



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : MAY 17, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

The Corner Stone of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church, in Friends' Cove, near Bowser's mill, will be laid with appropriate services, on Whit Monday, the 20th inst.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, THE 15th JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention, which is to assemble at the Court House, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County Ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint Legislative and Judicial Commissions, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party.—It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be returned to the President of the Convention. By order of the Dem. Co. Com. G. H. SPANG, Chairman.

May 10th, '61.

Davis' Message.

We publish on our first page, a message of Jefferson Davis, the so-called President of the so-called Confederate States. This document sets forth in a terse and succinct history, the wrongs and grievances complained of by the people of the South. Though able in style and eloquent and forcible in phraseology, it contains fallacious and dangerous doctrines, such as we cannot send forth among the people without also furnishing an accompanying antidote. The right of secession is maintained by Mr. Davis, as existing under the Constitution of the United States. This is a fallacy that was once mooted by the State of Massachusetts, and which has been entertained by the leading politicians of South Carolina since the days of John C. Calhoun, but which was always denied and disavowed by a vast majority of the people of every other State. When made an issue in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in 1851, it was repudiated by the people of those States. If the right of secession exists under the Constitution, then that document has no binding force whatever. It is simply a dead letter—a bond from which the obligor can at pleasure erase his signature. The right of secession is not a Constitutional, but revolutionary right. To assert it successfully, the government established in the Constitution must be thrown off, and to do that is revolution. Let not Mr. Davis claim the justification of secession by the Constitution. Nothing but successful rebellion will ever be sufficient to justify it, either in the eye of an enlightened domestic jurisprudence, or in the light of the law of nations.

As to the wrongs and insults experienced by the South, of which Mr. Davis justly complains, we believe that they could and would have been redressed, had the Southern States remained within the Union. We believe that even now, if those States were to return to their former allegiance, that there would be an overwhelming uprising in the North in favor of the full protection of their citizens in the enjoyment of their Constitutional rights. It may be difficult for Southern people to believe this, owing to the late base misrepresentation of Northern feeling in Congress, and the semi-barbarous conduct of some of the people of the Eastern States, yet we feel well assured that what we say is true. We can, therefore, only say to Jefferson Davis and his misguided followers, Come back to the fold! Come back and ask your rights under the Constitution, under the Stars and Stripes, and you will find willing hearts and able hands all over the North to sustain you.

The Republicans ask us not to discuss the causes of the rebellion in the South, and yet Governor Curtin, in his Message, published in our last, does not refrain from doing so. Mr. Jordan, also, in his speech in front of the Bedford Hotel, on Monday night of Court week, spoke, to some extent, of the causes. Our attention has been called to the fact, (by a strong war man, but one who looks upon the matter as a war merely for the restoration of the power of the Government in the refractory States) that Mr. Jordan among other glorifying expressions made use of in regard to the unhappy contest between "the North and the South" (Mr. Jordan always uses these sectional terms) said that this was "a war for humanity, a war for freedom." The question was naturally suggested to our warlike friend's mind, Does that mean the Abolition of Slavery?

Our friends of the Beaver Star, as well as the editors of some half-dozen other papers, are respectfully informed that they are welcome to our editorials, and that all we ask in return for them, is that they furnish the public some indication that they weren't copied into our paper from theirs.

Convertible Terms.

Said a friend to us the other day, speaking of the proposition of the Black Republicans to abandon party organizations: "Cannot a man be a Democrat and a patriot? A Democrat and a Union man?"—If not, then Democracy is not what we have been taught to believe from infancy. If not, then the Democratic party has been fighting for the Union ever since the beginning of its existence, only at last to be tacitly branded by its own members as a Disunion party. Not the Democracy are the original and true Union men. They sacrificed their political ascendancy in every Northern State, threw office and emolument to the winds, bowing themselves at the sacred shrine of the Constitution and bearing all the insults and injuries that fanaticism could inflict, to prevent the dissolution of the Union. Even now their opponents admit that if they had been successful in the late Presidential election, the Union would not have been dissolved. And are such men not to be trusted, unless, forsooth, they abandon their organization, and surrender their political name? Why, the friends of the Union would be powerless as babes, without the assistance of the great Democratic party. Democracy and Union are convertible terms. They mean one and the same thing; whilst Black Republicanism and Secession go hand in hand, the one assisting the other in the wicked purpose of destroying the Union. Let the rallying-cry of the original and true Union men, be, "Democracy and the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

Don't Cheat the Soldiers!

