription. In the first place township meetings should be held (irrespective of party) with a view to ascertain the names of dead men, cripples, persons over age and exempt of every kind, of which a careful list should be made, signed by the enrolling officer of the proper township, or borough, and presented to the Provost Marshal of the district, by a committee of citizens, or by the School Directors of such township, or borough, with the request that such names be stricken from the enrolment. This would be asking nothing but simple justice from the officers of the conscription, and would give them the only true basis upon which to determine the quota of the district. We have often wondered why it was that the quota of Bedford county has always been so much heavier than that of Somerset (which has about the same population as our county) and we have at last come to the conclusion that it is owing to the fact that all the soldiers in the army from the county, whether credited to our own or to other counties, all the dead men, cripples, the superannuated and all other exempt, are taken into the count when our quota is fixed. This is certainly the case. We know that men who have been dead for years, have been drafted: it is an every day occurrence that helpless cripples are drawn as conscripts: and there are hundreds of instances in which the names of soldiers who had enlisted for one, two and three years, came out of the wheel: whilst, as to those drawn who are over and under age, their name is legion. Now, mark you, dead conscripts never report, neither do soldiers in the service: whilst the decrepit, the superannuated and those under age are exempted. This leaves a tremendous vacuum in the ranks of the conscripted, and this hiatus must be filled with sound men. Hence a draft for the deficiency takes place.—If more dead men or other exempt are drafted, another draft for the deficiency is ordered, and so on, almost ad infinitum. Thus, it will be seen that the original quota, based upon the false premises of an enrolment containing many names of persons not subject to draft, is insisted upon. This is the quintessence of unfairness and we hope, therefore, that the people of the several districts of our county will move as we have suggested, so that they may stand rectus in curia when the next call will be made.—Having attended to the revision and correction of the enrolment, we would advise that every district, appoint a recruiting or substitute committee, and that the school-directors at once raise funds to enable this committee to recruit for its proper district, as many men, as in all probability, would relieve it from draft under a call for 500,000 men. This can be done in other parts of the state, where volunteers and substitutes are always procurable. It is far better to do this and save our laboring population, than to permit draft after draft to sweep out of our country the very bone and muscle of the land. Let this be done at once. Congress is now in session, and heaven knows to what entertainment it will invite those subject to military duty, before the close of its sittings. Now is the time to act. To defer is to lose the opportunity. As to those who have left the country on account of the draft, or who have not yet reported, we would suggest that committees be sent by the townships in which they were drafted, to the Provost Marshal, to put in substitutes for them and thus enable them to return to their homes. This can be done, we are assured, if properly attended to.—We have been led to these remarks by our concern for the welfare of our fellow-citizens; for we are loth to see our county depopulated and our friends and neighbors driven from their homes and hunted like wild beasts in the mountains. We hope our suggestions will be speedily acted upon, or some other and better plan adopted to relieve our county from the incubus of the conscription.

The State Draft.

Instructions have been issued by the military authorities at Harrisburg, to the boards of county commissioners for the several counties of the state, to prepare for the coming State Draft. Examinations of persons claiming exemption, will be held by the board of enrolment for this county (consisting of the commissioners and a physician appointed by the Governor) during the present month. Due notice will be given of these examinations. We urge upon the people throughout the county to have the name of every person who is exempt under the law, stricken from the enrolment, so as to make our quota equitable and just. Attend to this at once.

Oil! Oil!—We were in the eastern cities, some days ago, and all the talk we heard was "oil! oil!" The election and the war seemed to be almost entirely forgotten in the interest taken in oil stocks and the formation of oil companies. Hon. W. P. Schell, of this place, is president of the Clarion River Oil Companies and is busily engaged in developing the Clarion region. The stock of these companies is readily taken at \$2.00 per share and will soon be all sold. If any of our friends desire any stock in these companies, or in the Hoover and Marshall, they can obtain it by calling on us before Tuesday next. Some parties in this place, have made considerable sums by investing in similar stocks.

