TRIDAY, . . . . . . . . MARCH 7, 1862

Primary Election.

The Democrats of Bedford Borough are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, or SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, March 8th to select by ballot a ticket to be voted at the ng Spring election. A full turn out is rerequested. H. C. REAMER,

J. M. SHOEMAKER,

Primary Meeting.

The Democrats of Bedford township, are here by requested to meet at the Court House, or SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating by ballot, a ticket to be supported at the coming Spring election. All persons voting will be required to support the ticket nominated

I. T. GEPHART, I. D. EARNEST, O. McGIRR,

Feb. 28, 1862.

# The Present Dividing Line Between

Political Parties. Ever since the gloomy period when the bale ful plant so successfully transferred from Exeter Hall to the congenial soil of New England, be gan to bear its first fruits in the unhappy controversy which resulted in the establishment of the Missouri Compromise, the people have been taught by their wisest and best statesmen to fear and abhor the abolition of negro slavery in the Southern States. Not only did the prominent leaders of the Democratic party, (which has always been radical even to the very limits of the Constitution,) array themselves in opposition to the encroachments upon local and State rights threatened by the Abolitionists, but the leading minds of the Whig party (which was not so rad ical as to the freedom of the masses and the dis tribution of the powers of the Government) were also found in determined hostility to the purposes proclaimed by the disciples of WILBERFORCE But owing to the defilement of the pulpit, and the degradation of the rostrum by the senseless zealots who waged this new crusade of Abolition, the little knot of New England agitators soon increased its numbers till they were counted by usands and hundreds of thousands. Finally, after WEBSTER and CLAY had left the scene and the Whig leaders could no longer discern the star of the Constitution by which their prede cessors had steered the ship, the grand old organ ization which had been the pride and the hopof the conservatives, went down, a hopeless wreck driven to pieces by the storm of the anti-slaver agitation. The pirate wreckers then gathered around the dismantled hulk, picked up what floating timber they could find, -no matter if it was even an old whiskey cask thrown overboard from the good ship DEMOCRACY—and lashing the incongruous remnants together, they ventured out to sea under a flag pledged to the extermination of "those twin relies of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery." Meanwhile the Democracy stood firm for the Constitution and the rights guaranteed to the people of all the states under that sacred instrument. For years they battled successfully with their new and impetuous adversary, but, at last, through the instrumentality of a political Grecian Horse covered over with Tariff schedules and pictures of homes for the homeless, and drafts of lands for the landless. the long siege of the Constitution was successful, the walls of the Union were broken down, and civil war reared its horrid front from one end of the country to the other. The sudde ness with which the strife began, and the imminence of the danger in which the Federal Government was placed, constrained some of our statesmen from attempting, at the outset, to divert the conduct of the war from the direction in which its authors in the North desired it to rage. But the masses of the Democracy, fixing their gaze steadfastly upon the Constitution, resolved to steer to the last by that polar star of our national firmament, and determined that neither threat nor entreaty, danger, nor the hope of reward should induce them to disregard that safe and certain light in the hour of storm and peril. Soon, after a short season of persecution and oppression, people of other parties came to their side, the General-in-chief was found to be of their opinion, and the President himself divested his mind of its former political bias, removed his Abolition Secretary and appointed a Democrat in his stead. And, now, the dividing line between political parties, is broadly and tives are in favor of an early termination of the war and the restoration of the Union with all the rights of all the states under the Constitution guaranteed and protected as if no rebellion had ever taken place. On the other hand, the Radical Republicans or Abolitionists insist that proper course for the Legislature to pursue.

Will they decide for the Union and the toleration of negro slavery, or for Disunion and Abo-

We publish in common with our contemporaries generally, as a matter of news, the message of the Rebel President.

There seems to be some concealment a bout our loss at the siege of Fort Donelson. The rebelloss in killed and wounded is put down at 1600. General McClernand's division of our army lost upwards of three hundred killed, about 1000 wounded and 150 missing. We have seen no statement of the loss in Gen. Smith's

There is some prospect of an overhauling of the Congressional apportionment made for this state last Winter. It turns out that Pennsylvania is entitled to 24 instead of 23 representatives and, therefore, the log-rolling of the Republicans during last session, will be investigated, and we hope, corrected in accordance with the dictates of common decency and honesty.

