

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR. JOHN PALMER, ASSISTANT.

FRIDAY : : APRIL 22, 1864.



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.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford County will meet at the Court House, on Monday evening, May 2nd. Speeches will be made, and the state of the country discussed by able speakers. Turn out Democrats, and let us open the coming Presidential campaign in earnest. Let us rally once more, for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

J. P. REED, Cl'n. Dem. Co. Com.

Democratic Newspapers.

Ever since the 13th of April 1861, there has been no effort spared by the Abolitionists to muzzle the Democratic press. First, Democratic newspapers were mobbed, then excluded from the mails by a special order of the Post Master General; and, of late, the returned soldiers have been agged on by some stay-at-home patriots to attempt violence again. In some instances they have succeeded—as in the case of the Monitor at Huntington, and one or two other papers in different parts of the State; but with every effort they have used to trample law under foot, they have only injured themselves.

But from every portion of the State we hear other complaints. Democratic newspapers, subscribed for in Philadelphia and New York, are nearly always sure to come a day later than Republican ones, and, sometimes, not at all. The same may be said of those ordered by express—at least to this place. Why is this? Is it because this administration fears the truth, and has issued private orders to its subordinates to keep back Democratic newspapers, so as to give preference to its own vile sheets? Or is it because some of those subordinates are mean enough to violate their oaths to gratify their own prejudices?

Ever since the breaking out of the rebellion those differing with this negro-worshipping administration, have been treated as though they had neither rights nor citizenship under the government. They have been ignored by them, at least so far as their rights under the law have been concerned; while all the patriotism, all the honesty, and all the law, have been arrogated to themselves. To be a Democrat, is, in their opinion, all that is degraded and mean, while they continually resolve that they are the saints; and, like the Pharisee, daily thank God that they are not as other men. To be a Democrat is to be "disloyal," say they, and that, in their opinion, is "the sum of all villainies."

We write this article that our Democratic readers may know the true reason why they do not get the papers they subscribe for, as soon as their Abolitionist neighbors get theirs; and so that they may not attribute it to the wrong cause. We had better wait to get the particulars of the news from Democratic papers—if it should be several days later—for there is at least a prospect of getting the truth from them than to have false reports one or two days sooner. And instead of patronizing their lying sheets, because they have more favor in the eyes of the Post Masters, let us do all in our power to circulate sound Democratic doctrine, no matter at what cost. We do not wish to be understood that all post-masters are thus dishonest, but there are undoubtedly many in this county who would not scruple to keep back Democratic documents merely to gratify their little prejudices. Let them be watched, and if they act illegally we may perhaps find a remedy in the law.

Mr. Long's Speech in Congress.

On our first page will be seen an article taken from the New York Times, a Republican paper, said to be the organ of Secretary Seward. It condemns in unmeasured terms the action of the House in regard to Mr. Long of Ohio. Mr. Long said in a speech recently made by him, that in the event of his having to choose between a subjugation of the South, and a separation, he would go for separation. For this some of the most rabid Abolitionists offered a resolution to expell him, on the ground that his language was giving aid and comfort to the enemy. After considerable discussion this was withdrawn; and a resolution of censure, declaring Mr. Long to be an unworthy member of the House, was passed by a very close vote. What makes their action in this matter so much more notable than it would otherwise be, is the fact that a number of Republicans not only in Congress, but out of it, have uttered, and voted much more reasonable sentiments than anything in Mr. Long's speech could possibly be, we take the following from "Clusky's Political Text Book"—a work published in 1859, two years before the rebellion broke out. It will be found on page 15 of the work alluded to, and in the appendix to the Congressional Globe of 1850.

"On the 25th of February, 1850 Mr. Giddings of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, presented two petitions, one from Isaac Jeffries

and other citizens of Penna., and the other from John T. Woodward and other citizens of Del. and Pa. They were as follows:

"We the undersigned inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Delaware, believing that the Federal Constitution, in pledging the strength of the whole nation to support slavery, violates the divine law makes war upon human rights, and is grossly inconsistent with republican principles; that its attempt to unite slavery in one body politic has brought upon the country great and manifold evils and has fully proved that no such union can exist, but by the sacrifice of freedom to the supremacy of slavery, respectfully ask you to devise and propose without delay, some plan for the IMMEDIATE, PEACEFUL DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION."

"Mr. Giddings moved to refer the petitions to a select committee with instructions to inquire—

First. Whether disaffection with our Federal Union exists among the people of these States? Secondly. If so, to what extent does such disaffection exist? Thirdly. From what has such disaffection arisen? Fourthly. The proper means of restoring confidence among the people?

Mr. McClelland of Ill. objected to the reception of the petitions, and it was decided by a vote of yeas 8 nays 152, not to receive them. The affirmative vote consisted of Messrs. Allen of Mass., Durkee of Wisconsin, Giddings of Ohio, Goodnow of Me., Howe of Pa., Julian of Ind., Preston King of N. Y., and Root of Ohio.

Upon the 1st of February, 1850, the same petitions praying dissolution of the Union were presented in the Senate by Mr. Hale of N. H. Mr. Webster of Mass. suggested that there should have been a preamble to the petition in these words—

"Gentlemen members of Congress, whereas at the commencement of the session, you and each of you took your solemn oaths in the presence of God and on the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the U. S., now therefore we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union and overthrow the Constitution of the United States as soon as you can. And as in duty bound we will ever pray."

But three Senators voted for the reception of the petition, viz:

Messrs. CHASE, HALE and SEWARD."

The small quotations in the above are our own, the rest quoted verbatim from the work alluded to. Let any old line whig read the preamble Mr. Webster suggested, and then say that he would have been with the Abolition party to day if he can. This extract shows also who it was that first proposed to dissolve the union; and that there are other disunionists beside Jeff Davis. Do you ask who they are—two point you to the president's cabinet; and two of the most responsible offices in the nation, you will find filled by CHASE and SEWARD—the men who voted to receive a petition in the Senate to "PEACEABLY DISSOLVE THE UNION."

The Abolition members of Congress seem to have forgotten the votes of their leader in 1850; and are therefore ready to expel any Democratic member who utters his opinions freely—especially if he happens to be from a district in which there is a large population of Democrats. To see our sel's as others see us."

Hon. B. F. Meyers.

It will be observed from the following that there are members of the Legislature who repeat the stale slanders and political lies of their party, as though they were gospel truths. What evidence is there, that the sheep pen (for it was nothing else) of Mr. Jerry Gordon was burned by a Democrat? not one circumstance. Nor can there be a single line found in any issue of the Gazette, warranting the charge of Mr. Watson, or the question that he seems to believe cannot be answered in the negative. The Gazette never uttered such a sentence; and, indeed, we have no doubt that Mr. Meyers never heard such an insinuation until made by the man who was afraid to make the other charge, when Mr. Meyers was in his seat. But this is condescending to answer a charge which every Republican in this county knows in his heart to be a lie.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 15.

The House met at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. MEYERS (Bedford) rose to make a personal explanation. The statement had been made yesterday by the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Watson) that the destruction by fire of the property of an enrolling officer in Bedford county was owing to the teachings of a paper of which he (Mr. MEYERS) was proprietor. The charge was but the repetition of an electioneering scheme and was a gross insult and a falsehood. This fire occurred in a township which gave Mr. Lincoln a majority of 111 in 1860, and which in the spring election of 1864 gave the Democrats 85 majority. Those who asserted that the fire was the work of some person either allied to the Democracy or in sympathy with the South proved themselves to be falsifiers by not being able to name, produce or convict the incendiary. The course of the Bedford Gazette, the paper alluded to, has always been to suppress any insurrectionary spirit, and it has asserted that as the conscription law was one of the laws of the land it should be quietly submitted to as such.

Mr. WATSON inquired whether it was true that the paper had said of the enrolling officers that they would neither live a peaceful life nor die a peaceful death.

Mr. MEYERS said that when a gentleman asked him a question he would reply. Mr. WATSON said that the person whose property had been destroyed, and who was an officer of the government had received a warning that vengeance would be visited upon him and two others. This was why the barn was burned, and this was the legitimate result of incendiary teachings.

Mr. LUCAS SAUPP, who was last week arrested on suspicion of being connected in some way with the mysterious disappearance of Charles Pency, had a hearing before J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq. on Monday last, and was at once acquitted, there being no evidence against him whatever. Up to this time, no further traces have been discovered of the lost man; and the mystery still remains unsolved.

The Lady's Friend for May.

We would call particular attention to the beauty of the steel engravings in this number of the Lady's Friend. "The Lovers," engraved expressly for this number, is both in design and execution, one of the most beautiful engravings that has ever appeared in a magazine. The Fashion Plate—which is of double size, and handsomely colored—is also a charming specimen of its kind. Of the other engravings, we need only say that they are as numerous, varied, and interesting as usual.

Among the reading matter we note the following articles:—"Deacon Denison's Daughter," "Mrs. Jerry June's Fine Original Story," "Mabel's Mission," "The Lover's," by Jean Ingelow, "Dick's Infatuation," "Norah's Ghost," "After Ten Years," by Virginia F. Townsend, &c. &c. Every one who does not take the Lady's Friend regularly, should at least send on twenty cents, and have this (May) number forwarded to them.

Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut St. Philadelphia. \$2.00 a year.

Rev. Saml. Kepler.

We clip the following from the Lewistown Gazette, a Republican Paper to which it was written in reply to an article that appeared as an editorial of that paper. We commend it to the war clergy and hope they may profit by it.

Mr. EDITOR.—Having understood from some friends that an article appeared in your paper a short time since, respecting my recent withdrawal from the M. E. church; and learning also that some misapprehension exists in some quarters as to the mode of my retiring from connexion with said church; without intending any reply to the article itself; (as my rule has thus far been not to notice newspaper communications respecting myself, whether true or false and from which rule I shall not now depart); I have yet to request, what all honorable Editors are ever ready to grant in all cases of this kind, that you will do me the moral justice to insert in your columns, the following letter, which it is hoped, will be sufficient in itself, without any detail of remark, to satisfy all well disposed minds, that I retire, with honor to myself, as well as the continued esteem of beloved brethren of former relationships, from the communion of the Methodist Episcopal church. As I purposely avoid all controversy with the writer in question, it is certainly in keeping with all the rules, that I should ask at your hands, what I trust will not be denied the publication of the present writing, without reply from any source, and especially from a writer who has chosen to attack me "stat nomine unbræ." Before submitting the letter however, I will say to all concerned Mr. Editor, with your permission that as a minister of the church, I am not conscious in my public ministrations, of having at any time, willfully violated any doctrine as held by the Eastern Baltimore Conference, up to its recent session at Altoona, while as a citizen of the State, I have never favored the doctrine of secession, but at all periods of my life, have always been, as I still continue to be, a true friend of the Constitution, the Union and the laws; and that my true and only creed on the subject of the relation of master and servant, is that which the Holy Ghost has revealed in His Christian ministry, by Divine authority is bound to preach, according to the command "These things teach and exhort." With these remarks, Mr. Editor, I now present the letter for the true understanding of the form in which I have recently seen proper to terminate all further connexion with the Methodist Episcopal church.

"This certifies that the Rev. Saml. Kepler, having for reasons satisfactory to himself, withdrawn from the M. E. church, at the session of the Eastern Baltimore Conference, held at Altoona, March, 1864, is hereby affectionately commended as a minister of the Gospel to all christian people.

(True Copy) Given March 9, 1864. JOHN H. C. DOST, Sec'y. I remain Mr. Editor, Yours &c., SAMUEL KEPLER.

WHO ASSIST THE REBELS?—The New York Times, an abolition paper, last week published a long article, accompanied by all the evidence, proving that a very extensive trade has been going on in the west with the rebel authorities, supplying them with clothing, provisions, hardware and other articles, in exchange for cotton. It is charged that if the administration and its agents are not directly interested in the trade they could not have avoided knowing of it; in fact it was carried on to an enormous extent under their very noses. It is surely scarcely worth while to keep an army of soldiers in the field to fight the rebels, if an army of office holders is also in the field feeding them.

GOLD FOR SOLDIERS.

We are glad to know that the Democrats in the Senate are in favor of paying gold to soldiers. They enlisted on the agreement that they should be paid in money—to pay them in shillings is simply to rob them of the difference in value.

Foreign ministers are paid in gold. They can resign if they do not like it—but the poor soldier cannot. The government violates its contract and holds him to it by force.

We annex the proceedings of the Senate, which put the matter in a clear light. Mr. Hopkins offered the following: Resolved, That the committee on Federal relations be instructed to bring in a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote for a law requiring the payment of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of the Government in coin or its equivalent.

Mr. Champneys moved to amend by requiring the committee to "inquire into the expediency of such a course.

The original resolution was favored by Messrs. Hopkins, Clymer, Wallace and Lambertson, and opposed by Messrs. Johnson, Lowry, Fleming, St. Clair and Wilson.

The Republican members assumed the position that the resolution was only intended to make political capital, and that both branches of the legislature had already sanctioned an act to increase the pay of soldiers. The Democrats on the other hand, asserted that the resolution was offered in good faith, so that the pay of the soldier would not be reduced with the depreciation of our currency.

The discussion took a wide range, embracing the question of the loyalty or disloyalty of the Democratic party. It was charged that such resolutions as the above were calculated and intended to embarrass the government. The Senators on the Democratic side declared the assertion to be false. This issue gave rise to a personal controversy between Messrs. Hopkins and Johnson. The depreciation of the currency and the rise in gold were discussed.

Mr. Nichols offered a substitute as follows: Resolved, That the Federal Relation Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of urging Congress to vote to increase the pay of the gallant army and navy who are imperiling their lives in defence of the liberties of the Republic and to pay the foreign ministers of the Government in the same currency as the army and navy.

The substitute was adopted, yeas 16, nays 16. Mr. Hopkins moved to amend by making the increase "not less than \$25 per month." The amendment was accepted, and the substitute as amended was adopted, yeas 30, nays 0.

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General Forrest's Raid.

Success of the Confederates—Capture of Fort Pillow. CAIRO, ILL., April 14.—On Tuesday morning Forrest, with some 6,000 men attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, in the meanwhile disposing his force so as to gain an advantage.

Major Booth, of the 3d Tennessee U. States Heavy Artillery, formerly the 1st Alabama Cavalry (negro), refused to receive the flag of truce and fighting was resumed.

Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels the advantage of gaining new positions.

The battle was kept up till 3 o'clock P. M., when Major Booth was killed and Major Bradford took command. The rebels had come in swarms over our troops, compelling them to surrender.

Immediately upon the surrender there ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men were killed, but the Confederates commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks including those of both colors who had been previously wounded.

The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection, were killed or wounded.

The black soldiers, becoming demoralized rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms. Both white and black bodies were horribly mutilated. Children of seven or eight years of age, and several negro women were killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak, from their wounds, were dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river.

Out of a garrison of 600 men, only 200 remained alive.

Among our dead officers are Capt. Bradford, Lieuts. Barr, Ackersom, Wilson, Revel, and Major Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee cavalry; Captain Posten, Lieut. Lyon, of the 13th Tennessee, and Capt. Young, of the 24th Missouri, Acting Provost Marshall, were taken prisoners.

Maj. Bradford was also taken, but is said to have escaped. It is feared, however, that he has been killed.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about halfpast three o'clock. She was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce, and her men sent out of the wounded as the rebels had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight negroes. Eight of them died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening, and was immediately sent to the Mound City Hospital to discharge her suffering passengers. Among the wounded of the negro troops are Captain Porter, Lieut. Libberts and Adjutant Lemming.

Six negroes were captured by the rebels and carried off, including two 10 pound parrots and two 12-pound howitzers. A large amount of stores were destroyed and carried away. The intention of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place and move on towards Memphis.

"Twenty years of excruciating pain, with sleepless nights, I have suffered. A Spanish gentleman presented me with a bottle of Dr. Radway's Ready Relief; I applied it, it gave me ease at once; I have been free from pain since I first used it; I now sleep in peace, my rheumatism is cured, no suffering, no more pain."

WM. STONEY MYERS, Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, London Times, Paris Moniteur, Havana, Cuba. ASTHMA.—GENERAL JOSE VILAMIL. The General in Chief of the army of Ecuador, stated in the presence of the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, U. S. Senator from Penn., (but then U. S. minister at Quito,) to Mr. Lee, that he had suffered with Asthma for forty years, and had laid down in his bed horizontally during that time. The first application of the Ready Relief secured him sleep, its continued use cured him.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giving credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disown any intention of charging him with stealing. April 16th, 1864. FREDERICK KOONTZ, JACOB PETER.

Bedford Hall Association. The stockholders of the Bedford Hall Association are hereby notified that the annual election for five trustees of said association, will be held at the Odd Fellows Hall in Bedford borough, on Monday, the second day of May, 1864, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., of said day. Notice is also given that the trustees of said association have declared a semi annual dividend of five per centum upon the capital stock, which the stockholders can receive by calling upon the Treasurer, John R. Jordan, at his residence. S. L. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

White & Moore's Celebrated Malt Coffee. Containing a portion of the best Java coffee.—The healthiest and cheapest Substitute for Coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per lb. Liberal deductions to Dealers. A fresh Supply just received and for sale at the bargain Store of March, 18, 1864. G. R. & W. OSTER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber on the estate of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley (p. dec'd), and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. S. WHIP, Executor. April 8, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the matter of the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Mary Gordon, deceased, the subscriber, appointed to settle the exceptions to said account and to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford on Friday the 22d of April next, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. JOHN MOWER, Auditor. April 8, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Frederick Clear, late of Union township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated for settlement. April 22—6t JACOB CLAR, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned having received letters of administration upon the estate of John R. Mowery, late of Union township, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against the estate to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment. April 22—6t JOSTAH MOWERY, Adm'r.

MARRIED.

PRESEL—DONLEY.—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. Zimmerman, Mr. Aaron Presel to Miss Ellen Jane Donley, both of Union tp. Bedford county.

ALBISON—ALLEN.—At the German Reformed Parsonage, in St. Clairsville, April 12th, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. Robert W. Albison to Miss Mary Ann Allen, both of St. Clair township.

KOONS—DIEHL.—In Friend's Cove, on Thursday, April 7th, 1864, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. David F. Koons and Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Emanuel J. Diehl, all of Friend's Cove, this county.

DIED.

MOCK.—March 14th, John Mock, aged 79 years, 5 months and 19 days.

WOLF.—March 24th, Solomon Wolf, aged 68 years, 5 months and 14 days.

SWARTZ.—April 9th, Baltzer Swartz, aged about 78 years.

LEWIS.—April 10th, Pernelia Lewis, aged 40 years and 7 months.

ELDER.—At his residence in Middle Woodberry township, on Thursday, April 14, 1864, of erysipelas, Mr. Robert Elder, aged 63 years, 11 months and 4 days.

MORGART.—Near Morrilton, Henry Co. Illinois, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Morgart, wife of John C. Morgart, late of Cumberland Valley township in this county, in the 5th year of her age. She deceased had just emigrated to the far west, and died two weeks after her arrival. She leaves a large family, and a still larger circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

FORD.—In Ground Hog Valley, on Sunday, April 3d, 1864, Mr. David Ford, aged 68 years. The deceased was a worthy member of the Church a fond parent, a kind friend, an obliging neighbor, and a good citizen.

There is a very remarkable coincidence connected with the death of Mr. Ford and that of his wife, who departed this life on the 29th of January last. Husband and wife each died upon their respective birth-days; the former aged 68 years, and the latter 58 years.

A FRIEND. In Bloody Run, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Julia Ann Steckman, consort of Mr. James Steckman, in the 29th year of her age. The deceased was a most exemplary christian, a faithful and consistent member of the E. P. Lutheran church. She was held in high esteem by the community, and her many virtues will long live in the memory of all who know her. Her mortal remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of mourning relatives and sympathizing friends. She died under peculiar and distressing circumstances. The following lines are very expressive of her last moments:

"Lay the babe upon my bosom—let me feel his sweet, warm breath; For a strange child o'er me passes, and I know that it is death. I would gaze upon the treasure, scarcely given ere I go; Feel his rosy dimpled fingers wander o'er my cheek of snow. I am passing through the waters—but a blessed light appears; Kneel beside me, husband, dearest—let me kiss a way thy tears. Wreath me with thy grief, as Jacob strove from midnight till day; It may leave an ang'ls blessing, when it vanishes."

NEW FIRM!

Recent Arrival of New Goods!! Good News for the Ladies! E. M. Fisher, Little John C. & Wm. J. Have removed their store two doors south of the post office, to the room lately occupied by William Shaffer, Esq., where they have just opened a new and large stock of FANCY GOODS, such as MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c., together with a well selected assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS, of every description. Gentlemen Shirt Frocks, Hose, Sonps of all kinds, Jewelry, &c., &c. All of which they will sell very low for cash. The public are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. April 22, '64.

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. MOWERY'S, who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and best assortment 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, LELGORN & CRAPE BONNETS. Infant Hoods, Shakes, and a large assortment of Ladies' Misses and Childrens' HATS, the very latest styles and colors. A beautiful assortment of PLAID RIBBONS, of 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 Greenadine 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.

White & Moore's Celebrated Malt Coffee. Containing a portion of the best Java coffee.—The healthiest and cheapest Substitute for Coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per lb. Liberal deductions to Dealers. A fresh Supply just received and for sale at the bargain Store of March, 18, 1864. G. R. & W. OSTER.

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Something new in Philadelphia.

COOPER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ART GALLERY, NO. 1336 CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite U. S. MINT. GALLERY, RECEPTION AND OPERATING ROOMS ALL ON FIRST FLOOR. All styles and sizes of Photographs, Ivorytypes, Peritypos or "Titytypes" and taken at prices to suit the times. Pictures Finished in Water Colors, Oil, India Ink and Pastels. Horae and other animals, Equipages, Country Seats, Ruins, Models of Machinery, &c., for Patenting accurately photographed.

P. F. Cooper desires to call the attention of persons visiting Philadelphia to his new Grand Floor Gallery, where he has introduced newly-patented cameras, capable of taking, in a few seconds, one hundred Photographs, from the small stamp or photographic, to the Imperial and Life Size.

After many experiments he has succeeded in placing his skylight at an improved angle, diffusing the light in equal proportions, and producing that soft gradation of tone which cannot be given by the side and skylights generally used, and which is of so much importance to the beauty of a picture. It is made of French glass, and is the largest in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cooper has been engaged more than twenty years in the study and practice of the Fine Arts.—His long experience as a Miniature and Portrait Painter is a sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the pictures made at his establishment.

The art of identifying is well understood; none but the most skilful artists are employed in the respective departments.

All Pictures warranted!—The Ivorytypes will not change in any climate, and will stand the test of acids.—Particular attention is paid to giving grace and easy positions.

Daguerretypes and all other kinds of pictures copied, from small medallion to life size, and finished in colors of Indian ink, to look equal to pictures taken from life.

This Gallery possesses rare facilities for taking Egyptian Pictures from life, in the rear building where from one to fifty horses can be photographed at a time.

N. B.—To Photographers, Colorists and others.—Just issued.—"Every body can be an Artist"—A new work on PHOTOGRAPHIC COLORING, IVORYTYPING, ENAMELING, IVORY MINIATURE PAINTING, &c.—Complete instructions given for making Ivorytypes with some valuable receipts, never before published useful to all photographers, for one of which a large sum has been offered.

By following the directions contained in this book, even those persons with no previous knowledge of Painting cannot fail to color photographs in a beautiful and effective style.

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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 tavern: David Stucky, Raisin, for Licentain tavern; Christian Everhart, St. Clairville, St. Clair tp. Bernard