WAR UPON THE CATHOLICS.—A wandering Italian, who claims to be a convert from the Roman Catholic faith to that of the Protestant Church, delivered, what was announced to be, a lecture, in the M. E. Church, on Monday evening last. He claims to have been a drummer-boy under Garibaldi. His lecture was filled with such stuff as the following: "I once had an opportunity to kiss the Pope's toe. His foot was beautifully slipped, but the odor from it was not so pleasant." "The priest once gave me a cross and chain, telling me that they would protect me from injury. I came across a rattlesnake—not a copperhead—out in the west, and it jumped at me notwithstanding my cross and chain." The utterance of stuff like this, elicited much applause from Rev. (1) Kirby, et al. *ad nauseam*. The same fanaticism which is now devoting the best blood of the country to the crusade against negro slavery, is even now whetting its assassin's knife to plunge it into the heart of the conservative churches of the country.

LICENSE.—For the information of many of our country friends, who are in the practice of drawing instruments of writing, we would state that all persons except such as hold licenses as lawyers, or claim agents, are regarded as conveyancers and must pay a license of \$10.00, in default of which they are liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

GODDY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The January number of this best of ladies' magazines, is before us. It is a perfect gem. The illustrations cannot be excelled, whilst the literary matter is from the pens of the best writers in the country. For a good parlor magazine, commend us to Goddy.

The Franklin Repository tells a shameless falsehood, when it says that the drafted Democrats of Bedford county, are more numerous than those under age are exempted. This leaves a tremendous vacuum in the ranks of the conscripted, and this hiatus must be filled with sound men. Hence a draft for the deficiency takes place.—If more dead men or other exempt are drafted, another draft for the deficiency is ordered, and so on, almost ad infinitum. Thus, it will be seen that the original quota, based upon the false premises of an enrolment containing many names of persons not subject to draft, is insisted upon. This is the quintessence of unfairness and we hope, therefore, that the people of the several districts of our county will move as we have suggested, so that they may stand rectus in curia when the next call will be made.—Having attended to the revision and correction of the enrolment, we would advise that every district, appoint a recruiting or substitute committee, and that the school-directors at once raise funds to enable this committee to recruit for its proper district, as many men, as in all probability, would relieve it from draft under a call for 500,000 men. This can be done in other parts of the state, where volunteers and substitutes are always procurable. It is far better to do this and save our laboring population, than to permit draft after draft to sweep out of our country the very bone and muscle of the land. Let this be done at once. Congress is now in session, and heaven knows to what entertainment it will invite those subject to military duty, before the close of its sittings. Now is the time to act. To defer is to lose the opportunity. As to those who have left the country on account of the draft, or who have not yet reported, we would suggest that committees be sent by the townships in which they were drafted, to the Provost Marshal, to put in substitutes for them and thus enable them to return to their homes. This can be done, we are assured, if properly attended to.—We have been led to these remarks by our concern for the welfare of our fellow-citizens; for we are loth to see our county depopulated and our friends and neighbors driven from their homes and hunted like wild beasts in the mountains. We hope our suggestions will be speedily acted upon, or some other and better plan adopted to relieve our county from the incubus of the conscription.

EDITORIAL MESSANGE.

Raging—the "oil fever." The only cure for this malady is to put the patient into the stocks.

Returned—the boys of the 76th P. V. Long life to them.

It is now thought by many leading New Yorkers, that the recent attempt to burn New York city, was the work of men who desire to be politically revenged upon this great Democratic stronghold.

Our old friend, Mr. J. A. Henderson, formerly high constable of our borough, has just returned from the Pacific states, where he spent the summer and fall.

Messrs. John and William Bolinger, sons of Mr. Jacob Bolinger, of this place, are at present on a visit to their old home, having spent many years in the far West.

The Abolitionists are at loggerheads on the cabinet question. The radicals want Seward kicked out, whilst the moderates desire his retention.

P. Gratz Brown, U. S. Senator from Missouri, is not in a letter in favor of negro suffrage. He deserves to be the next Abolition candidate for President. Though Brown by name, he is very black by nature.

Quite a number of our country exchanges have raised their subscription price to \$3.00 per annum. This would be about equal to \$1.00 in 1860.

General Couch has been relieved from the command of the Department of the Susquehanna. Gen. Cadwalader takes his place.

General McClellan has a majority in Lincoln's own county, Sangamon, of 375. This county was formerly strongly anti-democratic.

Mr. Adolphus Ake has just retired from the office of Director of the Poor and is succeeded by Mr. Hiram Davis, of St. Clair township. Mr. Ake was an excellent officer and we doubt not that his successor will also discharge his duties with satisfaction to the public.

