



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIS PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

The Degeneracy of the Times.

Notwithstanding the assertion of some of the Republican editors and preachers, in their Thanksgiving editorials and sermons, that "the country never was in a more prosperous condition;" there are many reasons that cause a thoughtful person to doubt it. How a country can be in a more prosperous condition in the midst of a terrible civil war than it was before, is something, we must confess, we cannot understand.

All things are greater or less, and better or worse, by comparison; and the present state of affairs in our country is no exception to the rule. Perhaps the country is in a more prosperous condition, financially, (when we refer to the men who have made fortunes by shoddy contracts) at present, than it was immediately after the breaking out of the rebellion; but compare it, in all other respects, with what it was, at almost any time previous, and it needs but a poor memory to supply a contrast that will make you shudder.

There was a time in the history of this country when one of its citizens, occupying a responsible position, could, and did say, when offered a bribe: "I am poor—very poor—but, poor as I am, the king of England is not rich enough to buy me." There was a time, too, when men in high places did not betray their trust—when specie was considered money—when the men were brave, and the women virtuous; and it was considered an honor to hold a position of trust under the people and not over them. It was then considered a virtue to love liberty and hate tyranny; and an Abolitionist was believed to be a traitor. At that time, too, "Progress" was considered improvement in morals, and not merely improvement in purse.

But a short time ago our leading journals were filled with indignant editorials at the terrible outrages perpetrated by Russia in Poland, and by Austria in Hungary and Italy. We sympathized with every effort of the down trodden to throw off the yoke. We loved and pitied Ireland—we welcomed her exiles to our shores—we fettered Kossuth and almost worshipped him as a martyr to Liberty. And the whole country rung with acclamations when Captain Ingraham acted so promptly in the Martin Kosta affair.—But, alas! "how are the mighty fallen!"

Where are the pure patriots and lofty minded men that used to be found in our Congressional halls? Surely not among the majority there at present. Have we a Webster, a Clay, or a Douglas, either in the Cabinet or the Senate? Where now are the pure, incorruptible patriots of the times past? We once all professed to love liberty, even the Abolitionist shrieked for freedom. To-day the Russian fleet rides proudly at anchor in our ports; and its officers—the minions of a despot—are honored with a grand reception by the man, who, but ten years ago, declared from the stump in Illinois, that "no man is good enough to govern another man, without the other's consent. I say this is the leading principle, the sheet anchor of American Republicanism!" Go to the officers of the government appointed by this administration, and you will find them all, or nearly all, ready to take a bribe. Three years ago you could go to the cottages of the laboring men and farmers, from one end of this broad land to the other, and gaze on love, happiness and plenty. Now you find the widow weeping for the husband slain in this remorseless war between brothers, whilst her children mourn a father who can no longer provide them with bread. Their songs of happiness are hushed in sorrow, or drowned by the roar of cannon. The old statue of liberty has been tumbled from its pedestal; and the new one so recently hoisted over the dome of the capital, represents only corruption, shoddy and tyranny.

"All fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey, Where swells accumulates and men decay. Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade; A breath can make them, as a breath has made. But bold, free men, their country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied." And who is accountable for all this? Is it the party, who, for fifty years, has stood

by the principles of the founders of this Government; and who, but three years ago, were called the "Union Savers" in derision of their love of their country and its Constitution? or, is it the party who denounced the Constitution as a "League with death and a compact with hell?" These are questions which posterity will answer when the country is in ruins. The great party of the Constitution and Compromise will find no difficulty in answering them now. Oh, America! once the home of freedom, thy fields are red with the blood of thy sons! Thy halls are desecrated by the tread of the tyrant! Thy treasures are plundered by thieves! Thy sacred temples defiled by the tables of the money changer, and Liberty, once thy boasted goddess, finds a more congenial home in the wilds of Siberia, than on thy broad prairies, or in thy marble-piled cities.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 5. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HARRISBURG, Feb. 13, 1864.

