B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR. FRIDAY, : : : DECEMBER 26, 1862.

The Disaster at Fredericksburg. Our readers are, by this time, doubtless, ly informed concerning the late bloody and dis-astrous defeat sustained by the Federal arms at Fredericksburg. That is to say, they are as fully informed as the censor of the press a Washington will permit them to be. The facts of this sad reverse are studiously concealed from the public eye and may never be accurately known. We can arrive at the magnitude o the disaster only by reasoning from the premi-ses furnished us by our knowledge of the number of men engaged, the nature of the works assaulted, the obstinacy of the conflict, with the aid of the few gleams of light thrown upon the subject by self-evident truths which appear accidentally in the city newspapers. As for official reports, they are hardly ever given to the public as made by the general commanding and rarely represent the true amount of losses or the real condition of the defeated army. Acover one hundred and fifty regiments engaged in the battle, each one of which lost a greater or less number of its men. It is quite a safe average to say that each company that went into the battle had fifteen of its members put hors de combat. This would make the loss 22,500! But we think that this is a low estimate and that if the truth were known, the entire loss, in killed, wounded and missing would not fall far short of 30,000. The fact that this immense army was engaged, during the greater part of two days, in an attempt to dislodge a determined and well fortified enemy, nearly, if not quite, its equal in numbers and entirely so in courage and discipline, renders this last estimate of the Federal losses sufficiently probable. At Antietam, where neither army had as many men, by one half, as at Fredericksburg, and where the enemy had no fortifications, it cost us 10,000 men, as many as Burnside admits he lost in his recent defeat. Nor did McClellan, at Antictam, rush massed bodies of troops upon batteries which he desired should be silenced, as Burnside did at Fredericksburg. His movements were continually to outflank the enemy, thus saving the lives of his men, at the same time that he compelled his adversary to retreat. Nevertheless, according to Burnside and the Government censor, McClellan's losses at Antietam

But the extent of the disaster reaches beyond the mere number of the slain. Not only is the army disorganized, but the people are at last made to feel that the Administration at Washington is unequal to the task which it has undertaken. There is not one man in ten who now believes that Abraham Lincoln will ever be able to put down the rebellion. The promises of the speedy capture of Richmond, made from time to time, are pretty fruit to look at through the media of sensation newspapers, but they have so often turned to ashes upon our lips, that we have learned to put them aside almost instinctively. The popular heart beats low in response to the outcry of the imbeciles at Washington. The widow's wail goes up to heaven for a husband sacrificed in vain. The orphan's ery for bread is heard, but the fatherly hand that was wont so tenderly to supply, is pulseless on the gory field on which the fight was lost. The homes of the North are desolate and Richmond is not taken, nor is the Union restored. Is it strange that the people have lost confidence in the President? Is it strange that the war has become unpopular? Nay, it is enough to make an impartial observer conclude that the agents of the Federal Government are destrucfavor of the restoration of the Union. It seems almost impossible that mismanagement alone could bring about so many and such terrible failures. It looks more as though it were management on the part of the Administration, especially intended to secure such results. But whatever may be the consequence of this last and most dreadful disaster, and while we know that the President is and will be held responsible therefor, we can only mourn the loss of the brave and good men who fell on the bloodstained heights of Fredericksburg. They fell in vain and we can but honor their gallantry and cherish their memory. Whilst of those who marched back from that soul-sickening slaughter, long shall be sung,

were as great as Burnside's at Fredericksburg!

If this be so, then the art of war is a stupen

Logic is a fool.

"Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon behind them, Volleyed and thundered; Stormed at with shot and shell, While horse and hero fell, While horse and hero fell, Those that had fought so well, Came from the jaws of Death, Back from the mouth of Hell, All that was left of them.

Long shall the tale be told, Yea, when our babes are old— How they marched onward."

Rev. Prof. Chambers, of Carlisle, preached a very eloquent sermon in the M. E. Church of this place, on last Sabbath. We are glad to sear that so able a man as Prof. Chambers is ot in favor of political preaching or any other Eshect of Abolition doctrines.