Judge Cadwalader, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has just decided that greenbacks are not legal tender. This is an important decision, and will, doubtless, be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Nich.—The Franklin Repository, A. K. McClure's paper, says, that if the Pittsburgh Dispatch doesn't let McClure alone, it will get the Harrisburg Telegraph, by way of punishment, "to speak well of the Dispatch." This says the Repository, is its "extreme measure of defence when crowded to the wall."

Lieut. I. Conley, of the 101st P. V., made his escape from one of the rebel prisons, in which he had been confined for many months. The Lieutenant is now on a visit to his friends in this county.

Attorney General Bates has resigned and Mr. Speed, of Kentucky, has been appointed in his stead.

It is stated by New York papers that this State really gave a majority for McClellan and Seymour, as enough Democratic proxies have been received, since the election, to change the result. In some counties as high as 200 have come to hand. Of course they were just too late to be counted.

Rev. John Bowen, a native of this county, and for many years an active minister of the M. E. Church, died at his residence in Baltimore county, Md., on the 25th ult., in the 71st year of his age.

It is said that Salmon P. Chase has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of the United States. Such a company of pettifogging bush-whackers as Lincoln will have in the seats of Marshall, Taney and Curtis, after a while, will be a caution to all the Quirks, Gammons and Snaps in the country.

The Directors of the Poor, appointed, on Tuesday last, Samuel Deffenbaugh, Steward, and M. A. Points, Esq., Attorney.

McClellan received the smallest vote of any presidential candidate except Pinckney, in 1804, who got only 11 votes.—Franklin Repository.

Not true. Mr. Fillmore received but 8 votes in 1856 and Stephen A. Douglas but 9 in 1860. McClellan receives 21 votes. A change of 25,000 in the popular vote in the closest states would make the electoral college Democratic.

How It Is Done.—The Juniata True Democrat says: We publish this week a letter from Co. B, 202d Pa. Vol. It will be seen by it that there were 65 votes cast for President and that 29 did really vote for McClellan, 35 of whom come out under their own signature and state that they are willing to be qualified that they voted the McClellan and Pendleton Electoral ticket. This would give Lincoln 26 votes in the company, and make a majority of 13 for McClellan. Now, by the vote returned from this company to the Prothonotary's office, it appears that only 58 votes were polled, Lincoln receiving 34 and McClellan 24—making a majority of 10 for Lincoln. How is this? We declare we need some light on the matter. That there was cheating in the army vote, we believed, but we never imagined for a moment that it would be carried on to such an extent as this. The election is a perfect farce. And the Administration has not been indorsed by the honest vote of the people.

The above adds but another item to a long account of crime perpetrated by Abolitionism to secure its retention of power. We could fill our columns with similar details of the monstrous frauds upon the people by which Lincoln has secured a second term in the presidential chair—but to what end? The swindle has been successful; and the American people, heretofore jealous of their rights, and religiously opposed to every form of tyranny, now seem disposed to adopt the advice given by a Jewish poet to his brethren of the ancient faith of Israel.

Dear—confide—be patient over it.—Ags.

The Draft.

Lincoln's elected, the war is "over," but still Grant and Sherman must have more men.—(Mem.) We presume they want them only to lock on at the rebels disbanding. Bedford county has again been called on by Father Abraham, and this time the following persons have been invited to be present at his balls at Richmond and in Tennessee:

Bedford Township.—George Stiffler, Adam Inker, Renben Gates, (col) Jackson Ruby, Henry W. Fisher, William W. Phillips, John Powell, John F. Gephart, Solomon Beigle, Jacob Walter, Frederick Naugle, Wm. Thompson, Hugh Moore, Benj. F. Shimer.

Columbia Township.—Leonard Shaffer, Levi Diehl, Alex. C. James, Nathaniel C. May, A. Abraham C. Mover, Josiah Trostle, Elz. Corle, Simon Harklerod, John H. Mower, Franklin Burham.

Snake Spring Township.—Joseph Diesbrow, Jacob Mortimer.

Harrison Township.—John J. Powell, Jacob U. Hardman, Nicholas Whitehead, Geo. R. Baily, David May, Hugh Wertz, James Mortimer, John H. Wertz, Joseph Fisher, John Bows.

