



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOD, CERTAINLY PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD REPEL HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAGGING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

Money, Flour and Pork wanted in payment of subscription.

Union Men, Stand Firm!

The Abolition President of what were once honorably known as the United States, has at last displayed the cloven foot of Disunion which he has so long successfully concealed from the view of the public. He has issued a proclamation to the people of the revolted states, imposing upon them an oath which he knows they cannot and will not take; an oath which, if taken by them, binds them to yield up their property, their institutions, nay, their very liberty itself; and the taking of this oath he makes the condition of their return to their allegiance to the Federal Government. They must either swear that they will surrender their property, their state institutions, and by so doing, sell themselves into political slavery, or they cannot be permitted to return to their renounced citizenship, no matter how penitent of the sin of Secession or how strong the love for the old Union which has been rekindled in their regenerated hearts. The President looks upon them as aliens who must be NATURALIZED—aye, naturalized or hanged!—naturalized by taking the oath which he has prescribed for the purpose of taking from them their property, or hanged as rebels because they will not take it. It is not enough for him that those who are in rebellion, shall lay down their arms, seek the shelter of the old flag and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws made in conformity thereto; he must have more than this; they must yield into his hands their liberty and their property. Shylock, despicable as he was, demanded only what his creditor had stipulated to give him; but Lincoln, not satisfied with "the pound of flesh nearest the heart," demands more than is "homesteaded in the bond"—he demands the heart, the very soul, itself, of Southern institutions and prosperity.

Now, this unreasoning, unconstitutional and tyrannical edict of the President means Disunion. It cannot mean anything else. Mr. Lincoln's three years' experience in the Presidential chair, has certainly taught him that whilst there still remain in the revolted States some who are willing to swear allegiance to the Constitution and the constitutional Laws of the country, there are none who will swear away their own property and institutions for the privilege of being governed by a Federal Abolitionist scamp! Hence, the President, in making his proclamation with the full knowledge of this fact, did so for the purpose of confirming disunion and forever preventing the restoration of the republic. He has become a convert to the doctrines of Garrison and Phillips, who maintain that the constitution and the Union are but "synonyms of slavery." He now argues, thus: To restore the Union is to save negro slavery; therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, preferring the freedom of the negro to the restoration of the Union, will impose such conditions upon those persons in the revolted states who may be willing to return to their allegiance, as will send them back into the arms of Secession; and, though this will destroy the Union, by prolonging the war, it will, also, destroy negro slavery. Friends of the Union! Can you, will you, dare you support such infamous devilishness as this?

MEETING OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. We have been requested to call the attention of the reader to the programme of exercises of the Teachers' Association, published in another column. The annual meeting of the Association will be held in this place, during the week beginning Monday, 28th inst. Quite a number of Reports and Essays will be read before the Association, and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, lectures on a variety of subjects, will be delivered by gentlemen invited for that purpose by the Association.

The men who are in power now, can't even "run" a penitentiary successfully, as was shown by their permitting the escape of Morgan. How, then, can it be expected that they will "run" the Government with success?

Geo. R. & W. Oster have purchased the store of Adam B. Carr and are about opening out a large assortment of new goods. See card in another column.

We publish, on our outside, as a matter of news, some of the more important portions of the message of Jeff Davis to the Confederate Congress.

The School Directors of Bloody Run advertise for proposals to build a school-house in that borough. See advertisement.

We are requested to say that the stores will be closed on Christmas.

Congress.

The Senate military Committee have reported in favor of the repeal of the \$300 commutation. It is probable, however, that the sum to be paid in commutation will be raised to \$500, instead of the commutation clause being repealed. There are also propositions before Congress to consolidate the two classes subject to the draft, into one class.—Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, offered a series of Peace Resolutions, the substance of them being to the effect that the President be empowered to send three commissioners to Richmond, to negotiate "to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality under the Constitution." Mr. Washburne, Abolitionist, moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which motion prevailed by a vote of 93 ayes to 59 noes, showing a majority of 39 in favor of the continuance of the war. Last year there were but five peace men in Congress. Although this resolution failed, the friends of peace have great reason to feel encouraged by the flattering vote cast against laying it on the table. Our Representative, Gen. Coffroth, is one of the 59 true men who dared to vote no.

