



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN 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.

Administration Outrages.

We frequently hear the opinion expressed that the people are very different in regard to all the outrages on personal rights perpetrated by this administration—that they are more so in fact than even the people of France or England would be under like circumstances. This seems to be the case. Why is it so? Is it because they are really in favor of the usurpers and tyrants at Washington carrying on this war at any price? Is it because they really have no sympathy with those who stand up for their ancient rights under the constitution or because they fear the mailed hand of Federal power? Is it because of their hope in the ballot box? Or is it because they have lost all virtue, and sunk into utter degradation? These questions may suggest some of the reasons; but without claiming that our assertions or arguments are infallible, we venture another reason still.

This country, (the north alone,) is larger in extent of territory, in proportion to its population, than either England, France, Austria, Prussia, or, perhaps, any other European Government, except Russia. We believe that large countries like large cities shelter criminals more effectually than smaller ones, for the simple reason that whatever the crime or outrage may be, if it does not come under the immediate observation of the multitude, it does not excite their indignation to such a pitch as it would did they see, with their own eyes, the actual outrages committed. This being the case, great crimes often go unpunished, because popular sentiment does not demand the execution of the laws: and the laws become a dead letter in consequence. If the entire population of the north had been crowded into a space the size of Pennsylvania and New York; and all the outrages of this administration had been committed upon them that have been perpetrated in the various states since this rebellion, there would have been an uprising of the people in their own defence long ago. This goes to show that a large territory, thinly populated, is much more easily led into despotism than smaller ones thickly populated. As a proof of this let us refer to the histories of Ireland, Italy, Poland and Hungary, whose struggles for liberty we have so recently seen. It is true they were finally overcome—but never conquered. They still rise again and again.

But there are yet stronger proofs than those already advanced.—The oldest republics of either ancient or modern times were those smallest in extent of territory, in proportion to their population. Let us instance Athens and Sparta in ancient times; and the Swiss Cantons, and the apparently insignificant Republic of Andorra on the confines of Spain and Portugal. On the other hand the most despotic governments on the face of the earth, are those of the largest extent of territory for the simple reason that difference in the interests of localities made the weaker submit to the more powerful sections, under the same government. The greatest Despotism in Asia to-day is China, the greatest in Europe is Russia and under the policy of the present administration it is not hard to see which will be greatest on this continent—if it is not so already. We assert then that the American people do not submit tamely to these usurpations for the reasons most commonly given alone.

Suppose that our own little mountain country was peopled with four times its present number, and that our most prominent and most patriotic men were taken away by force in such a manner as thousands have been from other places by Lincoln's minions. Would she not rise soon as she is in extent and with mountain ridges assert the rights for which Tell fought among the mountains of Switzerland where those principles still live, while they lie buried here now in the tomb of Washington? No. The people of America are not more different than those of other countries where they see the actual occurrence of atrocities. But, unfortunately, there are too few who see and too many who only hear and do not believe. The time will come yet when this administration, presuming so far, will spring a mine beneath their feet that will swallow them up.

We would call the attention of our readers to the new Clothing Establishment of G. Berkstresser and Son, in Schellsburg, who are now offering for sale a fine assortment of ready made clothing; these gentlemen will, we have no doubt, gain a reputation in their new calling. We take pleasure in recommending them to the notice of our friends and readers.

E. M. Fisher & Little John C. have removed their Fancy and Dry Good Store two Doors south of the Post office where they have opened out a new and splendid assortment of goods. Those who desire bargains should give them a call.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 9. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HARRISBURG, April 4th, 1864. DEAR GAZETTE:

There is as yet no disposition on the part of the majority in either branch of the Legislature, to fix the day of final adjournment. Several propositions looking to this end, have come from the Democrats of the House, but the majority refused to entertain them. The reason for the refusal of the "Republican" members to fix the day of adjournment, can be found in the fact that the Committee of Ways and Means have not yet reported the General Appropriation Bill, nor have the committee on the apportionment of the State, as yet reported their bill. These two measures are very important and concern the "Republican" members particularly, inasmuch as Gov. Curtin looks to the Appropriation Bill for the "sinews of war," and their party politicians look the Apportionment Bill for a "gerrymander" which shall legislate Democrats out of, and themselves into, office. There is also another very important matter to be considered by the Legislature, viz: the question of a law regulating the manner of voting in the army. It is questionable whether the Legislature have the constitutional power to pass such a law, prior to the ratification of the proposed amendments to the constitution, by the people. Until the amendments to the Constitution which propose to give soldiers the right to vote, become a part of the Constitution, it will be, in my opinion, entirely useless to pass laws regulating elections in the army. Mr. Lee, of Philadelphia, a man of prudence and good common sense, to day introduced a resolution requesting the opinion of the Attorney General upon this subject. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A bill has passed the House, to enable the Bedford Railroad Company to issue preferred stock to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, such stock to be entitled to a dividend of seven per centum out of the earnings of the road before any dividend is paid out of the other stock issued by the company. It is to be hoped that the passage of this bill, will enable the company to finish their road to Bedford. I send you a copy of the bill which please lay before the readers of the Gazette, at an early day. More anon.

B. F. M.

ABSENT.—Our Assistant Editor has been absent for the past two weeks without leave from our desk who is wondering what's the use of an editor if the machine can be run without one. Patrons will please make allowance for any errors that may appear in the present issue for the above reason.

Sanitary Fair.

We learn that the Executive Committee of the great Sanitary Fair to be held in Philadelphia in June next, has appointed our townsman, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Chairman of the Committee of arrangement for this county. The committee of arrangement for each county is to consist of ten persons, and this committee is to appoint a sub-committee of five persons in each township and borough, so that the people of every neighborhood in the state will have an opportunity to aid this humane enterprise for the relief of our sick soldiers. Dr. Hickok is well known for his zeal and energy in the cause of the Sanitary Commission, and the interest of this enterprise could not have fallen into better hands. He has appointed the following excellent committee for this county:

- Mrs. J. S. Schell, Schellsburg. Mrs. James Barndollar, Bloody Run. Mrs. John Cessna, Bedford. Miss Amy Durran, St. Clair. Miss Maggie Barndollar, Woodberry Middle. Hon. J. B. Noble, Woodberry South. Col. F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville. Rev. E. Benedict, Bedford. J. H. Schell, Esq., Schellsburg. Jacob B. Willis, Esq., Bloody Run.

The time for the meeting of the committee will be announced next week.

School Directors' Convention.

In pursuance of the notice published by the State Superintendent of schools, requesting the school Directors of Bedford County to meet in convention and consider the propriety of increasing the salary of the County Superintendent, thirty-eight Directors answered to their names. On motion, the convention was organized by choosing Hon. John G. Hartley, President, and John P. Reed, Secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated. The convention then proceeded to business. John B. Fluke, Esq., moved that the Salary of the superintendent be increased to the sum of \$800.

Mr. A. J. Kerr, Moved to amend by striking out \$800, and inserting \$501, Mr. Devore moved to amend the amendment by striking out \$501, and inserting \$1000, after some discussion a vote was taken upon the amendment to the amendment, which resulted in 31 votes in the affirmative and four in the negative. The resolution then as amended, authorising an increase of salary, making it \$1000, was adopted; 31 votes in the affirmative, and 4 in the negative. On motion, the officers of the convention were directed to certify the action of the convention to the State superintendent.

JOHN G. HARTLEY, President JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.

Abolition Traitors.

The only Northern man, since the war began, known to have given valuable information to the Confederates, is Mr. Harvey, a Republican, and now Lincoln's minister to Portugal. It is also a fact that the only persons in the North known to have furnished materials of war to the Confederates, are Republicans—as Palmer, Collector Barney's Clerk, and Chairman of the New York Republican Central Committee. Lincoln promptly put him under Federal protection, to shield him from prosecution for his crimes.

The Constitutional Union says: The government can't make 'cents without making Coppeheads.

Bedford Railroad.

A Further Supplement to an act to incorporate the Bedford Railroad company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the president and directors of the Bedford Railroad company be and they are hereby authorized to increase the capital stock of said company to an amount not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. That the said Bedford Railroad company be and it is hereby authorized to issue preferred stock to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which stock shall be entitled to a dividend of seven per centum out of the earnings of said road, before any dividend is paid out of the other stock issued by said company.

SECTION 3. That any railroad company incorporated by any law of this Commonwealth, is hereby authorized to subscribe for the whole or any part of the stock hereby authorized to be issued.

Shortening the Blankets.

All men know the success of the sailor's attempt to lengthen his blanket by cutting strips from the bottom and sewing them on the top. The Republican party has illustrated that policy both as to slavery and finance. The men who made this United States made a system for white men. The Republican party, being wiser than the founders of the Republic, more high-toned in morality than WASHINGTON or ADAMS, and more Christian than the founders of the church, determined that an injustice to the black race must be repaired by an injustice to the slave states. It swelled and stratted, and claimed pity and philanthropy, because it sought to do charity with the money of others. It undertook to curse conviction into slaveholders, to cheat them into glory, and to glory in cheating them, and, having thus excited opposition and inflamed obstinacy, gave the slave states the option of submitting to injustice or quitting the Union. The result is, that before this war is ended, unless the Republican party is driven from power, the condition of the poor free white will be not better, so far as the physical comforts of life are concerned, than was that of the slave black at its commencement; and for the condition of the slave black we refer those who still believe in the philanthropic mission of the Republican party to the freedmen's camps on the Mississippi and at Alexandria. The blanket is not only no longer, but a little is lost by the operation of tearing and sewing.

The "blood-letting" which Senator CHANDLER was so anxious for, having been, money was necessary. There were three ways of getting it—taxes, the honest, sales of government securities at prices to tempt capitalists, or the issue of paper money, both unconstitutional and dishonest. The last, of course, was chosen, and it became not only a forced loan, to use the expression of Mr. SPAULDING, the author of the bill, but was made, in addition a forced liquidation, by which creditors were cheated from one to thirty-five per cent.

The consequence is, that the government, out of the eight hundred millions it must spend this year, will pay, of that sum, because of the legal tender, two hundred millions of dollars. The blanket is again a little shorter for the attempted lengthening.

COST OF ABOLITION.—We have frequently seen a statement of the great weight of lead required to be fired in battle for the killing or wounding of a single man. But does anybody ever reflect that to free the negroes emancipated by this war we have expended more than double the weight of every individual estimated in hard silver money? Such is the actual fact.—The cost of the war up to the present time would amount to over sixty thousand tons of sterling silver. Average the weight of negroes, big and little, at 70 pounds, and double it in silver as the cost of each darkey's "freedom," and we find that our war expenses would pay at that rate for 960,000 "citizens of African descent."—That's the way the money goes.—Boston Courier.

The following item appeared in the Philadelphia Ledger of last Wednesday: Troops Passing through the City.—Arbitrary Conduct of a Colonel.—The 56th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers passed through this city, on Monday night, stopping here long enough to be entertained at the Refreshment Saloon. During the stay of the regiment, some of the men, it is alleged, became intoxicated, at a tavern, on the southwest corner of Washington avenue and Otsego streets, and the Colonel ordered a file of his men to throw liquor in the street, which was done. Several demijohns were thrown out and broken, and liquor was poured out of other vessels. Not content with this illegal act, the Colonel ordered the arrest of the tavern keeper and attendant, and both were ironed and taken off with the regiment.

Thus the civil law is made subservient to the military. In Philadelphia, with its hundreds of police officers, and the civil law presumed to be in full force, a citizen is dragged from his home in irons at the whim of a New England Colonel, and a "local" item is all that is further heard of the matter. Independence Hall ought to have a shroud hung over it.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—Mrs. Francis D. Gage, who has been laboring with the South Carolina contrabands, says that in 1862 they neither swore nor got drunk, but now they drink whiskey and swear just like white folks. Such is the progress of civilization under the Abolition dynasty.

The late massacre of negro soldiers near Vicksburg is now said to have been a rebel outrage, but quite otherwise. The negroes went to a hotel where there were only white women and children with their servants, committed the grossest possible outrages on the women, and then burnt the house. An Indiana regiment heard of the affair and attacked and killed the negroes. No rebels were concerned in the shocking affair. Admiral Porter said in a late report: "The negro troops near Vicksburg have been committing many outrages."

If things go on as they are now going, the niggers will soon get so vain and proud that they will scorn to marry Abolitionists.—Pretence.

QUICK AS THOUGHT

Radway's Ready Relief, when applied to the part of the body seized with pain, acts with the rapidity of thought. The lightning's flash is not quicker to the eye, than is the action of this marvellous remedy in stopping pain.

Afflicted with Pain use the Ready Relief; in an instant you will feel better. Let those who suffer with Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Spinal Affection, Inflammation, Bilious Pains, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, Lameness, Swollen Joints, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Burns, Scalds, apply the Ready Relief—ease and comfort will follow in a few moments.

If seized with Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Spasms, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Croup, &c, use the Ready Relief. Price 25cts. per bottle. Sold by druggists and storekeepers.

PITY FOR THE MISERABLES.

Disease eaten victims of Scrofula, Fever, Sores, Sore Legs, Running Sores, Salt Rheum, Skin Eruptions, swollen Glands, Nodes, &c. These pitiful objects of disease, whose infirmities keep them out of society, and imprison them in solitude, are assured rapid deliverance from disease by the use of Dr. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called Renovating Symplicent. A few doses will prove its matchless superiority to all sarsaparillas, and from one to six bottles perfect a cure. This remedy will restore the sufferer to health and society, invest him with a sound and healthy body, rich and pure blood. Price one dollar per bottle, sold by druggists everywhere.

MARRIED.

FURRY—HELTZELL.—On the 3d inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, in Woodberry, by Rev. D. Stock, Mr. David Furry and Miss Rebecca Heltzell, all of Bedford county.

WEYANDT—FEATHER.—On the 31st ult., by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. Isaac Weyandt, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, Battery K, to Miss Mary Feather, of Union township, Bedford county.

DIED.

CLAAR.—In Union township, March 2d, Capt. Frederick Claar, aged 82 years, 4 mos. and 4 days. Mr. Claar was raised in the borough of Bedford, but for many years past has resided in Union township. He has two hundred and seventy-seven descendants, children, grand children and great grand children.

WISERGARVER.—In Columbia hospital, Washington City, on the 27th of February, of small pox, Daniel J. Wisergarver, son of George W. and Sarah Ann Wisergarver, of St. Clair township, Bedford county, aged 21 years.

IMLER.—On the 22d of March, in Bedford township, Samuel Statler, infant son of Josiah and Mary Ann Imler.

APPLEMAN.—On the 1st inst., in Lafayetteville, South Woodberry township, Mr. Winfield Scott Appleman, aged 16 years, 8 months and 11 days.

MULLIN.—On the 31st ult., Francis Hammer Mullin, son of James Mullin, of Harrison township, aged nine years, five months and one day.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation. The administrator account of John B. Fluke, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, dec'd. The account of Joseph Barnhart, administrator of the estate of Naomi Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased. The final account of O. E. Shannon, administrator with the will annexed, of Samuel Carr, late of Bedford borough, deceased. The account of Nicholas Koons and Geo. Smouse jr., administrators of the estate of John Wesley Hartzell, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd. The account of Frederick G. Price, administrator of the estate of Wm. H. Strong, late of Colerain township, deceased. The account of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Wm. Keeffe, late of Bedford township, deceased. The account of Wm. P. Smith, administrator of Jacob Fisher, late of Hopewell township, deceased. The account of Wm. P. Diehl, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Stouffener, late of Colerain township, deceased. The account of Henry P. Diehl, executor of the last will and testament of Solomon Diehl, late of Colerain township, deceased. The partial account of H. Nicolesum, Esq., administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Tate, late of Bedford borough, deceased. The account of Samuel Reighart, guardian of Samuel Koons and Mary Ann Koons, children of Henry Koons, deceased. The account of James Carnell, executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Weimer, late of Monroe township, deceased. The final account of Thomas Fisher, administrator of the estate of Catharine Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased. The account of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Clarissa Troutman, (late Bennett) of Southampton township, deceased. The final account of John Cessna, Esq., guardian of Robert A. Gibson, James M. Gibson, Mary Eliza Gibson, Joseph C. Gibson, Sarah Ellen Gibson and Margaret S. Gibson. The administration account of Samuel Walter and William W. Phillips, executors of the last will, &c., of Jesse Walter, deceased. The account of Samuel S. Fluck, administrator of the estate of Hannah Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased. The account of O. E. Shannon, guardian of Jackson and Sarah Mills, minor children of John Mills, late of Monroe township, deceased. The account of John Wayne, guardian of Sarah Mills, deceased. The account of F. D. Beegle, executor of the last will and testament of Juliana Beegle, of Colerain township, deceased. The final account of Benjamin Housel, acting executor of the last will of Frederick Rock, late of Bedford township, deceased. The account of J. W. Crisman, executor of the last will, &c., of Margaret Crisman, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

O. E. SHANNON, Register. Register's office, Bedford, April 8, 1864.

WARTMAN & ENGLMAN, (SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.) Tobacco Knuff and Fagan MANUFACTORY, No. 813 NORTH THIRD STREET, Second door below Wood, PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGLMAN. March 25, 1864.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Levati Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 30th day of April, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz: ONE TRACT OF LAND, situated in East Providence township, Bedford county, Pa., containing one hundred and forty acres, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a one and a half story log house, double log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Davis, John Swartz, Leonard Gilbre and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Sleighter.

ALSO—One tract of land, situated in Juniata township, Bedford county, containing fifteen acres, more or less, about seven acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and small outhouse thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkley, John A. Ingrand and others, and taken in execution as the property of J. M. Lehman.

ALSO—One tract of land, situated in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 147 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and small outhouse thereon erected, adjoining lands of Alexander Lee, Isaac Hunter, Abraham Koons' heirs and others, and taken in execution as the property of David Smith.

ALSO—One tract of land, situated in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing eighty-seven acres, adjoining lands of G. H. Spang & D. E. Shannon, William Adams, Artemus Bennett and William Lashley, being part of a tract of land bought by William Oss from Abraham Koons' executors, by deed dated 18th December, 1861, recorded in book A. C. page 38, and taken in execution as the property of George Adams.

ALSO—One tract of land, situated in Liberty township, Bedford county, containing 142 acres, adjoining lands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., James Clark, Leiby Abbott and others, with a new frame house and frame barn thereon erected, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—One other tract of land, adjoining the above, containing 50 acres, more or less, 10 acres cleared and under fence, and taken in execution as the property of John Long.

ALSO—A tract of land situated in Hopewell township, Bedford county, all the defendants right, title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 23 acres, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a house and barn thereon erected, adjoining land of John Savage and the Raysdown branch of the Juniata river and others, being the same tract of land which was patented to Philemon Dickerman in 1797, by sundry assurances in law, duly had become vested in John A. Osborn the decedent, with the right and appurtenances thereunto, and taken in execution as the property of John A. Osborn.

ALSO—One tract of land situated in Londonderry township, Bedford county, containing 180 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Moser, Fredk. Smith, Geo. Wolford and others, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Smith and George Wolford.

ALSO—One tract of land situated in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing 70 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Miller's heirs, Benjamin Toder and others, and taken in execution as the property of N. P. Reed.

ALSO—One tract of land situated in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 16 acres more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, and a log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John H. Smith, Filigman Novercraft and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Cavanaugh.

ALSO—One tract of land situated in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing 100 acres more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Miller Leonard May and George Troutman, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick G. Stube.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land, situated in Bean's Cove, Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Johnston Owen, John Gordon, Samuel H. Tate's heirs, John Cessna and others, containing 400 acres more or less, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leavure.

ALSO—A lot of ground situated in the town of Woodberry, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, fronting on Main street about 60 feet, extending back to the street, and containing a small lot on the north of the heirs of George Barker, deceased, on the south by a lot of ground belonging to the Methodist Church, with a two story log frame house and porch, and other out-buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel B. Bulger. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, April 8, 1864.

Tavern Licenses.

The following persons have taken out petitions for the purpose of presenting them to the Court at May Sessions, 1864, for license to keep taverns: David Stuckey, Rainburg, Colerain township. Christian Eversole, St. Clairsville, St. Clair tp. Bernard O'Neal, Cheneyville, Southampton tp. Joseph Feller, Buena Vista, Juniata township. Samuel M. Sierk, Pleasantville, St. Clair township. Valentine Steekman, Bedford borough. Thomas McKnight, Buena Vista, Juniata township. John B. Black, Bloody Run township. Daniel F. Stone, Rainburg, Colerain township. Charles A. McKillip, North Point, Broad Top tp. Joseph B. Stoner, Bloody Run borough. J. Val. Bessner, Stoners own, Liberty township. Peter Amick, St. Clairsville, St. Clair township. Jonathan Feignter, Pan Alto, Londonderry tp. D. A. T. Black, Raysville, East Providence tp. James A. Haney, Centreville, Cumberland Valley. Isaac Mangel, Bedford borough. Wm. W. Laney, Harrison township. Benjamin Elliott, Stonersown, Liberty township. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

List of Causes.

Put down for trial at May Term, 1864, 1st Monday, 2d day. 1 Hetty Miller vs Samuel Smith 2 Joseph Darby vs Jackson Stuckey 3 D. C. McCormick vs Anthony Bowser 4 Simon Walter vs Joseph Hessel 5 Daniel Walker vs Ab'm. Sills committee 6 Joseph Gordon vs F. Hildbrand 7 John Winter vs Gideon Willis as 8 Bennet & Mors vs Daniel Miller 9 John Johnson vs John Howsaker 10 Wm. Falner vs Wm. Overaker 11 James M. Reynolds vs Adam Carr 12 Thomas B. Kating vs Bedford Real Road O. E. SHANNON, Proct'y.

April 8, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND!

Every thing is now lost in high prices; but if you wish to find them again at old prices, call at MRS. E. V. MOWRY'S,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and best selection of MILLINERY GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO BEDFORD, which she will sell as cheap or cheaper than old prices. Her stock consists of a general assortment of fashionable SILK, CACTUS, STRAW, LEHORN & CRAPE BONNETS.

Infant Hoods, Shakers, and a large assortment of Ladies' Mises and Children's HATS, the very latest styles and colors. A beautiful assortment of PLAID RIBBONS, the latest style. Flowers, Ruches, Ladies Dress Caps, Corsets, Ballroom Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings, Head Nets, Zephyr, Shelland work, &c. A large assortment of Grenadine Veils, of all colors, also, Ladies Linen Collars and Pocket Handkerchiefs.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your interest. Bedford, April 8, 1864.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, having been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID O. HOOVER, MOSES DETWILER, Administrators. April 1, 1864—6t

ISAAC HUGH & CO. Commission Merchants, FOR THE SALE OF Hoops, Shooks, Heading, Straws, Quercitron & Tanners Bark, Trencala, &c. No. 416 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. April 8, 1864—3m

List of Retailers.

A list of vendors of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the county of Bedford, for the year 1863, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Table with columns: Name, Class, and Amount. Lists various retailers and their respective goods and values.