Neither A. S. Johnston nor Bushrod Johnston were taken prisoners at Fort Donelson. It seems that Floyd and Pillow cut their way through our lines after a most desperate struggle.-Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has not ordered the Tennesseans (as reported) to lay down their arms .- Conflicting provail in regard to the alleged Union feeling in Ten-

The weather has been very variable, so far, during the present Winter. Snow, sleet, hail, rain, wind, sunshine (a very slight sprinkling of the last) seem continually to vie with each other for the mastery. On the mountains the "natives" are occasionally entertained by the music of a lively thunder storm. Even the ele- lone be received in payment of duties on imporments seem to be engaged in civil feuds.

We have been neglectful in not referring to the original matter which for some weeks past has graced the first page of our paper. have recently published a poem and romance from the pen of Dr. C. N. HICKOK, of this place, which have been admired very much by the readers of our paper. This week we give some verses, entitled "Nature's Similitudes," written by a young friend whose modesty, we think in this case, cheats him of the praise he describes for his occulent affort. The "School." think in this case, cheats him of the praise he deserves for his excellent effort. The "Schoolmaster Abroad" has also "broken out in a new place" and is quite entertaining.

Pennsylvania Dutch is becoming quite opular in our current literature. A poet of onsiderable merit (Rev. H. Harbaugh) has writen several very fine poems in this devoted lin-We observe, also, that the Local of the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, gets up some of his "items" in the peculiar vernacular. studied it (the vernacular) from the age of 12 nonths till we were seven years old, fell into the hands of a pedagogue who introluced us to the English Alphabet in a venerable copy of the "United States Spelling Book," and from that date to this we have been rather remiss in the cultivation of our mother tengue. But if we ever meet the Dutch poet of Lebanon, or the Dutch editor of Harrisburg (by the way he's the first Dutchman named Jones we ever heard of) we will give our opinion, in choicest Pennsylvania Dutch, either orally, or in writing, of the performances made by them sever-

BRIGHT AND WRIGHT .- Our imp having had an unusual quantity of pi on his satanic stom ach, becomes slightly melancholy, and, of course

poetical. Result: A wondrous thing-how shall I pen it? Has lately happened in the Senate They've sent the Hoosiers back their Bright To have his seat filled up aright. And that the new man may be true The Hoosiers with a double-u (Resolved to be most loval hight) Displace the B to "make it Wright."

The following letter from a genial old subscriber of ours, is a model worthy of imitation. It was labeled with great caution on the outside thus: "Open your eyes; Cash within!" ----, Feb. 3, 1862.

quiry-Have you paid your Editor any money in my absence? She replied by the last mailsaying "no sir—I receive my paper gratuitously and you will surely pay up at once for yours." Now Mr. Editor, herewith is enclosed the mone needed, and we will give the Lady her own way -you and I know how to do this most blandly and politely.

DELINQUENT.

# Congressional Apportionment.

Congress having passed an act which gives to abled them to accomplish. this State an additional member of the House of Representatives, the duty of re-arranging the districts will devolve upon the Legislature at the present session. The Senate yesterday resolved to appoint a committee of three to revise the apportionment of last session. In the House of Representatives a similar resolution was in-The Democrats and conserva- troduced by Mr. Armstrong, and an amendment offered by Mr. Cessna, providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to report a bill apportioning the State into congressional districts for the next ten years. Action was then post-poned on the resolution and the amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Cessna indicates the slavery is the cause of the war, and, therefore, and is withal such a disgraceful gerrymander of sulting from them, as would enable me to make the State that no amount of tinkering can put it into a decent or respectable shape. The Legaritian confidence of the surrender of Rangok Islature seems to have been influenced by but

