



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 BLOODSHED. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

Prisoners of State. On leaving Washington City some weeks ago in the cars for Baltimore, a gentleman with whom we happened to sit pointed out to us a few seats in front, four ladies, who, he informed us, were prisoners of state. They were all dressed in deep mourning, and seemed very much depressed.

DENTAL SURGERY.—Dr. S. Kimmell, of Hollidaysburg, the accomplished dentist, will visit Woodberry, on Monday, 18th inst., and remain until the following Thursday. We have several times spoken in high terms of Dr. Kimmell's skill as a dentist, and we have had no reason to change our opinion on that subject. We commend him to the patronage of the people of Woodberry.

THE MENDEL HOUSE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this well known and popular hotel. The proprietor, Mr. Isaac Mengel, is one of the few men who "know how to keep a hotel," and his guests never fail to receive the full benefit of his talents as a caterer for the wants of the public.

LECTURE.—We understand that the lecture delivered in the court house, on Tuesday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Thos. Heyden, was very well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. We are informed that it was very interesting—being both eloquent and instructive. We are sorry to have missed such a rich literary treat.

OUR FRIENDS WHO SEND US OBITUARY NOTICES from various parts of the county, should remember that, whenever they exceed the ordinary length, our rule is to charge for them at the same rate as other advertising. We are sorry to say that we have neither the space nor the time, to pay the attention to them that their writers might wish.

REMOVED.—U. H. AKERS, Esq., has removed his office from the place occupied by him heretofore, to the office previously occupied by Dr. Marbourg, nearly opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell.

BEAUFORT, S. C., March 25, 1864. DEAR SIR: After a long and stormy passage of five days, on board the transport, "United States," we reached our old camp, on last Wednesday. After spending sixty days in Pennsylvania, we find soldiering to be even a more unpleasant occupation than it was before; but withal we are really glad to get back to South Carolina. We find things very much as we left them, except a little excitement about the reb's coming over. They attempted it once, shelled our pickets, but got around with their flats and gave it up.

I was very much surprised to read, since my arrival here, an article in the "Bedford Inquirer," concerning myself. I supposed that about every body in Bedford knew how unexpectedly I was compelled to leave for Harrisburg, previous to the time I had appointed, thereby leaving behind me over thirty recruits who had been enlisted by members of my company. I made an arrangement with an individual by the name of Long, to the effect that, as Woodberry township was giving a local bounty of \$200, and as I had among my recruits about forty men who were willing to be credited to their own county for that amount, I would bind myself to credit twenty-four men to Woodberry, provided he would assist me to recruit my company by furnishing me with 12 recruits; he was to meet me with the men at Hopewell, or some other station on the B. T. R. R., on Monday, the 29th of February. I sent two of my men to Woodberry, on the 24th or 25th of February, to assist in getting the 12 men. I received a dispatch from the commanding officer of my regiment, on Thursday evening, the 25th of February, ordering me to bring my men to Harrisburg immediately, as they could not be mustered into service after the 29th. What was I to do? My men (recruits) were scattered all over the county, and to reach Harrisburg, in time to have them mustered in, I must leave on the following day (Friday, 26th). It was impossible to send word to all, or one-half of them. My two men had not returned from Woodberry, and it was equally impossible to send word to that place. Even if I could have done so, the men and money could not have been got to Harrisburg in time. I went to bed with the belief that I should not have more than ten men to take away the next day, whereas, if I could but remain until Monday, I would have over fifty. Perhaps if I had remained in Bedford until Monday, and showed the dispatch* (a copy of which I send you) to the individuals with whom I had made the arrangement referred to, they would have been satisfied, but I concluded to go if I could get but five men together, as they were better than none. I was fortunate, or unfortunate, enough, I don't know which, to have more than that number when I started. I took them to Harrisburg, had them mustered in, and in answer to a dispatch, telegraphed to Durbin that I had been ordered to Harrisburg on Friday, in order to have my men mustered into service before the 29th, as that was the last day.