Juniata Township.—Andrew Warner, Daniel E. Beltz, Chas. Stack, Michael Gondon, John F. Kegg, John L. May, Chas. K. Hillegas, Peter Mowrey, John Spiser, Jacob Fieber, Michael Corley, Lewis Streny, John Hide, Jacob Egolf.

Liberty Township.—Jacob Harrold, John Hoover, Jacob L. Foehler, Eraserick Zoel, John B. Young, John Corben, Paul Kissinger, Samuel Crabill.

Cumberland Valley Township.—Joseph Henning, Geo. Rice, Solomon Dicken, Buchanan Cessa, John Hook, Baltzer Boor, Oliver H. H. Houch, O. P. Hendrickson, Sam'l Morgart, John A. Wertz, Josiah Brant, G. M. S. Dicken, James McFerrer, Elias Hook, John M. Ross, Geo. Hook, Jacob Plowden, (col) Hosen Ludson, John M. Coy, Jonathan Oster.

East Providence Township.—William C. Clark, Peter Four, W. A. Nycum, Wesley Akers.

Londonderry Township.—John R. Green, (yellow), Peter Boor, Thomas McAllian, Sam'l Logson, Levi Carpenter, Wm. Bonnell, Henry Miller, Samuel Hoyman, Martin L. Miller, Daniel Riley, Josiah Wilhelm, Wm. Cook, Henry Yants, John Hysung.

Middle Woodbury.—Geo. Massick, John D. Barber, Jno. Leach, Henry Mosley, Martin Warcham, Abraham Kirk.

Monroe Township.—Morgan Mose, Flavos J. Shaw, Peter McDaniel, Eph. Robinson, Abraham May, Jno. Fletcher, Wm. Ford, Dan'l McDaniel, Andrew Gaugher, Jacob Traux, Amos Vanney, John W. Wenrick.

Nager Township.—Wm. Imler, David Riser, David Snyder, A. J. Girth, James Still, John J. Mickle, Rinehart Blum, Sam'l Horne, Albert Blackburn, Washington Darr, B. F. Tucker, Benjamin J. Hiner, Jno. Dollard, Wm. H. Davis, Michael Miller, Peter Rouzar, Nehemiah Fleagle, John S. Mortimer.

St. Clair Township.—Geo. Vickroy, James Rininger, Valentine Reeling, Lewis Berkhimer, Josiah Rininger, Wm. Kirk, Chas. W. Richter, Cyrus May, Tiel Cuicoite, Israel Davis, Elwood Miller, Jacob Beckley, Reily B. Davis, Wm. Hoover, Moses Crisman, Geo. Steck, Robert B. Smith, Joseph Corby, John Emmick, Simon Benit, John W. Crisman, Isaac Walker.

West Providence Township.—Henry Fry, (col) Frank Frient, Wesley Osborn, Joseph Clark, David Price, John S. Mortimer, Geo. Leader, John Bottomfield, John Clark, Philip Snider.

For the Bedford Gazette.

A Few Questions by a Soldier.

You will oblige a veteran volunteer by inserting the following in your paper which I address to the "loyal" of the North and the big officers in command of the armies.

Is it right for the Government to raise one year regiments, give them big bounties and then keep them in their own State to do guard duty during their term of service? What is the Invalid Corps for? Or why don't they take some veteran regiment that has seen the hardships of nearly four years' service and give them a little rest? Is it using soldiers alike to give one year men seven hundred dollars bounty, let them have good times at home in their own State, whilst men four years in the U. S. service, receive but four hundred dollars bounty and are made to bear the heat and burden of the war?

ALEX. CONARD, Co. I, 5th Pa. Cav.

From the Patriot & Union.

Election Opinion of the Attorney General.

In the 16th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, nine out of the twenty-two return judges of Bedford county refused to sign the return to the district, because of informality in a portion of the army vote. The remaining thirteen signed the return. The district return judges refused to accept the return so made by the 13 judges of Bedford county, and have stated in their return that Francis M. Kimmell, (the Democratic candidate for judge), having received the highest number of votes, is duly elected. Governor Curtin thereupon declared the opinion of Attorney General Meredith upon the subject. Gen. Meredith declares that the Government shall pay no attention to the declaration of the district judges, but shall take all the returns transmitted by them.—those signed by them and those rejected and not signed by them, (from Bedford county, as aforesaid),—and by counting all the votes cast, determine which candidate has the larger number, and to commission him accordingly. The whole return, says he, "shows that Alexander King had a majority of the votes in the district for president judge, and is duly elected to that office, and, in my opinion the Governor is bound to grant him a commission accordingly."