which side will the people stand at this late day? twenty-three members of Congress—the number only unwilling but unable to believe that a large to which it was then supposed the State was enamy of our people have surrendered without a twenty-three members of Congress—the number only unwilling but unable to believe that a large to which it was then supposed the State was entitled—was 126,363. One district contains a population of 158,281—exceeding the required raffe by 31,918; while another district has a population of but 101,427—or 24,936 less than the ratio. Five districts have an aggregate population of 708,552; and five other districts a only be afforded by official reports, it would be removed to the control of the contro population of 557,404, the former exceeding the premature to pass judgment, and my own is latter by 151,481, or more than sufficient population to form another district, and more than formation is received. In the meantime, strength of the population of the popula any district contains with a single exception. Montgomery county is divided into three parts; reinforcements to the armies at positions threatone part attached to Bucks county and certain wards in Philadelphia, another part to Perks, and the third part to the counties of Chester and still greater exertions, will speedily secure reand the third part to the counties of Chester and Delaware. A single township is violently torn from Northumberland county and attached to York and Dauphin, and other territorial and The reports of the Secretaries of War and Secretarie thing called an apportionment.

The Legislature cannot carve out an additional district without commencing de novo and making another apportionment. Nothing can remscribe scribbs against which we have act as it stands, but an entire re-array of the districts, and we trust that the House of of the contest, during its progress, became de-Representatives will not permit this occasion to veloped to such an extent as fully to meet our

## The Treasury Note Bill.

The United States note bill has received the President's signature, and become a law. The most important of the Senate's amendments, that making the interest on all the obligations of the United States payable in coin, is a part of the bill as it finally passed. The duties on imports are set apart as a fund for the payment of this interest, and the creation of a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal. The bill authorizes the issue of a hundred and fifty millions of notes in addition to those now in circulation; but it contemplates the withdrawal of these last from circulation, while the new ones may be repeatedly paid out after being received for government dues. The old notes and specie will ated goods; the new ones are receivable for ev ery other kind of government dues, and are a legal tender for the payment of all public and private debts except interest on government notes and bonds, and dues at the custom house.

It will be seen that the new currency has me advantages over the notes of the suspended banks so long as the suspension of specie pay-ments continues. They can be used for the pay-ment of taxes, for which bank notes cannot, and they will legally discharge all private debts, of taxes a large amount of them will be con-stantly withdrawn from circulation to be as constantly returned into it by the Government. Patriot & Union.

FROM THE SOUTH—Call for Troops—A Draft Threatened.—Louisville, Feb. 27.—The New Orleans Bee confesses to the magnitude of the calamity at Fort Donelson, and condemns the neglect and apathy of the Confederate Government in not sending enough troops westward. It says a general call to arms has become an invitable necessity.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 22d says that

the Governor of Alabama has called for twelve regiments from that State, and if not forthcoming other means will be used to fill the requisi

The Governor of Georgia calls also for twelve regiments from that State, and says if the requisition is not filled by the 4th of March a draft

A company near Kingston, Boston county, is preparing to turn out one thousand pounds of saltpetre from a saltpetre cave in that vicinity. The peach and plum trees in Rome, Georgia, are blooming, and the wheat crop is promising

and almost too forward. Cotton cards are being manufactured in Daw-

Jeff. Davis's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

In obedience to the Constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of Confederacy, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that since the is unimpaired; and that the total expenditure message at the last session of the Provisional for the year has been, in round numbers, on Congress, events have demonstrated that the hundred and seventy millions of dollars, less Government had attempted more than it had than one-third of the sum wasted by the encpower successfully to achieve. Hence in the effort to protect by our arms the whole territor to protect by the whole territor to protec tory of the Confederate States, seaboard and in- ton crop of the year. land, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed, the States comprising it were, in the peculiar character of their pursuits, already affording assurances that it will be a long been sought for, and now, for been show the condition of that department to be the first time, the public have one on which the great distribution of the peculiar character of their pursuits, and the great distribution of the condition of the very size of the very Your appeal for money in the "Gazette," is conspicuous—not to be overlooked or neglected—especially when you attack your conscience—subsacibars on a very tender point, conscience—the acid of the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a cale as that to which it has attained. The cale as that to which it has attained. The parent office of the means so cale as that to which it has attained. The parent office of the means are all attained and a mapping of the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a for the people. Your appeal for money in the and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent, destitute of the means stitution, while affording ample mail facilities it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofulous in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain by purchase from a-broad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defense. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is be-lieved that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government, credit for having done all which human power and foresight en-