Hon. A. H. Coffroth. We publish, this week the remarks of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, in regard to having conscripts examined in their respective county towns. The amendment offered by him on this subject has become part of the new conscription law. Hereafter, instead of having to travel to Chambersburg to be examined, the conscripts of this county will be examined here. This will not only save the government thousands of dollars but the people who are drafted many thousands besides.

There has been no more useful measures originated in congress this session; and the people should not forget the man who not only originated but succeeded in passing the measure. Gen. Coffroth will be thanked by many a poor fellow, who would, otherwise, have had to walk all the way from Somerset and Bedford counties to Chambersburg, in order to stand an examination. Besides this measure will benefit thousands of others throughout the entire north.

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Hon. A. H. Coffroth, our representative in Congress begs us to inform his friends in Bedford County, (those who have written to him recently, that he was unable to attend to their requests, because of sickness in his family while at Philadelphia. The severe illness of Mrs. Coffroth prevented his presence in Washington for more than a week. She has now nearly recovered, and all his friends will receive prompt attention.

Flag Presentation. A flag presentation will take place at St. Clairsville, on Saturday, the 23d of April, inst. The flag will be presented by the Democrats of Bedford borough to the Democrats of St. Clair township. Speeches will be made on the occasion, and a large delegation from Bedford will be present. The Democrats of the surrounding townships are invited to attend in force.—We will announce next week who will make the presentation and reception speeches.

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. Charles Peney, of Colerain township, whilst on his way home from this place, one night, some two weeks ago, missed the road and has not been heard from since. When he left town he was in company with Baltzer Dull, another resident of Colerain township, but the two separated on the mountain, each contending that the other was in error about the road. The mountain on which Mr. Peney is supposed to have lost his way, has been thoroughly searched, by the people of this town and neighborhood, but no trace of the missing man has yet been discovered. Altogether the disappearance of Mr. Peney is of rather a mysterious character.

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HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1864. To Capt. S. S. Metzger: Recruits cannot be mustered later than twenty-ninth (29th) February. Each can get about two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars local bounty; bring them immediately. (Signed) R. WHITE.

that if I had waited to fulfil the arrangement I had made with Long, I would not have got a recruit mustered. Quite a number of recruits that I had left behind, came to Harrisburg, on Monday, but I could not get them mustered into my regiment; some went back home and others enlisted in other regiments, the reason was, that an order had been received at Harrisburg from the War Department, directing that no more recruits be mustered into the 55th P. V. I have been particular in giving you an account of the whole affair, so that if my very few friends should ever speak of it to you, you would be able to explain the whole matter in its true light. The individual who published the article, I don't suppose has brains enough to understand that a soldier obeys orders from his superiors, or he would not have done so after my explanation in the dispatch. Yours, S. S. METZGER.

From the Reading Gazette. The Monroe Doctrine. Our would-be statesmen in Congress have at last condescended to turn aside, for a few moments, from the consideration of such questions as the right of negroes to ride upon the street railways of Washington, and devote a little of their time to international affairs. After allowing Louis Napoleon to prosecute his sinister and ambitious designs in Mexico to the point at which their full realization seems on the eve of accomplishment, without a single word of remonstrance they now, through the Foreign Committee of the House, give a tardy and feeble expression of their disapproval, which may mean something, or nothing, just as the Administration chooses. It affords us, however, a grain of comfort, at least, to observe that even this weak assertion of the traditional policy of our Government with regard to the intrigues of foreign powers upon American soil, has been found necessary by our pusillanimous rulers, to save them from becoming contemptible in the eyes of the world. The action of the House has a faint ring of the old metal in it, and leads us to hope that the time may yet return when the freedom of the negro will not be the first and almost exclusive concern of American statesmanship.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Davis, (Rep.) of Maryland, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following joint resolution: Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling, by silence to leave the nations of the world, under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; and that they therefore think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the policy of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical Government erected on the ruins of any republican Government in America, under the auspices of any European Power.

