

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1865.

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The Bedford Gazette.

OUR LOCAL HISTORY.

Recreation of Bedford County—Its Original Boundaries—Territory Reduced by the Formation of Other Counties—Squatters' Settlements on Indian Lands and Surrender of the County by the Provincial Authorities—First Settlements in Bedford County—Division of the County into Townships—First Court held in the County, &c.

It is the purpose of the writer of the following sketches, to make a brief history of Bedford county, from the time of its recreation to the present date. For many of the facts contained in these articles, he is indebted to various compilations; all of which, however, are principally composed of extracts from the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives. Still, the reader will find some things recorded here, which he has never seen in print any where else.

Bedford county was erected out of a part of Cumberland county, by an act of the Legislature, passed March 9, 1771, a little more than four years prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Authority was given in this act of the Legislature, to Arthur St. Clair, Bernard Dougherty, James Coulter, William Proctor and George Woods, to purchase a piece of land (in the language of the act) "situate in some convenient place in the said town (Bedford) in trust, and for the use of the inhabitants of the said county, and thereon to erect a court house and prison."

Robert McCrea, William Miller and Robert Moore were appointed "to run, mark out, and distinguish the boundary lines between Cumberland and Bedford counties." These boundaries were fixed in accordance with the following provision of the act of the Legislature already referred to: "That all and singular the lands lying and being within the boundaries following: that is to say, beginning where the province line crosses the Tuscarora mountain, and running along the summit of that mountain to the Gap near the head of Path Valley; thence with a north line to the Juniata; thence with the Juniata to the mouth of Shaver's Creek; thence northeast to the line of Berks county; thence along the Berks county line northward to the west boundary of the province; thence southward, according to the several courses of the western boundary of the province, to the southwest corner of the province to the place of beginning."

When the county was organized, it included the whole north-western and south-western portions of what was then the province of Pennsylvania. Before it was shorn of its original proportions (as the reader will have observed above) it extended eastward as far as the western boundary of Berks. But old Bedford gradually gave up her broad acres, as her daughters, one after another, received their portions from her generous endowings. First, Northumberland, on the 21st of March, 1772, took a part of her soil; Westminster, the year following; Huntingdon, in 1787; Somerset in 1795, trenched still further upon her domain; and Blair and Fulton within the memory of the present generation, reduced her territory to the limits which now confine it.

The first attempt by white men to occupy the land included within the original limits of Bedford county, was made by some adventurers from the Conococheague and Conodoguett settlements, about the year 1710. Pioneers from these settlements "squatted" at Path Valley, Aughwick and Big Cove. The lands which these "squatters" occupied had not then been purchased from the Indians, and as there was a special agreement between the Six Nations and William Penn, that the latter was not to suffer any of his people to settle lands before they had purchased them from the "Council" of the former, the government warned the settlers to withdraw from the unpurchased territory. Some of them regarded the warning, but others refused to remove. The Indians complained to the provincial authorities, that their hunting-grounds were intruded upon and injured by the whites and that unless the settlers were constrained to withdraw from the unpurchased lands, quarrels with them would inevitably arise and bloodshed certainly ensue. Accordingly, in order to compel the refractory pioneers to regard the injunction of the government, in May, 1750, Richard Peters, Secretary of the Province, accompanied by the sheriff of the county, proceeded to Path Valley, where he burned eleven of the "squatters' cabins; thence to Aughwick, where he burned another; and afterwards to Big Cove, at which place they burned three more. Some other cabins were also burned, a few of them by those settlers who determined to remove in compliance with the request of the government. (From these proceedings a place now in Fulton county, derived its name of Burnt Cabins.)

As far as can be ascertained, the names of the principal pioneers in Path Valley, were as follows: Abraham Sineh, James Blair, Moses Moore, Arthur Dunlap, Alexander McCarty, David Lewis, Adam McCarty, Felix Doyle, Andrew Dunlap, Robert Wilson, Jacob Pyatt, Jacob Pyatt, Jr., William Ramage, Reynolds Alexander, Samuel Patterson, Robert Baker, John Armstrong, John Potts; the adventurers in Big Cove, were Andrew Donaldson, John McClelland, Charles Stewart, James Downy, John

MacLean, Robert Kendall, Samuel Brown, William Shepherd, Roger Murphy, Robert Smith, William Dickey, William Millian, William MacConnell, Alexander MacConnell, James MacConnell, William Carrel, John Martin, John Jamison, Hans Potter, John McCollin, Adam MacConnell, James Wilson, and John Wilson and a few others. Peter Falconer, Nicholas DeLong, Samuel Perry and John Charlton were the principal "squatters" at Aughwick. Notwithstanding the severe treatment of these parties, by the provincial authorities, it is said that some of them afterwards returned to the places from which they had been driven, and that their descendants live at this day in the localities made memorable by the bold acts of their pioneer ancestors.