DEAR GAZETTE: There is but little doing here now, the House still being in suspense over the "dead-lock" in the Senate. Expectation is on tip-toe as regards the result of the election ordered by ex-speaker Penny, of the Senate, to fill the assumed vacancy in the Indiana district. As there is an Abolition majority in that district, of about 2,000, I presume the success of the Democracy is hardly looked for by any one. But, will the Senator chosen by order of Mr. Penny, be legally elected? In the first place, it is clear that there is no Speaker of the Senate, and, therefore, as none but the Speaker of the Senate can legally issue a writ of election to fill a vacancy in that body, the election must be void ab initio. Again, there is no certainty that Major White has resigned. True, there is a paper on file in the Senate, purporting to be his resignation, but there is no proof that Major White dictated that document, that he wrote it, or that he sent it to the Speaker. We are told how it was brought through the rebel lines—what strategy was resorted to in order to prevent its discovery by the wily Confederates—but the parties who placed it in the hands of the Speaker, studiously avoid giving the name of the skillful gentleman who carried this precious bit of writing safely from Richmond to Indiana. They tell us that it was brought under the shoulder-strap of a returning surgeon; but they are very reticent about publishing the surgeon's name. "Oh! no, they never mention it!" Let them produce their surgeon, and people will begin to believe that the resignation is genuine. Until that is done, suspicion will continue to attach to that notorious paper. How the Senate will act in regard to the election, I know not; but I presume that, in the event of the return of an Abolitionist, Mr. Penny will at once proceed to swear him in, and that will probably be the end of the Senate imbroglio of 1864.

Harrisburg is at present filled with soldiers. Everything looks emphatically blue. The returning volunteers are still pouring in. Some of the regiments are greatly reduced in numbers. Since the *emancipation* in the House in regard to the treatment of the returning troops, comfortable quarters have been prepared for them, and there is now but little complaint on the part of the soldiers. So much for the action of the Democrats of the House. The people and the soldiers will learn from this that the Democratic party is an institution to be respected and upheld and even "Republicans" will admit it to be a "necessary evil."

Yours, B. F. M.

The Republican Meeting.

The Republican meeting on Tuesday night of Court week was gotten up in the usual style. We understand that "our Senator," G. W. Householder, and J. R. Durbin, Esq., did the gas house arrangements on the occasion. We are also informed that the usual number of little boys on the back seats (who sometimes cheer at the wrong part of the speeches) were also present in force. But owing, we suppose, to the impending draft, the rest of the poor fellows were not so uproarious as one would expect after their tremendous victories (?) over the Democrats last fall. They wound up the performances of the evening with three cheers for "Old Abe and the Union"—putting old Abe first, of course; thereby showing that it is the next President, and not the Union, they are trying to save.

We have been shown a small, neatly printed work, entitled "Maternal Instinct or Love," written by Dr. Toner, of Washington, D. C. The subject is one of interest to every mother in the land, and being written by an experienced physician is well worthy of perusal by all. The style is easy and scholarly and does credit to the author's head and heart. The author is a native of Westmoreland county, and is well known to many of our citizens.

We were present at a supper given to the returned soldiers of the 55th and other Pennsylvania regiments, on Monday last, by Dr. C. N. Hickok. The entertainment was prepared by Messrs. Diehl & Dibert, and was very fine. The boys appreciated the kindness of the liberal gentleman who gave the entertainment, and showed their appreciation in three hearty cheers for him.

The Pittsburg Post is out in a new dress, and makes a very neat appearance. It is, we believe, the only Democratic paper published both daily and weekly in the western part of Pennsylvania. We call attention to the advertisement in another column.

Adjournment of Congress.

Some weeks ago, our Representative, Hon. A. H. Coffroth, offered the following resolution in Congress:

"Resolved, That (the Senate concurring) the present session of the 38th Congress adjourn on the third Monday of April next, at 12 o'clock, M."

We commend the resolution, for the reason that the sooner that Abolition concern comes to an end the better it will be for the people. The Abolitionists have a majority in both houses, and so far, the whole, or nearly the whole time has been spent in legislation for freeing the negro and enslaving the whites. They have passed Bills to confiscate and emancipate all the race of "American citizens of African descent," and have passed resolutions to amend the Constitution in their favor alone. But true to their instincts the Abolition leaders pass an unconstitutional Conscription bill, for the purpose of compelling white men to "involuntary servitude" in the army. These men, who can talk so eloquently of their negro—born from his home and sold into slavery against his will—are mute as mice, when white men are torn from the bosoms of their families, and driven "like bullocks to the slaughter pen," into the armies of the north. They vote millions upon millions of dollars appropriations for the benefit of the negro; and the bounties due the widows of soldiers who have fallen in their defense remain unpaid. They are willing to pay the President his salary in gold or its equivalent, but when the same favor is asked for soldiers' wages, it is denounced as a Copperhead scheme to injure the credit of the country.