Mr. Rollins, of Mo., offered the Crittenden resolutions (not the compromise) which the last Congress repudiated. Mr. Lovejoy, Abolitionist, moved to lay them on the table. Lovejoy's motion was lost by a vote of 52 ayes to 115 noes! This vote developed the radical strength and showed it to be very weak; it is also considered a rebuke to the Administration. Some seven so-called Republicans, from this state, voted for Lovejoy's motion.—Gen. Coffroth has given notice that he will, at an early day introduce the following named bills, from which it will be seen that our member is working with his usual energy:

A bill to aid in the completion of the Pittsburgh and Conneville railroad for military and postal purposes.

Also, a bill to pay the citizens of Pennsylvania for losses sustained by them during the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army.

Also, a bill to encourage volunteering, by increasing the wages of the volunteer.

Also, a bill to increase the pensions of the privates in the Army who were and are killed in battle or who died or die from sickness while engaged in the service of the United States.

Christmas.

"A merry Christmas" to all our readers! May the anniversary of the birth of the Saviour, be one of joy and gladness to every heart. Let us forget, on that day, the turmoil and trouble, the sadness and sorrow, the misery and crime of the every day world, and let our thoughts dwell on that millennial fraternity and concord to be ushered in when humanity shall realize in all its fulness, in its height, its depth, and its breadth, the boundless love and pity which prompted the immortal Creator to clothe Himself in mortality for the sake of the salvation of the perishing creature. Let us on that day, too, remember that Christ is the Prince of Peace, that He tells us, "Blessed are the Peacemakers," and remembering these things, let us pray Almighty God to deliver us from the horrors of war and cause Peace to bless us once again, as a nation, with its influences of love, harmony and prosperity.

The Draft.

We are in receipt of a circular from Capt. Eyster, Provost Marshal for this district, from which we learn that the time for examining Aliens, Non-Residents, persons manifestly disabled, &c., is extended to Jan. 5, 1864. Persons drafted in August last, need not appear. Only persons manifestly and permanently disabled, foreigners and non-residents are to appear.

Government Expenditures!

A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes, on the 22d November, as follows: "As the opinion is semi-officially promulgated and reiterated that the estimates of the budget for the next fiscal year will be \$1,200,000,000, (those for the Navy-Department alone being about \$150,000,000) we can approximate the total Government expenditure from the beginning of the war to the end of the fiscal year in 1865. For the several sessions they are as follows for definite objects: For extra session of 1861, \$264,150,000; for regular session of 1861, \$394,000,000; for regular session of 1862-3, \$978,120,000—total, 2,136,180,000; add for estimates for the next fiscal year, \$1,200,000,000—total, \$3,336,180,000."

We beg our readers to dwell for a moment on these figures. Our appropriations under Mr. Lincoln's Administration already amounted to two thousand one hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars. The next fiscal year, beginning on the first day of July, 1863, is to cost us twelve hundred millions; making a total of upwards of THREE THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS, THE INTEREST ON WHICH AMOUNTS TO TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, A YEAR, AND WHICH MUST BE RAISED BY TAXATION!!! This may be set down as the cost of Mr. Lincoln's Administration—excluding the entire expenditures of the Government from its first organization, under Washington, down to the close of Mr. Buchanan's term!

Murder by Home Guards in Indiana

A Dunkard Preacher Killed in Cold Blood!

The following letter from a gentleman well known in this county, has been handed us for publication. The outrages which it recounts are almost too horrible for belief, yet there is no doubt of their truth. Such is the state of things brought upon us by the party now in power. Even freedom to worship God's deities, in some places, by the hirelings of the Lincoln despotism. Even the inoffensive Dunkards, whom the savage Indians but rarely molested, are hunted down for opinion's sake, by cowardly, blood-thirsty Abolition homeguards! But read the letter of Mr. Kichey, good people, and judge for yourselves.

