

Speaker of the House.

The opening of the State Legislature is drawing near and the organization of the House, which is Democratic, has already excited some discussion among our brethren of the press. A number of candidates for the various positions to be filled at the organization, have been announced, and we observe that the name of the mber from this county, Mr. Cessna, is promisently mentioned in connection with the Speak-Without designing any disparagement to the claims of any other Democratic member, we must say that in knowledge of parliamenta ry rules and in quickness as well as precisenes in the discharge of the duties of a presiding officer, Mr. Cessna has but few, if any, equals in the State. We have no doubt that the election of Mr. C. to this position would secure ar able and impartial officer. The people want none but a true Democrat and an upright as well as an intellectual man in the Speaker's Chair. Let the representatives of the people take care that such a one be chosen.

II. S. Senator.

Rumor has it that Simon Cameron has returned to this country, from Russia, where he is said to be the Minister of our Government, for the purpose of becoming a candidate for U.S. Sen-We hear that he expects to secure his election by intrigue and corruption and that some Democrat will be found corrupt and dishonest enough to accept his thirty pieces of silver. It is not necessary that we should write that what we do say in regard to it, should be candid and carnest. And candidly and in all earnestness, we say that if Simon Cameron attempts to bribe any member of the Legislature, ought to be transported beyond the limits of the State, clad in a coat of tar and feathers, whilst the man who would be mean and dishonest enough to accept his bribe, should be dealt with in such a manner as would be a terror to the balance of his tribe for all time to come. The people have made up their minds not to be cheated and they will not be.

The Somerset Herald & Whig thinks that if the editor of this paper will "but give his reason fair play, he, with his Democratic brethren, will hail" the movement of the Adminis tration to have Congressmen elected from the districts in the rebellious states held by our troops, "as the first practical step towards the restoration of the old beloved, and now doubly blood cemented Union."

We will give our reason "fair play" for ment. First, we reason thus: If these Con gressional elections are "the first practical step towards the restoration of the Union, then al prior steps of the Administration have not beer practical, and, hence, the Confiscation Act, the Emancipation Proclamation, aye, and the war itself, have not been "practical steps." We are happy to find the editor of the Herald & Whig agreeing with us, at last, in regard to the pres ent unhappy war and its more unhappy issues Secondly, we reason that if the President commands his military underlings to hold elections, instructing them what kind of men they must have returned and telling them to follow law and the forms of law only "as far as convenient," in holding such elections, then the people who are called upon to vote at such elections, ites and parasites of a military despot. Third- leans Delta.] ly, and finally, we reason exactly as did the editor of the Herald & Whig, when he penned the following passage, and, therefore, we have but little faith in the theory of those radicals who avow themselves to be in favor of "sending the last man and spending the last dollar," rather than submit to a restoration of the Union by compromise:

"Is there any way of restoring the old Union except by leading the people of the South back into the paths from which they have strayed? We may whip them back into the Union, we may conquer them, as we can and will, if no other course is left, but we cannot constrain their affections, nor can we by simply overpow-

be well in these days of religious and political ntolerance, if men would keep this fact in view a little more steadily than they are in the habit

The village of Centreville, in this county,

out of 20 persons subject to military duty, has furnished fifteen men for the army. The following persons are volunteers: Lewis A. May, Shannon McCoy, Lewis Elder, David Rush, Henry Miller, Jacob Snider, Jesse Miller, (all of whom are in the 138th P. V.) Joseph May, William Nottingham, (who are in the 55th P. V.) Dr. Hudson (133d P. V.,) and S. Deffibaugh (28th P. V.) The following were drafted: Jacob Cessna, Geo. Leasure, Francis M. Boor and John McMullen. This leaves but five persons subject to draft in the place. Centreville has done more than her duty, and it is but just to say in this connection, that the drafted men of the southern part of the county though stigmatized as secessionists and traitors, were the first and the most willing to march to the place of rendezvous. When it came to the test, the Democrats of Cumberland Valley and Southampton, much as they had been maligned and denounced by the knavish malignants of the Abolition party, were not found wanting, whilst the blatant, rampant, negro-loving, Inion-howling, wooly-heads, sneaked into Bedford and obtained certificates of exemption from service which they had preached up as the sacred duty of every American citizen.

