



#### DEMOCRATIO NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY. COUNTY TICKET.

A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset co.

JOSEPH B. NOBLE, S. Woodberry. JOHN CESSNA, Bedford Borough

SAMUEL KETTERMAN, Bed. Bor.

JOHN PALMER, Bedford Bor.

ANDREW CRISMAN, Napier tp.

SOLOMON REIGHARD, S. Spring tp

JOHN H. BARTON, E. Prov. tp.

## TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to assemble in township meetings at the following times and places:

At Hartley's school house, (Snake Spring,)
Friday evening, Sept. 26th.
At D. A. T. Black's, for E. and W. Providence, Saturday, September 27th at 1 o'clock,
P. M.

P. M.
At Fletcher's Store, (Monroe.) Tuesday, Sepember 30th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
At Palo Alto, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1.
At Buena Vista, Friday evening, Oct. 3.
At V. B. Wertz's, (Harrison) Saturday, Oct. 4th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Centreville, Monday, Oct. 6th, at 1 o'-At Rainsburg, Wednesday, October 8th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Stonerstown, for Broad Top, Hopewell, and Liberty, Thursday, Oct. 9th, at 2 o'clock,

At Barley's School House (Bedford township,)

Saturday evening Oct, 11th.

The Vigilance Committees of the several districts will please give notice of these meetings, and make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of those who may attend. It accommodation of those who may attend. It is hoped that the Democrats of the county will interest themselves in bringing out crowds to these meetings. Able speakers will be present at all of the above named places, to address the people. By order of the Dem. Co. Com., J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n.

### Democratic Meetings.

Meetings of the Democracy have been held during the last week, at Joseph W. Sleek's, in Napier township, Michael Wyant's, Union tp., ing arms, and thus escapes what he desires othat Woodberry, Lafayetteville, Cheneysville and Schellsburg. The attendance at all of these meetings was large, and we doubt not that much good was accomplished by them. The speakers were Hon. W. P. Schell, Hon. John Cessna and G. H. Spang, Esq. We have not been furnished with the names of the officers of any of these meetings, except of that at Wyant's, which were as follows:

President-Daniel Boyer.

Geo. Knisely.

Secretaries-John H. Walter, Major Moses McIlwaine.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.—We regret to have to state that some portion of the Pennsylvania militia assembled recently for the defense of their State, object to marching into Maryland to defend Pennsylvania there from invasion. No official information of the fact has reached here, we apprehend, though it is doubtless true. It cannot be possible that a storm of public opinat home will fail to cure the recreants of such shameless poltroonery in twenty-four hours.

[Washington Star.

"Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend!" exclaimed the poet, and Pennsylvanians may appropriately adopt his language with reference to the cowardly maligner who is the author of the above. Pennsylvania soldiers twice saved the Capitol, whilst this miserable defamer sat scrawling his diatribes in his easy chair, within the fines of the beleaguered city. Pennsylvania has sent 150,000 volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion, and to-day is ready to yield without a murmur to the call of the President for more men. And for all this, the thanks we Pennsylvanians get, from such war papers as the Star, are curses when we choose to do no sore than our commander-in-chief, the Goverrequires of us. Shame! Shame! that any rnal, edited by a decent white man, entreat the gallant sons of the brave

Flunted out, gone up, flashed in the pan d friesded generally—the assailants of Andy risman.—Requisement in pace.

The Draft has been postponed till the 18th of October.

Another Traitor in Bedford.

According to the calculations of the Bedford Inquirer, the number of traitors in our "ancient borough," was wont to "foot up" roundly to the sum of just one score. "The twenty," however, have had an accession to their ranks, and the twenty-first-astounding as it may appearis that valiant war man, the fire-eating, bulletchewing, powder-smelling, rebel-swallowing patriot of the Inquirer. After cursing and abusing everybody who dared to speak of peace, after howling for the prosecution of the war like a very blood-hound, after even pursuing ministers of the gospel into the pulpit, because their preaching was not for bloodshed and carnage, this pink of patriotism, this shining light of "loyalty," turns a handspring into the ranks of the "peace men," and like another Arnold, false to all his past course, false to the doctrine which he so violently asserted, false to the party for whom he assumes to speak, false to his own integrity as a man and an editor, he at once undertakes to prove that "peace men" are right, even in taking an oath by which their country will be forever deprived of their services as soldiers. Verily, this twenty-first traitor deserves to be considered the arch-conspirator among the friends of Jeff Davis in Bedford.