New Castle, Ind., Dec. 11, 1863. Governor Morton's some guards have been cutting up some pretty big swells for some time. Forty of them went to a Dunkard meeting, about 10 miles from here, to drive the democrats away, of which there were only 9 or 10 there. They came on horse back, waving their hats, and made the air hideous with their yells.—When they got to the church they jumped off, some hitched their horses and some did not, the captain jumped on the fence, with his hat in one hand and a revolver in the other, shouted to his men to pitch into them. Then the work commenced, four and five home guards to one democrat; they used revolvers, stones, and steel knuckles, there were about 40 shots fired and four wounded by the shooting and the most of the others, were more or less injured by being beaten with stones, there were 16 shots fired at one man, while he was making his escape. There was one man standing with his back against the fence, when two or three caught him by the arms from the opposite side of the fence and held him, while two or three others beat him with stones and steel knuckles in the face, till it was all cut to pieces. His wife was in the church, at the time, and hearing that her husband was a victim ran out and implored the demons to desist, when one fired in human shape pushed her back, and qualifying his terms with an oath, said if she didn't leave he would blow her brains out, at the same time flourishing a revolver in her face. The preacher made his escape by jumping out of the back window and ran to the woods. They said they intended to kill the preacher. Some two weeks afterwards, ten or eleven of the same gang, rode up to the house of a Mr. Crist, a Dunkard preacher, about 9 o'clock at night and hallooed, when Mr. Crist's son went to the door. They asked him if that was where William Rader lived. He told them not, but Rader lived at the next house. Then they asked him if there was an apple-butter-boding at Rader's. He told them he did not know, he did not keep the run of the apple-butter-bodings. Then they asked him if there were any "Butternuts," in that neighborhood. He told them, he did not know of any, but he believed some people called all the Democrats Butternuts, he said he was a Democrat. Then they said they were just going around cleaning out butternuts. The young man then turned to go into the house, when they fired two shots at him. He ran for his gun and fired at them and wounded one of them in the arm. Then they left, but next night they came back, when Mr. Crist had barred his door. They called to him to open; Crist still refused to open it. Then they got a rail and began to batter the door down when Mr. Crist and family retreated to a back-room and fastened the door. They broke it open also, and rushed in; young Crist struck one on the side of the head and shoulder cutting his shoulder pretty badly, the old man stood with a chair drawn when they fired two shots at him, one ball passing through his head, another thru his body, killing him instantly. Then they tied the young man and started to Muncie, the county seat of Delaware county, where they said they were going to hang him in the public square. When they got there, Judge Buckley hearing of the murder, had them all arrested and held to bail, the Capt. and Lieut. in the sum of \$1,500 each, and the rest at \$1,000 each. The balances of the home guards swear that if Judge Buckley, or any jury convict them they will burn them up or kill them. I expect nothing else but they will be all cleared. They have had several other scrapes which I have not room, nor time to relate. Well, John, I will still cling to the constitution and Union as long as there is hope. I can't acknowledge "old Abe" the government, for old Abe has got the small pox, and of course in that case the government would have it too, and I don't like a spotted government.

THE WAR.

The raid upon Catlet's Station in the rear of Gen. Meade's Army on Sunday last, was but the precursor of another more successful one, on Wednesday night. About twenty miles from Alexandria, the Orange railroad is crossed by Pope's Run. The bridge is about one hundred feet long, and at six o'clock on Wednesday evening the guard at this point was attacked by the Confederate cavalry, eight hundred strong. The guard being but a single company of infantry, were quickly captured and the bridge burned. The enemy then began tearing up the rails on this side of the bridge and had done so for some two miles, when they were met by a reinforcement sent from Fairfax. It was excessively dark and raining in torrents, and after firing a few volleys, the opposing forces rested on their arms for the night. Communication between Meade's army and Washington is thus cut off and his supplies obstructed. No information can be procured from the Rapidan and the real extent of the damage done is not known. Pope's Run is a short distance east of Bull Run.

The details which reach us of General Longstreet's movements on Monday last, represent the Federal defeat as far more serious than was anticipated. General WILCOX commanding the Federal forces has retreated to Tazewell, eight miles south of Cumberland Gap, leaving the road open to Knoxville. Gen. LONGSTREET has made a sudden advance upon that place, and on Wednesday was fighting at Blair's Cross Roads, but twelve miles east of Knoxville. The citizens of the town were fleeing to the mountains. As a large portion of SHERMAN'S command has retreated to Chattanooga, Gen. LONGSTREET is by this time seriously threatening Knoxville from the east. Affairs in that quarter are being rapidly restored to their old condition.

