Emancipation and Negro Equality. President Lincoln in his Inaugural Address used the following language:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery where it exists. I believe I have no lawful RIGHT

In another column we lay before our readers his proclamation which assumes to set free three anillions of negroes. The record speaks for itand solemnly pledging himself not to interfere with any of the rights or institutions of the States, he deliberately falsifies his pledge by issuing a proclamation at once Quixotic, unconstitutional and full of mischief. In former days the nation would have stood aghast at such violation of the constitution and laws, such unblushing disregard of solemn pledges and official trust. But in these evil times such things have become too common to excite surprise.

Not the least remarkable feature of this des potic edict is the fact that the President excepts from its operation all the slave territory within the lines of our armies, where alone he has any power to enforce its provisions. Only those slaves are assumed to be set free who are at present fenced in by rebel bayonets; and over whom the President has no more power than he has over the Man in the Moon. How then can it effect its purpose? How except through slave insurrections with all their inseparable horrors. And the President means it to effect its purpose in this way. He can mean nothing else. It is true that, with a hypocritical cant characteristic of the man, he "enjoins upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence except in necessary self-defence, and recommends that in all cases when allowed they labor faithfully for reasonable wages;" but he also, and we believe with more sincerity, "pledges the nation to do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom." The veil with which he tries to hide his real parpose is too flimsy to serve him. The world will see that he recommends "violence" more savage and bloody than was ever before introduced into civ ilized warfare.

But the President proclaims that these freed blacks will be received into the army and navy of the United States. This is, perhaps, the most significant part of the proclamation. Negro equality has always been the pet dogma of the Abolitionists, and it has now taken a long stride forward. At first the "contrabands' were only retained and fed at government expense; next they were paid wages for digging ditches and other labor; next, abolition officers acting without orders from the President, as the people were led to suppose, organized a few of them into separate negro regiments; but now the chief ruler of the nation proclaims that negroes will be taken into the naval and military service on terms of equality with the brave men now fighting our battles. "Murder will out." The President and his advisers now stand before the country and the world, the avowed advectine at once herbarous, unnatural and more advisers of the doctrine at once herbarous, unnatural and more advisers of States, if any, in which whiskey-submerged locality, at an enormous additional country and more advisers of States, if any, in which whiskey-submerged locality, at an enormous additional country and more described and the States and parts of States, if any, in which whiskey-submerged locality, at an enormous additional country and the world the states and parts of States, if any, in which whiskey-submerged locality, at an enormous additional country and the world the states and parts of States, if any, in which whiskey-submerged locality, at an enormous additional country and the world, the avowed additional country and the world a doctrine at once barbarous, unnatural and monto arms to defend the Constitution now so ruthlessly trampled under foot, will be compelled to

many side by side by side with recrease fight side by march side by side with negroes, fight side by sen thereto at elections wherein a majority of alizing in two weeks a profit of \$60,000 on side with negroes, sleep side by side with negroes, the qualified voters of such State shall have the amount he was enabled to gather in. Widcat, as it were, from the same dish, and drink participated, shall, in the absence of strong ows and poor people had it in small sums, and from the same canteen with negroes. Can such monstrous doctrine be forced upon a nation of free white men? We shall see.

The Senator Question.

There is every reason to believe that the Abolitionists of this State will move heaven and earth to elect Simon Cameron to the United thority and Government of the United States, States Senate in the place of David Wilmot, and as a fit and necessary war measure for supwhose term of office expires. This is as it should be, and reflects great credit on the party in which thousand sink hundred and sink hundred Simon is pre-eminently a representative man-Simon is pre-eminently a representative man. Services such as his should not be overlooked or forgotten, and we rejoice that, in a party not dred days from the day first above mentioned, party as Simon Cameron? We know of no one;

States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: atthough it must be confessed that they have many men in their ranks who are not without the virtues for which Simon is so justly famous. No other man, however, has rendered the party the signal service of getting elected to the Sen-ate against a clear majority on joint ballot, nor has any one gone out of office with colors due. has any one gone out of office with colors flyhas any one gone out of office with colors fly-ing in the same style that Simon's did when he the counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampleft the War Department. What if the oppo- ton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and sition do charge him with bribery and corruption, and insist that he is recking with the accumulated political dirt of a quarter of a century? The thing is preposterous. Let him be elected by all means. We announce ourself for him, and give him this editorial notice gratis.