Says this new-fledged "peace man," the "nor resistants and "non-combatants" who swear themselves out of the draft, have founded their creeds upon "their Bibles and taken its teaches as the basis of their religion." [Perhaps we ought not to have italicised its and teaches, as such literary blunders may impress our readers with the idea that we are after rather small game.] And, says our "peace" editor, further, the Bible commands "Thou shalt not kill." Ex. 20: 12, and "That ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," Matt. 5: 39. Now. since Mr. Durborrow makes this justification for

pelled to fight for their country," we meant just what we said; no more, no less. We referred to no particular religious sect, for we hold that people, in this country, have the right "to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences," even if they don't pray for the President, or the war, and, therefore, we made no discrimination as to sectarian proclivities But we do assert, what we most firmly believe. that a man who gives bounties for the purpose of inducing others to enlist as soldiers, or who voluntarily uses his efforts to procure enlistments or who by his public conversation encourage that he has conscientious scruples against bear ers to do, is a perjurer and a knave. Such a not be a true member of any Christian society.

He is fit only for the companionship of convicts and outlaws. But as for those persons, be they Tunkers, Friends, or of any other sect, who have always discountenanced this war, who have never asked others to enlist, who have endeavored to prevent strife and bloodshed between the North and the South, by their religious as well as their political walk and conversation, we say they are perfectly consistent in taking the oath which exempts them from the draft. It is only those who "have talked in favor of of conscience when a draft comes.

To conclude, we congratulate the "Republican" party, the war party par excellence, that they have a "peace" editor in their midst, who reprovingly points them to the sacred volume, and quotes for their instruction, "Thou shall no kill P

### McPherson and the War.

We call upon all men who desire to see or armies victorious and the war brought to an early and successful termination, to vote against Edward McPherson, the Abolition candidate for Congress in this district. McPherson voted for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for the Confiscation Act, and for the other ultra enactments of the late Congress which drove thousands of Southern men into the Rebel army, and united the people of the seceded states as one man against the Government. From the date of the passage of those unfortunate laws, we can reckon the long cate gory of our military disasters. Prior to thos enactments and whilst the Crittenden resolution was yet in force, we had victory after victory, and rebeldom had lost more than half its terri tory. But what is the story since the adoptio by Congress of ultra measures? Defeat, disgracdisaster make up the sad and shameful record With this practical lesson before them, can the people trust their best interests any longer in the hands of radicals and fanatics? We, who

tical, a vital, nay, an almost sacred concern in this matter. Shall we be recreant, not only to our country, but to our friends and our kindred?

Latest War News.

The latest news from the seat of war, is that the Rebels have succeeded in getting their whole army safely back to Virginia—minus their losses at Middletown, Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg The loss on each side, at the last named place. was 10,000, and the battle there is represented to have been the fiercest contest of the war. Gen. McClellan gives the assurance that Pennsylvania and Maryland are now safe. We do not give particulars of the battles, as there are no two reports alike that have yet fallen under our notice, and we therefore, wait till we can give the truth.

Anniversary Meeting. The anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution was celebrated in the Court House in this place on the evening of the 17th inst. The meeting was called to order and MICHAEL REED,

meeting was called to order and MICHAEL REED, Esq., placed in the chair, after which the following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents:
David Evans, of Monroe township, Jacob Bowser, of Colerain, John Amos, of Bedford, and George W. Gump, of Napier.
John J. Potter, of Middle Woodberry township, E. F. Kerr, of West Providence, F. Steckman, of Bloody Run Bor., and John Palmer, Esq., of Bedford Bor., were chosen Secretaries.
The object of the meeting was stated by Hon. The object of the meeting was stated by Hon. Wm. P. Schell, after which the Constitution of the United States was read by John Palmer Esq. Speeches were then made by Col. J. W Tate, Hon. John Cessna, Maj. S. H. Tate, O. E. Shannon, Esq., John Palmer, Esq. and B. F. Meyers, Esq. After which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution and the Union.