> The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to support its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April last, the dat when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all

I have hoped for several days to receive the official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelat Ronnoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to you such information of past events, and consequences resulting from them as would enable me to make

uous efforts have been made to throw forward

conduct of the war, which we have been ena-

serious difficulties against which we have con injustice and inequality of the tended. They afford cheering hope that gement resources, limited as they were at the beginning pass without tearing to pieces the abominable future wants. The policy of enlistment for work of the last Legislature. tended, from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed, in no immaterial degree, to the recent reverses which we world, to risk it in the production of Cough have suffered, and even now renders it difficult Drops and Pills. But he boldly threw himself to furnish you an accurate statement of the army. When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded the public weal, and it is now easy to see that that it would be long or serious. It was not that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insune as a men. Throughout this nation and some foreign persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made: still less that the delusion could so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proso far prevail as to give to the war the vast pro-portions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of ure the luxury of doing good .- Observer, Du-Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain buque, Iowa.] volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that while generally reenlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make compensed in many instances to go nome to make the Troops in perfect health. Only necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence. The quotas of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organizations.

ENPROVEENT

tion. The whole body of new levies and re-en-listed men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the mean-time, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in

They may in general terms be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with proportionate forces of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence, but I hereby congratulate you this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent may now be said to be substantially at an end and that we shall not again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster-short enlistments

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities, with ships, ship yards, materials for ship building or skilled mechanics and seamen, in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proportion in preparation, and certainly of the near completion of vessels of a number and class, on which we may con fidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by the wisdon of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, not-withstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditure, resulting from a entation in the necessary means of d The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the Government

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that department. I invite the attention of Congress to the du-

ty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution. I refer you to my message

the Provisional Congress in November last, for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay be fore you, the short interval which has elasped since not having produced any material change in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the esentatives who, recently chosen by the pe ple, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably devise means to the need-ful provisions for the public service. I assure, Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country. (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Blessings they have lost.

A lady arrived in this city from Richmond, a few days since, says, that ourwardly the defiance of the North appeared to be general there and the declaration that they would never submit was frequently heard. The city was unusually gay, balls and other social gatherings, being quite frequent. To the careless observer it appeared as if all love for the Union established by their fathers was utterly repudiated. But even a-midst the excitement of the brilliant gatherings, with beautiful music sounding in their ears, painful expressions would flit over their countenauces, as if even in the hour of excitement, the Country—the Union they had so ungratefully repudiated. In the privacy of their own homes they showed by many little traits, yearnings for reconciliation and reunion; but in the streets and public places, were the reign of terror ex the presence of any one coming from the North. As in the old French Revolution, they fear the denunciation of the spies swarming in every direction.-Boston Traveller.

That the American people are appreciarive of any substantial service rendered them, is seen in the result of Dr. Ayer's enterprise. It was something of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literati of the into the gap where his talents could best subscrye lands, his name is foremost at the bedside of sickness-while in the good he scatters, he is second

The Masma and Foul Vapors generated by the the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally reculisting, are, from the fact Crimean Campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PHILS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the Troops in perfect health. Only 25 cents

#### 825! EMPROVMENT [875! AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MA-CHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Aug. 23, '61.

### -MARSEED-

BINGAM-MOWRY .- At the Friend's Cove parsonage, on the 27th February, by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmier, Mr. John Bingam, to Miss Su-san Mowry, both of the Cove.