Yes, our representative has done well to offer this resolution, and we only hope and pray that it will be agreed to. If it is, it will save the country millions of dollars, and, perhaps, leave the people at least a spark of their liberties, which will not be the case if the session is continued to any great length. We say let the present Congress adjourn, and they will do their country more real service by the simple act of adjournment alone, than they have done during the entire session.

The enlistment of volunteers to fill up the companies of Captains Miller, Metzger, Lyons and Livingston is going on quite favorably—a large number have already enlisted, and still they come. To those wishing to enlist, we can commend either of these officers. They have all seen sufficient service to recommend them to those who wish to "pitch in."

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 7, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Everything is going on quietly in this department. No news of any importance. The affairs around Charleston are at a stand still. A very extensive expedition is being fitted out at Hilton Head, the destination of which is unknown. The 1st S. C., a negro regiment, was ordered from the Ferry, at which place they had been doing picket duty, to join the expedition. They had just gone out on picket a few days before, and left their camp shouting "John Brown's soul is marching on," but they didn't return quite so jubilant.

The negroes of this department are not very enthusiastic. They have a wholesome terror of "Minnies." The teachings of the philanthropic New Englanders don't appear to be very beneficial. Maidens from the snow capped hills of the North, are incessant in their labors of instruction. Teacher and scholars appear to be very intimate. What produces the attraction, is very difficult to determine, unless it be the general rule: "Unlike qualities attract—like qualities repel." They have but one profession, that is greenback philanthropy. The "nigger" is their God, and old Abe is their prophet.

Our camp is very dull of late, caused by the departure of part of the regiment for home.—A word to the destroyers of our happiness. How are you, veterans? Hope you are well, and enjoying the good things that abound up there. You don't know how many tears have been shed by those you have left among the shades of darkness, that couldn't "shum the three years." You are having splendid times—are at banquets, quaffing wine from golden cups—tripping on the light fantastic toe; and "all goes merrily as a marriage bell," eh? In the midst of your jollifications, just think of "sleeping against the door when the lightning flashed," and drink a glass to the *deinquentes*. The Oracle says you will be back in South Carolina before two months. In conclusion, "Vets," don't make too many conquests and leave sad hearts to mourn, but think of "heave! hail! heave! hail!" and moderate your happiness.

Truly, yours, O. B. S.

We notice in a Republican paper, an article headed, "What becomes of dead horses?" We submit that under existing circumstances the inquiry, "What becomes of dead men?" would be far more pertinent.

A Shoddy organ says that, "even if the administration has committed some mistakes, it is useless to cry over spilt milk." "Yes," replies Prentice, "but we cannot help crying over needless spilt blood."

To select nutmegs prick them with a pin. If they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Re-election of Mayor Sanderson.

We congratulate the Democracy of Lancaster upon their victory on Tuesday, and our friend the Mayor upon his re-election. Every effort possible to be made was made by the Union crushers to carry the city against the Democrats, but they were met manfully and beaten signally. The Abolition rallies of Monday were filled with anathemas against the Corps "guerrilles" and "sympathizers," and appeared confident of success; but it seems the people were not moved thereby, and did not respond as they expected. Lancaster remains true to Democracy, and Sanderson is Mayor again in view of Abolition curses and money, by a majority of 127—sixty-eight more than was cast for the State ticket last fall. Well done, Lancaster—well done, Mr. Mayor.—We feel inclined to give you three and a tiger.

Compliment to Hon. Heister Clymer.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily News, (a Republican journal) graphically describing a scene which occurred on the floor of the Senate, on Friday week, pays the following deserved compliment to Hon. Heister Clymer, the able and eloquent member from Berks:

"It was remarkable to see this man Clymer, the acknowledged leader of his party, preserve his coolness and equanimity under the repeated fierce assaults made upon the Democratic entrenchments. He stood proudly at bay, and most ingeniously refusing to receive the flag of truce which Graham sent into their camp for a surrender. I know nothing of his sagacity in secret political council, but he is, indeed, an able leader on the floor of the Senate."

"Leaking Out."

Among the "latest news" from Washington in the Republican papers, we find this: "It has leaked out that official reports put the Union loss in killed, wounded and missing at Chambersville at the appalling figure of 28,000."