There is a current report that Col. Chas. mpbell, of Chambersburg, was killed in the ent fight at Frederickaburg. We hope it

We regret to learn that L. R. Piper, of Hopewell township, this county, was killed during the recent sanguinary conflicts at Fredericksburg. Mr. Piper was a member of Capt. Eichelberger's company, 8th Pa. Reserves. He was a young man of some prominence in the section of the county in which he resided.

We also learn, with much pain, of the death

of Frank Steel, son of Solomon Steel, of the same township. Young Steel was likewise killed at Fredericksburg. We knew him well and record his untimely death with profound re

David Horton, son of Thomas W. Horton of Broadtop township, was another of the vic tims at Fredericksburg. This is the second son of Esq. Horton that has lost his life in this war, the other one having fallen at Antietam. Sad, sad news, but if the war lasts, how much more of it may we hear!

The martinets who move armies with red tape and fight battles by telegraph, are responsible for some things which are not mere misdemeanors in office, but which come about as near being crimes against humanity as anything we know of since the days of the feudal system in cording to the New York newspapers there were | England, The following brief account, (taker from a letter received from a friend a few days ago, informing us of the death of Sergeant S. S. Deffibaugh, of Centreville, this county,) furnishes a case in point:

"Deffibaugh was one of our finest young men. He was under Col. Geary until the regiment to He was under Col. Geary until the regiment to which he belonged was so reduced that, contrary to his wishes, he was transferred to a new regiment, the 147th Pa. Vols. When he had got very low with his disease, his mother visited him and waited upon him. She tried her best to obtain a furlough for him, or a discharge, but all its risk in the contract of the contrac but all in vain. As long as there was breath in his body they would not let her bring him away." away."

And thus thousands of brave men are doom ed to languish and die, far away from those they love, their services being lost to their country at the same time that their lives, so precious to the dear ones at home, are sacrificed, nay, wasted, by the miserable misconduct, or neglect, of the War Department.

The Election of United States Senator comes off at Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of next month. We advise every Democrat who feels himself able to go to Harrisburg, to be in attendance on that occasion. There may be some "Indians about"-some Winnebagoes we mean-who may need a little attention.

J. O. Kimmell, jr., formerly of this place. son of J. O. Kimmell, Esq., of Somerset, fell in the late battle at Fredericksburg. He was dous fallacy, facts are falsehoods, figures lie and a member of the devoted Tenth Reserves, a regiment that has stood the brunt of nearly every battle since McClellan's first advance upon Richmond. Poor fellow! We can hardly re alize that bright and sprightly youth can meet so sad a fate.

On Tuesday last a large lot of wood was brought to the Presbyterian Parsonage, as a present to Rev. R. F. Sample. There was also a large quantity of wood hauled for the poor of our town. We are glad to note this liberality on the part of the country folks.

We have been unable to get a full report of the killed and wounded in the companies of Capts. Tate and Bobb. Will some one in those companies, or some person in correspondence with them, be kind enough to furnish us the names of the unfortunates?

We have received the first number of aper called "The Mentor" just started at Kitnning, by J. Alexander Fulton, Esq., a member of the Kittanning bar. The "Mentor" i very neatly printed and its editorials evince scholarship and ability on the part of the edit or. In politics, it is soundly Democratic. We wish Mr. Fulton success.

tives, not conservatives, disunionists and not in Co. D, 133d Reg't., P. V., for the following list of casualties in that company:

> KILLED. George Geisel, 2d Serg't., Henry Kroft, John

2d Lieut. Simon Walker, leg broken; Ord. Ser. Henry Holler, in the head; 5th Serg't. Martin Shank, shoulder; 1st Corporal John Lentz, breast; "Jacob Miller, head, hand and hip
Joseph Lambert, breast; 7th "Joseph Lam Frederick Koontz, head; Anthony Zerfoos, ankle; Jeremiah Tressler, head; Jacob McGrigor, hand; John Domer, arm;

Daniel Lint, arm and hip; Daniel Lint, arm and hp;
John Suhrie, severely;
John A. Herring, severely;
Jonas Keim, very slightly in the hand;
Peter Miller, slightly;
Jefferson Brant, dangerously;
Edward F. Spangler, arm;
James L. Peugh, slightly in three places;
John Krissey, in the leg;
Alfred Wagner, in the hand.