Gen. GRANT'S army at Chattanooga, was preparing winter quarters; a Confederate ammunition train between Chattanooga and Knoxville had been destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal troops.

The Chesapeake having been recaptured in British waters some trouble is feared with the Canadian authorities. Lord LYONS has taken the matter in hand.

The Confederate loss in the battle of Chattanooga was 4,919.—Age.

The intelligence, or rather the reports from East Tennessee are much of a muddle. A dispatch to a Cincinnati paper, dated Cumberland Gap, on Friday last, states that Gen. Longstreet divided his forces on Monday, the 14th, one portion making an attack on Bean's Station, and the other at Kelley's Ford, with the design of cutting off the Federal forces under Generals Shackelford and Foster. The movement was frustrated, however, by Gen. Ferrier, Heavy firing was heard on Thursday between the town of Tazewell and the Clinch river, and it was reported that Gen. Longstreet had been killed and his forces surrounded. Another dispatch to a Cincinnati journal, dated at London, Ky., on Sunday, says that Gen. Shackelford has arrived in new posts for home. He left Blair's Cross-Road on Wednesday, the 16th. The Federal forces were then concentrating at that point. The battle at Bean's Station, on Monday, commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until dark, the Federal forces holding their ground until that time, when they withdrew, losing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred killed and wounded. A Nashville dispatch dated Saturday, says that the latest advices from Knoxville, received there, reported everything as quiet in the vicinity. Gen. Longstreet has returned to Bull Gap, with the purpose, it is supposed, of wintering in the Watuga valley, or with a view of moving into North Carolina.—Baltimore Sun.

R. R. R. IMPORTANT TO MINERS.

Lumbermen, boatmen, sailors, and others.—All the medicines you require to protect you against sudden attacks of disease, and to cure you when afflicted by any malarious fever, Chills and fever, Ague, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Ship fever, Yellow fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Cramps, Spasms, Bilious Attacks, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Poison, is Radway's Ready Relief, and Radway's Pills. With these two remedies you can protect yourselves against any disease that may threaten, and if seized, depend upon a quick cure.

One teaspoonful of Ready Relief to a wine-glass of water, is more stimulating, invigorating, and strengthening than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

A SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTION.—The Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle says, There is probably no institution in the country so successful, or which is established on a more permanent basis, and gives promise of greater usefulness, than the Iron City Commercial College of this city.—The unusual facilities here afforded, the superior qualifications of the Principals, who besides being upright gentlemen, are also experienced Teachers and practical business men, offer a combination of advantages nowhere surpassed, if equaled, in the country.

---REARRESTED---

BEEGLE-SMITH.—On the 19th inst by the Rev. Saml. Yingling, Mr. Daniel BeeGLE, of Bedford, and Miss Ann Rebecca Smith, of Friends' Cove.

Mr. Editor: Bedford, Dec. 18, 1863.

I have just read your remarks upon the election in the National House of Representatives of a Unitarian, as chaplain. Has your article furnished the subject in its deep significance?—Has not this act of Congress a more terrible meaning than you have seen? What is the creed of the Christian Church?—Is not the sum and substance of it all—the first, the last, the centre—the beginning and the end—the foundation stone of the structure, the great truth, that Jesus Christ is a divine being—"GOD, VERY GOD." All other doctrines hang on this. Is the sole life of the Church? What is the belief of the Unitarian? That Jesus Christ is not God, but man, a mere man. They rob Him of the only attribute upon which hangs the world's salvation. "What then is the meaning of the act by which the Congress of a Christian nation rejected a Christian as Chaplain and chose a Unitarian instead?—What! but the deliberate declaration that Jesus Christ, the "GREAT GOD-MAN," the God of the Christian, is not God! What! but the solemn repudiation by a nation through its representatives, of the world's Redeemer? Will the people stand bound by such an act. God forbid!

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BEEGLE-SMITH.—On the 19th inst by the Rev. Saml. Yingling, Mr. Daniel BeeGLE, of Bedford, and Miss Ann Rebecca Smith, of Friends' Cove.