The two and a half millions, in Government paper, recently stolen from the U. S. Treasuer, are still non est inventus, and the distin-nished officer who has the custody of the national coffers is still retained by Secretary Chase. -Cor. of Phila Sunday Mercury.

A great ado was made by the Abolition newspapers over the defalcation of the late Post Master at New York City, and his financial short comings were charged home, with great severity, upon the administration of Mr. Buchanan. But, now, when the Government has been robbed of two and a half millions of dollars, right under the nose of the functionary who has charge of the public funds, there is not one word said in the abolition sheets, about this monstrous theft. Secretary Chase, too, retains the officer in whose bureau the robbery took place, whilst honest Abraham Lincoln much upon this subject, but it is eminently fit clings to Chase just as firmly as though every clerk in the Treasury Department was a pattern of correctness and honesty.

A telegraphic despatch reports the retreat of Gen. Burnside, across the Rappahannock, after severe losses.

There was a great fire in Lock Haven, short time ago. Some forty houses and much valuable property were destroyed.

We regret to learn that Capt. Eichelberger, of Hopewell, this county, attached to the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, was wounded in the late battles at Fredericksburg. S. Tobias, formerly a typo in the Inquirer office, was also wounded. We hope that neither of them is seriously injured.

St. Clair township is ahead! The wife of Enos Davis, of that township, gave birth, a few days ago, to four children, three boys and one girl, all living, at last accounts, and doing

P. S. We learn since writing the above, that one of the boys has died.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS. It has always been aid that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. Ayer's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroeous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based on their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome will not and cannot believe that they are about they accord to such remedies as Ayer & Co.'s to return to the Union of former days, but will inimitable remedies, even though they are not be constrained to think that they are invited to ordered in the books, but are made known to take part in the elevation to office of the favor- the people through the newspapers. [New Or-

The Only Safety for the Sick.

When the Emperor of China issues an important decree, he usually appends to it these words—"Respect this. A vermillion edict."—

The style in which the great guns of the style in which the great guns of the style profession delicer, their onlyings, is litmedical profession deliver their opinions, is little less authoritative and dictatorial. It is of no use to remonstrate with them. Byron, in his last sickness, told his medical adviser (medical dictator is the more appropriate toron) that he dictator is the more appropriate term) that he was bleeding him to death, but the remark was unheeded; and the lancet was used again and again, until the professional homicide was completed. We verily believe that thousands of sick persons are killed every year by the various made of violent dealetic in a sick persons are killed every year by the various made of violent dealetic in a sick persons are killed every year by the various made of violent dealetic in a sick persons are killed every year by the various made of violent dealetic in a sick persons are killed every year by the various made of violent dealetic in a sick persons are killed every year by the various made of violent dealetic in a sick persons are killed every year by the various made of the sick persons are killed every year by sick persons are killed every year by the variest them by the strong hand, eyer hope to restore the old Union sentiment."

So on Treeday last a file of 17 wagons, loaded with wood, wended its way past our office and "brought up" at the wood-barracks of Rev.

S. Kepler, of the M. E. Church. The wood was a present to Mr. Kepler, from members of various denominations, as a token of their high. various denominations, as a token of their high regard for him as a man and as a true minister of the Gornel. This wenes sortly down the valley.

From the thresholds of the city the sharp yell of curs rang now and then discordantly upon the Gornel. This wenes sortly down the valley. various denominations, as a token of their high regard for him as a man and as a true minister of the Gospel. This must be especially gratifying to the reverend gentleman, considering that the position taken by him against the political preaching of the day, met with such fierce opposition from a portion of his own congregation. Proscription for o minion's sake, almost invariably induces sympathy for, and very often brings prosperity to, its intended victim. It is

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

Suffolk, Dec. 1, 1862. DEAR BROTHER:

DEAR BROTHER:

As I thought a line to you might not come amiss, I take this evening to write.

