



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : APRIL 26, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

CALL AND SETTLE.

We are compelled to call upon all persons indebted to us, to make payment as soon as they conveniently can. Our necessities are urgent and we must have money. We shall confidently expect all our friends who may be in attendance at the coming Court, to pay up their arrearages. We hope this appeal will not be in vain.

Our Position.

Our readers will, doubtless, be thoroughly convinced by this time that the predictions made in these columns from time to time, have been fully verified. We are now in the midst, in the very white heat, of civil war. The revolution in the Southern States is spreading so rapidly that it now threatens to overwhelm every one of the fifteen slave-holding states. The conflict is now approaching our own borders, and it becomes us as good citizens to unite as one man, for the defence of our State and our homes, against invasion from the bordering states. Deeply impressed with the importance of unanimity when such danger threatens us, we will suspend, for a time, the discussion of the causes which led to the present unhappy condition of our country and devote our space and attention to the preparation of our people for the defence of their country and their homes. Under the time-honored banner of the Union, we will stand or fall, for the liberty, equality and protection of which it is the symbol.

Stand by the Union!

Democrats! We have fought, in other times, to maintain the Union against the attacks of its sectional enemies. Now that we are in the midst of this bloody civil feud, let us stand by the old banner under which we have marched to many a political battle. Let us not be heard crying, "The North against the South," or "The South against the North," but "THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNION!" It becomes our duty, our sacred, solemn duty, as citizens of a State loyal to the Government, to stand up for the maintenance of the authority of that Government. Let us be true to the covenant formed by our fathers, and discarding the sectional spirit, let us stand together for the vindication of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union.

"The Union, Oh! the Union, So glorious and so pure! We'll shoulder stand to shoulder, To keep our Union sure."

Senator Douglas.

This distinguished Democrat takes the position that whilst he was entirely and emphatically opposed to the policy of the Administration, which has involved us in our present difficulties, and whilst he will be unalterably hostile to the political doctrines of that Administration, he believes it his duty to lend all the aid he can give to the President in the exercise of those powers which the Constitution has vested in his office. This is the position for Democrats to take. Stand by the Government, but preserve your organization, your principles, your opinions, and never, never, yield one jot of that creed which you believe to be the hope and the salvation of your country.

Our Flag.

The glorious banner of stars, floats majestically above our office, bearing upon its azure field the whole constellation of the Union. That flag to us is full of meaning. It is the emblem of liberty. It is the ensign of the Constitution. It means not only stars and stripes, but it means freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, the equality of American citizens, the protection of all men equally and alike. It does not mean lynch law, it does not mean mobs, but equity, justice, order, the laws of the land. Let its meaning not be perverted. Let it be maintained in all the unsullied splendor of its primal purity.

A word to our Southern Neighbors.

The latest reports by Telegraph bring us the intelligence of skirmishes and battles in Maryland, and of an intended descent upon the border villages in Pennsylvania. We would say to our neighbors, bethink yourselves of the past. The people of the border counties in Pennsylvania, have already fought valiantly for your rights and yielded not till the last foothold slipped from under them. Repay not their kind offices with such ingratitude. Should you attempt to do so, former friend and former foe will be compelled to unite for the purpose of repelling your assaults. Let us have no guerilla warfare like this.

Having maintained our freedom of speech, and believing the threatened reign of terror a failure, we shall cease, with this issue, to speak of the causes which produced the results that are now upon us, until public affairs assume a more settled condition. We make this statement, so that our position may not be misunderstood.

Personal.

The tongue of malice has been wagging busily in this community during the last week. Hoary-headed passionality, joined hands with the lily-livered cowardice of overgrown braggarts, and the neighborhood, nay the whole county, was flooded with malevolent, but ridiculous and harmless falsehoods concerning our position in regard to the war. It was reported that we were a Secessionist (!!!); that our office had been surrounded by a mob; that we were to be hung; that we were compelled to hoist the Stars and Stripes, &c., &c. Now, it is hardly necessary to give a formal contradiction to this puerile gasconade of a malicious, frightened and excited opposition. But for the benefit of those weak enough to be misled by such silly fabrications, we would say,