---DIED---

DEVORE.—On the 8th inst, in Friends' Cove, Mr. John Devore, aged 38 years, 8 months and 8 days.

SMITH.—On the 12th inst, Eva Elizabeth, infant daughter of Nathaniel and Susan Smith, aged 13 days.

MOYER.—In Bedford Borough, July 22, 1863, Mrs. ANNA M. MOYER. Mrs. Moyer was endowed with more than ordinary intellect and virtue. Desiring the maxim "assume a virtue if you have it not," her excellences were the outgrowth of her own character. Her pure truthfulness, integrity and honor, were the result of conscientiousness.—Uncompromising with evil, yet tender of the reputation and feelings of others; devoted to her own family, but not selfishly regardless of the welfare of others, she had a heart to feel for all the varied ills of humanity. Her benevolence was of the true gospel type, self-sacrificing and unostentatious. Solicitous to counsel her good deeds, as others are their evil, she followed the Saviour's injunction "let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." She had been a sufferer for a long period, but when the message came for her departure, it found her relying wholly upon Christ for acceptance and salvation. Calmly, peacefully, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, she fell asleep in Jesus, leaving to her family and friends the memory of her virtues, and the hope of a blissful reunion hereafter.

"No farther seek her merits to disclose, Or draw her frailties from their dread abode, Where they alike in trembling hope repose, The bosom of her Father and her God."

GEPHART.—On the 16th inst., WILLIAM WATSON, son of John Thomas and Ann Eliza Gephart, aged 3 years, 7 months and 12 days. Willie is not dead but sleeps—his body sleeps in the dust, whilst his pure spirit has been attracted by the Saviour's hand of love to a brighter, fairer home than this. Fond parents, the blessed Shepherd has taken your little lamb to the fold of the redeemer. You may in faith look towards the holy city, and within its gates of pearl see your little one that has been taken from you, a pure, beautiful spirit, robed in celestial beauty, with a crown on his head and a harp in his hand, beckoning to you to come up thither. Follow the call—it is God's call—press hard after, and you and your child will dwell together. He was a pleasant child, and on earth you will no more hear his sweet voice sing "I want to be an angel," but around the throne he stands among the angel band, "so glorious and so bright."

DEATH OF SERGEANT STUCKEY.—The following letter from Capt. Stuckey, of the 138th P. V., relating the circumstances of his cousin Serg't. Stuckey's death, we publish with pleasure, mingled with regret for the loss of one so young and full of promise:

BRANDY STATION, Va., Dec. 3, 1863.

DEAR COUSIN TILLIE:

I sent myself this evening to communicate to you the mournful intelligence that your brother Simon is dead! Oh! Tillie, but I am sorry to be compelled to communicate this news to you. He was wounded at the battle of Orange Grove, by a musket ball, which entered his side. I saw him fall, and immediately carried him behind the company. Says he to me, "Cap, I am shot!" I called Serg't. Fisher and Corp. Ferguson to carry him off the field, which they did immediately. He talked a little while the men were starting off with him. Says he, "Cap, I will die. Write to Tillie and tell her I am going to heaven—you know I always told you I would go there." I saw he was mortally wounded, and when he and I parted, the ball was falling around us as thick as hail, and the last words he spoke to me were—"Cap, take my body home, will you?" I said I would, if such a thing was possible. He was carried back to the hospital, about three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 27th of November, and we went under fire until one hour after night. I never got to see the Orderly after we parted on the battle-field, until he got back here to-day, on the afternoon. He died to-day at 11 o'clock. He asked Dr. Cady to write to you, which the Dr. did this evening. I am satisfied that he had all the medical attention that was of any avail. Dr. Watson dressed his wound in the first place, and I saw the Dr. (that is, Will Watson) the next day, when he told me he would see that he was taken care of, which I felt satisfied he would do, and that eased my mind some to know that if I could not be with him that he was in the hands of Will Watson.

Lieut. Gunn expects to start home sometime to-morrow with his remains. Now, Tillie, we have this consolation, to know that he is in heaven. He was, I know, a very kind affectionate brother, and was a true and dear friend of mine. But he is now at rest in heaven, while we are still in this troublesome world.—Think of this, Tillie, in your bereavement, and know that I, your cousin, John, deeply sympathize with you all. I know very well how you all loved him, and none, except your folks at home, knew him as well as I—and I know him too to love him—the longer we were together the more attached we became. But we all must part some time, and when we are prepared to die, I think it is a pleasure.