RETURNED .- The Hon. Wm. T. Daugh-

The State Legislature met on Tuesday ast. The House was organized by electing Hon. John Cessna, Speaker; Jacob Zeigler, Clerk : R. M. Speer, Assistant Clerk : Benjamin F. Kelly, Sergeant-at-arms. In the Senate Mr. Lawrence was elected Speaker; George W. Hammersly, Clerk; J. G. Martin, Door keeper; John E. Cochran, Sergeant-at-arms.

G. H. SPANG, Esq., and his bride have ust returned from their bridal tour, which, we think, they must have enjoyed hugely, for they are both looking even better than usual. May their shadows never grow less.

New Years day passed quietly in Bedford. The feature of the day seems to have been the Democratic dinner at the "Mengel House." Our friend of the Mengel House never does things by halves.

Democratic Dinner at the Mengel Heuse. On New Years day, Isaac Mengel, proprietor of the Mengel House, invited a number of hi Democratic friends to partake of one of his ex cellent dinners. It was our good fortune to be among the guests; and as we gazed down that magnificent table, groaning as it was, under its bountiful supply of gobblers, ham, roast beef, self. History does not furnish an example of and innumerable stews, and ornamented with such inconsistency and perfidy. After publicly beautiful bunches of celery, while the side tables were loaded with rich pastry-we thought of the good old days when "smiling plenty crowned the board," and all was yet peace and harmony in the land.

After the meal was despatched, William Lyon, Esq., was called to the chair, and Major Davis and Michael Reed, Esq., were chosen Vice Presidents. The chairman responded in a neat speech, in which he alluded to the affairs of the country during the past year; and con-cluded with the following toast: "May we all meet one year hence under more favorable auspices, both for our country and ourselves."

This sentiment was responded to by Dr. J. H. Compher, in a brief and pointed manner; and after alluding to the high-handed measures of the Administration in his own forcible style, he concluded with this sentiment: "The freedom of the Press is the liberty of the citizen."

Hon. Wm. P. Schell spoke next, in his usual pleasant style. He discussed the affairs of the nation, and more particularly the Emancipation Proclamation of the President. This he denounced in unmeasured terms; after which he concluded by giving this sentiment: "The Union-founded as it is on the Constitutionmay both be perpetual."

Mr. Shannon was next called on, and excu-sed himself from making a speech, but gave as his toast: "My God, my Country, 'mine host' and the Democratic Party.'

This was responded to by Col. Tate, who made one of his made one of his most pithy speeches; after which he gave as his toast: "Our whole country." And the party adjourned well satisfied that the New year had been well begun.

The following toast has been handed to us

ince, by a gentleman who was unable to be oresent: "The New Year:—May the councils of the nation be guided by wisdom, justice and charity-the antipodes of the past year, imbecility, tyranny and fanaticism.

## The President's Proclamation.

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1863. By the President of the United States of America A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas: On the twenty-second of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight his sombrero with exultation. Not that Banks hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was is- has been ordered here, but that Butler has been sued by the President of the United States, con-taining, among other things, the following, to

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the One instance of the manner in which Gen. in any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in Rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thence-Government of the United States, including Some weeks ago, Col. B. went to all the liquor the military and naval authority thereof, will stores in the city, and bought, with Confee recognize and maintain the freedom of such money, all the whiskey on hand. That see

the people therein, respectively, sl evidence that such State and the people thereof entreaties and tears, telling him that by a stroke are not then in rebellion against the United of his pen he had made them penniless,

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the hand for the occasion) to the aforesaed broker, power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Colonel, where they could get their money the Army and Navy of the United States in changed. These are only trifling evidences of time of actual armed rebellion against the authousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and, very famous for its virtues, gratitude is still order and designate as the States and parts of

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone Lafourche, St. Martin and Orleans, including Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation

were not issued. And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all ersons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the execerty has at last returned from his long stay in ding the military and naval authorities thereof, the East. We are pleased to see the Judge will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstaut from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, further declare and make known that such garrison forts, positions, stations, and other o be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the alone.

cious favor of Almighty God.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my and and caused the seal of the United States

this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Kentucky on the Proclamation. A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that Governor Robison, of Kentucky, issued a circular letter to the members of the Legislaare, asking for their views on the President's emancipation proclamation, and the answers avor of taking the State out of the Union if he proclamation is enforced. The Legislature will meet on Monday, and it is said that Govnor Robison's Message will urge a separation The correspondent says the State militia wil go with the South, and that Humphrey Marshall has stationed himself at Mount Sterling to re-

The Serious Points of the President's Proclamation.