20,000 at Chickahominy, 20,000 at second Bull Run fight, 20,000 at Antietam, 20,000 at Fredericksburg, 25,000 at Chambersville and 25,000 at Gettysburg—153,000 in all, tells pretty plainly what has become of the great Potomac army of the winter of 1862. We believe all the above are low figures, yet how different from the unofficial and unauthorized statistical tables put before the public by Mansfield, and taking the rounds of the paper. And remember the above is only the loss of one army.

Now, supposing that there was an equal number lost on the other side, and all reports from our side stated that the losses of the enemy actually surpassed ours, then we may safely put down 148,000 for the Confederates. In this we include neither the first Bull Run fight, nor any of the less bloody scenes and well contested skirmishes almost continually transpiring as a part of the Potomac army, and the forces opposed to it.

After contemplating this, let your mind sweep the extent of country South and West of the two Capitals of the two contending forces, much larger than all of Europe, and imagine if you can, the full extent of the lives lost, maimed and sickened, property destroyed, money expended, outrages committed of every varying character, and then ponder over the fact, whether the Democratic party, who form the first disapproved of a war at all, should now organize itself on that platform of blood, for a further prosecution of the horrors of the Lincoln administration? We cannot bring back the lost, nor restore the bereaved and broken hearts; but we can, as Christians and patriots, make an effort before God and the world to save a remnant of what is left, and add no more to the numerical column of woe and wretchedness, now crying to Heaven for mercy and protection.

It is compelling to feel if you are doing right,—it is no small thing to be on the side, mercy whether mercy wins or loses.—Chris.

Be Warned, Blackknives.

The New Hampshire Democracy held their State Convention a few days ago, to nominate a state ticket. A series of patriotic resolutions were adopted. The following, from the pen of the Hon. Edmund Burke, was passed unanimously, with boisterous enthusiasm. It speaks the sentiments of every patriotic heart.

Resolved That the freedom of the ballot MUST and SHALL be maintained sacred and inviolable; and that the Democracy of New Hampshire, will unite with our brethren of other states, by force of arms, if need be, in resistance to every attempt, from whatever source it may come, to overturn or abridge, by menace or direct interference by military force, the independence and purity of the ballot-box in the ensuing elections, State and National; and to our brethren of other states, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors, being firmly resolved to maintain at all hazards, our rights as free and patriotic citizens of the American Union."

The Secret History.

The Boston Courier, in the following anecdote, throws some lurid light upon the blood-stained intrigue to which the Potomac army, and the nation's cause were sacrificed: "We do not believe it possible to add to the works of General McClellan, but we desire to put on record a conversation reported to us, on the best authority, more than a year ago as having then recently occurred between a leading politician of a New England State and the Secretary of War. Said the Secretary, General McClellan is getting too popular, we will have to check him. You will have to check him very quick then, or he will get in Richmond," responded his interlocutor. "Oh, he cannot do that, he has not men enough; and we don't intend to lend him any more," was the answer of the Secretary. Well might he be shortly afterwards charged to his face by the man whom he thus sought to destroy, with "doing his best to sacrifice the army!"

Not bad.—Uneducated persons, and even the ignorant often succeed in illustration where the thoughtful and cultivated fail. A striking instance is given in the case of a negro, whose head was examined by a phrenologist. A volume of argument could scarcely convey more to our mind than the fellow's homely speech: "It's hard, massa, to tell what meet is to do smoke house, by putting the head on de roof."

People who attend church are very apt to close their eyes during the scattering of the Divine seed as they do at the barber shop when their heads are powdered.

Raw cotton and ester oil have restored frost-bitten limbs when amputation was tho't to be necessary to preserve life. The cure is said to be infallible.

General News.

A passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was stopped on Thursday night last near Kennebecville, by a small body of men who are represented as being Confederate soldiers, belonging to the command of Maj. Gilmore.—There is, however, said to be some doubt on this point. Whoever the marauders were they searched the train for booty. The principal loss but solely in greenbacks fall, it is reported, upon the Adams Express Company. The amount taken from the latter is unknown, but it is alleged to be small.—Amongst the passengers on board of the train, were a number of delegates from Allegheny county.

Apprehensions exist at Newbern that the Federal garrison stationed there will presently be besieged by the Confederates. The correspondent of the Associated Press at that place telegraphs that the Federal communications were, on the 4th instant, again threatened at various points. The Confederates made another demonstration on the morning of that day, on Newport Barracks, which point, we are told, they will evidently attempt to hold. Moreover, it is intimated, that a Confederate iron-clad on the Neuse River is preparing to act in concert with the force threatening Newbern.