The first permanent settlement within the original confines of Bedford county, is supposed to have been made in the year 1750. In 1770, settlements on Dunning's Creek and Shawnee Run, distant, respectively, twelve and fifteen miles from the fort at Bedford, were established. The latter stream is near the Allegheny mountains, and upon its banks, the Shawnee Indians once had a village. In 1771, a considerable number of settlements sprung up in different parts of the county. The county was then divided into the following named townships: Air, Armstrong, Barco, Bedford, Brothersvalley, Coleman, Cumberland, Dublin, Fairfield, Hempfield, Mt. Pleasant, Pitt, Ross Straver, Spring Hill, Tyrone and Tullyvalley.

The first Court of General Quarter Sessions for the county, was held at Bedford, on the 16th day of April, 1771, before William Proctor, Robert Clugge, Robert Hanna, Geo. Wilson, Wm. Leachery, and William McConnell, Esquires, Justices of our Lord the King, to hear and determine divers pleas and misdemeanors committed in the said county." The following named persons constituted the Grand Jury of this Court: James Anderson, foreman; Charles Vesna, James McCoshlin, Thos. Keaton, Allen Rose, George Millikin, John Moore, Robert Colbertson, George Funk, John Huff, Richard Wolfe, Valentine Shadaver, Thomas Hay, Samuel Drennin, Edward Rose, Samuel Skinner, William Parker, Christopher Miller, Thomas Croyal, Adam Sam, Jacob Fisher, David Hildard.

The first Justices of the Peace for the county, were appointed by the Governor, March 12, 1771. Their names were Arthur St. Clair, William Crawford, James Milligan, Thomas Gist, Dorsey Pentecost, Alexander McKee, Wm. Proctor, Jr., Robert Hanna, William Leachery, George Wilson, Robert Clugge, Wm. McConnell and George Woods. At the first term of Court, the Justices recommended to the Governor the following named persons as suitable parties to keep taverns: Margaret Frazer, Jean Woods, Frederick Naugle, George Funk and John Campbell. In July following, they recommended for the same employment, James Anderson, Andrew Benjour, Thomas Campbell, Joseph Irwin, John Miller and Samuel Paxton. These were the first hotel-keepers in Bedford county.

The attorneys admitted to the practice of law, at the first court held in Bedford, were Robert Magaw, Andrew Ross, Philip Pendleton, Robert Galbraith, David Sample, and James Wilson. They were admitted in order of Bernard Dougherty, Esq. At the July term following, David Grier, David Esjy and George Brent were admitted to practice in the same court. Arthur St. Clair, of military memory, was the first Prothonotary, Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills, for the county. Robert Hanna, Dorsey Pentecost and John Stephenson were the first commissioners.

(To be continued.)

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—There can no longer be any doubt that the Asiatic cholera has made its appearance and is spreading in England. Another fatal case has occurred at Southampton. From there it has spread to Sholing-Common and Bitterne, situated about four and two miles from Southampton. The two cases at Sholing-Common have proved fatal; in seven cases at Bitterne two have proved fatal, while the other patients were improving. There is also a marked diarrheal over the district of Bitterne.

In France, the disease is likewise on the increase. A letter from Toulon states that it has broken out with startling suddenness at Solles-Pont, a little town of 3,000 inhabitants. In the course of the first night in which it made its appearance there were sixty cases, and thirty-six hours later there had already 56 deaths out of a population reduced to 1,000 souls by a panic-stricken people. In Toulon it has a peculiarly virulent character. It has also made its appearance at Paris, where, according to the testimony of Dr. Vacher, the condition of the stagnant water of the basin causes a serious apprehension of its rapid spread.

HUMAN HAIR, which five years ago brought fifty dollars a pound, is now worth twenty-eight, and some as high as one hundred and fifty dollars. Over two million dollars' worth is now annually imported. The false designs of the gentler sex have caused these extensive importations, but probably we shall need all that hair to balance the gain we have made, the last few years, in the wool crop.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The banquet given in honor of Secretary McCulloch, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, is spoken of by the western papers as one of the finest affairs ever witnessed there. The secretary was welcomed by P. P. Bailey, Esq., who presided on the occasion, and, in response to "our honored guest," spoke as follows:

In any other place and under any other circumstances I should not feel at liberty to make any particular allusion to the President of the United States, holding as I do a seat in his cabinet. Not knowing that many of you, my townsmen and neighbors, have been of the opinion that the settlement of the great questions which would necessarily come up for settlement at the close of the war would require on the part of the Chief Magistrate a profound wisdom and a broader statesmanship than was required during its continuance, and that not a few have been deeply anxious lest Mr. Johnson might have been unequal to the prodigious work that has been devolved upon him. I feel constrained to say that there is, in my judgment, no ground for apprehension on this subject. Trying and difficult as is his situation, Mr. Johnson is master of it. He possesses in an eminent degree, the qualities that fit him for the presidency at the present time. A southern man, thoroughly acquainted with the effects of slavery upon society, he knows how to deal with southern men in their present circumstances. Ardently attached to Tennessee, the love which he bears to his state is entirely subordinate to that which he bears to the Union. Jealous of state rights, he is equally jealous of the rights of the general government. A radical and uncompromising enemy of nullification, secession and every form of disloyalty, he is equally an enemy to any measures which, in his judgment, are calculated, by depriving the states of their just rights under the Constitution, to convert the federal government into a despotism, raised in slave-states, and lately slaveholder he has always been the opponent of the aristocracy that was based upon it. By nature and by education, he is just the man for the great work of re-establishing the federal authority over the recent rebellious states. And he has taken hold of this work with a devotion, an energy and a prudence that promises the best results. He is a man also, of excellent judgment, and great singleness of purpose. Honest himself he expects honesty in others. Although long in public life, and a leading politician of his own school, he is in no sense a partisan. Unassuming in manners, he is yet self-possessed and dignified. He listens to the advice of those in whose judgment he has confidence, but acts upon his own convictions, and generally according to his own impressions. With great decision of character he is never hasty in action. Stern and unyielding in his adherence to principle and duty, he is a man of kindly and gentle emotions. Having by his own indomitable energy fought his way up from a low to a high estate, he is in hearty sympathy with those who are treading the same upward path. He is, in a word, a clear-headed, upright, energetic, self-relying statesman; a dignified, courteous, and kind hearted gentleman. His administration will be characterized by all the force and energy and independence of Jackson's, with very little of his partisan character.

Under his direction the great work of re-establishing the federal government at the South under the federal Constitution is going rapidly forward—too rapidly, it seems, according to the opinion of many at the North, whose opinions are entitled to great consideration. I know, sir, that many doubt the wisdom of Mr. Johnson's policy; that many are of the opinion that by their ordinances of secession the rebellious states had ceased to be states under the Constitution; and that nothing should be done by the executive in aid of the restoration of these state governments until Congress had determined on what terms they should be restored to the Union which they had voluntarily abandoned and attempted to destroy; that as the people of these states had appealed to the sword, and been subjugated by the sword, they should be governed by the sword until the law-making powers had disposed of the subject of reconstruction, that no state that had passed ordinances of secession and united with the so-called confederate government should ever be admitted again into the Union unless in its preliminary proceedings all men, irrespective of color, should be permitted to vote, not without provisions in its Constitution for the absolute enfranchisement of the negro. Some even go farther than this and demand the confiscation of the property of all rebels and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the national debt. These are not, I apprehend, the views of a respectable minority. I know that they are not the views of the majority of the people of the North. The better opinion is that these states which attempted to secede never ceased to be states in the Union; that all their acts of secession were of no effect; that during the progress of the revolt the exercise of the federal authority was merely suspended, and that there never was a moment when the allegiance of the people of the insurrectionary states was not due to the government, and when the government was not bound to maintain its

authority over them and extend protection to those who require it. When the rebellion was overcome, the so-called confederate government and all state governments which had been formed in opposition to the federal government ceased to have a nominal existence, and the people who had been subject to them were left, for the time being, without any government whatever. The term of office of the federal officers had expired or of offices had become vacant by the treason of those who held them. There were no federal revenue officers no competent federal judges, and no organized federal courts. Nor were the people any better off as far as state authority was regarded. When the confederacy collapsed all the rebel state governments collapsed with it, so that, with a few exceptions, there were no persons holding civil office at the South by the authority of any legitimate government.

A LARGE ARMY DANGEROUS AND EXPENSIVE.

Now, as government is at all times a necessity among men, and as it was especially so the South, where violence and lawlessness had fullway, the question to be decided by the President was simply this: Shall the people at the South be held under military rule until Congress shall act upon the question or shall immediate measures be taken by the executive to restore to them civil government? After mature consideration, the President concluded it to be his duty to adopt the latter course, and I am satisfied that in doing so he has acted wisely. Military rule will not be in demand by the people of the United States one moment longer than there is an absolute necessity for it. Such an army as would have been requisite for the government of the people of the South, as a subjugated people, until Congress might prescribe the terms on which they could be restored to the Union, would have been too severe a strain upon our Republican institutions, and too expensive for the present condition of the Treasury. The President has therefore gone to work to restore the Union by the use, from the necessity of the case, of a portion of those who have been recently in arms to overthrow it.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED.

The experiment may be regarded as a dangerous one, but it will be improved, I apprehend, to have been a judicious one. Never were a people so disgusted with the work of their own hands as were the great mass of the people of the South (even before the collapse of the rebellion) with the government which was attempted to be set up by the overthrow of the government of their forefathers. Never were a people so completely subjugated as the people of the rebel states. I have met a great many of those whom the President is using in his restoration policy, and they have impressed me most favorably. I believe them to be honest in taking the amnesty oath and in their pledges of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. Slavery has perished—this all acknowledge—and with it has gone all the doctrine of secession. State sovereignty had been discussed in Congress, before courts, in the public journals, and among the people, and at last, "when madness ruled the hour," this vexed question was submitted to the final arbitration of the sword. The question, as all admit, has been fairly and definitely decided, and from this decision of the sword there will be no appeal. It is undoubtedly true that the men of the South feel sore at the result, but they accept the situation and are preparing for the changes which the war has produced in their domestic institutions with an alacrity and an exhibition of good feeling which has, I confess, surprised as it has gratified me.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In the work of restoration the President has aimed to do only that which was necessary to be done, exercising only that power which could be properly exercised under the Constitution, which guarantees to every state a republican form of government. Regarding slavery as having perished in the rebellious States, either by the proclamation of his predecessor, or by the result of the war, and determining that no rebel who had not purged himself of his treason should have any part in the restoration of the civil governments which he is aiding to establish, he has not considered it within the scope of his authority to go further and enfranchise the negro. For this he is censured by many true men at the North, and a few extreme men at the South, but I care no doubt that he will be sustained by the people and that the result will vindicate the wisdom of his course.

NO HASTY PARDONS FOR THE LEADERS OF THE REBELLION.

But while the President is inclined to treat with kindness, and to trust those who under mistaken notions in regard to the character of the government, joined in the rebellion, but not until (after a struggle on their part to prevent it) the States to which they belonged had passed the ordinance of secession, and the United States was unable to extend to them that protection to which they were entitled—there is no man who holds in greater abhorrence than he does the crime of treason, or the infamous soundrels who systematically and deliberately starved and poisoned our soldiers in prison. To the plotters of the rebellion there will be, I apprehend, no hasty pardons; to the murderers of our gallant soldiers no mercy.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

And now a word in regard to our finances. You know that I did not seek, as I did not expect to be, Secretary of the Treasury. To this fact I attribute in a great degree, the good feeling and indulgence that have been manifested toward me in the very trying and responsible position I occupy. I accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury with great distrust of my ability to meet the public expectation, but with a sincere desire to so conduct the affairs of this great department as to aid in restoring the credit of the government which had been damaged by the greatness of the public debt, and the uncertainty in regard to the duration, if not to the result of the war, and in bringing up the obligations of the government to the speediest standard.

IRREDEEMABLE CURRENCY AN EVIL.

I am not one of those who seem disposed to repudiate coin as a measure of value, and to make a secured paper currency the standard. On the contrary, I belong to that class of persons, who, regarding an exclusive metallic currency as an impracticable thing among an enterprising and commercial people, nevertheless look upon an irredeemable currency as an evil which circumstances may for a time render a necessity, but is never to be sustained as a policy. By common consent of the nations, gold and silver are the only true measure of value. They are the necessary regulators of trade. I have, myself, no more doubt that these metals were prepared by the Almighty, for this very purpose; than I have that iron and coal were prepared for the purposes for which they are being used. I favor a well-secured convertible paper currency. No other can to any extent, be a proper substitute for coin. Of course it is not expected that there shall be a dollar in coin to reserve for every dollar of paper in circulation. This is not necessary. For all ordinary home transactions, a paper currency is sufficient, but there are constantly occurring periods when balances between countries, and in the United States between its different sections, must be settled by coin. These balances are insignificant in amount, in comparison with the transactions out of which they arise, and when a vicious system of credits does not too long postpone settlements, they are arranged without disturbing movements of coin. Whenever specie is needed for such a purpose, or for any other purpose, the paper currency of the country should be convertible into it, and a circulation which is not so convertible will not be, and ought not to be, tolerated by the people. The present inconvertible currency of the United States was a necessity of the war, but now that the war has ceased, and the government ought not to be longer a borrower, this currency should be brought up to the specie standard, and I see no way of doing this but by withdrawing a portion of it from circulation.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY IN AN UNHEALTHY STATE.

I have no faith, sir, in a prosperity which is the effect of a depreciated currency, nor can I see any safe path for us to tread but that which leads to specie payment. The extreme high prices which now prevail in the United States is an unerring indication that the business of the country is in an unhealthy condition. We are measuring values by a false standard. We have a circulating medium altogether larger than is needed for legitimate business—the excess is used in speculations. The United States are to-day the best market in the world for foreigners to sell in, and among the poorest to buy in. The consequence is, that Europe is selling us more than she buys of us (including our securities, which ought not to go abroad), and there is a debt rolling up against us that must be settled, in part at least, with coin. The longer the inflation continues the more difficult will it be for us to get back to the solid ground of specie payments, to which we must return sooner or later. If Congress, early in the approaching session, authorize the funding of legal tenders, and the work of a reduction is commenced and carried on resolutely but carefully and prudently, we will reach it probably without serious embarrassment to legitimate business; if not we shall have a brief period of hollow and speculative prosperity, resulting in widespread bankruptcy and disaster. There are other objections to the present inflation. It is, I fear, corrupting the public morals. It is converting the business of the country into gambling, and seriously diminishing the labor of the country. This is always the effect of excessive circulation. The kind of gambling which it produces is not confined to the stock and produce boards, where the very terms which are used by the operators indicate the nature of the transactions, but it is spreading through our towns and into the rural districts. Men are apparently getting rich while morality languishes and the productive industry of the country is being diminished. Good morals in business, and sober, persevering industry, if not at a discount, are considered too old-foggy for the present times. But I feel that this is not the occasion for croaking, and perhaps I ought to apologize for the train of remarks into which I have been led. Whatever financial troubles may be before us, Fort Wayne will suffer as little from them as any other city in the country. Good financial sense was sown here at an early day. If property is high, there are no incumbrances upon it. If expensive buildings

are being erected, the owners are not indebted for them. Business is done here on the cash principle. Our merchants generally buy for cash. We shall doubtless wake up some fine morning and find our property worth apparently a good deal less than at present, but if we have no debts to pay in a dearer currency than that in which they were contracted, we shall have little to fear from any crisis that may occur.

WISE LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

But, while I feel anxious about the present inflation, and its effects upon the business and morals of the country, I am hopeful that, by wise legislation, we shall escape a financial collapse, and I am confident that a grand future is before the United States. I am hopeful that the currency may be brought up to the specie standard without those financial troubles which have in all countries followed protracted and expensive wars. By the experience of the past four years, we are led to the conclusion that our people have a latent power that always manifests itself when required, and is equal to any emergency. I have faith, sir, that as we have, to the astonishment of the world, raised immense armies, larger, I apprehend, than any single nation ever brought into the field, and met the enormous expenses of the war without borrowing from other nations, we shall also be able, without a financial crisis, to fund our surplus currency and interest-bearing notes, bring back the business to a specie standard, and place the credit of the country on the most stable and satisfactory basis. If we do this, we shall accomplish what the soundest thinkers in Europe have considered an impossibility, and what no other people but the free and enterprising people of the United States, occupying the grandest country in the world, could accomplish. But should we be disappointed in these hopeful expectations; should no early check be put upon the issues of paper money; should prices still further advance, and speculation be still further stimulated and the result thereof be extensive bankruptcy, depression, and hard times, the grand destiny of this country and this government will not be affected. The United States occupy the best portion of the temperate zone of a continent, stretching out its arms to Europe on the one side, and Asia on the other, and producing all articles necessary for the subsistence and comfort of the race. If cotton be king, he is, thank God, enthroned again; if bread be king, where should his capital be but in this great valley of the Mississippi? This nation has within itself everything that is needed to make it the greatest among the family of nations. Coal and iron in juxtaposition and inexhaustible supply. Mountains and valleys rich enough in gold and silver to furnish the world, for all time, with what may be needed for circulation and other uses. Copper and lead and other minerals in no less abundance. A soil of wonderful fertility, a climate salubrious and diversified, and, above all, republican institutions, and an energetic and again united people.

CAPITAL AND LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

We have, it is true, sir, difficult questions growing out of the war yet to be settled, but I have an abiding confidence that they will be settled as they come up for settlement, in such manner as will strengthen the Union, and add to our national renown. The labor question at the South is one of those questions, but if there be no outside interference, it will not, I apprehend, be a very difficult one; on the contrary, it is quite likely to be a self-adjusting one. The planter needs the labor of his former slaves, and the high price which Southern products will command for years to come will enable him to pay liberally for it. The colored people will soon learn that freedom from slavery does not mean freedom from work.—The interests of the two races will not long be antagonistic. The whites will need the labor of the blacks and the blacks will need employment. There is as much danger to be apprehended from the unwillingness of the latter to labor for a support as from an indisposition on the part of the former to pay fair wages. Like all other economical questions, it will be settled by the necessities and interest of the parties.—Fortunately for the solution of this question, and the well-being of laboring men generally, capital is not supreme in the United States. It does not, as in most other countries, hold labor under its control, and dole out to it just such remuneration only as will make it most productive. Labor is a power in this free country, with its cheap lands, which are within the reach of all industrious men, and dictators terms to capital. There is no part of the world where labor is more needed than in the Southern States, nor where it will soon command better prices. This labor question at the South will, I doubt not, be satisfactorily arranged in due time, for the best interests of all concerned. But I have trespassed too long upon your time. Accept, again, my thanks for your courtesy, and for the attention you have given to my desultory remarks.

AGAINST THE CURRENT.—A WAGGISH CHAP, whose sixteen wife by drowning lost her precious life, called out his neighbors all around, and told 'em that his spouse was drowned, and in spite of search, could not be found. He spoke, he said, the very nook, where she had tumbled in the brook, and he had dragged along the shore, above the place a mile or more.

"Above the place?" the people cried; "why, what dy'e mean?"

"The man replied—

"Of course you don't suppose I'd go and waste the time to look below? I've known the woman quack a spell, and learn her fashions to be wile; alive or dead, she'd go, I swear, against the current, anyhow!"

The State Constitution has been adopted in Colorado by a large majority. The negro suffrage clause was defeated.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Bedford Gazette is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

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One square . . . \$ 4 00	8 00	15 00
Two squares . . . 8 00	12 00	20 00
Quarter column . . . 14 00	20 00	35 00
Half column . . . 25 00	35 00	45 00
One column . . . 30 00	45 00	50 00

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been re-fitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims. His office is in the "Mengel House," on the corner of the "Mengel House" and Bank of Reed & Schell. April 1, 1865—ly

EDWARD F. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. He is especially qualified to attend to military claims. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House" of Reed & Schell. April 1, 1865.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are also regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Military Land, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the "Mengel House." April 1, 1865.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door North of the "Mengel House." Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House." Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Langefelter, Esq., on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House." Bedford, Dec. 2, 1864.

OSBY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., promptly collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House." Jan. 22, 1865.

KIMMEL & LANGEFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House." July 1, 1861.

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Taylor. May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by H. A. King. March 31, 1865.

Physicians and Dentists.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D., SCHILLERSBURG, PA. Tendens his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Bell. July 1, 1861.

D. R. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

DENTISTS.

D. R. J. L. MARBOURG, JR., who is in the Bank Building, Juliana Street, PA. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Terms—Cash. Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

REED AND SCHILL, Bankers and DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA. DRATTS bought and sold, collections made and deposits received.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, FIFTH STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATSONMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. Keeps on hand a stock of Fine Gold and Silver Watch Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refracting Glass, also Swiss Patent Glass, and various kinds of Gold Pens. He will supply to order anything in his line not on hand. Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA. Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Valises. Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited. Oct. 1864.

DAVID DEFFBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new work at the shortest notice. Repairing done for the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, 1865.