Most people have heard the story of the Irish student who, witnessing from his rooms in old Trinity a proctor being ducked in one of the ollege tanks, cried out with the gravest air imiginable, "Boys don't nail his ears to the pump." of the same solemn character is the nigger his last proclamation. "I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to al all violence, unless in necessary self-defence. Were not the proclamation to be viewed mere ly in the light of "a Pope's bull against the omet," the reccommendation would be as cru elly suggestive as that of the Irish wag. In the same sentence, and in the same view, have another piece of advice to the prospective reedom of proclamation: " and I mend to them that in all cases when allowed they labor faithfully for reasonable It is a pity that the President did not include in the recommendation the slaves in the pens of the King of Danomey. Its extension them would be equally effective and to the purose.-N. Y. Herald.

## The Way They Did in New Orleans. (Correspondence of the Lockport Union.)

New ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1862. Mr. Editor:—I feel strongly inclined to say here is a God in Israel." The why may be 'there is a God in Israel." inferred from the fact that on Sunday evening last, Gen. N. P. Banks came to this city, and yesterday at noon took command of the "Department of the Gulf," and placed (it is rumored) Gen. Butler and his beautiful brother under arrest, with orders to report to Washington by the first Steamer. The fact is enough to make an a scetic resident of New Orleans wave aloft sugar. The sugar on hand yesterday and held "That on the first day of January, in the by these two busy B.'s, has been seized by Gen.

That secured persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them, in any effort they may make for their ective freedom.

money, all the whiskey on hand. That secured General Butler issued an official document, pro hibiting any of the distilleries in his departmen from manufacturing any more whiskey, or sell countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive they went to General Butler with prayers and prived them of the means to get a loaf of bread. people here by these agents of our government. The impression is that Banks cannot possibly

The tumult among the officials over this change is tremendous. The most of them have been living here at a rapid canter, and the sudden stoppage of the government fodder has thrown them on their faces. I passed by Gen. Beaureguard's residence this morning, where one of Butler's staff has been revelling in luxurious pride for several months, and he was noving out. All he had to move was his trunk I did not dare look in the house, for I have already seen the furniture in those palaces of wealth and comfort so foully abused by our epsuleted upstarts that one more such sight would have been revolting.

What it costs to Superintend Contrabands. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the course of his recent

scathing and able speech in the House of Rep-resentatives at Washington, remarked: "The House, this afternoon, voted down the esolution of inquiry as to the cost of the contraband business in Carolina. I assert here that the report of the quartermaster at Beau-I have had no opportunity yet to make an Ablandard business in Carolina. I assert here that the report of the quartermaster at Beaufort, South Carolina, will show that, for the month of September, four general superitendents received \$50 per month, for taking care of ninety-three negroes! This report shows \$3.800 per month, being at the rate of \$45,000 per annum for the care of ninety-three big and little male and female, 'free Americans of African descent.' A thousand dollars per year rican descent.' A thousand dollars per year would astonish a western farmer for such a lower of the same or any part thereof, as I have paid the said Meyers for the same. Only 25 cts. per pot. 215. Jan. 9th 1853.\* rican descent.' A thousand dollars per year certain cure for every, kind of skin disease would astonish a western farmer for such a Only 25 cts. per pot. 215

they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And ernment one nullion two hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and four dollars persons, of suitable condition, will be received month, and fourteen million seven hundred and into the armed service of the United States, to per year; of which Pennsylvania's share, to places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said be paid in taxation, would be at least one mil-service. And upon this act, sincerely believed lion five hundred thousand dollars. And this, let our people remember, is for taking care of them alone. Well may the Abolition favorites of onsiderate judgment of mankind and the gra- the administration shout in favor of "the honest Abe's" emancipation scheme, with so many high-salaried offices in view. No wonder these cormorants offer their "whole souls" to the be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, it is the *rhino*, and not the woolly-headed me rino, they are after.

hree, and of the independence of the United The Army Fraud Investigation in New York. The Government Swindled out of

\$700,000 in that City.