It is getting cold now, and I must close, hoping soon to hear from you. I will write to nicle George when we get a little settled. I am, respectfully, your cousin, JOHN S. STUCKEY.

For the Gazette:

In Memory of Sergeant Jacob Whipp, Of Co. F, 138th Reg't. P. V., who died Dec. 3, 1863, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863.—During the fight he was foremost in the ranks, and persistently fired his piece, with great coolness, calling on his comrades to "come up and fire," until he fell mortally wounded and was carried from the field. He died happy, enjoying the promise of a home in heaven among the blessed.

A funeral will be held again. Another comrade's death. A dirge, how sad the accents speak, As time is onward sped.

Though dead, he lives in memories past, A monument to time, More lasting than the arcades' towers Where'er they built their shade.

When in the battle's furious strife, He nothing seemed to fear, The death he dealt among his foes, Caused many a bitter tear.

He fell as brave men always fall, His face unto his face; And fighting for his country's flag, What's his reward or wage?

---DIED---

He died with calm and peaceful thoughts, Unto his fate resigned, Assured when death relieved his pain, No sorrow, but benign.

And how a long and just farewell, Oh! how it pains my heart, To think that tyrant, monster, death, Our comrades from us part,

Oh, parents do not grieve for him, Or mourn his so-much fate, Though death hath snatched you of a son, His is a heavenly state.

Oh! brothers wipe the falling tear, And check the moaning sigh, Oh! sisters meet your brother where The angels are on high.

C. P. CALHOUN.

New Firm.

The undersigned having purchased A. B. Carr's entire stock of goods, will continue the business at the old stand, where they will constantly keep a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people. They also expect to receive a general assortment of NEW GOODS in a few days, when their assortment will be complete in every department.

December 25, 1863.—G. R. & W. OSTER.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on

FRIDAY, 15th OF JANUARY, 1864, the following described real estate: A tract of land in Moore township, containing 299 ACRES and 81 Perches, with a log house and log barn thereon erected, and also, an apple orchard thereon, known as the "Oha Mills Farm," and of which the said Mills died seized.

TERMS—One-third at confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale to be at 1 o'clock, P. M.

E. S. SHANNON, Guardian of Minors.

Valuable Mill Property

FOR SALE. The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his Mill property in Southampton township, the improvements are a NEW GRIST MILL and SAW MILL, in good running order, a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, STORE HOUSE, WARE HOUSE and Stable and sixty acres of land, about 25 acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance well timbered. This property lies on the line of Union county, three miles from the Maryland pike and seven miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Cumberland canal.

TERMS—One-third in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, residing in Bedford, or Joseph Lesaux, on the premises.

December 27, 1863.—J. S. NELSON.

Last Notice!

All persons indebted to J. M. SHENKEL & CO., either by note or book account will please settle before the first of January, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. December 25, 1863.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.

Office Huntington & Broad Top Mountain R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1863. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. ABTSEK, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Board of School Directors of the Borough of Bloody Run will, until the 29th day of January, 1864, receive sealed proposals for building a new School House, of brick, two stories in height, and to contain several rooms. The plan and specification can be seen by calling on the Secretary of the Board.

Bloody Run, Dec. 21, 1863.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Bedford Borough for the year 1862.

JOHN BORDER, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Bedford, for the year 1862:

To cash received from former Treasurers, H. Nicodemus, \$10 34

To amount received from R. D. Barclay on judgment against 2d ward, 20 10

To amount from Nicodemus as collector, 91 60

To amount from Levi A. Agnew on collector's bill, 15 81

To amount from collector H. Nicodemus, 240 00

To amount from A. Green, Smith and Nicodemus, 42 05

To amount from H. Nicodemus, 102 62

Total, \$541 32

By amount paid J. Palmer for Garretting for corn, 30 20

Paul J. Palmer salary as clerk, stationery, &c., 23 00

Paul Daniel Reid auditor's fees, 3 00