



McCLELLAN MEETING.

The citizens of Bedford and vicinity who feel that the attacks upon General McClellan by the Abolitionists and other fanatics are not only doing that gallant officer great injustice, but are thereby impairing the efficiency of our arms in the work of vindicating the Constitution and restoring the Union, are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on SATURDAY EVENING next, 22d inst., for the purpose of expressing their approbation of Gen. McClellan's policy and conduct of the war, and giving expression to their disapprobation of the course of his opponents.

MANY UNION MEN.

March 20, 1862.

Bedford Borough Democratic Ticket.

Chief Burgess.—John H. Rush. Assistant.—Henry DeBlaugh. High Constable.—John Border. Councilmen.—William Hartley, A. J. Sansom, A. J. Jones. Auditor.—Daniel Beard.

The above part of the ticket will be voted at the "Corporation Window." The part given below, will be voted at the regular general election window.

Judge.—John Boor. Inspector.—John A. Mowry. Assessor.—Hiram Lentz. Constable.—A. Wayne Mower.

School.—Geo. Blymire, O. E. Shannon, J. M. Shoemaker, Job Mann. Town Clerk.—Philip H. Pensyl.

Bedford Township Democratic Ticket.

Constable.—Thomas Beagle. Justices.—William C. Wisegarver, Ephraim Koontz. Supervisors.—Jacob Fetter, Alexander Gilson, Samuel Walter, Owen McGarr. School Directors.—Daniel Hellzell, Michael Holderbaum, Samuel T. Gephart. Auditor.—James Reighard. Township Clerk.—John Brown, sr.

VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA!

By telegraphic despatch received here on Tuesday evening last, we are informed that an important victory has been gained at Newbern, N. C., by the troops under Gen. Burnside. Eighteen pieces of cannon were captured. Our dead, the rebel loss being supposed much greater.

"DISLOYAL."

Some people have an idea that unless a man belongs to the "Republican" party, worships the President, makes long speeches in favor of the Government, and applauds the present unhappy and unnatural strife between father and son, and brother and brother, as a "glorious war," he is "disloyal" and guilty of treason! These pitiful fanatics do not seem to know that we have no emperor nor king to rule over us, and that there is no such thing as "loyalty" to any man or set of men whether in office or not. The only kind of obedience which is required of an American citizen by our form of government, is to live in submission to the Constitution and the laws of the land. If "loyalty" is intended to mean this, then the word is rightly applied; if it is intended to mean more or less—as the silence of criticism in regard to the acts of politicians and officials, or slavish approval of every thing done by those who administer the Government—then no such thing as "loyalty" has any existence by authority or permission of the fundamental law of the Republic. The Secessionists are "disloyal" because they refuse obedience to the Constitution and laws of the land. The Abolitionists and radical "Republicans" are just as "disloyal," with the exception of not being absolutely in arms against the ministers of the law; for they, too, set the Constitution at defiance.

But what is the significance of the words "loyal," "loyalty," as given by standard lexicographers? WEBSTER defines them as follows: LOYAL, Faithful to a prince or superior; true to pledged faith, duty or love; not treacherous. [Used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife and lovers.]—LOYALTY, Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

Now, as we have neither prince nor sovereign, and hardly any husband, and but very few public men who are lovers, of the American people, we would like to know whether that word "loyalty," rolled under the tongues of sycophants and demagogues with such wonderful gusto, is not a somewhat dangerous misnomer? Does it not smack a little of the days of George the Third and the "loyal" Tories of the Revolution? We would suggest that the word "TRUE" be used in its stead, and that if there is need for any distinguishing title as between citizens not in rebellion against the Government, let it be that of "TRUE MAN," "True to the Constitution," or "True Citizen." It is time that we guard against the introduction of exotic plants within the garden of Freedom. We have had too many from Boston Hall, which poisoned the whole atmosphere and shed its venomous dew upon the tree of Liberty, till its branches no longer shelter, as of yore, the length and breadth of the

land. Let us be obedient to the Constitution, abide by the laws of the country, sustain the Administration when in our judgment it does right, and thus constitute ourselves, not loyal subjects, but TRUE CITIZENS of this great and heaven-favored Republic.