To say the least, the opinion is a singular one to come from an Attorney General. The law requires the return judges of the counties, and their clerks, to make out their return and sign it. They alone are to be the judges of the legality of the poll in their several election districts, and the returns cannot be legal unless signed by all of them. The district judges of the 16th district made up their return from the returns from all the counties except Bedford (from which they found the returns illegal, because signed by only thirteen return judges), signed and transmitted it to the Secretary of State, as required by law, annexing a copy of the rejected return assigned and not including it in their count. The Governor is requested, by this Attorney General, to accept as of equal

The War.

We are compelled by the news this morning to tell a very different story about the battle at Franklin, Tennessee, from that printed yesterday morning. The dispatches sent us over the telegraph on Thursday night, and especially the one signed by Major Gen'l Schofield, were falsehoods. The battle at Franklin resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal army to Nashville. Gen. Hood divided the Confederate forces into two columns. One was to attack Franklin, in front. The other was to move down the Harpeth River, cross over it some distance east of Franklin, and endeavor to get in the Federal rear. At four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Hood's main column attacked Franklin in front. Schofield was in command of the garrison. He had about fifteen thousand men. The Confederate attack was heavy and persistent, and Schofield managed to hold his own until dusk. He then ordered a retreat. This retreat was accelerated by the news of the crossing of the Harpeth River by Hood's flanking column, several miles east of Franklin. Schofield retreated all night, and at daylight on Thursday reached a point seven miles south of Nashville, where A. J. Smith's Corps was posted. The Confederate flanking column after crossing the Harpeth River, attacked a Federal cavalry brigade, defeated it, and compelled it to retreat. This cavalry force reached A. J. Smith's position about the same time that Schofield did. Confederates troops followed both. On Thursday morning Smith, being hard pressed, abandoned his position and fell back to the outer line of the Nashville entrenchments, three miles from the town.

From Nashville there is nothing but a story of the greatest fright. Business is suspended. The citizens are in the trenches. The vast army of Government laborers, who number at least twenty five thousand, and whose barracks cover a space almost as large as that occupied by Nashville itself—are under arms. The facts are manifold and all is prepared for Hood's attack upon the city. The Federal army is in line of battle three miles south of Nashville. The Confederate forces have advanced to a point only five miles from town, and the intervening space is the scene of constant skirmishing. We scarcely think that Hood will attack Nashville, however. It is strongly garrisoned and well defended by earthworks. He will rather destroy the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which he has already cut and which is completely at his mercy. He is reported to be threatening Murfreesboro, which is on the Chattanooga Railroad, thirty five miles southeast of Nashville.

General Sherman has turned aside from his march to Augusta. There were too many Confederate troops in the way for him to risk pushing through them and trying to take the city. He has started for the southeast, and is believed to be marching for it somewhere near Savannah. Gen. Beauregard is in Augusta. Sherman's columns are believed to have effected a junction, and all his troops are now moving in one body. There is a report that on Wednesday Burnside, with twenty thousand men, sailed from Fortress Monroe to meet Sherman at some point on the Atlantic coast. This is doubtful, however. Augusta and Macon are now safe, and Savannah is the only threatened point.

There has been a cavalry reconnaissance sent out from the Southern flank of Gen. Grant's army at Petersburg. It marched some distance down the Weldon Railroad, captured one hundred prisoners and a few wagons and mules, and then returned. The enemy followed it back to Grant's lines. No information could be gained whether the Confederates were sending troops South, to oppose Sherman.

In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a Government building, through the negligence of some negroes, was destroyed by fire. Nearly two hundred horses and mules were burned to death, and seventy five thousand dollars worth of Government property destroyed.—Ags.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

The Battle at Franklin.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—I have received full accounts of the late battle at Franklin and its outskirts, which must be chronicled as one of the most brilliant in its general results of the whole war.

For three days sharp skirmishing was kept up during the retirement of our army from Duck River to Franklin, during which time a multiplicity of exploits and successes resulted to the national arms.