An expedition, consisting of three brigades and one light battery, under command of General Seymour, left Fort Royal on the 5th instant, and landed at Jacksonville, Florida, with the intention of occupying Tallahassee. General Gilmore, and staff subsequently left Fort Royal for the purpose of joining the expedition. The British war steamer Petrel arrived off Charleston Bar, on the 5th instant, with dispatches for the Confederate Secretary of War, and requested permission to communicate with the British Consul at Savannah. Admiral Dahlgren refused to allow any such communication to be made, and the Petrel but to sea immediately.

The Confederate cavalry, under General Fagan, were threatening Pine Bluff, Arkansas, at the last accounts; but no fears were entertained for its safety, or for that of Arkansas Post.

The entire Confederate force in the Department west of the Mississippi is represented to have been, on the 1st of January last, about thirty-five thousand men. The reinforcement sent to General Price in Arkansas, consisting of Mouton's command, five thousand strong, are said to have given him an army sufficiently large to assume the offensive, and it is predicted that he will be heard from shortly, either at Fort Smith or at Little Rock. Gen. Walker is in charge of the Confederate defenses on the Red River, the most formidable of which are those in course of construction on the former site of Fort Russay, about thirty miles below Alexandria, at Grand Coteau, a hundred and twenty miles above the last mentioned fortification, and at Shreveport, where the position is a very strong one, and guns of heavy calibre completely command the river.

An Attack on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13. The *Star* of this morning has the following: The express passenger train which left Camden street depot on Tuesday night for Wheeling and intermediate points, was captured by a company of Confederates when near Kennebecville depot, about eight miles west of Harper's Ferry.

It appears a switch has been turned, and the usual signal, the waving of a lighted lamp, made by the raiders as the train approached. The signal caused the engineer to stop the engine.—The train was then surrounded by the raiders, and a number of armed men entered the cars. The passengers, among whom, of course, there was a great consternation, were more or less maltreated to the shape of ransom. Some precious greenbacks, others watches, while, several rascally fellows gave diamonds, rings or breast-pins as equivalent for their personal liberty.

We are informed by one of the sufferers, who returned to this city by express train that reached here from Wheeling at noon yesterday, that the aggregate amount of money taken from passengers was not less than \$30,000, while the value of the jewelry was also considered large.

The Capture of the Robbers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 14. A portion of the guerrilla party that stopped the train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and robbed the passengers were overtaken and captured in a few hours after the robbery had been committed. General Sullivan was ordered to, and did, dispatch a force of about three thousand mounted men to overtake them.

NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.

R. R. Families that understand the use of Radway's Ready Relief, are never troubled with sickness. Whenever pain or discomfort seizes the patient they apply it at once, and that is the end of difficulty. Those who are seized with Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Influenza, Colds, Croup, Pains and Aches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chills and Fever, or any other disease where there is Pain or inflammation, should apply the Ready Relief at once. Do this and a cure will quickly follow. Thousands of children have been saved by its use in Croup, Scarlet Fever, Convulsions, Diarrhoea, &c. Keep this remedy in the house, and use it when pain is complained of, and no serious sickness will follow.

MARRIED.

EDSALL—BEEGLE.—On Monday, 15th inst., at the Mengel House, in Bedford, by the Rev. E. W. Kirby, Mr. BURTON EDSALL, of N. York, to Miss SARAH BEEGLE, of Bedford.

We wish the happy couple a long and happy life. May their pathway ever be strewn with flowers, until in a peaceful old age, with all the comforts of life around them, they take their departure for a happier land "beyond the river."

SOUSER—MILLER.—On Tuesday evening, February 9th, by Peter F. Lehman, Esq., Mr. HENRYSON J. SOUSER to Miss ANN C. MILLER, both of Bedford county.

LUMAN—MCEWEN.—On Thursday evening, February 11th, by the same, Mr. AARON LUMAN to Miss CATHERINE MCEWEN, both of Bedford county.

LEOPOLD—HILDEBRANDT.—On the same evening, by the same, Mr. JOHN LEOPOLD, of Co. K, 55th Reg't, P. V., to Miss HANNAH HILDEBRANDT, of Dry Ridge, Bedford county.

