

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

S. P. MEYERS, EDITOR. JOHN PALMER, ASSISTANT.

FRIDAY: MARCH 15, 1864.



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 Coming Campaign.

The questions to be decided in the next presidential campaign are: Shall this Union be restored? Shall it be re-constructed on a new plan? Shall there be a separation between the North and the South? These are questions that interest every man, woman and child in the country, both North and South.

Let us suppose that the Democrats will elect the next President; and that the South by that time should be thoroughly tired of the war. The new President might take his seat, and change the entire policy of the present administration. He might (his party being in a large majority in the North) offer them terms, such as would be honorable both to the North and to them.

He might offer to guarantee their rights under the old constitution, and offer pardon to all except the ring-leaders; and, if they are taken, let them be tried by the law, and if they are found guilty of treason let them be punished; either by death or imprisonment, as a sound policy shall dictate.

Confiscate their property during their lives according to the constitution; and, at their death, let it revert to their children who have not been attainted by treason. Let them, if they see fit, retain the institution of slavery.

They are not fighting for slavery—they are fighting for the principle, that the states have a right to make their own local laws and "regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way." Let the President even grant this. He can do it without compromising either Republican or Democratic principles.

Let him grant amnesty and pardon to all who have not been leaders in an oath to "support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and renounce their allegiance to the Southern confederacy. Let us suppose now that all these terms were offered by a president who had some show of power to guarantee them; would it not go further towards restoring the Union than all the nigger proclamations ever issued by the present incumbent, or that ever will be issued by him unless they should embody the principles set forth above?

If a Democratic President were elected, could not this be done? Of course, they would, in case they accepted these terms, have to assume their share of the national debt; and this would be no heavier than their own. If they were to accept these terms and come back by repealing their secession ordinances, and electing Senators and Congressmen, they could hereafter help protect themselves—not by a vote of one-tenth of their population, but, perhaps, by nine-tenths. It is our honest opinion, that if ever the Union is restored, it must be done by this plan and no other.

The history of the world shows no example where from five to eight millions of free people were ever subjugated, and made to submit wholly to the terms offered them by their enemies;—no matter how much superior they may have been. On the contrary, it shows that, no matter how powerful a people may have been who have undertaken to invade and conquer another, of anything like the extent or population of the South, they have always had to compromise to some extent in the end. Supposing now, that the Union could be thus restored, what honest Republican, who really loves the Union more than the nigger, would refuse to help restore it on these terms?

It is true, no Abolitionist will ever vote to restore the Union. He wants reconstruction, which means a new form of government, on some hair-brained, transcendental theory, beyond the pale of practicability; and which shall not only guarantee the negro freedom, but political, and social equality. In short, a government in which the negro should be, not only the peer, but the superior, of the white man—voting at the elections, filling all the responsible offices, and even marrying and intermarrying with the whites. He looks forward to the millennium of "miscegenation," "when there shall be no black nor white, but all shall be one color, one flesh and one bone." He wants a government to suit this fantastic,

supposititious being, that never had an existence, and never will have, anywhere outside the cracked brains and disturbed fancies of such men as Garrison, Phillips and Greeley.

We repeat that, if the Union is to be restored it must be done by the election of a Democratic President, who will pursue the line of policy laid down above, or there is no longer any hope. If, on the other hand, the Republicans re-elect Abraham Lincoln, or elect Fremont, there will be neither a restoration nor a re-construction; but the final and eternal separation of the North and South will follow. Or, if we should be mistaken, and a re-construction should take place by mere force of arms; neither the North nor the South will be inhabitable, for any one having either the principles of a freeman or the skin of a white man.

We ask our Republican friends—we mean those who are not crazy with war, drunk with blood, or gorged with "greenbacks"—and they are very few in number—to take these things into consideration seriously.—We want them to think and reason the matter for the good of the country, and not for the good of their party. If we elect a sound Democratic President there is yet hope to save this Union—if we fail, then this war will not be ended finally for the next four years; and debt, taxation, conscription and the shedding of more blood will follow. And, what is to be dreaded most of all, either separation or despotism.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HARRISBURG, Feb. 29, 1864.

DEAR GAZETTE: Legislation is now progressing quite briskly, the machinery of both houses being in good working order. The Abolition Senators have at last abandoned the position which they held for the last two months, viz: that the Speaker of the last Senate is the Speaker of the present one.

This is a great triumph for the Democratic Senators and a complete vindication of the correctness of their position. If Mr. Penny was the lawful presiding officer of the Senate for the past two months, as claimed by the Abolition members of that body, why did he not continue to preside without a re-election? The truth is that the miserable pretence that the Speaker of the last Senate is the Speaker of the present one, was set up only to enable the Abolitionists to have an election held in the Indiana district.

It was a "military necessity" on the part of the men who seized the control of the Senate. The exigency now having passed, they abandon their position to precedent and law, and virtually on Wednesday last, Mr. Penny was elected speaker. The vote stood for Penny 17; for Clymer 16.

The bounty bill has passed the House, and I presume, will soon be through the Senate. There are now three hundred and fifty-six bills on the file of the House and ninety-four on that of the Senate, many of which have already been considered and passed. There is a proposition before the Legislature to remove the capitol to Philadelphia. What its fate will be, I am unable to say.

There is nothing new in politics, except that Secretary Chase is said to have withdrawn from the Presidential canvass. I should not be surprised if this declination of the Marquis of Greenbacks, will, in the end, turn out to be a poor imitation of the great Roman, who, "on the Lupercal," thrice refused the imperial crown. On the other hand the Fremont men are gaining ground day by day. A new paper in their interest, has been started in New York city. It is called the New Nation. The N. York Tribune also opposes the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

The New Hampshire election, as was anticipated, resulted in favor of the Abolitionists. The granite State has not been Democratic since 1852—twelve years ago—and from present appearances, has not much notion of returning to the love of her earlier days. But "time sets all things even," and it cannot be that even in fanatic New England, Abolitionism and "Miscegenation" will succumb, sooner or later, to the true interests and dignity of the white man.

H. F. M.

Senatorial Conference.

The Conference from the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, met at the Mengel House in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 9th day of March, 1864, and organized by calling Col. Andrew Johnson to the chair, and appointing Isaac Mengel and William Foster, secretaries.

The following named gentlemen appeared and were admitted to compose the conference:—Huntingdon—Col. Andrew Johnson, Major John S. Miller and David C. Gates, Esq. Bedford—Isaac Mengel, William Foster and John P. Reed, Esq., substitute for William Gillespie, Esq. Somerset—J. D. Roddy, Esq., A. J. Colborn, Esq., and George F. Baer, Esq., represented by Wm. J. Baer, Esq.

On motion of Major Miller, the Conference proceeded to elect a Senatorial Delegate to represent the district in the ensuing Democratic State Convention. J. P. Reed, Esq., nominated Hon. William P. Sabell, of Bedford. On motion nominations were closed, and Mr. Schell was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the officers of the meeting were directed to execute and deliver to Mr. Schell the proper credentials. On motion, adjourned.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Pres't. ISAAC MENGEL, Wm. FOSTER, Secretaries.

For the Gazette. The Wood Ordinance.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to ask my fellow citizens, through the medium of your paper, before they allow themselves to be influenced by the persistent effort of a few to prevent the successful operation of the Ordinance for the Inspecting and Measuring of wood, to view with candor the action of the Council and the causes that influenced them; to examine carefully the law, in order to ascertain whether it requires amendment, or has any defects that can be remedied; and also to consider whether the condition of affairs has changed since its passage. Whether our opinion of the law and its operation is favorable or unfavorable, We must admit that the Council in passing the Ordinance could not have been governed by any other motive than that of duty; and that they acted under the well founded belief that it was for the best interest of the Borough, and in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the citizens. It has been for many years, the general remark and frequent complaint, (and with reason) that the uncertain and irregular quantity of wood in loads, caused us to pay unfair prices; that the custom compelled us to pay according to the number of horses, without due regard to the quantity. Many reflections have been cast on the Council for not adopting some measure that would secure to the purchaser (what he has an undoubted right to demand) the quantity; and at the same time do justice to the vendor. These reflections were just, for it is the sworn duty of the Council to pass such laws as the true interest of Borough demands. At the time the Ordinance was passed the rapid increase in the price of wood made it imperative that some measure should be adopted to secure to the purchaser a regular quantity. The mode directed by the Ordinance appears to be the only practical one by which it can be accomplished, for it requires that each load shall be measured and inspected by a person appointed for that purpose, whose duty is not only to measure, but to inspect. The plain construction of which is, that he is to make reasonable deductions for uneven loading, intentional or otherwise; this certainly enforces all that is required.

To charge the Ordinance with causing the advance in the price, when every article we had gone up, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent, is certainly very unfair; and as the condition of affairs has not changed, unless it be for the worse, prices still ranging higher, to expect by its repeal to lower the price, is, to say the least, very short sighted; the only probable reduction would be in the quantity.

Let us give to this, among the first laws for the regulation of our Borough Market a fair trial; considering that all new measures require time to put them into successful operation and experience to amend them understandingly; being mindful that the question from the circumstances that have attended it, is of greater importance and call for a more serious consideration than it otherwise would, and that the consequences that are certain to flow from our decision will have a strong bearing on our future Borough government. We have had rights guaranteed, and privileges granted, by our Charter and by the laws of the State, for the good government of the Borough, and the interest of its citizens, the claiming and exercising of which can do injustice to none. Are we, having concluded to pass a law in accordance with these chartered rights and privileges, to be prevented from carrying it out by persons from outside combinations; as a citizen, having in view the respect due to our ancient charter and the future welfare of the Borough, protest against establishing so unworthy a precedent.

A CITIZEN.

For the Bedford Gazette. Salaries of County Superintendents.

"The salaries of County Superintendents are payable out of the gross amount of the State appropriation. Each is not paid out of the amount or dividend of State appropriation coming to his proper county." (See School Laws page 81.)

The above extract from the School Law states a fact that should, by this time, be well understood, but there still seems to be considerable misapprehension with regard to it. Many still think the Superintendents' salary is deducted from the appropriation coming to the county, or that in some way or other it increases their taxes. Owing mainly to these mistaken views, the salaries in a few of the counties have always been miserably low, while in others where the matter has been better understood, the salaries have always been high enough, and in some instances too high. This matter should be well understood by the Directors and people of our county.

The salary of the County Superintendent does not affect taxation in any way whatever, nor does it in this county diminish to any considerable extent, the State appropriation belonging to the county. It is paid by the whole State out of the State Treasury, and not by the county nor out of any moneys belonging to the county. The county pays its share of the salary as well as the rest of the State, but this share is a very small one. If the office were abolished in the county the five hundred dollars now paid to the Superintendent would be divided among the taxables of the county but among the taxables of the whole State, the county receiving only its share in proportion to the number of taxables residing in it. A very simple calculation will show how little this salary is really paid by the county, and how little the county would gain by abolishing the office, or lose by increasing the salary five hundred dollars. The number of taxables in the State is 642,291. Five hundred dollars distributed among them will give to each .00077. The number of taxables in this county is 6,037. Hence our share of the \$500 would be only \$4.65; and if the salary were increased \$500 the State appropriation coming to this county would be diminished only \$4.65.

Bedford or any other poor county has a much larger number of taxables in proportion to its wealth than the richer parts of the State. Hence when money is taken from the State Treasury and distributed at a certain sum per taxable, the richer counties are always the losers and the poorer counties the gainers. Salaries of Superintendents are paid in this way: and yet the outcry against the office and the opposition to it have always been most prevalent in the poorer counties like our own, where the office is least burdensome and ought to be most popular. The salary in this county has always been among the lowest in the State. Other counties have from the first paid two, three, and some of them four times as much as Bedford in proportion to the work to be done.

The following counties pay more than Bedford: Allegheny, \$1,200 Huntingdon \$ 600

Table listing counties and their respective salaries for Superintendents. Includes Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Cambria, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, York, Bedford, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Westmoreland, York.

The following pay more than Bedford in proportion to the number of schools but not twice as much: Warren, 241 \$900; Tioga, 93 400; Snyder, 296 1,000; Potter, 112 500; Northumberland, 120 600; Northampton, 219 700; Monroe, 122 566; McKean, 74 300; Lebanon, 162 760; Lawrence, 142 700; Jefferson, 118 500; Huntingdon, 193 699; Adams, 148 500; Dauphin, 210 800; Columbia, 160 600; Chester, 323 1,000; Centre, 177 600; Carbon, 96 500; Butler, 213 800; Blair, 135 600; York, 343 1,000; Westmoreland, 279 800; Wayne, 170 500; Washington, 271 800; Montgomery, 286 800; Clarion, 170 500; Bucks, 252 800; Beaver, 102 500.

See annual report of State Superintendent for 1863, page 287.

From the Leisvoter Trus Democrat. Rev. Mr. Kepler's Withdrawal.

During the late sitting of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a few friends in this community, who had resigned, and received an honorable dismissal from the communion of the church. The story that Mr. K's course was prompted by a fear of excommunication, which some malicious persons are endeavoring to circulate, is, we are assured, utterly false. For the information of the public we print Mr. Kepler's letter of resignation in full:

To the members of East Baltimore Annual Conference. Dear Brethren! For several years past I have thought, and have confidentially stated my impressions to a few friends, that a crisis might arise in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church which would make it my duty to terminate my ministerial relations to this conference, although composed of a body of men whom I have long and devotedly loved.

I was strongly influenced by your last session to carry out this purpose. Yet, as my appointment for the past year was to say the least, one of some peculiarity, I determined, although advised by friends to a contrary course, to go to my work in spirit of christian meekness, perform the duties assigned me and then with humility and in the fear of the Lord to retire from any further connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Allow me then, dear brethren, in all good conscience and in the spirit of kindness and love, to send you this paper as containing my resignation as a member of the East Baltimore Annual Conference. Under other circumstances it would have been my highest happiness to have lived, and labored and died with you, as a "Worker together" in the glorious Ministry of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. And I will not now disguise the fact, that I have realized much of Christian enjoyment and also numerous testimonials of brotherly affection, in the society and sympathies of the members both of the Baltimore and East Baltimore Conferences, during a term of thirty-seven years connection with these ecclesiastical bodies. Nor do I take leave of you now, without deep, heart-felt emotion; without profound gratitude to the "God of all grace," that he permits me in his "wonder-working Providence, in looking back upon the years that are past, to give glory and praise to his holy name, that in the various fields of labor in which my imperfect Ministry has been exercised, I have witnessed the conversions to God of more than two thousand precious and immortal souls. I feel that I am unworthy to have been thus privileged, and I feel, also, that "it is not of him that willeth nor of him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy." Begging, dear brethren, that you will throw over the many imperfections you have found me to betray in my holy calling, as a Minister of Christ, the beautiful mantle of heaven-born charity, I have in conclusion to say, in all Christian frankness, and in all good conscience before God, that as, after an examination of a long series of years, with an honest desire to know and obey God's most holy word, my views and convictions respecting the relation of master and servant, as contained in the Bible, are utterly, and I must say irreconcilably opposed to those which now govern the great body of the M. E. Church, and which doctrines I cannot preach without being a dissembler before the Lord: while in saying thus much, I pretend to judge no man, but only speak honestly and fearlessly for myself, and thus commit the justification of my own course to the unfolded pleasure of a future Providence, I feel now I have no

other duty to perform in this writing, than simply to respectfully request that you may be pleased to direct my name to be noted as withdrawn upon your journals.

With the assurance of many prayers for your spiritual progress, and requesting a continued interest in your applications to God on my own behalf, I am, dear brethren, Yours, very truly and respectfully, SAMUEL KEPLER. McConnellsburg, Fulton Co., Pa., November 18th, 1863.

The State Senate. The Senate of Pennsylvania is at length legally organized. On Wednesday last, the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Penney, left the Chair, which he had occupied for over two months in palpable violation of a plain provision of the Constitution, as interpreted by the unvarying practice of sixty years, and was then regularly elected Speaker; all the other Abolition Senators, and his Democratic competitor, Mr. Clymer—17, voting for Mr. Penney; and all the Democratic Senators (Mr. Clymer excepted) and Mr. Penney—16, voting for Mr. Clymer, the Democratic caucus candidate. This tally act of submission by the Abolition majority to law, precedent, right and justice, was not voluntary; but was forced upon them by the position of affairs on Tuesday, when by the absence of one of their number (Mr. Connell) and the refusal of the Democratic Senators to meet them, the Senate was left without a quorum. But, whether they yielded willingly or upon compulsion, the fact that they have yielded is a complete vindication of the position which was taken by the Democratic Senators at the opening of the session, and which, to their honor be it said they steadfastly maintained to the very last.

The Democratic Senators have issued an able and conclusive Address to the people of the State in justification of their course. We shall copy it in our next paper.—Reading Democrat.

THE FLORIDA MURDER.—It seems that President Lincoln not only risked the lives of thousands of soldiers in the effort to get three electoral votes, but that he was also guilty of preparing to commit a gross fraud upon his own plan of reconstruction. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune telegraphs:—WASHINGTON, March 1, 1864.—The account in the Tribune of the trap into which Gen. Seymour stolidly pushed his doomed little army was read here to-night with wrathful interest. The mail that brought the unveiling of this covered misfortune brought intelligence that the privileges of trading with the army in Florida had been bestowed upon half disloyal Floridians, in the pursuit of the policy of securing a reorganization of the State, and an electing of Congressmen. This was a necessity.—The trifling number of Unionists had to be added to.

A Washington paper says the small pox seems to be making its appearance all over the country. It is supposed to have been spread somewhat in this manner: The "government" got it by shaking hands with an "intelligent contractor" who took it in exchange for Confederate scrip. Office seekers caught it by shaking hands with the "government." Getting dismissed in receiving positions in which to ruin the country, they went home, and have given the disease to the people, by shaking hands with them, in the hope of receiving a nomination from them. The people are cautioned against shaking hands with any Abolitionist who has been to the "government." These men should be put in pest houses immediately upon their arrival at home, and kept there until after the election.

Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, said in a lecture the other day at Portland that it was "the primodity of all to grasp God with one hand and the negro with the other." It is not difficult to say which he would grasp most cordially.

The Secretary of War has sent a Yankee preacher to New Orleans to take charge of the Methodist church there.

—MARRIED—WRIGHT—WEYANDT.—On the 28th of February, at the residence of the bride's father, by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. Thomas Wright to Miss Elizabeth Weyandt, all of Union township.

McCRAY—SPEECE.—At Stonerstown, on Sunday evening, February 21st, by A. Entriken, Esq., Mr. Jacob McCray to Miss Ann Speece.

—DIED—WHETSTONE.—On the 16th ult., David Franklin, son of Josiah Whetstone, aged 9 mo. and 6 days.

BIDDLE.—On the 1st inst., Daniel, son of Peter Biddle, aged 9 months and 19 days.

BURKET.—At Camp Curtin, of diphtheria, Philip, son of Jesse Burket, aged 17 years, 3 months and 9 days.

COLVIN.—On the 9th of February, Cora Blanche, second daughter of John E. and Anna J. Colvin, aged 2 years, 7 months and 29 days. See our darling little Blanche Peaceful in her slumber lay, Gently to the grave we'll bear her, Lay her from our sight away.

List! and hear the angel's welcome, As our child floats far above, We'll not weep for Christ has taken her, And we know that God is love.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, Harrisburg, March 14, 1864. To the School Directors of Bedford County: GENTLEMEN:—Application having been made by the Boards of Directors of a majority of the schools districts in said county, stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to meet in convention at the Court House in Bedford Boro. on Saturday the 24 day of April 1864 at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of eighth section of the supplement to the school law, approved the 8th day of May, 1855. SAMUEL P. BATES, Dep. & act. Supt. Com. Schools. March 18, 1864

BEDFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL. The seventh session of this school will commence Monday, April 4, 1864, and continue 11 weeks. Instruction will be given in all the branches pertaining to a good English Education. Pupils from a distance should apply at once. Terms:—In the higher classes \$5.00, in the lower, \$4.00 & \$3.00. H. W. FISHER, Principal Bedford, March 18, 1864.

Alleghany Male and Female Seminary, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa. The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of the Institution begins WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13. Terms reasonable, \$25 will pay expenses for a Quarter (11 weeks). For further information, address J. W. HUGHES, Principal, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa. Mer. 18.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AGE. 1864.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNION THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

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PAYMENT REQUIRED INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly will be sent gratis to any address, on application. The Publishers of the Age could easily fill their columns with the unsought and most liberal commendations of the press throughout the country; but they prefer that it should stand altogether upon claims to public confidence, well known and established. They believe it has acquired this reputation by the candor, fairness and independence with which it has been conducted, through times of extraordinary confusion of ideas on public subjects, and lately of almost unexampled public trial. It is now, and will be, as heretofore, the supporter of true national principles, opposed alike to radicalism and fanaticism in every form, and devoted to the main tenance of good government, law and order.

The Publishers of the Age conceive that it thus renders peculiar services and has peculiar claims upon the public mind, and all classes of readers, and who, by the proper means, look to promote and secure the Constitutional restoration of the Union. These can best show their sense of the untiring efforts of the publisher, by earnestly sustaining this paper in all its business relations.

Address, GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH, No. 430 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DIVIDEND. The President and Managers of the Bedford and Stoytown Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one half per cent on the capital stock of said Company. A. E. SCHELL, Treasurer. March 11, 1864.

WESTMORELAND COLLEGE, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa. Separate departments for young Men and Ladies. The Faculty of this Institution consists of Four Teachers. Last year it numbered one hundred and seventeen students. The Spring Term—13 weeks—of the current year will open on Monday, April 4th, next. For particulars address Rev. F. K. LEVAN. March 11, 1864.

POSTPONED BRIDGE SALE. The Sale of the Bridge across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, near George Roads' mill, in Liberty Tp., has been postponed till Wednesday, March 23, 1864. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Commissioners Office on Tuesday 15th inst. or on the premises on the 23d. By order of the Commissioners. J. G. FISHER, Clerk. March 11, 1864.

BRIDGE SALE. The Commissioners will sell, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, on Friday, April 8th, 1864, a bridge to be built across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, near the Union Church, in Juniata township. Plans and specifications will be shown on day of sale. By order of the Commissioners. J. G. FISHER, Clerk. March 11, 1864.

Valuable Farm For Sale. The undersigned, acting Executor of the last will, &c., of Frederick Rock dec'd., will sell at public Sale on the premises, to wit: in Juniata Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Conrad Guyer's heirs, Peter Hilliges, John Weyandt, William Gillespie, and others, containing 249 acres, more or less, embracing 30 acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance in Rock Oak Timber having thereon erected Two Log dwellings and Two Log Barns. There are also, two apple orchards thereon. The property is well watered with Springs, and is pleasantly located, being well adapted to the raising of grain and fruit. Terms CASH, payable on the 1st day of April, when deed will be delivered and possession given, subject to the rights of tenants. For further information apply to John P. Reed, Esq., of Bedford Pa. BENJAMIN HOUTSEL, Aiding Executor. March 4, 1864.