No objection having been offered to the consideration of the resolution, the following brief debate occurred upon it: Mr. Brooks. What does the gentleman propose to do with the joint resolution? Mr. Davis, of Maryland. I propose to put it upon its passage. Mr. Brooks. I have no objection to the joint resolution if it be not a mere paper fulmination. I do object, however, to paper thunder. If it means anything I am in favor of the resolution; if not, I am opposed to it. Mr. Davis, of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, whether it be a mere paper fulmination or not depends upon whether the Congress of the United States shall adopt it, and whether it represents, in adopting it the opinions of the people of the United States. It is a declaration simply as to what our policy is to be respecting events which touch our interest very nearly. I take it that it is not a subject which anybody desires here to discuss; and I suspect that if there be a dissent in this House it is about the only dissent that can be found in the United States on this subject.

Mr. Cox. Mr. Speaker, I yield my concurrence to that resolution reported from the committee of which I am a member, although I should prefer—as the members on this side of the House would unanimously prefer—that it were more emphatic and decided in its expression as to the intervention of France on this continent. It is a little late in the day for the National Legislature to pass such a resolution. I am aware that not only the present Administration but the preceding Administration have not been as vigilant as they should have been as to our continental relations, and the protection of our traditional policy in that regard. I stood here laboring, in 1860, for the ratification of the treaty made by Mr. McLane, in order that the United States might, in time, foil these very designs of France which have since been developed to the disgrace of our Government and nation and of constitutional liberty on this continent. While I favor the resolution, I fear that it will be looked upon as a mere *brutum fulmen*—words, words, words—not in reality. If we are in earnest, we ought to be ready to back it up by something physical. I think that is the way to back up resolutions of all kinds, and I may add, proclamations of all kinds.

I believe the resolution ought to be more significant and more emphatic, especially at this time, when Maximilian (who, I believe, is called the Arch Duke of Louis Napoleon), is about moving to this continent. We ought to be prepared not only to say, but to make it effectual that no crown shall be established on this continent. We should stand up to the old Democratic doctrine which always cherished a defiance of all foreign dictation. That doctrine, as enunciated by a Democratic statesman, is this: that the establishment of a political protectorate by any one of the Powers of Europe over any of the independent States of this continent, or, in other words, the introduction of a scheme of policy which would carry with it a right to interfere in their concerns, is a measure to which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which, should the attempt be made, they will resist by all the means in their power. I believe that to day the people of this country would give a proper defiance to this French intermeddling. They would sustain the doctrine of President Monroe, which has been since his time always hailed as the true continental policy of this Government. With these remarks, thanking the gentleman for having yielded the floor to me, I conclude what I have to say.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland. I am sorry that my friend from Ohio should have felt compelled to make an argument against the resolution, especially as I understand him to say that he intends to support it. Mr. Cox. I did not make an argument against the resolution; I shall vote for it. I wish that it were more emphatic. The resolution then passed finally by a unanimous vote, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Alley, Allison, Ames, Ancona, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Augustus C. Baldwin, John D. Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Francis P. Blair, Bliss, Blow, Boyd, Brooks, Broomall, James S. Brown, William G. Brown, Chanler, Ambrose W. Clark, Clay, Cobb, Cole, Cox, Cravens, Henry Winter Davis, Dawson, Denison, Dixon, Driggs, Eckly, Eden, Eldridge, Eliot, English, Finck, Frank, Grider, Grinnell, Griswold, Herrick, Hicky, Holman Hooper Hitchcock Ashel W. Hubbard Jencks, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Francis W. Kellogg, Orlando Kellog, King, Law, Lazar, Long, Longyear, Mallory, Marcy, McBride, McClurg, McKinney, Middleton, Sam'l. F. Miller, Moorhead, James R. Morris, Morrison, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Norton, Chas. O'Neill, John O'Neill, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomerooy, Price, Pruynt, Samuel J. Randall, Wm. H. Randall, Alexander H. Rice, Rogers, Edward H. Rollins, Scott, Shannon, Spalding, Stevens, Strouse, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Elisha B. Washburne, Wm. B. Washburne, Whaley, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, Benjamin Wood, Woodbridge and Yeaman—109.