One Thousand Persons Implicated.

The recent heavy frauds by contractors who urnished rations to the soldiers in New York, led to the appointment of Mr. Olcott as a spe-cial commissioner to investigate the circumstances connected with each case in which the Gov-ernment was swindled. The commission was ernment was swindled. guilty to punishment in the ordinary courts of civilians. The military officers who are involved in the frauds, are to be the subjects of court martial.

The commission was opened on the first of November, since which time, nearly two hundred witnesses have been examined. Two interpretors, a secretary, who has taken notes of the examination in short hand, several copyists and detectives have been employed. The amined were those presented ostensibly for the board and lodging of troops previous to their being sworn into the United States service, and formed into companies. For this object, twen-ty millions of dollars were appropriated under the heading, for recruiting, organizing and drill-ing soldiers into the United States service. The frauds which Mr. Olcott succeeded in bringing into public light, are of a startling character, which show that there was a conspiracy to swindle the Government by several of its sworm

agents—who may be numbered by hundreds.
The disbursing office in White street was opened on the 2d of September, and Col. Sackett received \$5,000 out of the fund, with which to pay the bills the contractors might present. The office was literally run down by these gentry, and the amount was soon divided among hem. More bills, however, came rapidly in, till they largely accumulated. The \$5,000 was exhausted in three days.

Soon after Col. Sackett received \$100,000 with which he paid off the just claims which ame under his consideration. This sum was also immediately exhausted, and the bills came in in still greater numbers than previously. It was not until after the comme cement of the present year, that the frauds which are the subject of the present investigation occurred. In the spring of this year, the swindling was extensive, as at that time there were numerous squads of troops scattered over the city, who were not mustered into the service of the Uni ted States for some time.

There are two classes of contractorsho has an agreement with the State authorities or United States, by proposals, to furnish soldiers with rations—the other, the special contractors, who provide squads of men newly re and not organized into companies of mustered into the United States service, with

hadstered fine of the Chited States service, with board and lodging. The frauds belong to the latter class and their abettors.

As soon as the commission was opened, Mr. Olcott sent to the Disbursing Office and obtained all bills over \$100 for lodging and subsisting troops. The commissioner then had the con-tractors brought before him, when, in many instances the startling discovery was made that the names of many of this class had been forged on the necessary papers to obtain the amous

In many instances the names of private citi-tens, who were in no way connected with providing for the troops were placed on the neces-sary papers; and the amounts thus certified

were at once paid. The investigation, so far, has disclosed the fact, that the frauds commenced in the following manner: A large number of contractors. strous. Hereafter the white man who rushed in rebellion against the United States, and the Confederate money. General Butler declared the Disbursing Office to receive the amount of This circumstance opened a new avenue employed agents to run round the small contractors of this city and purchase their bills at about 25 per cent. discount. The claimants were principally lager beer saloon keepers with whom the soldiers had boarded.

When one of the German contractors would endeavor to get this bill cashed by a broker, the broker would state there were several informalties in it, tear it up, and prepare a new one If the amount was, say \$25, the broker would alter it to \$2500, and having the contractor's signature, obtain the amount without any ques tions being asked at the Disbursing Office

Several notables are involved in these frauds Over one thousand persons are at present implicated, and the investigation has not yet been

The name of a cabinet maker in New York has been put on one of these bills as a contrac-

tor, the amount being \$700. Over 50 per cent. of the six millions of dollars which has already been spent out of the fund of \$20,000,000 is supposed to have been paid on fraudulent claims throughout the coun-

The Colonel of a celebrated regiment, famou for his sympathy with the "hero of Italian free dom" is also implicated. It is understood that he has swindled the Gov ernment and various public bodies of New York

out of \$100,000. A VERY gallant and skillful officer in the army from Michigan, was asked, the other day, why he did not receive the promotion which was long since due him. He replied, "Because I have had no opportunity yet to make an Ab

Inaugural Address of Gov. Seymour.