- 1. It is a lie that we are a Secessionist, and the man who dares to say it, is a coward and poltroon.
2. Our office was not mobbed, nor was there any attempt to do so, and it is just as well for all parties concerned, that there was not.
3. We have not been hanged as yet; if we have, we must have been under the influence of chloroform, whilst that pleasant operation was going on.
4. We hoisted the flag of our country of our own free will, and its folds were unfurled above our office by the hands of our friends, unpolluted by the touch of those who are our enemies for opinion's sake.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The greatest excitement has prevailed in our town during the last ten days, owing to the breaking out of the civil war between the Government and the people of the South. Business has been to a measure abandoned. The implements of peace have been thrown aside for the weapons of war. The measured tread of the soldier is heard in the street, and all is bustle and preparation for the bloody strife. The heart of the true patriot sickens within him, as he contemplates this melancholy condition of things. To the thoughtless and giddy, it may be all a frolic; to us it is the harbinger of a most dreadful and devastating storm. But it behooves us to prepare for the safety of our own country, as well as for the defence of our flag, and, therefore, we must needs put on the soldier and learn the "rude and ruthless arts of war."

A number of the young men of this place and the surrounding country, have formed themselves into a company and tendered their services to the Governor. We believe their offer has been accepted. John H. Filler, of this place, was elected Captain, and Edwin S. Mops, of Bloody Run, First Lieutenant.

We have had several war speeches in our town recently. Hon. John Cressa has taken the most prominent part in urging the people to arms. Wm. Hartley, Esq., made a speech on Saturday night last, in which he said that he was for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; but that he would bear the olive branch in the left. Mr. Hartley spoke the sentiments of the great mass of the people in Bedford county. Maj. Tate also addressed the soldiers on Monday evening, but we did not have the pleasure of hearing his address.

Wouldn't work—the stories sent out by certain malicious cowards to the effect that our office had been mobbed and that a flag had been placed upon it against our will. The people knew too well that the Stars and Stripes are our own flag, the flag of the Democracy, to require any force-work to have it hoisted on our establishment. Those who knew us best, were well aware, too, that we would never be forced to do anything against our will. Gentlemen malignant, that flag is the ensign of Democracy, and you can't steal it from us, no-how!

The Post office has been removed to the latter shop of the Messrs. Kiss, on Juliana street. The new P. M., William Kiss, Esq., though an uncompromising "Republican," is a good citizen and we doubt not, will make a good officer.

We have received an anonymous communication, informing us that our visit to "Secessionist B" on Monday night last, was strictly watched! Well! Well! Has it come to this? Must a freeman ask the privilege of the town to visit a neighbor in distress?—Mr. B.—is not a secessionist, as he has frequently declared to us, but has brothers and sisters living in Maryland, in regard to whose welfare he is deeply concerned. Happening to know this, we deemed it our duty as a friend, to advise him of occurrences in Maryland as reported by telegraph, and having heard that he was fearful of certain threats made against him, to assure him that he was in no danger. We spent just ten minutes in Mr. B's house.—If any old woman in breeches disapproves of our conduct, let her (him) state her objections to us, and the next time we call upon any of our neighbors, we will ask her (his) permission to do so.

Capt. Phil. Morgart has organized a fine company whose services will be tendered to the Governor. The Captain is a man of the true grit and as "whole-souled a fellow" as can be found anywhere.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. B. Farquhar, late of Bloody Run, who has opened a Grocery and Confectionary Store in the old Brown stand lately occupied by Col. John Alap. Mr. Farquhar will be able to accommodate the public with anything desired in his line of business.

Mr. Wm. Cook, late of Bloody Run, has established himself in the old Clara blacksmith

shop, in the Western part of the town. Cook is said to be a good mechanic. Try him.

Several robberies have been committed in our town, within the last few nights. Several persons have had watches and other articles taken from them. A night police has been organized by the borough fathers.

The latest news from the South, indicates that the Federal Capital is in no danger of capture. The road to Washington from the North is open. It is supposed that 20,000 troops will have concentrated at that point by this time.

J. M. Shoemaker & Co., have just received a large assortment of splendid new spring and summer Goods, which they will dispose of at panic prices. Give them a call.

LET THE UNPREJUDICED READ!

How they talked four weeks ago! The Bedford Inquirer, of April 6th, copied the annexed article into its second editorial column, without comment, or explanation, thus adopting it as its own sentiments. Four weeks ago this precious stickler for the Union, instructed his readers that the return of the seceded states was not desired, and that, "To such a Union the Providence of God has said, 'Two nations are in thy womb, and two manner of people shall be separated from thy bowels.'" Then, the cry was, "Let the seceding States go." "And if the dwellers on the Atlantic slope of North Carolina and Virginia choose that destiny, let them too go." But now how changed!

IS THE VOLUNTARY RETURN OF THE SECEDING STATES DESIRABLE?