The gallant men who have gone from their peaceful firesides to fight, as they believe and as we hope, for the restoration of our beloved Union, should receive the full benefit of the appropriations made by the Legislature for the supply of their wants. To this end the Governor of this State, the Military Authorities at Harrisburg, and the persons contracting to furnish supplies to the soldiers, must be closely watched. Three millions of dollars have been appropriated for our soldiers by the Legislature, but it is feared, with good reason, that the plundering office-holders at Harrisburg are intent on converting about one-half of it to their own use. We say let the brave men who have volunteered to do the fighting, receive the benefits and profits to be derived from this appropriation, and let Gov. Curtin and the other officers at Harrisburg be content with the salaries attached to their respective offices. That there is great reason to fear that speculation and plunder are the order of the day among the State Authorities, is sufficiently shown by their appropriation of the conduct of the Superintendent and managers of the Girard House establishment in Philadelphia. This house is a depot for the making-up and furnishing of clothes to the troops. The greatest favoritism and the loosest management have prevailed at this establishment from the beginning. Thousands of yards of stuffs are thrown in to the cutters, without measurement and without regard to their quality. Advanced prices are offered to certain favorite parties and political friends, and thus goods are purchased at almost double their value. And yet Gov. Curtin has not a word of disapprobation for this wholesale plunder! The following from the Philadelphia Evening Journal, a strong war paper, is in reference to these outrages:

Instead of giving out these contracts to some of our large clothing houses, who have all the facilities for getting up good clothing and thousands of hands out of employment, who workmanship is well known to them, they go to work and make sub-contracts with parties who only understand how to grind down the poor working people to less than living price. Shame on such transactions, and yet it is countenanced by the Pennsylvania State authorities.

Again, the day's work heretofore has been from seven to seven, and six days to the week. Now, we understand, it is to be from six to seven, including Sunday, and half an hour each day for their dinner. Although an extra day has been added to the amount of their labor, yet no additional compensation is paid for the extra day; but if any person cannot conscientiously work on the Sabbath, or have little families that need their attention at least one day in seven, they are "doctored" one day's wages. Oh! how liberal, how generous, how patriotic, are these men, in whose power are these poor people.

And again, great complaint has been made of the manner in which the clothing in general has been made. Is it because the workmen and women are not good? No. It is in consequence of the bad material given them to work. One article alone, (for which we are told a high price has been paid,) that is, cotton used on the sewing machines, is unfit to be used in any shuttle, which any disinterested individual in the sewing machine business will testify.

A LARGE SPECULATION.—We see it stated in several papers that George Law and others have obtained a contract from the Government for supplying the newly raised army with twenty thousand beavers at eight cents per pound live weight—equal to thirteen cents per pound when slaughtered. By this operation, the contractors expect to realize a net profit of \$600,000! This is one of the ways the Government is plundered, and the Treasury depleted. A few individuals are making princely fortunes at the expense of the tax-payers of the country.—Reading Gazette.

This same George Law is one of the most famous war-shriekers in all the country. The cloven foot will protrude, however, and the blatant hypocrite will be detected, no matter how well cloaked and concealed. Gov. Curtin, we are informed, is also doing a thriving business in the way of purchasing beef cattle and other supplies for the Army. These unadorned sound-ribs fatten on the blood of the poor soldiers who from honest and patriotic motives leave their families and homes to fight the battles of their country. Should it be known that Pennsylvania should be disgraced in such a manner, such an Executive as Andrew G. Burtis.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The dwelling on the estate of Daniel Means lately deceased, in Monroe township, was destroyed by fire, on-day last week. It is supposed that the fire was communicated to the building from the chimney. No insurance.

That pink of veracity, the Bedford Inquirer, contradicts our statement that the "Taylor Guards," from this place, received additions from other companies. A letter from a member of that Company to a gentleman in this place, says: "Our Company has been filled out by men from the Allentown, York and other Companies."