There is not much excitement here. Everything is quiet in this portion of the Grand Army of the North. We have occasionally some little picket skirmishing but it don't amount to much, for we have no enemy to contend with this side of Blackwater (which is 22 miles) except energilles, or van might say all few sides. cept guerrillas, or, you might say, old farmers that slip out of their houses and shoot you if they have a good chance to slip back again without

The force we are watching is on the other side of the Blackwater, and when they come across and attempt to come down, we go up and meet them and drive them back. We have got so used to going up and having a little fight with them that we can almost tell when there is an order coming for us to go. In an average we make a trip up every ten days, or two weeks. We were just up a week ago, and had a pret-ty brisk time with them. I judge it was as big a fight as they had in South Carolina, and we only call such things skirmishes. We drove back across the river and some of our cavalry went over, drove their pickets out of their little houses and sat down and ate the houses and sat down and ate the poor devils' breakfasts which they had just rea-We started from here ou Monday, at a bout 10 o'clock, and never stopped until we got to the river above Franklin, which is on the opposite side, where they hold some six miles. There is a crossing place there, but we could not go across, for it was too deep and no bridge, but we shelled them, and cracked away at their pickets on the other side. We then were turned around and marched back again in front of the cannon let loose, they commenced and shelled us like the devil. When our regiment was ordered in, I thought to myself "good bye! here goes the last of the little old hundred and first, he remains of ten hundred men that marched bout three hundred." We went through, sup-ported our battery and drove them out of their position, but they threw their shells among us very thick. They nearly all fell in front of us, or else just behind us a few feet. One of them fell at the side of the St. Major (Longenecker) that the side of the St. Major (Longenecker) the side of the St. Major (Longenecker)

No fires, and snow or rain, you have to take ceases, and one is almost awe stricken with the it. A fellow's fingers get awfully cold carrying profound silence. gun before daylight comes. I have got out on the forts, and cutting down the timber.

I have nothing more to write to you. must excuse my hastily written letter, for the rations of candles don't last long.

We have all built little log houses, four or

five in a "mess" and live very snug.

The timber here is all pine and makes very nice log houses. You can get them just as long as you want and as thick : we made shingles and everything else.

Yours. &c. J. B. HELM.

The Battle on the Rappahannock. Opening of the Enemy's Batteries from THEIR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSES.

Terrific Cannonade upon the Union Troops in Fredericksburg.

HEADQUATTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec 11, 1862:—To-day has witnessed one of those rare, grand spectacles of war—the bombardment of a city. For days the attack had been looked for with feverish anxiety, and, in each successive evening the morrow was prophesied as the inaugural occasion of the much talked of winter campaign; but weeks slipped by, and yet we rested in our camps, while all along the ridges just across the river, batteries nightly increasing smoke of the enemy's camp fires wrapped hill and valley in undistinguishable gloom. Wild, exciting rumors were greedily accepted for facts, and a thousand statements, as ridiculous as they were contradictory, flew

Throughout the week there had been indications that the crisis was rapidly approaching; and each night the troops retired at tattoo, fully confident that the roar of artillery would be their reveille.

Last evening, at sundown, the movement commenced. Batteries hastened to the front, wagon trains were removed from the vicinity of

brings prosperity to, its intended victim. It is structives, draws to a close, and we may possibly live to see the day when Holloway's life-sustaining remedies will be the alpha and omega of the church," and it would the people's materia medica.—Boston "Journal." ground, and the huge bosts slid from off their ground, and the huge boats slid from off their

Then we hear a splashing in the river, a dark pathway lengthens out upon the silve ourface, shadows flit here and there along i surface, from side to side. And yet no sound comes from the enemy. "Have they evacuated the place?" "Are we not to fight after all?" is

Suddenly, crack! crack! crack! from a hun dred muskets, tells us the ball is opened. A cry of pain comes up the bank from the gallant engineers; mules dash off, with pontoons thundering after, across the plot; the musketry grows louder and the whiz of bullets more frequent; frightened teamsters fly, panic-stricken, and the artillery horses plunge at the caissons. Sudden artillery horses plunge at the cassons. Suddenly, boom! goes a gun—another and another, until thirty pieces are pouring shot and shell upon the devoted city.

Graham, who did so gloriously at Antietam; Kirby, with Rickett's old Bull Run battery; Milton with Rickett's old Bull Run battery; Milton and Kirby, with Rickett's old Bull Run battery; Milton and Kirby, with Rickett's old Bull Run battery; Milton and Kirby, with Rickett's old Bull Run battery; Milton and Run and Run

ler, Durell, Tyler, Smith, Hazard, Kinsey and Dickson, all join in the uproar, and musketry is lost to the ear in the mighty roar that re-echoes again and again from hill to hill. Gradually the fire slackens, and the engineers again attempt the completion of the bridge, but in vain; and after a third trial they fall back, bearing in their arms their wounded, dead and

dying. It was designed to lay down two bridges at once, one at the lower end and the other at the upper end of the city. The enemy, posted in the houses and cellars, upon the bank of the river, were safe from our infantry and maintained a continuous fire. Our infantry return ed the fire spiritedly, but, finding it impossible o drive the rebels from their cover, finally with-

drew, leaving the disposition of the enemy to artillery.