This question, we think, has not been sufficiently considered. It ought to be considered now, not only by the Government, but much more by the people. Unthinkingly, it seems to be assumed that, if those States will return voluntarily, in mere discontent with the growing inconveniences and expenses of secession, all will be well. We are of a different opinion; and we are confident that thinking minds throughout the country are coming to the conclusion that the re-annexation of those States, even by their spontaneous return, is not to be desired at present.

Such a re-annexation is not to be desired, unless the principle is first established, by precedents never to be forgotten, that secession is treason, and that treason is a crime to be punished. The leaders of the present secession have levied war against the United States.—After employing themselves in this way for six months, shall they be permitted to return, and to remain within the reach of Federal marshals and the jurisdiction of Federal courts, without being hanged for their treason? If we live to see this, why may we not live to see Tombs and Wigfall again adorning the Senate, and Jefferson Davis the successor of Washington? Why shall not Twiggs be restored to his rank in the army? Why shall we not assume all the debts of the Montgomery Government, and pension all those who have served more than ninety days in the revolutionary army? A "reconciliation," even by the voluntary return of the secessionists, presumes that there will be, on the part of the United States, no more of the "voluntary" return of those States, but a virtual destruction of the Government. Therefore, we say that the return of the seceded States, even voluntarily, is not to be desired, unless some of the leaders in the treason are to receive the due punishment of their crime with the full consent of the South and North.

Nor is it to be desired, unless the cause which has produced this secession is removed. Less than ten years ago the Union of these States seemed, to us, indissoluble. The balance between internal self government in the several States, and a more than imperial strength and beneficence in the Union, is so marvelously adjusted by the arrangements of the Constitution,—the benefits which the Union confers on every state are so important, so numerous, and so cheaply purchased,—that it seemed impossible for any English-speaking republic to exist in proximity to this Union without falling into it, as Texas did, by a gravitation too powerful to be resisted; and especially impossible for any state, after the experience of those benefits, to tear itself away from its place and orbit in the system, and make itself a "wandering star" which is reserved the blackness of darkness forever." We knew indeed the chronic insanity of South Carolina, but we did not admit the possibility of the same insanity in other states. Our mistake was that we did not adequately consider the fact (obvious even then) that in the cotton states the structure, genius, and all the tendencies of society, are controlled by the barbarous and barbarizing institution of negro slavery. It is the distinction of those states that there the interest of slavery predominates over every other interest in society, and the influence of slavery over every other influence. There is no possibility of permanent union between states in which slavery exists and states in which all men are free, if slavery may be regarded as abnormal, an accidental and temporary inconsistency, an evil which must be endured till the progress of civilization shall remove it. But when, in any portion of such a union, the institution of slavery has become paramount—the idea of slavery, as intrinsic to right and good, controlling all legislation and public policy, all social and public morality, all religious doctrine, and mingling with all the impulses and aspirations of patriotism—then it is no longer possible for those states to be comprehended with free states in one nationality. To such a Union the providence of God has said, "Two nations are in thy womb, and two manner of people shall be separated from thy bowels." We must accept the fact. It is no accident that has caused this secession. The predominance of slavery in the cotton states has produced there, a distinct nationality, and unless that cause of the present secession can be removed, the return of the seceded states to their place in the Union is not to be desired.

Let the Seceding States go! How evident is it that God, for great and beneficent purposes of his own, has permitted this insanity to come upon them. Let them go to work out their own destiny by themselves! And if the dwellers on the Atlantic slope of North Carolina and Virginia choose that destiny, let them too go! The policy of coercion is impolicy. The boundary between the two inevitable nationalities will be most wisely determined by the elective affinities of the population. Where-

ever that boundary may be established, it will be moveable, southward, if Eastern Virginia, or Virginia entire, chooses to go with secession.—Virginia will return whenever the interests of freedom there shall predominate over the slave-breeding interest. Till then let her go, if she will.—Independent.

Virginia Armed Against the Union.