We have received a number of letters from prominent Democrats in different parts of the county, as well as from subscribers in other parts of the State, approbatory of our course on the war question. One of these, from an old and valued friend, reads, in part, as follows:

"It is a long time since we have had any correspondence. I am, however, much gratified to know that by your manly, honest, straightforward course, you have made many friends. I write what I know. While you stand up nobly for the Stars and Stripes, you have not failed to keep before your readers the cause of our troubles and the difference between sustaining the Government and the Republican Administration. I very much fear that many of our papers have sadly failed to do this, and hence a great many people may be carried away with the impression that they must sustain the National Administration in all things, even if Curtin did not desire to see our soldiers return from Mexico."

Thank you for your words of encouragement, but our friends in the country need not think that we require any extra aid to enable us to hold the "even tenor of our way." The position occupied by this paper in regard to the vital questions connected with the origin and prosecution of the present war, was assumed from a conscientious conviction of right and duty, and will be adhered to until we are convinced that it is wrong, knowing full well that

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs, Of stopt soldiers and of loud buzzards."

Within the last week there have been eight or ten persons arrived from Cumberland, who have gone East and joined the Pennsylvania volunteers.—Bedford Inquirer.

First person, "I have been arrived," second person "You have been arrived," third person "He, she, it or they, or ten persons have been arrived, arrived, or arrived." That'll do. Go up head, little one!

Beware! Several "red-mouthed," Secession apologists have been taken up in this State for their treasonable declarations and proceedings.—Republican paper.

Beware again! Several foul-tongued Republican apologists for the non-adoption of the Crittenden Compromise, have been taken down lately in this State for their disunion "declarations and proceedings."

Remember that the war as understood by the Democrats, is for the maintenance of the Government, not a war between the North and the South, or for the destruction of Slavery. In a sectional war, or a war waged for the destruction of Southern institutions, the Democracy will have neither lot nor part. Let the Republicans who rely upon the Democrats to do the fighting, remember this.

Baxter's Military Tactics," advertised in this week's Gazette, will be for sale at H. C. Roemer's Drug Store, in a few days. It is the book on the subject of which it treats. Call and buy a copy.

The Maryland Legislature has passed a resolution calling upon the President "in the name of God" to cease making war upon the South.

Getting Dissatisfied with the Administration.

The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, an out-and-out administration paper, appears to be getting disgusted with the manner in which things are managed by President Lincoln and his Cabinet. We clip the following article from the last number of that paper, without endorsing its sentiments as a whole.

"The people have responded to the call of the President for aid. They have answered with so much unanimity and power that a panic is already perceptible among the less desperate of the rebels. Probably no man connected with the national administration anticipated such a sweeping tornado of patriotic enthusiasm. But we regret to say, the President has not, in his turn, responded to the mighty demand of the masses—no more temporizing with traitors. The negotiations between Lincoln and Seward on the one hand, and Hicks and Brown on the other, are humiliating to the government and chilling to the people. There seems to be a woful lack of common sense, decision and energy in the management of affairs. Volunteers are kept without arms and equipments long after they are thoroughly organized, tolerably drilled, and ready for a call to the field. Pennsylvania troops hurry forward to a position whence they can threaten Baltimore and hold that rebellious city in check, and somebody orders them to retire, for fear of offending the delicate sensibilities of Hicks and company. Other volunteers hasten to Annapolis, and there they remain for days, without the facilities for reaching the imperiled capital.—If Washington does not fall into the hands of the rebels, the credit of its salvation will not belong to the administration, but to the gallant volunteers of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. But the promptitude of the old Bay State, Fort Monroe would have lacked a garrison capable of a successful resistance to assault. The same determined patriots would soon clear direct road to Washington, if the government possessed a title of the spirit which now animates the northern people. If Mr. Lincoln would hold his tongue, and Mr. Seward would consent to forego an opportunity for turning polite phrases, perhaps the cause of the government would be more in harmony with the transcendent spirit of the crisis."

Our State Legislature has not appointed three judges, one hundred thousand soldiers to war purposes.

Highly Important from St. Louis.

Surrender of the Missouri Militia to the United States Troops.