John Fulton, Esq., the obliging engineer of the H. & B. T. R. R., will please accept our thanks for copies of several interesting Canadian journals.

What Folly.

There can be nothing more ridiculous than the sending of a Committee of Congressmen to Fredericksburg to inquire into the disasters of the battle and ascertain who was to blame.—
The inquiry might be prosecuted with far better success in the Senate and House, the Presidential mansion, the War office and the office of General-in-Chief Halleck. The prominently guilty parties are all there—the only crime of the commanding General was in listening to the clamor of Abilition fanatics, and obeying the fatal orders of an ignoriant and bewildered President and a conceited but incompetent General-in-Chief and War Secretary.—Putriot & Union. There can be nothing more ridiculous than the sending of a Committee of Congressmen to Fredericksburg to inquire into the disasters of the battle and ascertain who was to blame.—

The inquiry might be proceeded with fee

Changes in the Cabinet.

ations of Secretaries Seward and Chase-occedings of the Senatorial Caucus—Recon-action of the Cubinet—Probable Successors t

Washington, Dec. 21-It is ascertain Washington, Dec. 21—11 is accretined that the Abolition Senators who met in caucus last week were pledged to keep their proceedings secret excepting the President, and this they did with more success than usually attends such deliberations. The Secretary of State, however, soon heard of the proceedings and promptly tendered his resignation.

on Friday night the Committee from the caucus again visited the President and remained with him and all the members of the Cabinet (Secretary Seward alone being absent) for more than four hours. The next day by noon Secretary Chase sent in his resignation, not merely as a matter of form. It is not known that there was any objection to him on the part of the caucus. part of the caucus

The Representatives were in no manner co The Representatives were in no manner constituted regarding the propriety of the action of the Schators, but no complaints are made by them, there being a general acquiescence in their proceedings. The resolution adopted their proceedings. The resolution adopted Cabinet, which several Senators interpret an ultimate entire change of the programme.

Reports are current, but which cannot b reforms at all of the members of the Cabinet have resigned. However this may be, it is believed that none of them will, in the least, embarrass the Executive in the choice of their ecessors. While some of the Senators insist that all of them shall be undoubted Republi-cans, others are content to leave the entire matnay act as best to serve the country in its pres-

Senator Fessenden and D. S. Dickanson New York are the most prominent, among others, named for Secretary of State, and the belief is entertained that the former will soon be ndered the appointment.

Speaker Grow will probably be tendered a

decretaryship. Many of his friends seem to egard him as nearly certain.

The President it is known some time sine decided upon Representative Fox, of Inciana, to occupy the Secretaryship of the Interior, but this gentleman inflexibly declined the honor, owing to the present doubtful political complex-ion of his district, which on another election might return one of the opposite faith.

The impression is general that neither resignation of Mr. Seward nor Mr. Chase has yet been accepted by the President.

After careful inquiry, it is believed that the above statement contains all that is reliable up-on the subject, and that the resolution of the caucus received the unanimous vote of the

A member of a Border State committee, ap pointed by a recent caucus, states, that, in the interview with the President yesterday, he informed them that, as to the emancipation procmation, he had acted from the firm belief it vould effect good results.

But that if he could be convinced to the con rary, he would modify his position upon that subject; his purpose being to do the best he could under all the circumstances which sur-

Congressional Summary.