By the GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—A PROCLAMATION. RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—Whereas, seven of the States formerly composing a part of the United States, have, by authority of their people, solemnly resumed the powers granted by them to the United States, and have framed a Constitution and organized a Government for themselves, to which the people of those States are yielding willing obedience, and have notified the President of the United States by all formalities incident to such action, and thereby become to the United States a separate, independent, and foreign power,

And, whereas, the Constitution of the United States has invested Congress with the sole power to declare war, and until such declaration is made, the President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign power; and whereas, on the 15th inst., the President of the United States, in plain violation of the Constitution, issued a proclamation calling for a force of seventy five thousand men, to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said proclamation threatens to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, declared at its last session that the State of Virginia would consider such an exertion of force as a virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia, and, subsequently, the Convention now in session, representing the sovereignty of this State, has re-affirmed in substance the same policy, with almost equal unanimity; and whereas, the State of Virginia deeply sympathizes with the Southern States in the wrongs they have suffered, and in the position they have assumed; and having made earnest efforts peaceably to compose the differences which have severed the Union, and having failed in that attempt, through this unwarranted act on the part of the President; and it is believed that the influences which operated to produce this proclamation against the Seceded States, will be brought to bear upon this Commonwealth, if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers granted by her people, and it is due to the honor of Virginia that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled: Therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper to order all armed volunteer regiments or companies within this State forthwith to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the reception of this proclamation to report to the Adjutant-General of the State their organization and numbers, and prepare themselves for efficient service. Such companies as are not armed and equipped will report that fact, that they may be properly supplied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 17th day of April, 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

ATTACKED BY A MOB—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, April 19. The detachment of Gen. Small's First Pennsylvania Regiment and the Massachusetts Regiment have arrived and are now marching through the city on their route to the Baltimore depot.

A terrible scene is now occurring in Pratt street, the track having been torn up by the secessionists. The troops from Philadelphia and New York attempted to march through, and were attacked by the mob with bricks and stones. The military fired upon their assailants, who returned the fire. Two members of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment were killed, and several were wounded. The fight is still going on. Ten of the mob are said to be wounded.

At the Washington depot an immense crowd has assembled. The rioters attacked them at the depot. The military fired on the mob, and several persons were wounded, some fatally. There is said to be four of the military and four rioters killed. The city is in great excitement. Martial law has been proclaimed. The city military are rushing to their armories. Civil war has commenced. The railroad track is said to be torn up outside of the city. Certain parties threaten to destroy the Pratt street bridge. As the soldiers passed along Pratt street a perfect shower of paving stones rained on their heads. The cars have left for Washington, being stoned as they left. It was the Massachusetts men that were attacked. Three of the mob are known to be dead, and three soldiers were killed. Many wounded. The stores are being closed. Our military are rapidly forming. The Minute Men are out. It is not ascertained what portion of the troops were attacked. They bore a flag as they marched along Pratt street and were greeted with showers of stones. The Mayor went ahead of them with the police. An immense crowd blocked up the street and after enduring various insults, the soldiers finally turned and fired on the mob, several of whom were wounded. [A subsequent dispatch states that order had been restored.]

THE SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, April 19. It is reliably stated by parties direct from Richmond, that the Ordinance of Secession was publicly proclaimed yesterday. The vote on its passage had been kept secret.

VOLUNTEERS FROM CANADA.

BOSTON, April 19. It is stated that five hundred men, from Quebec and Montreal are coming here to enlist in the United States Army.

Bridges Burned in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 20. The bridge at Melvale, between Woodbury and Mount Washington, on the Northern Central Railway, has been destroyed by fire.

It is reported that some Northern volunteers (from Harrisburg) are at the Relay House, on the Northern Road, but the rumor is not confirmed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, this side of Havre de Grace, were burned down last night, by Secessionists, anxious to prevent the passage of troops to Baltimore.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The following dispatch from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Depot, partially confirms the reported destruction of bridges on that road, South of the Susquehanna river.

A letter from a prominent citizen of Prince Edward county, Va., to a gentleman in Richmond, says a large number of slave-holders in that section are preparing to emigrate with their negroes to Texas and other States farther south, and declares that "if this state of things continues, the slaveholding portion of Virginia will soon be impoverished."

THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PHILADELPHIA APRIL 20, 1861. The government has taken possession of the Baltimore road. No trains are leaving here for Wilmington.

The Union men in Delaware are in a bad fix. Through the population is largely for the Union, all State arms are in the possession of the secessionists, transferred by the Governor, who has not responded to the requisition of the President, and will not. The Union men hope that the government will take possession of the upper part of the State, order to secure the powder mills at Brandywine, at which the secessionists evidently aim.