By this time it was sunrise. The engineers (Fiftieth New York) and the Fifty-seventh and town where our cannon was put into position, Sixty-sixth New York regiments had suffered and opened out on them. They were all in line heavily, and the wounded soon began to crowd of battle, on the other side. As soon as our the floors of the Lacy House. Other regiments

About eight o'clock the artillery fire ceased.

The fog was so dense that objects were invisible the remains of ten hundred men that marched one nungred yards from the guist from Pennsylvania last spring but now only about three hundred." We went through, superstand our battery and drove them out of their back; orderlies gallop to the different batters. one hundred yards from the guns. Fredericks-

and nearly took his arm. Our loss was 16, I believe. I don't know what the loss on the other side was. We were out three days. We expect to move from this direction towards Richmond. Officers that pretend to know, say we marched, till we got back here again, about seventy-five miles. We did not get to sleep any until ten o'clock the second night.

It is a nice time to stand picket just now.

profound silence.

The mist still clings to the river, the sun strug of that now, the Col. having appointed me Provost Sergeant of the Camp. He has been away from us ever since the Fair Oaks fight (where he was wounded) until last week.) He ing roofs gleam faintly through the veil, then is not yet quite well. Captain May was Commanding the company ever since. We have this town pretty well fortified and are still fortified as A huge column of dense black ere are a thousand men working daily smoke towers like a monument above the livid flames, that leap and hiss and crackle, licking up the snow upon the roofs with lambent tongues, and stretching like a giant.

The guns renew their roar, and we see the

solid shot plunge through the masonry as though it were pasteboard; other buildings are fired, and before sundown a score of houses are in ashes, while not one seems to have escaped the pitiless storm of iron. A less number have been fired than was anticipated; but the damage done by solid shot is terrible, and will require years to repair. Among the sufferers is Mr. Garland, a loyal refugee, who witnessed the bombardment from the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, of whose staff his son is a member.

The residence of Mr. Slaughter, father of the Mayor, Dr. Wallace's, Mrs. Haves', and Timberlake's auction and commission store, are among the buildings burned. An English ensign hung conspicuously from one of the houses, which, fortunately for the inmates, was less ex-posed to our fire. Females could be seen darposed to our fire. ting through the streets, negroes carrying furni-ture from burning houses, and now and then a rebel gliding from one hiding place to another. Our artillery would drive the enemy from their cover upon the bank of the river; but when compelled to cease, in order not to endanger the lives of the regiments, the rebels would immediately steal back and pick off our men with the rifle.

hills upon this side as far as the eye could reach, all intensely watching the operations. Artillery cavalry and infantry, in solid columns, covered every plateau, and every camp in the vicinity ness the bombardment. appeared at the windows in the city at times waving white flags and shouting to us that they wished to come over. As we were in the sam predicament, the disappointment was mutual, and the affrighted females were left to the undisturbed enjoyment of our sympathy. When-ever such signals were displayed, however, the buildings were spared by our artillerists, so that the inmates were but little less safe than they

would have been upon this side.

As night approached it was found that the nemy had no idea of yielding to us a free enemy nad by dear of yielding to as a free passage across the river. With their facilities for shielding themselves, our artillery could not premanently dislodge them, and companies C and G, of the 7th Michigan regiment, gallantly volunteered to cross in boats and drive them out of town.

Receiving assent to their proposition, they sprang into a couple of pontoon boats, rowe briskly across, dashed up into the city at doub-le quick, broke open the houses, and captured thirty-six prisoners, including a staff officer .-This gallant act secured to us the opposite side until the bridge could be completed, and our

troops are now in possession of the city.