In the Senate various bills have been intro-In the Senate various bills have been introduced. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee of the two Houses on the conduct of the war to enquire into the facts relative to the late battle at Fredericksburg, and particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible for the assault upon the Confederate works and the delay which occurred in preparing to meet the enemy—and instructing the committee to report the result to the Senate. The bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers and the inpection of convalescent camps and hospitals was passed, after striking from it a provision for the appointment of two additional medical inspecappointment of two additional medical inspec-tor generals. The bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces was also passed. A resolution of enquiry was adopted as to the charter of the transports Thames and Niagara for the Banks expedition, and the parties exam-

In the House, Mr. Bingham reported back from the Judiciary committee a bill providing for the compensation of loyal citizens for the loss of slaves seduced or abstracted by the solloss of slaves seduced or abstracted by the soldiers of the United States, and after a spicy debate it was laid on the table—yeas 86, nays 45
—the five Maryland members present voting in
the negative. The army appropriation bill was
briefly considered and passed, with three votes
against it—Messrs. Norton and Wickliffe joining with Mr. May in the negative. Mr. Crisfield, on voting yea, said he would explain his
yote at another time. A resolution was adontvote at another time. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information as to whether the recent Indian hostilities in Minnesota were incident in any degree to the improp er conduct of the agents of the United States The balance of the day was spent in debating the President's message.

In the Senate, a resolution offered by Mr. Kennedy, was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate if he has appointed any Acting Rear Admirals since the last session; and if so, by authority of what law? Mr. McDougall offered a resolution of inquiry Mr. McDougall offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the trial of Maj. Gen. Buell, de-siring to know from the Secretary of War the character of the tribunal by which he is tried, character of the tribunal by which he is tried, and whether that tribunal is secret, and had attempted to exclude Gen. Buell from its sessions, or proposed to him to take an oath not to disclose any of its incidents or evidence. The resolution being objected to, was laid over. The resolution of Mr. Powell, inquiring as to whether State prisoners, in being discharged, had had to take an oath not to bring suit, was considered—as was also the bankrupt bill—but neither was acted on. Among several bills introther was acted on. Among several bills intro-duced was one by Senator Henderson, in aid of the emancipation of the slaves of Missouri. It

quires Missouri to refund the money received if

the should ever re-introduce slavery.

In the House Mr. Stevens made a lengthy statement in explanation of his financial scheme, which will be found to possess considerable interest, as the features relative to banks and currently the statement of the statement terest, as the features relative to banks and cur-rency are identical with those suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. The business done was of a minor character.

Result of the Battle at Fredericksburg.

The proportions of the battle of Saturday continue to increase, and the supposed advantages obtained continue to diminish. We fought with magnificent courage on the right, against heavy numbers and a position which gave the enemy an advantage of five to one. The valor and coolness of our men during the charges upon the crest of the enemy were magnificent. That crest was the key to the left of the rebel position; once taken and the victory would have been won. The stone wall afforded an admirable barrier for their defence. Gen. Humphrey's division made the last attempt to carry it, and lost one thousand men. Gen. Hooker displayed great personal daring in reforming the broken lines. Gen. Couch's division lost three thousand men. Kimball's brigade and Meagh-Result of the Battle at Fredericksburg. broken lines. Gen. Couch's division lost three thousand men. Kimball's brigade and Meagher's brigade did nobly; Col. Cross, of the 5th New Hampshire, mustered fifty four muskets after the battle, Company B reporting four privates. Gen. Sturgis's division never faltered but stood nobly at its post. Griffin's division again attested their devotion in that, their seventh battle, by a loss of one thousand men.

The mortal wounding of Gen. Bayard occur-red at about 2 P. M., at Gen. Franklin's headred at about 2 P. M., at Gen. Frankin's head-quarters, in the rear of the line of battle of Gen Smith's corps, and within a few feet stood both Gen. Franklin and Gen. Smith, and a dozen other officers. Gen. Bayard was sitting dozen other officers. Gen. Bayard was sitting at the foot offa large tree, when the enemy suddenly opened a brisk artillery fire upon one of our batteries, and their shells fell in that vicinity very rapidly, tearing up the ground, cutting the trees, and killing horses. In a moment a shell struck at the very point where Gen. Bayard was sitting, nearly severing his leg at the thigh. He was at once removed to the Bernthigh. He was at once removed to the Bernard House hospital, his wound examined, and pronounced mortal. He lived perfectly conscious until about 8 P. M., when he died. He dictated three letters during the afternoon, one to Col. Colburn, of Gen. McCleilan's staff, and one to his affianced bride, to whom he was to be married on the 18th of this month. He rebe married on the 19th of this month. He re-ceived a number of friends during the afternoon and evening, and his mind was as cool and as placid as in the moments of brilliant health.— General Bayard was twenty-eight years of

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ARMY FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

FREDERICASBURG.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, }
Falmouth, Tuesday, Dec. 16—1-45 p. m. }

During last night the Aamy of the Potomac evacuated their position on the opposite side of the river. The movement was a perilous one, but it was conducted in safety.

The artillery was the first to cross the river.

The last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight.

The enemy never discovered the movemen intil it was too late to do us any harm.

As soon as the last man had got safely acros

the river the pontoon bridges were removed, thus cutting off all communication between the two

Our wounded are all safe and on this side of

There was a heavy wind all last night, ac companied with considerable rain, which assist ed us in our movement, as it prevented the reb

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S DESPATCH Washington, Dec. 16, 1862. The following despatch from Gen. Burnside to Gen. Halleck was received at 9 o'clock this

Tuesday, Dec. 16—6 P. M.

Major General Halleck Commander in Chief:
The Army of the Potomac was withdrawn to this side of the Rappahannock river, because I felt fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, and it was a military neces ining those vessels and the schooner Nymph in sity either to attack the enemy or retire. A repulse regard to sea-worthiness. The Bankrupt act was would have been disastrous to us under exist. ould have been disastrous to us under ing circumstances.

The army was withdrawn at night without the knowledge of the enemy, and without loss, either of property or men.
AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

Major General Commanding.

Our Losses at Fredericksburg.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 16. The estimates of our losses in the late battles vary widely. The following, based upon offi cial reports, as far as made out, and upon the estimates of these who have the best facilities for judging, is as near correct as can be obtained up to this time: RIGHT GRAND DIVISION (SUMNER'S).

SECOND CORPS (COUCH'S).
Howard's Division.....980 Hancock's Division...3,300 French's Division...1,900 NINTH CORPS (WILCOX'S). Sturgis's Division Getty's Division 400

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION (HOOKER). Humphrey's Division. 1,500 Griffin's Division. 1,300 Sykes's (Sunday)......150 LEFT GRAND DIVISION (FRANKLIN'S).

Doublebay's Division...150 Total Left Grand Division3,050

It is believed that these figures will fall under rather than exceed the official reports.

The severity of the battle may be inferred from the fact that while Butterfield was engaged but half an hour he lost nearly three thousand

The population of Chicago numbered in October last 133,768 souls.

The Actual Loss

We have not yet received authentic accounts the actual loss in killed and wounded at Fredericksburg. The special correspondent of the Tribune, in his letter to headquarters, dated 16th, puts it at 16,000, but says an army officer told him that was too low by 2,000—Ferhaps the whole truth will never be told. Our opinion whole truth will never be told. Our opinion is that 30,000 is nearerthe truth than 16,000 or 20,000. Our loss in prisoners was not much, if any, over 1,000. The correspondent of the Tribune puts the rebel loss at about 2,000, killed and wounded. Very light, compared with ours. Col. Walton, of Longstreet's artillery article the becomes of our men but says that extols the bravery of our men, but says that 500,000, could not take the position.—Patriot

Rev. Dr. Plumer. The Arch Street Presbyterian Church has invited the Rev. Dr. Plumer, recently a Profesinvited the Rev. Dr. Plumer, recently a Professor in the Alleghany Seminary, to preach for them this winter. For many years this church was favored with the privilege of hearing Rev. Charles Wadsworth, a man of rare genius and great power, but who resigned his charge, last spring, at the call of "Calvary Church," in San Francisco. It is fitting that such a man should be succeeded by a clergyman of the type of Dr.

Plumer, whose name has been identified, for a long period, with the interests of the religious denomination to which he is attached, and who has been deservedly esteemed, not only as one of its ablest preachers, but as one of its brightest ornaments. Dr. Plumer's preaching draws errowed house every seat and even sides. a crowded house, every seat, and even aisles, being filled with persons anxious to hear his searnest and cloquent discourses, delivered in his impressive style. His venerable appearance in the pulpit is, in itself, impressive, he being a man of commanding stature, open and pleasing countenance, with a white head and a long, flowing white beard, descending almost to his waist, giving him a patriarchal appearance particularly benefiting his pastoral profession.

Rebel Dash into Occaquan---Capture of Federal Soldiers and Sutlers.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec 20.—Yesterday morning about daylight one hundred of Hampton's Legion (Rebel Cavalry) entered Occaquan and captured one lieutenant and twenty privates of the Tenth New York Cavalry, who were guarding the telegraph lines, and eleven sutlers and six sutlers' wagons were siezed by the rebels. All quiet to night.

Mr. Chase's Finance Bill Completed-A Loan of Nine Hundred Millions Recommended.

Washington, December 20.—It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury has comple-ted his finance bill, recommending a nine hun-dred million loan at not over 7.30 per cent, and the repeal of the 5.20 conversion act. He adheres firmly to the opinion in his annual report, that the money can be raised by loan.

HON. WILLIAM H. POLK, brother of the ormer President James K. Polk, died at Nash rormer Fresident James K. Polk, died at Nash-ville, last Tuesday morning. Mr. Polk was a a strong Union man, a former member of Con-gress, an officer in the Mexican war, and one of the most eminent citizens of Tonnessee. He was a genial and accomplished gentleman, and

THE LOCK HAVEN FIRE .- We learn from the Clinton Democrat that the total amount of insurances upon property destroyed by the late fire at Lock Haven, is \$77,655. The Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company is a heavy los-er—its proportion of this sum being \$35,306, be made up by assessments upon

its Policy-holders. THE STATE CAMPS BROKEN UP .- There are no State Camps now in existence. Camp Cur-tin will be kept up by the United States military authorities as a general rendezvous for re-cruits and captured deserters. Captain Andrews. of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, is still in

CANED BY THE LADIES OF DAYTON .-- On the evening of the 21st ult., the Democratic ladies of Dayton presented to Mr. Vallandigham a beautiful gold-headed cane, bearing a suitable inscription, as a testimonial of the appreciation of his public services — Canton Democrat.

Attention, Company!-Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves; do not trust to the Army Surgeons, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.— EveryEnglish Soldier's Knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 212

-MARRIED-

GEPHART-LUTZ .- On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. John G. Gep-hart, of Bedford Tp., to Miss Tillie Lutz, of Snake Spring Tp.

SMITH-DARR.-In Schellsburg, on 21st inst., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Nathan Smith, to Miss Catharine Darr, all of Napier tp., Bedford Co., Pa.

-DIED-

HARTZELL-On the 21st inst., John W. Hartzell, aged 26 years and 8 days.

DEFFIBAUGH .-- On the 13th inst., Se Samuel S. Deffibaugh, at the U. S. Hospital, Harper's Ferry, Va., of Chronic Diarrhoa, aged 22 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The deceased was formerly a citizen of Centreville, in this county. He was a young man loved and esteemed by all who knew him. At

loved and esteemed by all who knew him. At the beginning of the present troubles, he enlisted in the three months service, and at the end of that time, re-enlisted in Company C, 28th Pa., vols. He was with the regiment in all of its engagements, at Cedar Mountain, Antictam and other engagements. He was afterwards transferred from the 28th, to Company B, 147th Reg't Pa. Vols.