St. Louis, May 10.—Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally, this afternoon, on the command of Capt. Lyon, commander of the United States forces in this city.

Capt. Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some thousand volunteers, surrounded it, and planted field pieces on the adjoining eminences. It is understood that Gen. Frost says Capt. Lyon's letter, demanding a surrender, was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by U. S. troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. Not expecting any demonstration of this kind, he was entirely unprepared to successfully resist the attack. He therefore accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command.

There were only about 800 men in the camp a large number being in the city on leave of absence. These troops laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole was tendered to the officers and troops, providing they would take oath not to take up arms again against the United States government, which they declined doing, on the ground that it implied that they had already taken up arms against the government which they disclaimed.

Later.—St. Louis, May 10, midnight.—Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were drawn up between two lines of United States volunteers, several rockets were thrown at the volunteers and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Captain Blawie, and, as he fell, he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

This unfortunate occurrence has produced an intense excitement in the city.

Large bodies of men are thronging the streets. The Democrat and Anzeiger, Republican newspapers offices, have been threatened by the mob.

THE KILLED.

The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained at this late hour:

Walter McDowell, Thos. A. Haven, Nicholas Noblach, Emily Summers, probably fatally wounded, Claiborne Wilson, Truman Wright.

All the gun shops in the city are guarded by bodies of armed police.

About two hundred policemen have been detailed to protect the Democrat and Anzeiger offices.

The lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of getting more reliable information to-night.

St. Louis was the scene of another terrible tragedy on Saturday night. A large body of the Home Guards, after being furnished with arms at the arsenal, were parading through Fifth street, hissed at and otherwise abused by the spectators, when a boy about fourteen years old discharged a pistol into their ranks. The rear rank instantly fired upon the crowd, and the people on the sidewalks. The troops suffered most seriously, four of their number being instantly killed, and several wounded. Three citizens were killed, and others wounded.—General Harney has issued a proclamation calculated to allay excitement. Both Houses of the Legislature have passed the Harris military bill.

Who is to Blame?

By no effort, of our political enemies, says the Chambersburg (Pennsylvania) Valley Spirit, can the blame for the severance of the bonds of the Union and all the ruin it has brought upon the country, be fastened on the Democratic party. Their political principles never could, and never would have brought such disaster and disgrace upon the nation.—We are most happy to find in the teeth of our political opponents the opinion of the greatest statesman that ever lived—Henry Clay—as to the causes that would eventually produce a dissolution of the American Union.

How sadly true, and how prophetic, are these words of Henry Clay, spoken in the United States Senate on the 7th of February, 1839. They certainly cannot be applied to the Democratic party. The triumph of sectionalism, as Clay predicted, has been the downfall of the Republic, and every man who voted for Lincoln deliberately and knowingly for a dissolution of the Union, or there is no truth in the words of Clay—he said—

"Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and the real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be an imaginary danger.

The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeeded in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded and deformed human nature."

"One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other; the collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever sought to animate the bones of civilized man.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Up to the hour of going to press, the war news has been as follows: The indications of a great battle will shortly be fought at Harper's Ferry, and another at Cass, Va.

LATEST SOUTHERN WAR NEWS.

The Alexandria Gazette says that a number of the Maryland Guard of the city of Baltimore passed on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad on Wednesday. They report that over one thousand Baltimoreans will unite with the army of the Confederate States.

It is said that the Confederate troops at Pensacola, numbering probably 10,000 men, are to be withdrawn from their location round Fort Pickens, and marched to the North. This confirms the intelligence that an attack on Fort Pickens was abandoned. It is stated that all the volunteers from the extreme South are first ordered into quarters at Montgomery, and despatched from thence to the different rendezvous farther North.

Mr. Boulogne, Congressman from Louisiana, who arrived in Washington on Wednesday, states that four thousand men have left New Orleans for Lynchburg, Va., and that large bodies of troops from various quarters are concentrating in that locality.

Negroes of all classes are depreciated almost through the entire South from thirty to fifty per cent. Property has also fallen in a similar degree.