Immediately after taking possession of the place, the enemy opened upon it with artillery from the hills beyond, but without effect, and at this hour (9 o'clock P. M.) everything is perfectly quiet. Not a single shot was fired by the it with artillery rebels from their batteries during the entire day, with the exception of the few shots just at night. Some of our men suffered from our own guns, however, a few shells having exploded

this side of the river. The rebels, owing to their sheltered position, have probably suffered less than we, though at times our shells seemed to burst among them with considerable effect.

General Burnside remained at General Sumer's headquarters during the beain view of the whoie scene.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

The Rebel Position Attacked by the Union Army.

Murderous Fire of Infantry and Artillery.

THE FEDERAL CENTRE GIVES WAY

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Saturday, December 13, 11 P. M.—The fog began to disappear, and presented an unobstructed view of our own and the rebel positions. It being evident that the first ridge of hills in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had their guns posted behind works, could not be carried except by a charge of infantry, Gen. Sumner assigned that duty to French's division, sup-

The troops advanced to their work at ten minutes before 12 & clock, at a brisk run. The enemy's guns opened a rapid fire. When within musket range of the base of the ridge our troops were met by a terrible fire from the rebon the right of the line. This checked their advance, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range. At this time another body of troops moved to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding gaps were made in their ranks, by the schol artillary. made in their ranks by the rebel artillery When they arrived at the first line, they double quicked, and with a command fixed bayonets, and endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their hiding places.

The concentrated fire of artillery and infantry which they were forced to face was too much, and the centre gave way in disorder, but were afterwards rallied and brought back. From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on, and never ceased until some time after dark.
General Franklin, who commande i the at-

tack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the enemy about one mile at one time. The rebels advanced to attack, but were handsomely repulsed with terrible slaughter, and a loss of four or five hundred prisoners, belonging to A. P. Hill's command.

Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponax river. Our troops sleep to-night where they fought to-day, and the dead and wounded are being carried from the field to-night.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded as far as known: General Jackson, Pennsylvania Reservers, kill-

ed; General Bayard, struck in the thigh by a shell, and afterwards died. General Vinton, wounded in the side, but not dangerous; Gen. Gibbons, wounded in the hand; Gen. Kimball, wounded in the thigh; Gen. Caldwell, wounded in two places, but not serious; Colonel Sinclair, of Pennsylvanea, dangeronsly wounded; Captain Hendrickson, commanding the New York militia, seriously wounded. The follow-ing is the loss in the Fifth New Hampshire regiment:—Col. Cross, wounded in the abdomen; Major Sturtevant, killed; Adjutant Dodd, killed; Captain Murray killed; Captain Perry

The firing of musketry ceased alout six o' clock, but the rebels continued throwing shell into the city until eight o'clock.

The position of the rebels was as follows:

Longstreet on the left, and holding the main works; A. P. Hill and Jackson were in front of Franklia, Jackson, s right resting on the Rappahannock; D. H. Hill acting as a reserve

-MARRIED-

GOLLIPHER-LONG .- In Schellsburg on the 4th inst., by the Rev. N. W. Colburn, Mr. Justice Gollipher to Miss Susan Long, both of Schellsburg.

MILLER-HILDEBRANT .- On Thursday evening, the 4th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by P. F. Lehman, Esq., Mr. Wılliam A. Miller, of St. Clair tp., to Miss Rachel C. daughter of Mr. Frederick Hildebrant, of Juniata tp.

SWARTZWELDER-DIEHL.-On the 4th inst., by Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Emanuel Swartzwelder, of Monroe tp., to Mary Ellen, daughter of Philip Diehl, of Friend's Cove.

TEMPLETON-KELLER .- On the 22d of Nov., by J. B. Anderson Esq., Roland F. Templeton, of Huntingdon co., to Miss Ella Keller, of Cumberland, Md.

-DIED-

DIEHL .- On the 14th inst., Charles W. on of Benjamin F. Diehl, of Friend's Cove, aged 4 years, 10 months and 8 days.

Bedford Rail Road.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Comp.ny, will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford, on Monday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.

December 19, 1862.

December 19, 1862.

NOTICE. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of said Company, 258 South Third Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1863, at eleven o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

December 19, 1862.

Nave Costs!!

The accounts and notes due the late firm of Oster & Carn, have been left with me for collection. Persons indebted will please make immediate payment, otherwise costs will be added without respect to

H. NICODEMUS. Bedford, December 19, 1862.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that a have taken out Auctioner and Sale License, and will attend wherever desired on the shortest autice and most reasonable terms. Apply to D. T. AKE.