D. R. A.

LOST

Whilst the owner was travelling from Six Mile Run, via Hopewell, and the Valley Road to Cheneysville and thence to Bedford, a Pocket Book, containing no money, but papers of different kinds, particularly Army papers, which will be of no use to any one else. Any person finding the same and returning it to the owner, or leaving it at John Hafer's, Bedford, Stoner's Hotel, BloodyRun, Capt. Beckwith's, Hopewell, Hugh Wilson's, Cheneysville, or to myself at Six Mile Run, will be liberally rewarded.

JACOB C. MILLS.

Dec. 26th, 1862.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different districts of the country, elected for the year 1863, are hereby hered to appear at the Commissioners Office, in Seford, on Saturday, January 3d, 1863, to receive their instructions, &c.

By order of the Commissioners, JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk. Dec. 26, 1863.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the ausscriber in Bedford township, about the 12th inst., a small red heifer, two years old past, no ear mark, supposed to be out of a drove: The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be disposed of attending to law.

JOSEPH SELLERS,

Dec. 26, 1862.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863,

the following real estate, late the property of Ge Mock, dec'd., viz:

the following real estate, late the property of Geed Mock, dec'd., viz:

A Tract of Land.

situate in said township, on both sides of Bobb's decek, adjoining lands of Henry Yont, Jacob Ewig, Berkhimer's heirs an others, and containing one hundred acres, more or less.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, double log barn, smoke house, spring house, and other out buildings also, a tenant house and stable. A large portion of the land is cleared and under fence, about ten acres of which are meadow, and as much more can be converted into meadow as may be desirable. This farm is good quality creek bottom and slate land, and is susceptible of fine cultivation.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hans, to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest; or, if the subscriber should prefer it, one-third-of the balance, after payment of debts, will be left in the land for the use of the widow, the whole to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage.

ABRAHAM H. HULL,
December 26, 1862.

December 26, 1862. ABRAHAM H. HULL,

Bedford County, ss:

Bedford Countin, 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 said Court, On motion of O. E. Shannon, Eaq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Manspeaker, late of East Providence township, dec'd., to wit: Esther, the widow, and Eliza Jane, wife of petitioner, Jacob Manspeaker, John Manspeaker, Daviel Manspeaker, Daviel Manspeaker, John Manspea

TAKE NOTICE.

15 Cents per cubic foot will be paid for YEL-LOW LOCUST TIMBER, in the stick, from 8 fee LOW LOCUST TIMBER, in the stick, from 8 feet in length, and 8 inches in diameter at the smallest end, up to as long and as large as can be obtained, free from windshakes, worm-holes and decay, sawed off square at both en ds, and the bark remo-ved, and not to contain more than one crook in any

ne stick.
Also YELLOW LOCUST PINS will be received

7.25 8.25 9.25 10.25 11.25 12.75 13.75

Bloody Run, Dec. 26, 1862.—4ts.

PISTOL LOST.

Lost, by the undersigned between Bedford and the top of the Allerhany Mountain a Secen Shooter Pistol, of the New York Fire Arms Company's manufacture. The finder will be liberally rewarded when the pistol is returned.

THOMAS KNOX,
Dec. 26th, 3ts. Hardin, Ohio.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata township, about the 12th of October last, a black two year old heifer, with a cut in the left ear and a tar-mark on the right hip. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to lay.

JOHN MOWRY.

Last Notice.

The Books and Notes of the late firm of Baughman & Brother, are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle before the first of February, as I intend leaving the notes and accounts with an officer for collection after that date.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN, Surviving partner of the firm of Baughman & Bro. Dec. 26th, 1862.

Public Sale

WALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will ofer at public sale, on the p.emises, in Union township, on 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 acres, sixty six percents and the usual allowance of six percent for roads, &c.. adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, on the east, Issae Inder, on the west, and Castleton Ake on the nosth and south.

The improvements are a story and a Malf leg house, a log stable and apple orchard, with about fifty acres cleared and under fence. There is a fine spring of water not fer from the house, and in other respects the property is a desirable one.

Terms—Oue-balf of the purchase mency in land and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEO. W. CORLE, Adm't.

December 19, 1862. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

December 19, 1862.