NAYS—0. Mrs. President Lincoln's Sister. We must in justice apologize to the Tribune for refusing our credence to its story, that Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln, who lately went South by way of Fortress Monroe, abused her pass and carried contraband goods in several large trunks, so giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The facts are as the Tribune stated them—or even worse; and in apologizing to that journal for an incredulity which its habitual mendacity regarding political opponents has created and fostered in our minds, we have no other alternative than to restate the facts precisely as they are, painful as it is to any loyal American to join that fanatical journal in any course, or to endorse its impeachment of the chief magistrate of the United States for assisting openly in giving direct aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the Union. The facts, then, are these, and we make no comment upon them; for if they do not, in themselves, make the heart of every patriotic northern man and woman shudder within them, then the fanaticism of the time has dragged the north into an insensibility which nothing can arouse.

Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. President Lincoln, was a rebel spy and sympathizer. When she passed into the confederacy a few days ago, by the way of Fortress Monroe, she carried with her in her trunks all kinds of contraband goods, together with medicines, papers, letters, etc., which will be, doubtless, of the greatest assistance to those with whom she consorts. When Gen. Butler wished to open her trunks, as the regulations of transit there prescribe, this woman showed him an autograph pass or order from President Lincoln, enjoining upon the Federal officers not to open any of her trunks, and not to subject the bearer of the pass, her packages, parcels or trunks, to any inspection or annoyance. Mrs. White said to Gen. Butler or the officer in charge there, in substance, as follows: "My trunks are filled with contraband, but I defy you to touch them. Here," (pushing it under their noses), "here is the positive order of your master!"

Mrs. White was thus allowed to pass without the inspection and annoyance so peremptorily forbidden by President Lincoln in an order written and signed by his own hand, and to-day the contents of his wife's sisters trunks are giving aid and comfort to the enemy—nor least in the shock which these facts will give to the loyal hearts whose hopes and prayers and labors sustain the cause which is thus betrayed in the very White House.—N. Y. World.

Southern Estimate of Gen. Grant—They are Pleased with his Elevation. The plans of the southern leaders for the campaign of 1864, are based in a measure, but not entirely, upon what they have divined of the plans and designs of the administration at Washington. It may strike our readers with surprise, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the southern leaders at Richmond do not anticipate any great change in the results of the war from Gen. Grant's recent elevation. They do not dread his plans as they did (and would) the plans of McClellan. They did not regard him as possessing military genius of a high order. Not counting McClellan, there are no less than five other generals in the Union army who are far more dreaded by them than Gen. Grant. They regard Gen. Grant as being in the same class, as regards military ability, with Gen's. Meade, W. T. Sherman, Fitz John Porter, Wood and Rosecrans. The probability of his elevation to the chief command has been a subject of debate at Richmond for some weeks. If such a step was taken, it is believed by the southern leaders that it would be a political move on the part of the administration, and that it would not be made as a military measure, or with the view of a more vigorous prosecution of the war on the part of the north. They believe that if Gen. Grant had been left where he was, and if he had been furnished with troops enough, that he would have given them considerable trouble in the west during this year; for they believe that his military abilities are fully equal to the direction of a vigorous campaign in that field. But they believe that his elevation to the chief command will be a positive advantage to them for three reasons: First, because his attention will be drawn from the west, which will enable them to carry out their plans there. Second, because they believe there is only one man in the north who is capable of directing the operations of the war as a whole, and of planning campaigns for the general conduct of the war; and Gen. Grant is not that man. And, third, because they believe (and that belief is founded on authentic intelligence, which they have received from a very high source in Washington) that it is the intention of the President to continue to plan the campaigns, and to direct the movements and operations of the Union armies himself, and to compel Gen. Grant to divulge his plans to him. The existence of this state of things will, they believe, enable them to carry out successfully their plans for the campaign of 1864.

A lady friend of ours was in Chicago the other day, and was asked by her cousin how she liked the Balmoral stocking. "O, very well," was the reply.—"Well, I don't," said the cousin, "nor will I wear them either; I'll be hard if I'll make a barber's pole of my leg for the sake of being fashionable."

THE ADMINISTRATION PAPERS urge the practice of economy by the people. Would it not be well for the Administration to set the example?

I AM CURED. "I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.—I have taken B—th's, A—rs, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me. STEPHEN BENSER, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and liver complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills, I am cured, I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months. C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass."

Dr. Radway's Pills always cure, no straining, tenemas, false calls to the water closet, follow their use—they purge freely and cure rapidly.

MARRIED. ROBISON—DANAHER.—On Thursday, 7th inst., by the Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. James Robison, of Southampton township, to Miss Mary A. Danaher, of Harrison township.

HORN—OTTO.—At the residence of the bride's father in Colerain township, by the Rev. A. E. Taylor, on the 7th of April inst., Mr. Joseph H. Horn of Schellsburg, to Miss Charlotte Otto.

DIED. TAYLOR.—In Bedford on the 4th inst., Mrs. Margaret Taylor wife of Matthew P. Taylor, formerly of Harrison township Bedford co., aged about 33 years.

GILSON.—On the 6th inst., of pneumonia, at his residence near Bedford, Mr. Alexander Gilson, aged 68 years, 2 months and 4 days. The deceased was a native of Westmoreland county, but resided in this county for many years. In Bedford township, particularly, he was very plain and unassuming in his manners, and the natural goodness of his heart seemed to be one of his principal characteristics. During the last few months of his life he seemed to be in the enjoyment of good health, but was unusually attentive to the public means of grace, and by his death he was transferred from worship in the Church militant to glory in the Church triumphant.

O'NEAL.—In Monroe township, on the 24th of March, after an illness of five days, Philip O'Neal, aged 31 years, 4 months and 20 days. The deceased was respected by all who knew him. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, and leaves many friends to mourn his loss, among them a wife and two children.

HOOPER.—At the Regimental hospital, at Beaufort, S. C., of measles, on the 30th ult., Nathaniel Hooper, son of Henry and Margaret Hooper, of St. Clair township, in this county. The deceased was a member of Company "H," 55th P. V.

RILEY.—In Juniata township, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Mary A. Riley, consort of John Riley, Jr., aged 33 years, 11 months and 23 days.

RILEY.—On the 7th inst., John Scott, son of John & Mary A. Riley, aged 12 years 7m. 15 days.

GALBRAITH.—In Buena Vista, on the 8th inst., Miss Lottie Galbraith aged 17 years 5m. 6 days.

DENAR.—On the 11th inst in Juniata tp. Adam Denar, aged 49 years 4m. & 8 days.

RADCLIFF.—On the 24th of Feb. ult., in Harrison township, Miss Rachel L. Radcliff aged 21 years and 15 days.

THE MENDEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA. The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travellers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Brinkley, late of Juniata township, deceased, has been granted. On the subject thereof, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. LEWIS M. STATLER, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration upon the Estate of George Mortimore late of Snake Spring Township deceased having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to John Mortimore, residing in East Providence township and Joseph P. Mortimore residing in Snake Spring township, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same to request to present the same properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MORTIMORE, Admr.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for May Term, 1st Monday, 2nd Day, 1864. Peter F. Lehman, Foreman; Henry McDonald, Asa Williams, Nicholas Hysung, Wm. Watson, Wm. Bruller, Abner Griffith, Henry Felton, Jacob S. Brown, Sam'l Fishback, Jas. Madara, Isaac D. Earnest, J. C. Figar, Isaac Conner, Jacob Evans, W. H. Morgart, Jacob Pennell, Joseph Sleighter Williams Bowles, David Shafer, George Sully John Hersber, David Evans, David Steel.

List of Petit Jurors drawn for May Term 1st Monday, 2nd Day, 1864. Thomas Sisek of Sam'l. Henry Shaffer, Samuel Dubbs, Michael Hoiderbaum, Martin Buumbaugh, John Manspaker, Isaac Devore, Thoms Mullienix, A. J. Sively, John W. Beeler, Isaac Davis, David Koons, Henry Penney, David Miller, P. G. Morgart, John Diltz, George Patter, Henry Ickes, Amos Oldham, W. M. Akers, Barnet Weimer, Isaac Bowen, Tobias Snider, William Layton, John I. Noble, A. J. Morgart, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Spicer, George Blyme, Nathan Crisman, John May, Mahlon Smith, John Corley, Jr. Asa Howary, John Mortimore, Wm. Robison, John Gephart Jr. Michael Wisner. Drawn and certified at the Commissioner's Office, February 9, 1864. JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

Something new in Philadelphia. COOPER'S PHOTOGRAPHY AND ART GALLERY, NO. 1338 CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite U. S. MINT. GALLERY RECEIVING AND OPERATING ROOMS ALL ON THE 2nd FLOOR. All sizes and sizes of Photographs, Imitations, Portraits, and taken at prices to suit the times. Pictures Finished in Water Colors, Oil, India Ink and Pastel.

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Mr. Cooper continues to receive Ladies and Gentlemen into his Classes for Instruction in Drawing and Photography, Imitation, Indian Ink and Pastel Painting, and a beautiful process for Enameling Pictures. Circulars containing list of prices of pictures and further information respecting the books and Terms of Instruction may be had by enclosing Post Office Address and a Stamp to P. F. COOPER, 1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, REFERENCE.

Calob Cox, President Academy of Fine Arts. Dr. T. B. Wilson, Graduate and Anatomologist. Rev. Thos. Miles Martin, P. E. Church. Hon. Victor A. Satori, Consul of Leghorn. Robert G. Clarkson of Firm of Jay Cook & Co. New York Rev. W. A. Maybin, Rect. St. Alban's Church. Boston J. E. Tilton & Co. Henry Howland, Esq., Long Branch N. J. Baltimore, Mons. Amedee Sauvan, French consul. April 15, 1864.

Register's Notice. All persons indebted to the following named accountants have five days to settle with 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 of May next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

The administration account of John B. Fluke, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, deceased. 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. Sroase Jr., administrators of the estate of John Wesley Itzell, late of Snake Spring township, deceased. 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. Keefe, late of Bedford township, deceased.

The account of Wm. P. Smith, administrator of Jacob Fiesel, late of Hopewell township, deceased. The account of Wm. P. Diehl, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Stouffour, late of Colerain township, deceased. The account of Samuel Diehl, executor of the last will and testament of Solomon Diehl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The partial account of B. Nicodemus, 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 Betty 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 Slinger, 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 Gibson, S. Gibson.

The administration account of Samuel Walter and William W. Phillips, executors of the last will, &c., of Jacob 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 Jacob and Sarah Mills, minor children of John Mills, late of Monroe township, deceased. The account of John Wayne, guardian of Sarah Miller.

The account of F. D. Beagle, executor of the last will and testament of Juliana Beagle, of Colerain township, deceased. The final account of Benjamin Hoyer, acting executor of the last will of Frederick Rock, late of Negley (now Juniata) township, deceased. The account of J. W. Crisman, executor of the last will, &c., of Marcet Crisman, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

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

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN, (SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.) Tobacco Snuff and Cigar MANUFACTORY, No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET, Second door below Wood, PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN. March 25, 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.