The Southerners do not want Fort Pickens, unless the Confederate Government is acknowledged by the European Powers. There are now in Pensacola ten thousand secession troops camped. Their being there is but a bait.—The entire distance from Pensacola to Washington can be passed over in five days, as there is rail the entire distance. Some five morning Lieutenant Stimmer and his garrison will wake up and look on an empty camp.

A letter from on board one of the United States vessels off Pensacola, discloses the important fact that the rebels in possession there intend, in case they are likely to be worsted in an encounter with the Federal forces, to destroy Pensacola, Warrington and the navy yard, by blowing up and burning. This has been ascertained through spies, who assert that the powder has already been placed and the trains laid for the purpose. Warrington is said to be now entirely deserted by its inhabitants, and the houses are occupied by rebel soldiers.

The Charleston (Va.) Free Press, of Thursday, says:—We know the fact that from the 15th of April the forces at Harper's Ferry have ranged from 3 to 6,000, and that there is no scarcity of provisions of any kind. No stranger visiting the Ferry can form any estimate of the number there, because they are stationed at every point commanding entrance to the town.

Interesting from Texas—More U. S. Troops Taken Prisoners of War—Col. Waite a Prisoner of War, &c.

New Orleans, May 9.—We learn by the Orizaba, arrived from Texas to-day, that Gen. Van Dorn had left Victoria on the 6th instant with the McCullough regiment and other forces to intercept Col. Reeves' command of United States troops, six hundred strong, above San Antonio.

Major Lloyd Beall, Capt. R. W. Johnson, 2d cavalry; Capt. Wm. Blair, Lieut. Ramsour, Fourth and Howard, 3d U. S. artillery, had resigned.

Capt. Lee's company, 8th infantry, had surrendered at San Antonio. Col. Waite, successor of Gen. Twiggs, is a prisoner of war, on parole.

The crops will surpass any harvest ever reaped. Texas has made provision for large quantities of brass cannon and other arms for the defense of the State.

The Belgium consul has published a note denying the statement published in New York that he had entered into a contract with the Confederate States for supplying them with arms from Belgium.

The entrance of the channel at Pensacola Bay has been obstructed by sinking vessels to prevent the entrance of ships of war.

Catholicism and Slavery both to be Destroyed.

Like Popery, Slavery is incompatible with the spirit of the age, or, in other words, with liberty and civilization. Their progress is at an end, and fate or Providence seems to have doomed them to speedy destruction for the folly of their devotees.—Daily Times.

After civil freedom is destroyed by the monarchical, Puritanical, anti-Republican party, it will, doubtless, turn its attention to the overthrow of religious freedom. It tried to get up a crusade against Catholicism a few years since and in New England penetrated convents with His Committees, &c.; but its onward progress was gallantly met by Old Virginia, and with the true Democratic instincts of equal right, she conquered the destroyer. She fought and gained one of the most important battles in equal rights of this century, and she fought it for the truth, which had been overrun by the pestilent heresy of Know-Nothingism. The return she gets for it is the invasion of her soil by the very men whom she most served.—N. Y. Day Book.

THE STORM IS GATHERING.—Although much of our information concerning the movements of the military is vague and unreliable, enough is known to make it certain that bodies of troops are moving from the North and from the South towards the field of action, and are constantly concentrating. It is difficult to tell which side gains most by delay; though, should action be postponed for a considerable time, there is no doubt that the North would be able to accumulate a much larger force, on account of their greater population and superior facilities for rapid movement. The Southerners however, especially if they wait to be invaded and act wholly on the defensive—perhaps enticing their enemy into the interior, will gain the powerful co-operation of a hostile climate. But without attempting to remark upon the chances of success, a collision at no distant day is inevitable, unless a kind Providence should interpose to prevent it. Either side would be glad to avail itself of any special advantage which might offer for inflicting a mortal blow. Conflict is most likely to occur either at Cairo or in the neighborhood of Washington city. Military movements appear to be unusually active in both directions.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of last Wednesday learns that a vessel arrived at New Orleans from Europe on the 6th inst., with 250,000 stand of arms for the Confederate States. This says the Banner) is the same vessel whose arrival has been expected for some days, and to which attention has been called by the New York press,—the same having urged the Government to keep a sharp look out for her. According to the same authority, about fifty boxes of guns and other munitions of war reached Nashville by railroad last Tuesday.