General Coffroth.

We think the Democracy of this Congressional district have reason to congratulate themselves on the nomination of General A. H. Coffroth of Somerset, as their candidate for Congress his peace friends, we think we have the right to ask him whether he believes the Bible? and, if so, whether, according to his own argument, he has not committed a great sin in supporting a war in which so many men have been butchered in the state, and the nation more talent in specific to the sound of the state, and the nation more talent in specific to the sound of the state, and the nation more talent in specific to the sound of the state which has furnished the State, and the nation more talent in specific to the sound of the state which has furnished the state, and the nation more talent in specific to the sound of the state which has furnished the state, and the nation more talent in specific to the sound of the state which has furnished the state, and the nation more talent in specific to the sound of the state which has been sound of the in which so many men have been butchered in cold blood? And again we would ask him, have not his "swearing-out" friends violated their own religion in "paying bounties" (as he boasts they did) to send other men to this war to slay their fellow creatures? These questions he can answer at his leisure, but we do hope he will not be as long about it as he has been in producing the name of his informer concerning the ducing the name of his informer concerning the ducing the name of his informer concerning the treason of Andy Crisman.

But, to come to the marrow of this bone of contention; when we wrote our squib asking whether "men who talk in favor of the war and urge others to enlist, and then when a draft comes, swear themselves out of it on account of their 'conscientious scruples,' ought to have the rights and privileges of citizens who are complete and privileges of citizens who are completely the far and ruinous course which has been presisted in by the Republican majority in the present Congress. The Abolitionism of that body has done much toward completing the ruin of our once happy country. Of all the acts passed by them, scarcely a single one can be called wise or judicious. By them the South has been made a unit, and the North divided and distracted, and to them is chiefly owing the till success of our arms. The blood of many thousands of brave men, whose lives might have been saved, calls from the Republican majority in the present Congress. The Abolitionism of that bedy has done much toward completing the ruin of our once happy country. Of all the acts passed by them, scarcely a single one can be called wise or judicious. By them the South has been made a unit, and the North divided and distracted, and to them is chiefly owing the called wise or judicious. been saved, calls from the ground against them. Their course has lent ten-fold atrocity to the existing war, and indefinitely delayed the cherish-ed hope of friends for the Union. The people must turn out every man of them, who has iden-tified himself with the mad schemes of the ultra Abolitionists. Among them is Edward Mc-Pherson, who has been little else than an echo Pherson, who has been little else than an echo of the voice of old Thad. Ssevens—a man who carries his love for the negro so far as to have illustrated it for years by practical amalgamation. Every vote of Mr. McPherson was with the radicals, and against the conservative men of his own party; his name and the name of Stevens stood side by side all the time. We do Kinton Allen, when you conservative Beauthies do. Kinton Allen, Kingey John B. or who by his public conversation encourages men in the belief that it is right to fight in this war, or who does any act of his own free will, calculated to help on the war, and then swears that he has conscientious scruples against bearing arms, and thus escapes what he desires others to do, is a perjurer and a knave. Such a man cannot be a Tunker or a Friend. He can man cannot be a Tunker or a friend. He can true member of any Christian society. Until the halls of Congress are filled with a distribution.