Albany, January 2.—Gov. Seymour, in his augural, thanked Gov. Morgan for his kind expression of good wishes, and congratulated him on the able close of his administration. He then said: "I have solemnly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, with its restrictions and guarantees, and I shall support

I have also sworn to support the constitu tion of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it.

"I have sworn to support the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed. These constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct and for your pro tection and welfare. for my observance is that declaring that it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State. The most strict injunction of the constitution is that the Governor shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and so help me God they shall be. He would not dwell on the present occasion on our national affairs.

"Our position as a State has been happily attended to by the predecessor. My view s on the subject will be laid before the Legislature. While knowing that his position gave him but little control over national affairs, he (Gov. Seymour) yet ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would merely intended to collect evidence to bring the be again great, glorious and united as it once

GREAT BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

TWO DAYS FIGHTING.

Greatest Carnage of the War.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—There has been a ter rible battle at Murfreesboro'-the greatest carnage of the war. The Federal troops encountered the rebels on the 30th ult., near Stewart's rebels were driven back, and we captured 100 h.'s heavenly home, leaving a good name and a prisoners and killed and wounded a Our loss on this day was 70 killed and At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renew-

ed with great fury. Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Hardee. After desperate fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, McCook retreative. Born in the State of New York, he

Kee, of the 15th Wisconsin.

The wounded are Brig. Gens. E. M. Kirk, of

Cassall, of Ohio, Maj. Gen. Rossca, of Ky.; Lieut. Col. Berry, of the 5th Ky.; Maj. Slemner, of the 16th Regulars; Maj. King, of the
15th Regulars, and many others. The 21st,
25th and 35th Illinois lost two-thirds in killed and wounded; the 15th and 38th lost one-half their numbers; the 101st Ohio lost 125 men, ind the 38th Indiana about the same number. The total number of killed and wounded is estimated at 2,500. The rebel loss exceeds oursitheir Gen. Kalns is among the killed, and Gen. Cheatham is wounded and a prisoner. We have captured 500 prisoners.

The battle was renewed at 3 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 1st, and the cannonading could be heard at Nashville.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., Gens. Wood's and Van Cleve's divisions were in Murfreesboro', driving the enemy, who were then in full retreat.

Three hundred prisoners have reached Nashville. Among the rebel commissioned officers captured, is Maj. J. J. Franklin, of the 30th captured, is Maj. J. J. Franklin, of the 30th captured, is Maj. J. J. Franklin, of the 30th captured, is Maj. J. J. Franklin, of the 30th captured, is Maj. J. J. Franklin, of the 30th captured, is Maj. J. J. Franklin, of the 30th captured.

captured, is Maj. J. J. Franklin, of the 30th Arkansas, Capt. W. E. Johnson, of the 2d Ar-kansas, Capt. J. P. Engle, of the 2d Ark., and

kansas, Capt. J. P. Engle, of the 2d Ark., and Capt. S. C. Stone, of the 1st Tenn. Cavalry.

Many buildings have been taken for hospital purposes, and great numbers of wounded are being brought in.

Maj. Foley, commanding 175 men of the 10th Kentucky Cayalry, surprised 350 rebels, at their

Kentucky Cavalry, surprised 350 rebels, at their camp at Elk Ford, Campbell county, killing and wounding 17 and capturing 51, also burning : all their camp equipage, cepturing 80 horses and a large amount of arms

The report that 15,000 rebels crossed the Cumberland last Monday and were moving towards Louisville, is discredited at headquarters, CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO', Jan. 4 .- To Ma-

or General Halleck, General-in: Chief: - Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to an nounce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night.

The rain having raised the river and the bridge across it between the left and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw

that wing during the night.
W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General Commanding. THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Jan. 4. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:
Dispatches from Gen. Sherman and the naval commander were received on the 31st.

The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries and Gen. Sherman was inland three miles from Vicksburg and hotly engaged.

From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada Appeal of the 3d says that the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg Ü. S. GRANT,

Major General

-MARRED-

EARNEST-WOLF .- On the 23d ultimo at St. Clairsville, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr William H. Earnest, to Miss Angeline Wolf, both of this county.