The Evacuation of Manassas.

The wisdom of General McClellan is at last made fully apparent, and his humanity no less than his wisdom. When fanatics and agitators were crying "Forward to Richmond!" when the Abolitionists howled and raved for an onward movement and the foolish and froward joined in the universal croaking of the Greelyites and Cheeverists, McClellan told them to wait till his plans would be matured and all would be well. The assurance of success thus given, though positive, was not generally believed. But now we see how well the General understood his work. Manassas, the Gibraltar of Rebeldom, has fallen into our hands without the loss of a man! McClellan's strategy has won a bloodless victory for our arms, more stupendous in its effects than any military movement or manœuvre recorded in history. What will Abolitionism say, now, to damage the prowess of the gallant commander?

Democrats of Bedford Borough! Remember the pending election. Remember that your party made a fair offer to the "Republicans," for the purpose of keeping politics out of the School Board, and that that offer was contemptuously rejected. Remember that one of the purest and most useful citizens of our borough has been insulted and outraged, his fair fame aspersed and his standing as a citizen called in question, by the action of the "Republican" caucus. Remember, therefore, that you owe a duty to yourselves as well as to an injured fellow citizen, in the vindication of the honor and the citizenship of the man at whom the "Republicans" have seen fit to strike. Remember this duty and let it be thoroughly and fearlessly discharged.

Remember the Democratic ticket for School Directors is composed of GEO. BLYMIRE, O. E. SHANNON, JOB MANN and J. M. SHOEMAKER. Maj. Tate was placed upon the "Republican" ticket against his wishes and will not serve if elected. The "Republicans" will make no effort to elect more than one of their candidates. Beware of that one, for with his success they hope to brand an upright and respectable citizen with the stigma of treason. Look out for artful dodges and sly tricks.

GEN. FREMONT has been appointed to the command of the "Mountain Department." The President is determined to distinguish himself as the protector of corrupt men in his party, exposed by the reports and speeches of his own political partisans. First Cameron is driven out of the War Department because of his connection with swindling contractors, and to cover his disgrace the President sends him to Russia. Then Fremont is removed for incompetency and extravagance, and now the President's order registers the wounded blows of the "Republican" stripe, lifts him up among the Apalachian mountains! It is enough to disgust a party man of the strictest sect.

The Directors of the Bedford Rail Road, have ordered the building of a locomotive, to be called the "William P. Schell," which is to be placed upon the portion of the road between Bloody Run and Hopewell, as soon as the track is laid. We are informed that arrangements are now in progress for the commencement of the laying of the track, and that there is no doubt of the early completion of this part of the road. The energy and successful management of the board of Directors, merit the warmest approval, and should entitle the board to the entire confidence, of all who are interested in the making of the road.

A little daughter of Mr. Richard Sill, of this place, was badly burned, one day last week, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Mrs. Sill, the child's mother, had unscrewed the burner of the lamp, and was in the act of lighting a match at some distance from the lamp, when the oil caught fire and threw out a jet of flame which reached the child, burning her severely in several places. It seems that there is caution needed in the handling of coal oil as well as in that of other burning fluids. Persons using this article should pour a small quantity into a saucer and try it with a burning wisp attached to a long stick. If it does not ignite for some seconds, and burns like whiskey, it is not explosive.

There are all kinds of stories afloat in regard to the candidates on the Democratic ticket for Bedford township. These tales are put in circulation by the enemies of the Democratic party, to further their own purposes. Don't believe any of them, but vote the fairly nominated Democratic ticket.

Gen. James Shields has been assigned to the command of the division, lately under the command of Gen. Lanier, near Cumberland.

The legislature of Maryland has elected the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th March, 1863, in the room of Anthony Kennedy.

Lieut. W. W. Anderson, of Col. R. Butler Price's Cavalry Regiment, is in town on a visit to his old home. The Lieutenant looks well.

A pair of stockings sent by a Ladies' committee for the use of the volunteers, was accompanied by the following verse:

Brave sentry! on your lonely beat,  
May these blue stockings warm your feet;  
And when from war and camps you part,  
May some fair knitter warm your heart.

We learn that the *Inquirer* establishment has been sold to Mr. J. R. Durborow, of Woodberry. We wish the new proprietor any amount of financial prosperity.

We want a correspondent in every town and township in the county, who will send us the news of his neighborhood. It is not necessary that he or she should write an essay upon whatever incident there may be to communicate, but simply that the facts of the case be given in a legible hand and an intelligible style. Friends, send us your local news!

A valuable farm situated in Bedford township, is offered for sale at reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase a comfortable home, will do well to examine the premises. Particulars can be obtained by calling at this office, or upon Mr. John H. Rush.

Mrs. JONES, a Welsh woman of Dudley, Huntingdon co., was recently burned to death, under the following circumstances:

Mrs. J. had been using some coal oil in her lamp which was impure and which she desired to purify, and having been told that boiling the oil would expel the foul gas present therein, she placed a quantity of it in a vessel upon a heated stove. The result was that the oil exploded and involved the whole person of the unfortunate woman in a sheet of flame. A little girl who was in the room with Mrs. Jones, escaped by climbing out of the window, which, however, was so high from the ground that she could not descend, and, she clung to the window sill with her hands until her fingers were severely burned when she was finally taken down by persons attracted by her cries for help.

The Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, has been elected, by a small majority. His vote is much smaller than last year. A favorable sign.

The New York *Argus* says the Democrats have carried most of the town elections in the interior of New York.

The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church lately in session at Baltimore, Md., have made the following appointments of ministers for this (Junata) district:—  
George D. Chenoweth, P. E.—Hollidaysburg—A. W. Gibson; Altoona—W. L. Spotswood; Woodbury—J. A. Melick; J. H. S. Clark; Schellsburg—N. W. Colburn; J. B. McClasky; Bedford Station—S. Kepler; Bedford Circuit—J. C. Clark; T. Greenly; Rainsburg—M. L. Smith; McConnellsburg—J. N. Spangler; Shireleysburg—J. M. Clark; G. W. Van Fossen; Concord—R. E. Kelley; J. W. Cleaver; McVoytown—J. Anderson; J. C. Cook; New Grenada—A. Smith; L. D. Watson; Canville—C. Graham; Huntingdon—J. Brads; Mason Hill—J. Moorhead; W. A. Houck; Williamsburg—E. W. Kirby; Birmingham—J. A. Coleman; W. W. Evans; Lewistown—J. Guyer; Lewistown Circuit—J. H. C. Smith; Kishacoquillas—William Gwynn; S. L. M. Conser, Chaplain in the Army, and member of Huntingdon Q. M. Conference.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Church and State.

Attempts have been made by designing and ambitious men to connect politics with religion. These attempts were attended with more or less success, sometimes uniting sect with party, sometimes establishing a state religion, but frequently, when the people were true to their own liberties, falling altogether, as exemplified in the formation of our own most excellent government. Whenever the efforts to thus connect political questions with the theological creeds, were successful, the result was tyranny on the part of those in authority toward the lower and weaker classes, and frequently fanatical persecution sprung up in all the horrid forms that zealotry and bigotry could devise. Not only were the people oppressed and ridden over by despotic rulers, but the Christian church was defiled and put to shame by the evil doings of ambitious and reckless men. In later years this crying evil gradually diminished. But within the last decade, it has greatly revived, and political sermons from semi-infidel pulpits and the preaching of war instead of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," have done the work of dividing church organizations, embittering congregations against one another and driving pastors away from their charges. Now it is high time that religiousists of every sect, should raise their voices against this desecration of the things that are holy. If ministers of the Gospel of Peace, are to be applauded in introducing subjects of discussion into Church organizations which will cause a war of political opinions among congregations, then they are approved for being "stumbling-blocks" and nothing better. Let people assemble to worship God, when they enter churches, and let them attend to politics as to other temporal matters, at proper times and suitable places. But a few days ago, in the city of Alexandria, an Episcopalian minister was dragged from the pulpit by a party of infuriated soldiers and saved from death only by the timely interference of the officers, merely because he did not pray for the President! Is this the feat that the politico-secessionists will have the people prepare for themselves? Is such the order, the christian decency, which ministers and grave and learned and revered bishops would invoke? Are we to drift unconsistently into religion as well as political anarchy? If not, then let church affairs and state matters be kept apart, and let ministers attend to their spiritual calling, whilst politicians and legislators attend to the things which "are of the earth, earthly."

FRATER.

Fort Wells, S. C., Feb. 22, 1862.  
MR. EDITOR: I take my pen to inform you that I am well and hope you are enjoying the same blessing. Deeming it a pleasure to drop a few lines to you about war matters, I take this opportunity to do so. We lay in Camp Curtin some three weeks and were then marched out. Landing in Baltimore I was surprised to see the Stars and Stripes floating all over the town; for when I was through it last summer, there was not a Union flag to be seen. We then got on board ship. I went down on the lower deck, and being very tired, I lay down and soon fell into a deep sleep. When I awoke I was almost smothered, for it was so warm and crowded that a man could hardly breathe. The night we arrived at Fortress Monroe, I was detailed for picket to guard

the wagons. We loaded them and started for the camp, which was two miles off. When we got to camp the Forty-fifth P. V. had made three camp kettles full of coffee. It tasted good I assure you. We were at Fortress Monroe a few days when we were shipped off for Port Royal, S. Carolina, on board the S. R. Spaulding. We set sail at 8 o'clock, Sunday night. The orderly Sergeant and I went back in the far part of the boat where we lay down on some boxes till morning. I woke up about day light finding myself very sea-sick. On Monday we came to Cape Hatteras. It is a very desolate looking place. We then sailed on till Wednesday evening, when we landed at Sea Brook Island. We lay in the cotton fields that night, while companies K and A went out on picket duty. On Thursday we moved into a house. We stayed here about a month, living on sweet potatoes and oysters. I was cleaning my gun on Saturday afternoon, when our Colonel rode up to the Captain and told him to move us over to Pinckney Island. We packed up immediately, got on some skills and rowed across. We got there after dark. I went along the shore to gather some oysters for my breakfast. The rebels hallooed to me to come over and get some breakfast. You had better think I didn't. I told them that Uncle Sam took care of us, and we had more to eat than they had. They asked me how old General Scott was getting along. I asked them how old Jeff Davis was getting along. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon they shot nine times and I returned the fire; but we could not reach one another. Their pickets were stationed on the other side of the river. We stayed there till evening, when the Forty-fifth came to relieve us. We then started for our quarters. When we came there our boys had moved off five miles from there. I was very tired and hungry and had to walk those five miles that night yet. I then slept in a cotton house, in a pile of cotton. Morning came again, and that day we moved to the fort where we still remain. We have fresh meat plenty, for when we want any, all we have to do is to go to the woods and shoot a bee—our company has shot 6. The woods are full of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, that belong to the rebels. They are so wild that you cannot get near them. We received our pay last week, and will be paid off in March again. Your friend,

HENRY DARR.

Co. H, 55th Reg., P. V.

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Why they retreated from Manassas.

As it is a subject of general speculation why the rebel army evacuated Manassas, we give below an article taken from the Richmond *Examiner*, which may tend to illuminate this rather dark and mysterious movement. We give it for what it is worth. It is as follows:—  
The most important movements that ever occurred on this continent are now going on before our eyes. The brilliant and astonishing success of the Virginia, in the waters of Hampton Roads, opens a new chapter in naval warfare, and marks a new era in the struggle which the South is engaged in. The grand movement of the army of the Potomac, in withdrawing from the offensive line on the river of that name, and assuming a defensive one on the line of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, places a new complexion on the entire war in Virginia.

The policy of this change of position with reference to the intended attack of the enemy is obvious. The Potomac was the proper base for offensive operations against Maryland and Washington city; but as a line of defense for the most dangerous that could be held. The line upon which the army under Gen. Jos. Johnston is now falling back is in the nature of the arc of a circle, of which Richmond is the centre. The enemy is put to the necessity of marching a considerable distance inland before engaging our forces. If defeated in general engagement, he can scarcely escape annihilation; for he will then be too far from the Potomac and from Washington city to reach safety by a few hours' flight like that he made after the battle of Manassas. If, on the contrary, he should be successful in his encounter with our forces, he could not take advantage of his victory on account of the delay necessary to bring up his supplies from the distant Potomac.

Whoever will take the trouble to examine the map of Virginia will find that our line of defense as now adopted, stretches from the Rappahannock, by a grand circle, to Cumberland Gap, in the extreme south western corner of the State; embracing the Central and the Virginia and Tennessee railroads, the chief cities of Virginia, the valley of the James, with its canal and railroads, within the circumference. It will be seen, too, that this is purely a line of defence, assumed now as a necessity, in view of the great force which we have, by our supine policy for six months, permitted the enemy to marshal and put in position without disturbance, and at its leisure and pleasure.

It is distressing to give up so large a portion of Virginia, even for a season, to the domination of the foe, but the measure has become a strategic necessity, and is now the surest means of defeating the grand projects of the enemy, and insuring the success of our cause. The surprise he will receive from the magnificent naval occurrences in Hampton Roads, and from the judicious movements of our army, which has so long been threatening him before Washington, will be very great. More delay is vain to him, and considerable delay in the execution of his programme is now inevitable.

General McClellan's Address to the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Fairfax Court House, Virginia, March 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown and your confidence in your general are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed; your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save your country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure promise of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction you may move, however strange your actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be, on the decisive battlefield. It is our business to place you there. I must watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your general loves you from the depth of his heart. It shall be my care as it has ever been to gain success with the least possible loss, but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us, victory attends us, yet I would not have you to think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel you will use so well.

I shall demand of you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations. Perhaps we will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes and find that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the army of the Potomac.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

Important from New Mexico—A Bloody Battle.

St. Louis, March 13.—The Republican has advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Feb. 23d, giving details of a recent battle at Fort Craig. The fight commenced on the morning of the 21st between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success until two o'clock. Col. Canby then crossed the river in force with a battery of six pieces, under Capt. McCray of the Cavalry, but detailed in command of the battery. He had also a small battery of two howitzers. The enemy are supposed to have had eight pieces. The battle was commenced by the artillery and skirmishers and soon became general.

Towards evening most of the enemy's guns were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss. Captain McCray's battery was defended by Capt. Plimpton's company of U. S. Infantry, and a portion of Col. Pino's Regiment of Mexican Volunteers. The Texas rebels charged desperately and furiously with their picked men, about six hundred strong. They were armed with carbines, revolvers and long seven pound bougie knives. After discharging their carbines at close distance, they drew their revolvers and reached the battery amid a storm of grape and canister.

The Mexicans of Pino's Regiment now became panic-stricken, and ignominiously fled.— Captain Plimpton and his infantry bravely stood their ground, and fought nobly till more than one-half of his company were numbered with the dead. With his artillerymen cut down, and his supports reported killed, wounded or flying from the field, Capt. McCray sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and, with revolver in hand, refused to fly or desert his flag. He thus fought to the last, and gloriously died like a hero, the last man by his guns. The Texans suffered terribly in this charge. Many of our officers distinguished themselves. Major Donaldson, who was the chief aid of Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded, but the Major was not injured.

The Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 10.—(Special to the St. Louis *Republican*.)—A messenger arrived at ten o'clock last night, bringing additional news of the recent battle in Arkansas. The engagement took place at Little Sugar Creek, five miles this side of the stream of the same name, where a skirmish occurred on the march down.

In anticipation of an attack on the south, General Curtis ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north side; but, unexpectedly, the attack was commenced on the north side, by the rear of our army, by from fifteen hundred to two thousand Rebel Cavalry.

Gen. Sigel, with eight hundred men, protected the train for several hours, holding the Rebels in check, while the trains pushed backward to the main body.

While thus engaged General Sigel was three times surrounded, but he cut his way through each time.

The principal fighting on Thursday was done by General Sigel, in this way.

On Friday the engagement became general and continued so throughout. Our officers behaved with much gallantry.

The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carr's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them. Col. Dodge's brigade of this division consisted of the Fourth Iowa, the First Iowa battery, the thirty-fifth Illinois, Colonel Phelps' regiment, and the Twenty-fourth Missouri.

The second brigade under Col. Van Dorn, of the Ninth Iowa regiment consisted of his own regiment, the Dubuque battery, and Col. Cass' regiment of cavalry.

A letter from Col. Carr says the losses in the Fourth and Ninth Iowa, Thirty-fifth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Missouri are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred in each regiment killed and wounded. Only three hundred of the Twenty-fourth Missouri were present, but they lost twenty-nine killed and a large number wounded. The Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri, Third Iowa Cavalry and Eighth Indiana regiments lost about forty each. The First and Second Iowa batteries lost about twenty each.

Brigadier General Shack, dangerously wounded, Colonel McIntosh, killed; Colonel B. H. Rives, dangerously wounded; Colonel Herbert, of the Third Louisiana volunteers, killed or dangerously wounded, and Major General Sterling Price, slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our men, including one of the pieces lost by Gen. Sigel at Wilson's Creek.

Our loss is estimated at 800 or 1,000 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss is not known, but is supposed to be from 2,000 to 3,000. A large amount of Rebel prisoners, probably 1,000 were taken, and more are constantly being brought in.

2,000 Indians were engaged in the battle, and eighteen of our killed were scalped by them.

Gen. Price, with about 10,000 men, retreated northward, and then took an easterly direction, General Jeff. C. Davis is after him.

New Madrid Evacuated.

CAIRO, March, 14.—The rebels evacuated New Madrid last night, leaving a quantity of guns and stores, which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting took place yesterday between their gun boats and our siege batteries, in which we lost 20 killed and wounded. A shot from one of our guns dismounted one of our 24-pounders, killing four or five.

Capt. Carr, of the 10th Illinois, was killed, Wednesday night, while placing pickets. The loss of the enemy is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded. They were supposed to number 6,000 men.

Island No. 10 is reported evacuated.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp!—men be warned in time, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scoury, Fevers and Bowel Complaints. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

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 Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4 1/2 miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing 150 Acres. More or Less, is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a Two Story Log House and Barn, a young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa. March 21, 1862.—17.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Proposals will be received at the house of George Rhoads, near Stonerstown, on Friday the 11th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for repairing the Bridge over the Juniata, near Stonerstown, in Liberty township, (viz: repairing one of the abutments and other necessary repairs to said Bridge.) The repairs to be done will be specified on the day of letting.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to marshal the assets of the Estate of Sophia Diehl, dec'd., will meet the parties interested for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on the 4th day of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Joseph Cartwright, deceased, will meet the parties interested, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 1 o'clock, on the 4th day of April next, for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plates and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from \$2 50, up to \$35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for Cash only, and at cash prices, we believe we can, and intend to sell at prices more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put us greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for cash, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of David Klitz, Administrator of Jacob Klitz, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday the 2d day of April next, when and where all may attend.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

There will be sold at public sale on the premises, on Thursday, 20th of March next, a farm situate in Juniata township, Bedford Co., lying on the Johnstown road, one mile west of Burns' mill, containing 112 acres, more or less, of which are acres cleared and under fence, and a good rough east dwelling house, two and a half stories high, frame bank barn and other out buildings, with a good orchard of choice fruit of all kinds, a never failing well of water at the door, with a pump in it, and a stream of water running through the premises.

Terms.—One third to be paid in hand, and the balance to suit the purchaser. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

MARY BURNS, (Widow) DAVID EVANS, February 21, 1862.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D. 12mo., multi. price 20 cents, paper cover 25 cts. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Please address J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher, 118 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.