# A. H. Coffroth, Esq.

This gentleman has been nominated by the

Mr. Coffroth always has been, and still is one of the firm, unflinehing Democrats of the county. He has always nobly stood up for the men nd principles of the party; always opposed the war and urged others to enlist," that are to be condemned, in our view, for making the plea were considered heresies, and invariably stood by the platform of the party. He is one of our self-made men, having nothing but his native talent and his character for integrity, com-bined with strong energy to help him along. He was, in his earliest manhood, the editor of the Democratic journal of the county, and earned for himself an honorable position among the editorial fraternity. Mr. Coffroth is so well known in this county, that we can say nothing to add to his high standing. He is deserving of the vote of all the Democrats and conservative men, and we appeal to our Democratic brethren, to give him every vote in the party. Remem ber, he is one of those that stood by the prrty, when in this county, it was charged as treason, to stand by the great old Constitutional party; one of those who resolved that the Democratic party should not die, as long as we had a Union and a Constitution to defend.

Somerset Democrat.

Our Senatorial Nominee. In the nomination of Mr. Noble, the conferees did their whole duty. No man in the district is more deserving, none more popular and none more capable. He is one of Bedford's most prominent citizens; honest, capable, and as true a Demorat as this Commonwealth can produce.—He is one of the men for the times; a Democrat who thought he could serve his country best by adhering to the old Constitu-tional party. Mr. Noble will run every Demtional party. Mr. Noble will run even ocratic vote in our county and many more. Somerset Democrat.

FIf you want to feast your eyes on a sight of the most delicious fruit, grapes, &c., pay a visit to the garden of our friend A. B. Cramer. have brothers, or sons in the army, have a prac- In this line Cramer is decidedly about

# ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

CAMP RELAY, Md., Sept. 12, 1862.

Mr. EDITOR:—
At the request and wishes of the Bedford At the request and wishes of the Bedford county boys in our company, I send you the within roll of company D, 138, P. V., as recorded in the descriptive record. We are now encamped near the Relay-House, seven miles south-west of Baltimore, at the junction, where the railroad from Washington intersects the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Our camp is situated on the grounds of a rich farmer, which is beautifully decorated with ornamental and forest trees, shrubbery, &c., with an apple orchard on one side, and a peach orchard on the other. Fort Wadsworth is located between us and the railroad, with her dogs of war pointing in every direction to waylay the rebels should they attempt to disturb us. The boys are generally well, and have so far kept up a good appearance, and seem to be as well satisfied as can be expected, with a few exceptions. We are getting slong very well, and are being initiated about song very well, and are being initiated about as fast as you generally see soldiers initiated in-to service. We have been out, either on guard to service. We have been out, either on guard or picket duty, for the last three or four nights in succession, which is not very pleasant, espe-cially of a rainy night. Part of our regiment has been out picketing over a week. This junc-tion seems to be a very important point, from the fact that reinforcements are here daily. This afternoon, one battery of Col. Cochran's artilatternoon, one battery of Col. Cochran's artil-lery regiment came into our camp. There are several regiments of infantry encamped within gunshot, and some cavalry. From indications we will have a chance to try our hands ere ma-ny days. The cars are stopped on the Balti-more and Ohio railroad. They run up 8 miles above us to Ellicott's Mills. Reports come in frequently that we will be attacked in order to stop or cut off, the companyion for the best of the companyion for the compan trequently that we will be attacked in order to stop or cut off the communication from Balti-more and Washington. We have a poor chance for drilling, but live in hope of better opportu-nities in the future. If you think this worthy of note in your valuable sheet, for the benefit of our friends please insert, and oblige, yours &c., JONATHAN SNIDEE.

P. S. We would be glad to receive one copy of the Gazette regularly in camp.
Roll of Company D, 139th Regiment, P. V.
Capt—John S. Stucky.
1st Lieutenant—Josiah Baughman.