Gen. Cox conducted the rear guard, and on the 29th ult. achieved a splendid victory over the rebels at Spring Hill, while Gen. Wilson's cavalry gained a series of important successes over Forrest's advance under Roddy, on the pike between Treine and Spring Hill. During the afternoon of the 30th ult. the rebel army, sorely pressed up, under Hood, who had Chestnut's and Stewart's Corps, and a portion of Dick Taylor's command, numbering in all over 22,000 men.

Owing to Cox's gallant check at Spring Hill, a portion of the 4th and 23d Corps were enabled to gain Franklin early in the day, where they threw up light breastworks, extending from one end to the other of the curves in the river, and behind which our entire infantry command took position.

At 4 o'clock precisely, the entire rebel force made a charge in our centre, commanded by Wagner. With characteristic impetuosity, the soldiers of Chestnut's corps dashed into the breastworks, co-operating with an attacking party on their left, in an attempt to envelop and destroy our left. In the nick of time the troops of Wagner were rallied, and throwing their whole force upon the rebels, drove back the storming party in great disorder, capturing several hundred prisoners. Four times after, the rebels charged our works in three lines, and were as often repulsed with great slaughter.—The rebels numbered nearly four to one, as nearly half of the 4th and 23d Corps were in reserve. Our breastworks were only knee high. They lost in killed and wounded three times as many as we did, while the number of their

wounded at least six times more than ours, most of our men being wounded in the head, arms and breast. The artillery fire of the enemy was made with great precision, but their ammunition consisted chiefly of shot and shell, while for two hours immense quantities of more murderous missiles were hurled with fearful fury into the rebel lines. All attempts of the rebels to gain a permanent advantage were frustrated, and at dark the Federal position was unchanged while the rebels retired under cover of the woods south of the Columbia pike.—The rebel loss, as before stated, is fully 3,000, including over 1,000 prisoners, an unusual number of which were officers. Our loss reaches a total of about 1,500.

An artillery duel was kept up till nearly midnight, when our troops commenced crossing Harpeth River, bringing all our trains and paraphernalia over in safety before daylight. The army then retired to Wilson, four miles of this city, at which point our front line confronts the enemy.

The falling back of the army is in accordance with the programme, and the battle at Franklin, although one of the most brilliant, was an impromptu affair, and brought about owing to the necessity of checking the rebel advance and insuring the safe crossing of the river by our troops.

—MARRIED—

PORTER—STUCKEY.—On the 6th inst. by Rev. Sam'l Yungling, at the house of the bride's father, in the presence of an interesting company, Lieut. Andrew J. Porter, of Huntington county, to Miss Tillie Stuckey, of Bedford county.

—BRED—

ELLIOTT.—On the third inst., in Cumberland Valley, of brood, SHANNON, son of Samuel and Margaret Elliott, aged 2 years and 11 months.

FELIX HEYMAN WITH Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger. Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. Nos. 383 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, price and terms. Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Levi McGrigor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JACOB BECKLEY, Adm'r. December 9, 1864—6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Daniel Fletcher, administrator of the estate of Curtis S. Cooper, late of Juniata township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January next, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper. E. M. ALSIP, Auditor. December 9, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of John C. Riddle, administrator of the estate of Jacob Riddle, late of Juniata township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, the third day of January next, when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper. E. M. ALSIP, Auditor. December 9, 1864.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable. H. C. REAMER. December 9, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of George W. Henschelker, Esq., administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, found among the persons legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 23d day of December, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties as we are appointed to. J. R. DERBORROW, Auditor. December 9, 1864.

NEW GOODS. The undersigned have just opened a large and general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Embracing many varieties of fabrics, new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock purchased previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer many BARGAINS THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. Our friends, customers, and public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at SHORT PROFITS, thereby securing large sales. TERMS—Cash, Proverb, or Four Months credit to those who will pay us promptly. Interest charged on all accounts after date. A. B. CHAMBER & CO. December 2, 1864.

NEW CARPETING. A large supply of LIST and all WOOL Carpeting. Also—Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at Dec. 9, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. French Marinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Repp, Wool Delaines, Poppins, Mohairs, Coburgs, Alpines—all fashionable colors—cheap. Dec. 9, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.