St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.
December 19, 1862.—6m.

STRAY HEIFER.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premiers of the subscriber, reaiding in Union township, about the first of December, inst., a black and white spotted muley heifer, having the left ear off and the right ear slit, with a piece cut out underneath, supposed to have been one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

December 10, 1862.

December 19, 1862.

ESTRAV

Came trespassing upon the premiers of the ads-scriber residing in Union township, a dark red ball, supposed to have been two years old last spring, having no marks, except the right horn broken at the point. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dispassed of according to law.

December 10, 1862 2.2.

December 19, 1862 .- 3t.

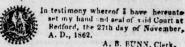
STRAY LAMBS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford ip., about the middle of last September, two lambs, one having the right ear off and a notch underneith both ears, and the other having a swale low-tail? cut out of the left ear. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. JOHN S. IMLER

Dec. 19,-3ts.

Bedford County, 55:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A.D. 1862, before the Judges of the said Court, On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court giant a rule on the heirs and legal representative-of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., to wit: Elizabeth Dicken, (widow) Jona'han C. Dicken, Mary Eve, intermarried with Wm. Walter Shelly, George Martin, B. L. Dicken, and Mary Alice Dicken, all residing in Bedford county, Pa., except Mary Eve, who resides in Allegany county, Md., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday of Februanty pnans' Court to be held in Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday of February, (9th day) A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuacion which has been valued and appraised in pursuace of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of this our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.



A. B. BUNN, Clerk. Attest-John J. Cessna, Sheriff.

Bedford County, ss:

Bedford County, 86:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D., 1802, before the Judges of said Court.
On motion of Attorney Spang, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal represents ives of John S. Statler, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dee'd, to wit 'Mary F. Clark, intermarried with Rev. A. B. Clark, residing in Blair county, Isabella B., intermarried with Dr. S. P. Cummings, residing in Beaver county, Pa., John C. Statler, residing in Beaver county, Pa., John C. Statler, residing in Bedford county, Louisa, intermarried with James Graham, of Cumberland county, Pa. F. B. Statler, residing in the state of Ohio, Anna M. Statler, residing in Cumberland county, Pa. Augustus J. Statler, residing in Philadelphia, Emma, intermarried with Dr. J. P. Clark, residing in Cumberland county, and James B. Statler, minor, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or retue to take the real estate of said deceased the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.



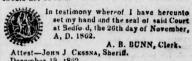
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Cierk. A. B. BUNN, Clerk.
Attest – John J. Cresna, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

Bedford County, 55:

At an Orphins' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A.D. 1862 before the Judges of said Court. On motion of Job Mann, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel McDonald. Iate of Union township, Bedford county, Pa., dece. sed, to wit: Alice, (widow) still living, and issue, to wit: James McDonald and renty McDonald, residing in Bedford county, and two grant children, sons of his oldest son, Daniel McDonald, deceased, to wit: James McDonald, residing in Clayto, State of Iowa, and Daniel McDonald, of Union township, Bedford county, now in the U.S. Army, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day), of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sherill of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.



Bedford County, ss:

Company. Will be held at the office of said Company, 258 South Third Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1863 at eleven o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

December 19, 1862.—tm.

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the p.emises, in Union township, no Saturday the 24th day of January next, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Corle, dec'd, to wit:—A TRACT OF LAND, containing ninety three acree, sixty six perches and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining lends of Jacob Cor'e, on the east, Isaac Imler, on the west, and Castleton Ake on the north and south. The improvements are a story and a half loa house, a log stable and apple orchard, with about fifty acres clerged and under fence. There is a fine spring of water not for from the house, and in other respects the property is a desirable one.

Terms—One-half of the purchase mency in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commerce at 16 o'clock.

GFO. W CORLE, Adm's.

December 19, 1862.

Betiford County, be 20th day of November, A. D. 1802, before the led at Bedford, in and fount of the At an Ouphans' Court theld at Bedford, in and county of Bedford, Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Hardman. Israeling in Bradford, Wilt county of Bedford, Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Hardman. Israeling in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Taylor, in lowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Hardman. Israeling in Dinion, Marry Jne, intermarried with Joseph Hardman. Israeling in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Taylor, in lowa, to be and appear at a morphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, Eliza, interma