BALTIMORE, April 22, 1861. There is unparalleled excitement here. Hundreds of private citizens are openly carrying arms. Along the line of railways the houses have got muskets and missiles, and even some small cannons in them. Volunteers are enlisting very rapidly, and the streets are crowded. In all portions of the city business is suspended. Troops are constantly arriving and are actively engaged. Arms in abundance have been furnished.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 20, 1861. The steamship Star of the West has just arrived at the call from Indianapolis. She has been taken there as a prize to the Confederate States. She was captured without resistance. She has on board eight to nine hundred barrels of provisions.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling public and private property, endangering the peace security of this Commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy upon our commerce: And Whereas, Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government: And Whereas, An occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State: Therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses, in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. By the Governor, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The following is a copy of Major Anderson's dispatch to the Secretary of War:

Sir—Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, and the magazine surrounded by flames and its door closed from the effects of the heat—four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, being the same as were offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of the hostilities, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away the company and our private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Major of the First Artillery.

HEAL THE SICK.—Diseases of the Bowels and Stomach are always caused by large deposits of harmful matter, left by impure blood in those important organs, and the poisonous material in this vitiated blood, acting on the system makes it too weak to throw off this matter by the natural channels, or if any is carried off it is a very small portion. So arise diarrhoea and dysentery, colic, costiveness, bad breath, indigestion, nausea, loss of appetite, belching of wind or stomach, etc. To cure all these "the blood is the life," and must be perfectly pure and clean, then you cannot be sick. A short use of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will delight you. You will feel with surprise their mighty power, and be willing to say with the red men of the west, truly they are the "mighty healer." Sold by all medicine Dealers.

MARRIED.

BURNS—SAUPP.—On Tuesday evening, 23d inst., at the house of the bride's mother, in Bedford, by Rev. T. Heyden, Mr. John Burns to Miss Sarah E. Saupp.

The newly wedded pair have our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.—Long may they live and prosper.

MANSFIELD—MILLER.—On Wednesday evening, 17th inst., at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, by Rev. Samuel Kepler, Mr. John Mansfield, to Miss Mary Miller, both of Bedford Township.

FICKES—REESY.—On the 21st inst., at the residence of William Fickes, by Rev. N. E. Gills, Mr. John W. Fickes, to Miss Catharine Reesy, both of Union Township.

LAWRENCE—EWIG.—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. Zimmerman, Mr. William Lawrence, to Miss Mary Anne Ewig, both of Bedford county, Penna.

DIED.

FILLER.—On Monday, April 8th inst., Margaret R. Filler, in the 20th year of her age.

BERKHEIMER.—On the 1st inst., at St. Clairsville, John Berkheimer, aged 33 years, 6 months and 19 days.

MCDONALD.—On the 19th inst., in Union Township, Daniel McDonald, aged 81 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

ALLISON.—On the 20th inst., in St. Clair Township, Sarah Ann Allison, aged 19 years, 1 month and 19 days.

Announcements.

[Those notices marked with a star (*) are prepaid.]

Associate Judge.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce the name of SAMUEL DEFRAGON, of Bedford Tp., as a suitable candidate for Associate Judge.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of Geo. MARKOFF, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the will of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce the name of Jno. Book, of Bedford Borough, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce A. J. SANSOM, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce George W. Powell, of Harrisburg, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce HENRY TAYLOR, of Napier Tp., as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

NEW GROCERY.

CORNEL WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS. THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking stoves, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Darning, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES. Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and foreign Jellies, wafers, cakes and crackers, preserved fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Elderberries, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO. Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.

CIGARS. Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Fines and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR, Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Smith and Langdon has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The Books are now in the hands of Richard Langdon, collector. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, forthwith, as the Books must be closed. SMITH & LANGDON, Hopewell, April 29th, 1861.—3m.

BRIGADE ORDERS, NO. 2.

The uniformed companies comprising the First Brigade, 16th Division, P. U. M., will parade for the purpose of inspection and review, at the following times and places: Hopewell Rifles will meet at the town of Hopewell, on Monday, the 6th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Pottsville Rifles will meet at the town of Pottsville, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Bloody Run Blues will meet at the Borough of Bloody Run, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Clearville Blues will meet at the town of Clearville, on Thursday, the 9th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Bedford Riflemen will meet in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday the 10th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Black Pined Riflemen will meet in the Borough of Schellsburg, on Saturday, the 11th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Cumberland Valley Blues will meet in the town of Centerville, on Monday, the 13th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Captains of companies will please take notice of these orders, and notify their companies accordingly. They are also required to make return of their companies for the year, 1861, at the above named parades. A. J. SANSOM, Brigade Inspector's Office, Bedford, April 19, '61. } Brigade, 16th Division.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!

TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!! THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!! The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Clear, immediately east of John Bries's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as house-shoeing, wagon-making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line. Call and hear the music of the anvil!! and give me a trial. WILLIAM COOK, April 19.