NOTICE

215 Jan. 9th 1863.

-DIED-

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, Dec 25th, KINTON .-- In Bedford, on the 4th inst. Miss

Rebecca Kinton, in the 39th year of her age. "Be ye ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man commeth."

FOSTER.-In Bedford, on the 3d inst, Miss Mary Foster, in the 58th year of her age.

She was a patient sufferer, and an humble christian. Through great tribulation she has entered into the heavenly rest. A large concourse of relatives and friends followed her remains to the grave. "And I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord henceforth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

LUTZ.—On the morning of the 27th. ult, Charles Benedict, son of Michael Lutz, aged 5 years, 7 months and 27 days.

Mourning parents dry your tears, the great Shepherd Kas transplanted your little lamb from the nursery of grace here, to the Paradise of glory in heaven and if faithful to Him, you and your child shall meet again.

WALTER.-On the 3d inst. Mr.Jacob Waler Sen. aged 68 years, 5 months and 5 days.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of this aged and respectable citizen of Bedford tp. He was a man of most sincere piety, of few words but many actions. His faith was strong; his hope cheerful and his love not merely in word and tongue but in deed and in truth. From his youth he was an exemplary member of the German Reformed Church and deservedly engaged the highest esteem of all his acquaintances. During the last two years of his life, he suffered much from an incurable disease, but bore it all with a perfect resigna-tion to the will of God, patiently waiting for the time of his removal from earth. He died creek, when heavy skirmshing took place. The pious example as a rich legacy to his surviving children an relatives. PASTOR.

HALLETT -On January 1, 1863, William Hali ett, aged about 73 years.

This aged citizen realized fally the pilgrim-

ed two miles. He soon rallied, however, but was early thrown upon the world. Our respectwas again driven back, and at night was four ed fellow-townsman, Major L. Taliaferro, was-miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning. The fight continued till 10 o'clock, war of 1812, and testifies to Mr. Hallett's faith-P. M., at which time we had maintained our ful performance of the duties of a soldier. Sub other position.

The Federal loss is very heavy. Among the killed are Brig. Gen. Sill, Lieut. Col. Gavesche, boatman on the Mississippi river. Some years with a constitution, invasingly be approximately a constitution. chief of Rosecrans' staff; Brig. Gen. Willich, ago, with a constitution impaired by exposure of Indiana; Col. Rell, of the 2d Ohio; Col. and labor, he found a place to rest from his Shaffer, acting Brig. Gen.; Col. Farmer, of the 15th Kentucky; Col. Jones, of the 39th Indibrough, from whom and his family he receivborough, from whom and his family he receivana; Maj. Carpenter, of the 19th Regulars;
Maj. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia; Capt. Garrett, of the 19th Illinois; Col. Carpenter, of the 18th Wisconsin Battery, and Lieut. Col. Mcman passed his declining years in comfort and plenty. But, Death at length called him; and, followed by the family who had so long been his friends, and by a number of citizens, his

## Nem Advertisements.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

JOHN PALMER

Jan. 9th, 1863. Auditor

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrators of Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 19th of January, 1863, at one o'clock, where all interested may attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 9, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of John J. Cessna, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Solomon Rice, amongst the creditors, will atterd to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 20th day of January, 1863, at 10 'clock, where all interested can attend.

January 9, 1863. J. W LINGENFELTER,

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute: the money in the hands of George Rhodes, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Michael Pat's amongst those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 21st day of January, 1863, at 1 o'clock, where all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, January 9, 1863.

Auditor.

STRAY SHEEP

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, about the middle of June lest, a Ewe and two Lambs, a crop off the left ear of each, no other marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN FEASTER.

January 9, 1863 -- 3ts.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber residing in Juniata township, a bound boy named Joseph Creiger, he had on when he went away a cap, Kentucky Jean round about and pants. The above reward but neither thanks nor charges will be paid fer bringing him hagh.

JAMES E. BURNS. Jan. 9, 1863 .- 2ts\*

Pension & Bounty Claims. Cessna & Shannon bave received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sconer claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON.