



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. ISAAC SLENKER, OF UNION COUNTY. SURVEYOR GENERAL, COL. JAMES P. BARR, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY. COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY, JOHN CESSNA, BEDFORD BOROUGH. COUNTY SURVEYOR, SAMUEL KETTERMAN, BEDFORD BOROUGH. DIST. ATTORNEY, JOHN PALMER, BEDFORD BOROUGH. COMMISSIONER, ANDREW CRISMAN, NAHRIE TP. POOR DIRECTOR, SOLOMON REICHHARD, SNAKE SPRING TP. AUDITOR, JOHN H. BARTON, E. PROVIDENCE TP.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Democracy of the Keystone, celebrated the 4th of July, at Harrisburg, by assembling in Convention and nominating a ticket pledged to the principles and policy of the fathers. The sacred anniversary of American Independence, was a fit occasion for the meeting of a convention of Democrats; and the nominations made, and the resolutions passed on that occasion, prove that the glory and sanctity of our nation's birthday, were not unappreciated by the members of that body.

HON. ISAAC SLENKER, of Union county, was nominated for Auditor General, and COL. JAMES P. BARR, of Pittsburgh, editor of the Post, received the nomination for Surveyor General. The character of the nominees, both as Democrats and citizens, is beyond reproach. They are gentlemen well qualified for the discharge of the duties pertaining to the offices for which they are severally named. Mr. SLENKER is an eminent lawyer, widely known as a man of ability and sterling honesty. His popularity at home, is very great. This fact is fully attested by the canvass of the judicial district in which he resides, made by him, last fall, for the office of President Judge. With a Republican majority of several thousand against him, and having opposed to him a man of great personal popularity, Mr. Slenker came within 17 votes of being elected, and would have been successful if none but the legal votes cast had been counted. In his case, too, the office is seeking the man, not the man the office.

Col. JAMES P. BARR, the nominee for Surveyor General, is a man of energy, prudence and ability, and a firm and upright Democrat. For a number of years he has conducted, with marked ability, the old organ of the Democracy in Western Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh Morning Post. His nomination will secure a large Democratic vote in his section of the State, where Republicanism generally has had every thing its own way. In short, we believe that the ticket composed, as just stated, is a good one and will be endorsed by a large majority of the voters of the State, at the coming election.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention, we are unable to lay before our readers in this issue. They will appear in our next. Suffice it, for the present, to say, that they are Democratic to the core, and breathe that spirit of true conservatism which alone can restore the "Union as it was and preserve the Constitution as it is."

War News.

We give in our columns such news as we find in our latest exchanges, and as we can obtain by telegraph. We do not pretend to vouch for the correctness of the reports of battles and of the operations of our army. There is not a single independent daily newspaper published at this day in any city in the Union. They are all mere machines worked by wire-pullers at Washington. The public need not hope to find true accounts of the progress of the war in the

city dailies. People must expect to be humbugged when the press is muzzled, and the freedom of the telegraph under ban by the War Department.

There is no doubt that our arms have met with a sad "reverse" in the late dreadful conflicts before Richmond. Gen. McClellan's headquarters are 50 miles from Richmond, by the bend of the river, and 30 miles, as "the crow flies." We believe that this disaster was not occasioned by the want of good generalship on the side of the Union. In our opinion Gen. McClellan did all that could be done under the circumstances. His "reverse" is blameable upon the Abolition conspirators at Washington, who refused to reinforce him until too late, and who deprived him of the command of the other columns moving upon Richmond under Banks, McDowell and Fremont. Our troops fought heroically and covered themselves with glory. The Pennsylvania Reserves, especially, deserve praise for the determined stand made by them, holding their ground, until, it is said, over half of their number, were killed and wounded or taken prisoners. At the latest accounts, Gen. McClellan had been reinforced and was again preparing to march upon the rebel capital.

HOME NEWS, ETC.

We learn by the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, that Lieut. E. Eichelberger, of Hopewell, this county, has been made a prisoner by the rebels. He was taken near "Seven Pines."

EXAMINATION.—The examination of the classes in the Bedford Classical Institute, Rev. J. Lyon, Principal, was held on Thursday last. The students acquitted themselves very creditably. The forensic exercises of the Institute, came off at the Court House, on the night of the Fourth. The performances were generally good.

RUMORED DEATH OF O. H. GAITHER, Esq.—A painful rumor has been prevalent in this place, for some time past, to the effect that our young fellow townsman, O. H. GAITHER, Adjutant of the Tenth Pa. Reserves, was killed at one of the late severe battles near Richmond. We hope that the report may turn out to be without foundation.

Since writing the above we have received a telegraphic despatch from W. A. Ogle, Esq., of the War Department, Washington City, stating that Adjutant Gaither was killed on Monday, 30th ult. This is sad news, indeed. We can scarcely bring ourselves to realize it. We still cling to a lingering hope that Mr. Ogle's information may not have been well founded and that our friend is yet among the living.

The Fourth passed off quietly in our town. In the evening Mr. Reynolds, of New York City, gave a fine display of fire-works, which enlightened things considerably. The Declaration of Independence was also read by R. D. Bessley, Esq.

Hon. Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill co., was President of the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July. Mr. Hughes was subsequently chosen Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, is the member of the Committee for this Senatorial district.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5. Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday, and went up the James river in the evening. Four small steamers with four barges in tow, arrived at the Fortress this morning, laden with artillery, men, horses, &c., and were doubtless bound up the river. A skirmish took place yesterday in the forenoon near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took one thousand prisoners, and three small batteries. Our cavalry followed them up till they passed beyond White Oak. For the last two days the rebels have shown little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their ground and batteries almost without resistance.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

CENTREVILLE, June 30, 1862. MR. EDITOR:—

In accordance with the suggestions of Mr. A, I find myself seated at my desk with my legs crossed and raised to an elevation parallel with my head, but with four instead of two yards of homespun linen at my side. Now, as I am a clever, good-hearted sort of a fellow, if I have to say it myself, I will share it with you, Mr. A, and give you two yards to wrap up those two extra numbers of the Inquirer, which you see proper to send to a certain house in order that a particular young lady may see your communication. Now, friend A, it will become necessary in the course of human events, if you wish this young lady to understand what you are writing about, to let her see the communications for the Gazette. If you are so delicate as not to wish to handle the "tory organ," as you call it, then give your humble servant, Timothy, orders to do so and he will furnish her a copy, or half a dozen of them, free gratis, for nothing. I suppose you have deserted the sublime description of the weather and crops. I should be glad to hear from you on this question, some time when you are at leisure, as we have some weather over here, now and then, too. Notwithstanding the advice of your sensible parent you still persist in dabbling in the wool. I had thought that after having suggested the means by which you might work yourself into the colored association, and positively telling you that I would not attend your wedding, you would drop the wool question. But no, you even become so excited and wrapped up in wool that all your mental faculties become reversed, and you attempt to act Timothy and even succeeded so far in addressing Mr. A, as to say it is very amusing to see how this specimen takes to wool. Bless your dear soul, friend A, it's yourself that's been taking to the wool all the time. Did you forget? Next time don't let it get in your eyes.

Mr. A, you are almost as slippery as an eel, and much like the fisherman's flea, which was always gone when he attempted to put his finger on it. A month or two ago you entertained the readers of the Inquirer with an essay on the weather, the crops, school directors and

teachers' institutes; later with a political communication, finely spiced with the nigger. And now we have before us a tirade of abuse poured upon nearly every one, both right and left; what the next will be my imagination fails me when I attempt to conceive. I would just state here, Mr. A, that it is very ungentlemanly in you to be railing at persons that have laid nothing in your way. My writing is no eulogic business; so, if there is any thing in it you don't like, put your slang at me. Yes, friend A, there is a great deal of truth in the saying, "lie down with swine and get up with fleas; and no person knows it better than your distinguished self; for I suppose you speak from experience. You certainly are full of them." Be careful, son, that you don't get one in your ear. You say that my previous letters are a misrepresentation of your sentiments and those of other Republicans of your section of the country. Now, sir, in answer to this accusation, I would say that to make an assertion is quite a different thing from substantiating it, and an assertion unsubstantiated injures none but the person who makes it. So, sir, you are a downright falsifier in saying that I said aught concerning any Republican in your vicinity excepting yourself. As for you, we will now proceed to inspect you a little more closely and see if all is sound in Denmark. Let me see! As for the wife, Well, if you do want a dinky consort, you will not be likely to acknowledge it under present circumstances. As this is a mere matter of conjecture, I will proceed to facts. You say you are no advocate of the social or political equality of the negro. So, of course, you are no Abolitionist. But you are a Black Republican, or a Turncoat. Hope you will not be so regardless of truth as to deny this. Did you not some seventeen or eighteen months ago, make a speech in your own township, which you announced beforehand to be a Black Republican speech? Did you not in that speech embody the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict"? Did you not substantiate this doctrine by extracts from the notorious Helper Book and speeches of some of the avowed Abolitionists in the country? Now, then, Mr. A, this is not exactly advocating negro equality; but when a man does this, what will he not do if an opportunity presents itself? Besides this speech, your letters show your principles. You could not write a short essay upon the weather and crops without spicing it with the "everlasting nigger." "Nigger" is your tune—and "nigger" is your song, and it's nigger with you all along. Haven't you forgot the "jug" of sixty-one, that you must be heaping your pretty epithets upon a boy of some thirteen or fourteen years of age? Truly, consistency, thou art a jewel! and how important that big guns, like A, should bear this in mind. You ask what the constitutional rights of the traitor are. As you seem so confident in expressing your belief that I do not know it to be with equal confidence that I believe you to be too much of an ignoramus to understand did I explain. You ask me how I am going to settle the war. Well, friend A, this is a big question, indeed, but as old Abr'm. Lincoln is President, instead of your humble servant, Timothy Swipes, it so happens that I have not got the settlement of it. Again, you ask who are to pay the expenses of the war? In this case, Mr. A, unless you reckon the paltry sum of a few millions against the lives of thousands of our best citizens, we are all paying for it, at a dear rate. You speak very confidently of the silliest nonsense. What! The party which has so gallantly met and dispersed all the dangerous signs of the past half century, to be overcome by the filthy intrigues of party founded upon the infidelity of Tom Paine and the corruptions of the worst of all the revolutionary cabals that ever existed!

I have no reason to doubt your saying, Mr. A, that small minds imagine themselves great, and that bank cartridges do no harm, for if that article of yours, of the 23d of June, had contained the special thunder which you intended for one Timothy Swipes, it certainly would have blown him out of existence.

TIMOTHY SWIPES.

For the Gazette.

Celebration at Bloody Run.

The 4th was a gala day at Bloody Run. The Sun rose with majestic splendor, and early, the good people of all ages of that town and neighborhood took up the line of march to the beautiful grove on the opposite side of the river. The speakers appeared on the stand that had been previously arranged with considerable care. Appropriate devices, together with the flag of the Union, adorned the front, and the speeches were of that kind that never fails to rivet the attention of an audience until the speakers closed. An invitation was then extended to partake of the delicacies, and luxuries prepared by the ladies and ome and all did ample justice to the dainty repast. The young ladies and gentlemen afterward enjoyed the occasion, quite satisfactorily to themselves and (judging from the singing) they expect to "be happy when they grow old." The Bedford fantastic boys paid them a special visit and one of their number made a patriotic and eloquent speech, which was heartily cheered by the way. Such celebrations are certainly encouraging to the youths of our land, and every town, and village, and rural district ought to have one on every fourth of July, to teach them to love their country and reverence its beneficent institutions; so that the seeds of treasonable discord may never again find a lodging place in the hearts of the American people, such as now distracts our nation, and causes a feeling of fear to pervade the hearts of those who are supporting the right against the wrong.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

POWERS' ZOUAVES CAMP, 76th Pa. Reg. 1 Co. E, James Island, S. C., June 22, '62. DEAR EDITOR:—

You see that our columns are now moving upon Charleston, and in consequence thereof, we have not heard from our friends for near two months, and not having opportunity of giving account of ourselves otherwise, we wish to give our friends a full account through your columns for they are, no doubt, anxious to hear from us.

And while we write, a profound sorrow and impassable gloom rests upon our minds at the death of our estimable and worthy comrades, Watson King and J. J. Fetter, who died at the general hospital on Hilton Head, having been left back, on the sick list when the regiment moved. They were brave soldiers and noble-hearted, and were bound to us by the warmest ties of a soldiers' regards. Yet such is the stern decree of Providence and we must submit.