## -- DIED-

WHETSTONE .- On the 28th alt, Samuel David, Son of Aaron Whetstone, of Friend's Cove, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days

## PURIFY THE BLOOD.



disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be re-lied on, has long been sought for, and now, for ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system.
St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tet-

ter or Salt Rheum, Scald Hea!, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by Aven's Sansaparilla.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from

the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsa parilla, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in

the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Sarsanarilla. Price \$1 per bottle,

For all the purposes of a family physic, take

per box, or 5 boxes for \$1. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

## Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

NTO one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable Alterative, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that they ted to the duties and service of that sphere? In- are disgusted even with the name. Yet the slavery must be uprooted. It is the old question which we have discussed in successive Presidential campaigns, divested only, on the part of the Abolitionists, of the tinsel and gauzework which formerly disguised its hideousness, Mokhanna-like, from the view. It is now nothing but nude, crude Abolition, in all its native deformity. On Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a

powerful alterative and an effectual remedy, uch is Ayer's Extract of Satsaparilla, as truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicompanies which require an arctative medi-cine have abundantly shown. Do not, there-fore, discard this invaluable medicine, becausa you have been imposed upon by something pre-tending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not When you have used Ayer's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsa-For minute particulars of the disease

parilla For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Cost veness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatuleacy, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pull.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the puposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per bax: Five hows for \$100.

poses of a family physic. Price 25 cents per box: Five boxes for \$1.00.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand Aven's and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayen & Co., Lowell,

## Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford. New Advertisements.

DUBLIC SALE

OF COAL LAND

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the public house of James S. Beckwith, at Hopewell, in said county, on

Wednesday, April 9, 1862,

at 1 o'clock, P. M, the interest of James A. Conningham, deceased, being the one-half in the following described tract of COAL LAND, situate in Broad Top township, in said county, containing 206 scres and 76 perches, adjoining lands of Abner Horton, William Anderson, Asa Duval, Thomas J. Horton, and Isaac Barnet. A portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation—the whole or greater portion is Coal land. There is a dwelling house and out buildings on the premises.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS, JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM, March 7, 1862. Administrators.

### Public Sale OF DANIEL SLEIGHTER'S

REAL ESTATE IN MONROE TOWNSHIP. DY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will r for sale on the premises, in Monroe township,

On Saturday, 29th March, inst., On Saturday, 29th March, inst., the following described Real Estate, to wit. The real estate of which the said Daniel Sleighter died sezed, containing 210% acres neat measure, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Shaw, John Mearkle, Jonas Williams' heirs, William Clark, Daniel Sleighter, jr., and others. The improvements are a three story weather boarded log house, log barn, blacksmith shop, spring house and other buildings. Two orchards of about 150 trees of choice fruit. About 140 acres cleared, 12 acres at least are good meadow. The balance is well timbered. The property is well watered and there is a good spring close to the bouse. Terms—One-third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal yearly payments without interest.

SOLOMON FEIGHT.

SOLOMON FEIGHT.

NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,
Adm'rs. of Daniel Bleighter, dec'd.
March 7, 1862. TOTICE.

Having purchased at Sheriff's sales the following property, to wit: One Dun Horse, one dun mare, 4 bay horse, 1 gray horse, 1 black mare, 1 bay mare, 1 tona horse, 1 sorret mare, 1 black mare, 1 brown mare, 3 sorrel botses, 1 roan mare, 1 bots mare, 1 brown mare, 3 sorrel botses, 1 roan mare, 1 brown mare, 3 sorrel botses, 1 roa

# Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRI-PIOUS BEVERAGE for General D-bullty, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN, The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA. And sold by all Druggists and Grocers. February 28, 1862.—1y\*

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator of the estate of Deci. March 2015.

attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 12th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are every where known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price 25 cts., terested can attend. Feb. 28, 1862. JOHN P. REED,

## HO: FARMERS. LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Buy an individual right for a Horse Rake. Any farmer that can make a common harrow can make one. If made according to my in-structions, I will guarantee it to work as well as any other spring tooth rake ever invented, and this will cost only from \$5 to \$15, accordwhich they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in the market contain little of the private of Sarsaparillas are the market contain little of with full instructions for \$2. Address (with

> C. F. WALKER, Benford's Store, Somerset Co. DANIEL W. AMOS, Bedford, Pa