DIED.

BARLEY.—In Bedford township, February 6th, Martin Lloyd Barley, aged 3 years and 14 days.

MILLER.—February 18th, in Bedford township, Mrs. Margaret Miller, aged 75 years, 1 month and 29 days.

ROBINSON.—At his residence in Monroe township, February 2d, after an illness of 16 days, Mr. Thomas Robinson, aged 73 years, 10 months and 18 days. He was one of our oldest and most respected citizens, his end was peaceful.

DIBERT.—On the 10th instant, Miss Ann Margaret, daughter of Adam Dibert, aged 39 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Locust Pins, Bark, &c.

The highest price will be paid in CASH for LOCUST PINS, BARK, &c., at Mount Dallas Station, one mile west of Bloody Run, on the Pike, by A. G. ALLEN.

THE GREAT CAUSE.

Human Misery.

Just Published in a Stated Envelope. Price 6 Cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Medical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea induced by Self-Abuse; Involuntary Emission, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incurability, &c.—By ROBERT COLVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, or cathartics, or any other such means, and that a more certain and effectual, by which every sufferer in whatever state he may be, may cure himself privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in plain envelopes, to any address, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers, CHAS. J. CLINE, & CO., 127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4538.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The Subscriber, executor of the last will, &c., of Emanuel Keeg, late of Colerain Township, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, in said Township, on Tuesday the 23rd day of March, next, the farm of said dec'd., being a tract of land containing

261 Acres & 141 Perches, and allowance, and adjoining lands of Simon Stuckey, Abraham Weick and others. About two hundred and thirty five acres of said land are cleared and under fence, twenty acres of which are meadow; the residence is well timbered. The improvements are a

Two Story Log Dwelling House, with back building, STONE SPRING HOUSE, DOUBLE LOG BARN and other out buildings, also a one and a half story tenant house with frame stable. The whole place is well watered, and one of the best farms in the country lies near the door of the dwelling. There are also two apple orchards on the place.

Any one desiring a good property would do well to examine this. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. The terms, which will be favorable, will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. JOHN MOWER, Ex'r.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on St. Clair township, on Saturday, the 12th day of March, next, the real estate of George C. Davis, late of said township, deceased, being a tract of land containing about one hundred and one acre, adjoining lands of Amos Oldham, William Barefoot, Nathan L. Wright and others. About eighty acres of the land are cleared and under fence, twenty acres of which are meadow; the residue well timbered. The improvements are a

TWO STORY DOUBLE LOG DWELLING HOUSE, A DOUBLE LOG BARN, with sheds, wagon shed and corn crib attached, and other out-buildings. There is also on the premises an apple orchard of choice fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water near the house.

TERMS—One-half in hand at the confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgages. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., of said day.

THOMAS G. WRIGHT, HENRY WILKINSON, Executors.

Feb. 19—4t.

Public Sale

Of the Real Estate of Jacob Fluks, Dec'd.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Hopewell township, on TUESDAY, THE 16th DAY OF MARCH, 1864, a large and valuable farm containing 318 acres and 100 perches of limestone land, about three-fourths of which is cleared and under fence, the balance is well timbered. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, there is water in every field on the farm. The improvements are a

Large Frame House and Bank Barn, and other buildings, also, a good tenant house on one end of the farm, and a tract of choice fruit trees. Said farm adjoins lands of William Garuch, Eli Fluks's heirs, David Penderburg, Stephen Weimer and others, and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser, during the lifetime of the widow, by paying her the interest annually. One-third of the balance at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of J. Fluks, dec'd. February 15—4t

Public Sale

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, of 31 residence in Colerain township, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of March next, the following valuable personal property, viz:

12 head of Horses, 15 head of Cattle, (some are fresh milk cows,) several Bays and Shaggs, Threshing Machine, brand wheeled Wagon, narrow wheeled four horse Wagon and bed, Spring Wagon, falling top buggy, nearly new, Sulkey, Cart, Sleds and Sleighs, Grain Drill, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse gears, Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Trunks, Double and Single trunks, Fifth Chain, Log Chain, &c. Corn and Oats by the bushel, Gran-Grades, Mowing Scythes, Cooking Stoves, Ten plate Stove, Coal Stove, Eight day Clock, Capstans, Deaks, Bedsteads, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M., when the terms will be made known.

WILLIAM G. BEEGLE, February 13, 1864.