Our regiment left Hilton Head, 30th May, aboard steamer Cosmopolitan, and sailed for North Edisto, landed there at 12 o'clock the same night, and there joined the moving army, Wright's, Williams' and Stevens' Brigades, Brevet Brigadier Gen. Welch commanding our brigade. We here found the 55th Pa., in good health, and our boys very happy to meet each other. They were left back to hold Fort Edisto. On Sunday night our brigades were transported across to John's Island and by 7 o'clock in the morning we were ready and took up the line of march for the opposite side of the Island. Our baggage being left behind, except an overcoat and gum blanket apiece. The day was excessively hot and many poor fellows fell out by the way-side exhausted. The second day's march it rained incessantly and we waded through mud and water shoe-top deep, until about 4 in the evening we entered a beautiful little town called Greenville, on Stone river and here our army camped for a few days, as we found the town entirely deserted. In throwing out pickets here, our company took quarters in a beautiful farm house, and found it to be the residence of Hon. B. S. Bryan of this state. The house was furnished with the richest furniture, with Library cases, Mirrors, Mahogany bedsteads, Marble topped tables, &c., a Piano probably worth 500 dollars. It is needless to say that the boys ransacked everything, and tried their skill at the Piano, seeming better pleased at sweeping the keys than fingering the triggers of their rifles. After resting a few days and waiting till the baggage and part of the artillery came up, we were transported across Stone river to James Island under cover of several heavy gun boats, and landed by a pontoon bridge, or dock, within two miles of the rebel camps and a number of batteries. Four brigades now occupy the south end of this Island, Stevens' brigade occupying the right having taken two sand batteries. We are now strongly entrenched, and are busy planting batteries before our lines. Several heavy mortar batteries are now planted before Stevens' brigade, all being done during the night. The enemy shelled us nearly every day, and we have had two small battles, or skirmishes, already. They gave us twenty four hours to leave the Island, but we concluded not to leave, "you know," as we felt well able to hold our position. Four brigades, six batteries of light artillery, and several of heavy artillery, with five heavy gun-boats, cover our rear from Stone river. We put out pickets by regiment, our lines being only 300 yards from theirs. A regiment and a half picked the lines of the left and centre, and the rebels shelled them every night, and have killed several of our regiment. On the evening of the 11th inst., a body of some 700 rebels sallied out and attacked our pickets just in front of our lines, parts of the 97th and 45th Pa., and 47th N. Y. regiments and a skirmish ensued. Our gallant Pa. boys met them like veterans, and, in 15 minutes, repulsed them, firing kneeling. In a few minutes they rallied to the charge again. Our boys receiving them with a steady roar of small arms, while fleet as steam, flew the Hampton battery of two brass howitzers to the rescue, and poured a tempest of grape and canister into their left flank that soon made them fall back. They retired after an hour's struggle leaving 70 men killed and 90 wounded on the field. While our loss was only 3 men killed and 9 wounded. After the firing ceased our regiment was ordered out and we relieved our powder slackened boys, held the field and picked the bones for the night. It was a horrible sight to our inexperienced eyes. There lay the poor fellows distorted and pale, and covered with blood, the hardest looking objects we ever saw. They had no regular uniform, but all kinds of rags, and a miserable old dirty bag for knapsack, and all the while unconscious of being in the curious presence of the Yankees. On the night of the 14th, cos. E, K, G, and B, held the left of our picket line in the dense woods, at a cross road, right opposite the rebels. Co. E held the left, G the main and K the right road, Co. B still further to the right, the body of the companies lying at the cross as reserves. All was quiet until about two hours before day, a party of rebels fell into and fired on Co. G's pickets. They fired one round and then fell back on the reserve. Sergeant Miller myself—and Jas. Duffy—were posted between the roads, and as Co. G's pickets rallied past us, two rebels came up to cut off the retreat fired across our post, when Co. K fired a full volley into us, thinking we were rebels. Miller and Duffy fired into the two rebels, while I reserved my fire for those that might follow the pickets. But the rebels fell back, and we then rallied on our reserve, amid another full volley from Co. K, the balls rattling like nuts from a tree, but fortunately harmless. We formed and lay in a ditch at the head of our road. But the rebels not liking the crack of an Enfield rifle in the dark, prudently withdrew, and at day light, we took our posts again. Nothing important occurred that day, except that as Lieut. Barnardall was walking up our picket line, two rebels who lay behind a stump, cocked their pieces for him, which was plainly heard, when quick as thought two of Sangt, Pilkington's men, on post, fired and routed the devils. Co. B lost a sergeant and one man and Co. K a man wounded during the night. On the morning of 16th Gen. Stevens' brigade had an engagement in reconnoitering the strength of the enemy's post. A continuous fire was kept up from daylight till near noon. At about ten the 100th Pa. or Roundhead regiment charged on the first battery and took it at the point of the bayonet. The rebels spiked their guns and then left. But our men were forced to leave it, as the 28th Massachusetts failed to come up to support them. Our loss is heavy. It is said it will reach 750 men, killed, wounded and missing. The rebels suffered no less severely and so rests the armies, preparing for another and more obstinate struggle. We expect to fight every step of our way to Charleston, which is only 8 miles, and we have the flower of the rebel army to encounter. People! what do you think of the Emancipation edict of Gen. Hunter? The attempt of a Maj. General of the U. S. A., to transcend the authority of the National congress itself in meddling with domestic concerns of sovereign States. We are glad to see it cancelled by the President, and that he is to be superseded in command of the department by General Cadwalader. We receive payment in a few days again, up to 1st May. The boys here are tolerably well. Agnew, Mitton and several others are on Hilton Head, on sick list, but are now convalescent. Henry Pennell has been sent back to the hospital.

The boys are in gay spirits (although we have it very hard) and evince a most daring spirit of coolness when on the field, and are anxious for the general conflict when the enemy must be routed from this Island, or the starry pennant shall fall to the ground. We hardly expect to eat our 4th July dinner in Charleston, but expect to date our next letter there, and recruit our thinned and scattered ranks and exhausted energies in that modern Babylon. Send us a few papers, and address Port Royal, as usual. We must stop, for in two hours we go on picket. Look for desperate fighting ere long, and publish this and send us a copy. In haste, Yours, &c., J. H. RAWLINS, D. S. ELLIOT, WHITE OAK SWAMP, Va., June 22, 1862.

DEAR MOTHER: This is the Lord's day, but we have been out on inspection by our General, all morning. I thought, therefore, it would not be any more harm to write a letter. We are all "laying around loose," keeping cool the best way we can, panting like "sheep in the shambles." There has been nothing going on here since we came to excite the boys. Every thing is quiet except the usual amount of picketing and drilling. Every morning we have to get up and form a line of battle at half past 3 o'clock. It is a standing order by McClellan. There are 200 men detailed out of our Brigade every day to go to the White Oak Swamp to fell the timber along the edges, to give the Artillery fair sweep in case the rebels want to try to break through at this point, which looks very probable. If they do, they will find Casey's Division what is left of them. Our Regiment is in very bad condition, and I am afraid will never be recruited up, right again, for so many of the boys are sick, and so many have died. It is a hard sight to go through our hospital tents and look at the sick, suffering and dying for want of proper attention. Young men that have left good homes for their country's cause, thought they would never have to come to that. Our company has suffered a great deal of sickness and death. I don't think it will be long before the decision of the fate of Richmond will be made one way or the other. There is skirmishing going on all the time along the lines. The other day I went out with two others of our company about four miles, across the White Oak Swamp. We had to cross the swamp on old fallen timber, with them sometimes breaking and leaving us down into the mud up over our knees, where we would have to help each other out. We went to an old Scudder's house and got some mulberries and buttermilk. He has three sons in the rebel army, but he would not say much. He had two as pretty girls as you would want to see, any place. He asked me back, but after I got back to camp I came to the conclusion that absence of body was better than presence of mind; for it was too far outside of our pickets. We had one killed in the fight at Seven Pines and nine wounded out of 25 of our company that were in the fight. The one killed was Jacob Wike, of Alleghany county. Our wounded were all sent off to the hospital. I have never heard how they are getting along. We had one man missing, that I wrote to you about. I thought he was dead, but he was taken prisoner, and is in Richmond. That was Solomon Keller, of Bedford county. Joseph Bannon is safe. J. B. HELM.

LATE FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

Arrival of 533 Rebel Prisoners. TWENTY-FIVE GUNS LOST. Seventeen Gunboats in James River.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Dispatches have been received from General McClellan, dated as late as one o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the Fourth of July. The following is their substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication: There has been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter. The army moved to the position since occupied, because it affords greatly superior advantages for the co-operation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river, protecting the flanks of the army. Statements of the casualties of the eight days' fighting cannot yet be furnished. Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the efforts of the enemy. The conduct of the troops, in every command and under all circumstances, was admirable. No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 27th, when Gen. McClellan's division was at the onset overwhelmed by superior numbers, and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. The sick and wounded are being sent forward to the hospitals. At one o'clock yesterday (the Fourth), the army was drawn up in its positions for review; bands were playing, national salutes were fired, and things looking bright. WASHINGTON, July 5.—The latest advices at the War Department, from General McClellan's army, are dated at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, up to which time there had been no fighting since Tuesday. General Dix reports the arrival of 533 rebel prisoners, being a part of those taken during the late battles. Among them are several Colonels and Majors. General Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fortress Monroe, and no person will be permitted to pass to that point or to the army of the Potomac, except those connected with the military or naval service of the United States. Fortress Monroe, July 24, 9 o'clock, P. M.—Colonel C. Ross Smith, who is connected with the Reserve Cavalry, informs me that the force, numbering over one thousand, have all arrived here this evening. This command, with the flying artillery and about 1500 infantry, were placed under command of General Stoneman to attend to the removal of the Government property at White House. They saw it all safely removed, and the building destroyed, and on Saturday evening they left White House, after shipping all the goods, and their infantry 1500, and retreated to Williamsburg, arriving there early on Sunday morning. From thence they went to Yorktown where they shipped their artillery.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as blotches, Pimples, Boils, &c., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies, the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which otherwise seeking outlet force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with unsightly blotches, pimples, &c. No toilette table should be without the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and \$1 per box or pot. 167

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSER.

All persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing, cutting timber, making roads, &c., on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, as the law will, hereafter be enforced against all offenders. FREDERICK SCHNEBLEY. July 11, 1862.—3t.

Stray Cow.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford borough, on the 28th of June last, a red and white cow, with crumpled horns and short tail, supposed to be from 8 to 10 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. A. J. DISHONG. July 11, 1862.—3t.

Examiner's Notice.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Jane Craine for a rule to take depositions, in perpetuum memorandum rei, on motion, J. P. Reed appointed examiner. The undersigned will attend to the duties of this appointment on Friday the 15th day of August next, at the house of Paul Mock, in Claysburg, Blair county, beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where the widow and heirs of Robert McKnight, John P. McKnight and James McKnight, dec'd., and all others interested can attend. JOHN P. REED, Exam'r. July 11, 1862.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions to the petition of David Evans, for partition of the Real Estate of James Burns, deceased, the undersigned appointed Commissioner to take the testimony and report the facts, hereby notifies the parties interested that he has fixed upon the 11th day of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock, for attending to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford. J. W. LINGENFELTER, Commissioner. July 11, 1862.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Having made such arrangements as enable me to procure at once Pensions, Bounty Money, Back pay, &c. I beg to call the attention of those interested to the following:—All disabled soldiers, the widows or minor children of soldiers, who die or have been killed in the service, are entitled to pensions; the widows or other legal heirs of soldiers who die or are killed in the service, are entitled to the \$100 bounty. All claims are carefully examined by the department, and it is of the greatest importance, to claimants, to employ none but careful and experienced counsel, if they wish to avoid delay. All cases entrusted to my care, are attended to at once, and all letters answered by return mail, and no charge is made until the Pension is granted. Persons entitled to the \$100 Bounty, can have their claims cashed, on application at my office. Attorneys and Pension Agents, writing for Blank forms, and requisite printed instructions, also persons desiring counsel to enable them to locate lands under the provisions of the late Homestead Act, should enclose a fee. Address (with stamp), M. A. CANDERS, Att'y, at Law, Greensburg, Pa. July 4, 1862.—3m.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass, by hunting, fishing or otherwise, upon the Bedford Mineral Springs property, as in future the law will be enforced against all offenders. E. L. ANDERSON, Pres't. July 4, 1862.—3t.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the premises of the undersigned, by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, under penalty of the law. JOSEPH MORTIMORE, MARY NYCOM, V. W. WERTZ, JOHN MEVICKER, ISAAC CLARK, LUCI B. WERTZ, PETER WERTZ, JOHN KINTON. July 4, 1862.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report an account in the matter of the citation to Hester Strayer, administratrix, c. t. a. of the estate of Nicholas Strayer, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, the 24th day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED, Auditor. July 4, 1862.—3t.

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and most reliable SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public. Having the right to sell these jars, being patented, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public. HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest cash prices. GEO. BLYMIRE & SON. July 4, 1862.

Assignees' Notice.

The undersigned assignees of George Snyder, of Bedford township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said George Snyder, to make payment immediately, to them, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS OLDBAM, ALEXANDER W. MILLER, Assignees. June 27, 1862.—3t.

Attention, Farmers!

A prime lot of SHAD, MACKEREL and BERRING, for sale at Farquhar's New Store. June 28, '62.