-tohn A. Gump. SERGEANTS.

l, Oliver Horton, 3. Jonathan Snider. 2, Simon C. Stucky, 4, Geo. W. Beals, 5, Emanuel Fisher,

CORPORALS. 5, H. W. Stuckey, . William Foster, 2, Job M. Beegle, Wm. Ferguson 7, Henry McLeary, 8, E. J. Hixor, 3. David Cook 4. Geo. Baughmam,

PRIVATES, Lay on John. Miller T. J. Allison Noah. Allison Joseph, Mock Emanuel, Burket John Beltz John A. Mullin John, Mock Aaron, McVicker Wm. Beals N. H. Barkman Hezekiah, Miller Thos. Neff Frederick, Barkman David. Bivens James W. Naugle James, Nycum Bernard, Burket Isaac, Dicken John T. Nycum John, O'Neal Emanuel, O'Neal Hezekiah Gillam Geo O'Neal John E. Oaks John, Porter Philip, Hellman Geo Price Joseph, Risling Joseph, Rowland Henry, Harbaugh Emanuel Ramsey W. W. Radcliff James S. Stucky Elias B. Sellars Frederick, Shroyer Moses, Sleek Wm. S. Kinsey John B. Snider David. Steckman Philp H Lape Jackson, Somerville Charles. Lowry Emanuel Taylor Mathew P. John E Tharp Solomon R. Tharp Jacob, Wentz Philip, Ling Isaac, Leasure Nathan, Wit Jacob, Yarnel Jesse, Leasure Josiah G. Yarnel John. Ling Wm. H.

Pearson Joseph, Captain's cook [For the Bedford Gazette.] CAMP NEAR FORT WORTH, Va., September 10, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

A few lines more from me may not be unthe Virginia bank of the broad Potomac river. You are, I suppose, well aware that we had to "skedaddle" back from the Rapidan river. Our regiment was detached from Ruford's brigade, to guard the baggage train and save the railroad, to guard the baggage train and save the railroad, if possible, so that we did not take part in the last battles in front of Washington, but we were in none the less danger for all that. The evening before our arrival at Catlett's station, down the Culpepper railroad, whither the baggage train had gone, the rebels had dashed in and burnt 17 wagons, captured a number of men and about 200 horses, all of which have since been recaptured by a portion of our brigade. The evening we arrived at the station, our company was ordered out on scouting duty, and were fired at by a party of our own pickets, we being mistaken by them for rebels, in the dark, through negligence in some one in command. From there we moved down to Bristol Station, after the rebels had burned one of the railroad bridges, and torn up the track for a considerable distance. We guarded the workmen until they repaired the road, so that the cars could be run together at Bristol station. Here the train of cars was almost one mile long, about 150 cars and five locomotives. On Sunday morning, August 30, the whole train was destroyed by fire, together with about \$185,000 worth of overnment stores, after the soldiers had helped government stores, after the solders had helped themselves to what they wanted and as much as they could carry. The morning was cloudy and rainy, and the scene was terribly sublime. The flames shot up through the air with great rapidity and the smoke rolled up in thick black volumes and vanished in the air. There was a large amount of ammunition destroyed, as it would burst, it would sound like the report of heavy artillery. The property was destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the rebels, who were within a short distance of us at the time. Immediately after the destruction of the cars we took up the line of march towards Centreville, and after being out on picket in force on Monday night, we again started, and after marching all day and night, we found our-

selves inside of our own army lines, close to Alexandria, Va. Here we are, resting after the hardships and privations of six weeks of continued marching and guarding. "Stonewall" the remark, as he did not condescend to notice Jackson has proven himself too much for us, and instead of us making hint "skedaddile," he has made us take the back track, and sent us back in sight of our Capitol rather segment that have devoted much of their time and apace to deep the state of the course of certain Abolition journals, that have devoted much of their time and apace to

ve expected.

I can give you no account of the late battles You know more than I do, as we have to look to the Eastern papers for our information, al-though within hearing distance of the cannons all the time. Our loss was very heavy, about 12,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The army has been again assigned to the command of Gen. McClellan, which creates universal satisfaction, I think he is fully able to wipe out this rebellion, if freed from a fire in his rear by enemies at home. By slandering McClellan, his enemies at home indirectly give aid and com-

We can enjoy ourselves here taking a look at our beloved Capital, every now and then. We will have to bide our time until McClellan sees fit to take us into the field again. The boys from your county are well. Those lately enlisted from there are in our immediate vicinity. More hereafter. Yours truly,
BLOODY RUN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16, 1862. To the Editor of the Bedford Gazette:

SIR:-I have been in the Loyal Army of the Freat Republic, since November 18, 1861, and and would like, now, to write a short account of my travels, &c. I enlisted at Schellsburg, in the 101st Regt., Pa. Vols., Company G, under Captain W. B. Spray. We left Schellsburg on the 19th of November, 1861, and proceeded from thence to Harrisburg, Pa., where we camped till Feb. 27th when we left Harrisburg for Washington and the seat of warming for washington and the seat of warming for the seat of warming the seat of warming the seat of warming for washington and the seat of warming for the seat of warming the seat Washington, and the seat of war; afterwards we were ordered to the loyal armies in Virginia. The first engagement I was in, was at Williamsburg, on the 4th day of Mny, but our iamsburg, on the 4th day of May, but our regiment acting as a reserve, we suffered little or no loss, upon this occasion—Shortly after this we were ordered to full back to the James river, which no doubt many of your readers are aware was accomplished by the whole army under the able direction of our well known and excellent leader, G. B. McClellan. After we arrived at James river, my affliction being so great that I could not stand the hardships which necessarily befall soldiers, I was sent with many others to the Hospital at Washington City, and others to the Hospital at Washington City, and after remaining there about two months, I was removed to the hospital I now write from. I have to regret that I shall not be able again to join my old company, being greatly afflicted with rheumatism, which makes me a perfect cripple at certain times. Of the hospital I am now in, Dr. S. W. Curry is the Medical Officer in charge, who is ever in attendance to sooth the pains of the afflicted. The nurses, Mr. J. A. Carter and Mr. John Dunn, both of Baltimore, are unremitting in their services to the soldier of the good cause. I must now bring my remarks to a close, and hope I have not trespassed upon your valuable columns too long. May God give success to the Old Flag, is the earnest wish of

Your most humble servant, GEORGE J. ROCK.

Great Speech of Senator Browning.

Hon. O. H. Browning, U. S. Senator from Illinois, recently addressed a large meeting of his fellow citizens, at Quincy, Illinois. We copy the following report of his speech from the Quincy Herald, asking our readers to bear in mind that Mr. Browning is and has always been a "Republican";

"Mr. Browning explained his position upon the confiscation question, and did it to the sat-isfaction and approval of a vast majority of those who heard him. He said that Congress had no power to confiscate property, and that confisca-tion was a humbug. If the power of confis-cation existed anywhere, it existed in the Pres-ident by the virtue of his office, as Commander-inchief of our existe in-chief of our armies. .

The Constitution conferred no such power on Congress, and he is sworn to support the Consti-tution. He could not support the confiscation bill and Constitution too, so he supported the Constitution and opposed confiscation. Upon this question he stood with the President. The same was true upon the question of arming the negroes.—He was opposed to arming them and so was the President. He was for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. [In the utterance of these truly patriotic sentiments, Mr. Browning was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.]

Mr. Browning denounced the abolitionists in unmeasured terms. He denounced the aboli tion leaders in the United States Senate-nam ing Sumner, Wilson and others—as disloyaltraitors to the country-wild, deluded, fanatics, who were bent upon the destruction of the government. He had no sympathy with them, and had refused to co-operate with them, and should continue to do so. He had marked out his course, and should pursue it.

It mattered not that some of his old and per-sonal and political friends had turned against him—he was for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and upon that platform he intended to stand, though every dollar of property that he owned in the world should he sacrificed or destroyed.

He was interrupted by an Abolitionist present. who charged him with having gone over to the

Mr. Browning responded that he was ready to go over to the Democrats or to any other par-ty, or to act with patriotic men, to whatever party they might belong, who were for the Uui-on and the Constitution. Mr. B. then asked the brazen-faced Abolition-

ist if he would be willing to receive the South back in the Union, with all their constitutional rights if the rebels would lay down their arms to-morrow? As might be expected, the crazy fanatic replied no—he would not!—he

not be willing to receive the South back unless they would first abolish slavery.

Mr. Browning said that was just as he supposed—these Abolitionists were not in favor of the Union and the Constitution, but would sacrifice both and briefly the said briefly the rifice both, and bring the liberties of the people beyond the hopes of resurrection, if they could but accomplish their wicked and traitorous de-

Another Abolition fanatic wanted to know of Mr. B. whether he would vote in favor of emancipating the slaves if he believed such

emancipation would put an end to the war.—
"No, sir," said Mr. B. "I would not give such a vote, because I have sworn to support the Constitution; under that Constitution we have no power to emancipate slaves." At this point,

it.

Mr. B. commented at considerable length upon the course of certain Abolition journals, that have devoted much of their time and space to denunciations of our Generals in the field, and so little of thier space to denunciations of the rebel commanders. He did not believe them to be loyal, and if they should take an oath to support the Government he would not believe their oath.

In regard to the war, he was for its vigorous,
In regard to the war, he was for its vigorous, In regard to the war, he was for its vigorous, energetic and successful prosecution. He told his Republican friends that they could not hope to bring the war to a successful issue if they made it a war for the negro. The Democrate, he said, would not co-operate in a war of that sort. But confine it to the legitimate, rightful object—let it continue to be, as it has been from the beginning, a war for the Constitution and Union, and the Democrats would work and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans—included, all the patriots, of whatever party, would work together." work together

# Advertisements.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

To MARY COOK & OTHERS,
Creditors of Samuel Carpenter:
You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday, the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL CARPENTER.

SAMUEL CARPENTER.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. To CATHARINE REIGHARD & OTHERS,

Creditors of Jacob Mench:
You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JACOB MENCH.

Sept. 12,-4ts Public Sale

Of a Valuable Farm near Bedford. On Saturday, 25th October next, I will offer at public sale upon the premises in Bedford Township, the farm known as the "Moses" or "Carn farm," containing 160 acres and allow-ance. This property is well watered, well timbered and in a high state of cultivation. The greater part is limestone land. The improvements are a two-story log house, bank barn, apple orchard, peach orchard and other fruit thereon. It adjoins Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Wolff, Smith's heirs, and others. Sale peremp-

Terms: One-third 1st of April 1863, when possession will be given, and balance in two
equal annual payments without interest.

O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.

Public Sale

of Real Estate

In Southampton Township.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, upon the premises in Southamp-Township, on Tuesday 21st October next, the Four tracts of Land not taken at the appraisement on James Smith's estate, to wit:

Tract B containing 139 acres and 87 perches

" C " 145 " 69 "

" D " 50 " 140 "

The titles to these lands are good, being laid upon the following warrants: "B" on warrant to James Smith—"C" on warrant to James Smith—"C" on warrant to Rancy Breathed and "E" on warrant to Bazil Riggs. The a-

and "E" on warrant to Bazil Riggs. The above tracts lay contiguous and adjoining.

Terms: One-third in hand at confirmation of

sale on the 17th November next, and the balance in two equal annual payments with inter-

Sale to commence on Tract "B" at 10 o'clock

O. E. SHANNON, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Smith dee'd. Sept 26, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribu-tion of the money in the hands of O. E. Shannon Esq., administrator c. t. a., of Samuel Carn dec'd, will attend to the duties of his ap-pointment at his office in Bedfornd on Friday. the 24th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties A. M. of said day, interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,

Andito

Sept. 26-3ts at.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of John Bowser, late of Napier tp., Bedford County, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers. residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID H. BOWSER,

GEORGE W. BOWSER,

Sept., 26,—6ts at\*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters textamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, on the estate of Daniel A. Griffith, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authonisticated for estillament.

JACOB RECKLEY Sept. 26,-6t

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

Hannah Stewart, by her next friend Pleas of Bedford County No. Jacob F. Logan, 71, September Term, 1869 Subpens on Libel for Department of the Logan Pleas of Libel for Department of the Logan Pleas of Libel for Department of the Logan Pleas of Libel for Department of Li

Sept. 26, 1963.