It is interesting to note the large proportion of patriots who are ready to volunteer for official positions in the war. Almost every day we here that somebody offers his services to lead a regiment, a company, or to act in some other official capacity. This, in the opinion of many, seems to be the most elevated sort of patriotism. Serving in the ranks with rations and twelve dollars per month, is quite a different affair from leading a regiment, with a chance for glory and good pay. All cannot be Generals, Colonels, or even Captains. It is fortunate that some are willing to enlist as privates.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

DYSPEPSIA.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease, in fact, it is a combination of many complaints in one. The symptoms are numerous and are of the nature of almost all other complaints combined. From this fact, arise the very many cases where this disease is mistaken for some other, and so improperly treated. The first symptoms—indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, etc., if neglected, almost always awaken some dormant disease and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is to cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels; do this with the "Mountain Herb Pills," and you can bid defiance to dyspepsia.

MARRIED.

AMICK—WERTZ.—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. Zimmerman, Mr. William Amick, to Miss Annie Catharine Wertz, both of St. Clairsville.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On the night of the eighth inst., at her residence in Friends' Cove, in this Co., departed this life Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, relict of Peter Arnold, of the very advanced age of 95. She was the oldest woman of Bedford Co.—Almost a centenarian she had a distinct recollection of the battles and prominent events of the American Revolution and of the Indian hostilities in Bedford and Huntingdon counties. She was in many respects a most remarkable woman. She was fifty years old before she learned to read. The Bible was her first book and such was her proficiency in reading the sacred pages that she knew the Bible nearly by heart. She was profoundly religious and of a very inquisitive turn of mind. She embraced the Catholic Faith at a late period of her life, and lived and died a most edifying pious and consistent member of the Church. She was most highly esteemed and beloved by all her neighbors, who testified their respect for her memory by their large number in attendance at her interment, notwithstanding the great inclemency of the weather.—Having been fortified by all the rites and consolations of religion, she has after her long pilgrimage on earth, gone to her true country, Mount Zion, and the city of the living God—the heavenly Jerusalem.—"Looking on the author and finisher of faith, Jesus, who having joy set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame, she has, Full of years and virtue, passed from the church on earth to the Church of the first born who are written in heaven."

R. I. P.

POTTER.—On the 30th of April at her residence in Water Street, Bedford Co., after a long and protracted illness, Mrs. Susannah Potter, aged 80 years, 8 months and 20 days. The deceased was for many years a resident of the Cove. Her funeral was largely attended by the Community and the occasion improved by the pastor, by a discourse based on the words of St. Paul "To die is gain"—Phil 1: 21.—This is truly so to the Christian. Dear Mother! thou art gone—we hear thy voice no more, we would not desire to call thee back. We believe thou art gone to a better world, where thou art released from all care and trouble. But still, just thou speak loudly to us from the grave, saying: "Then, be ye also ready, for in such an hour when ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

"Her eyes are closed for ever, Their sparkling light has fled; Their sightless orbs are sleeping In the mansions of the dead.

But angel bands have borne her, On the wings of light and love; To dwell with Christ in heaven, In that best dome above.

HELSEL.—On the 12th inst. of Consumption, Mr. Geo. Hesel, son of Charles Hesel.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, 15th JUNE NEXT,

the following described Real estate, viz: A tract of land containing 212 acres, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, designated on the diagram attached to the proceedings in Partition, on Dr. W. W. Reed's estate as part "C," and situate in Middle Woodbury Township.

TERMS.—One third in hand on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

FAARON REED, Ex'r of Dr. W. W. Reed, dec'd.

May 17th, '61. 4t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises, in Monroe Township, on

SATURDAY 15th JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described real estate, viz: 250 acres of land, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs, Bernard Steekman and South Side of Tussey's Mount in, and having thereon erected a Log House and Shop, about 40 acres thereof cleared and under fence. ALSO, 40 acres, being part of another tract (the mansion tract) and adjoining the above—about 20 acres thereof cleared, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs and others.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r. of Dan'l. Means dec'd.

May 17th, '61. 4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Sparks, Executor of Daniel Buzzard, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, June 7th, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

May 17th, '61.