



We again urge all who are indebted to us by note, book account, or otherwise, to come forward and settle. If you can't pay, come and settle at any rate. The uncertainty of the times renders it necessary for every man to have his account with the world as nearly square as possible.

Wood, Beef and Pork wanted, at this office, in payment of subscription.

The editor is absent.

Abolition Rejoicing.

It has been a custom in American politics that whenever a party succeeded in electing a Presidential candidate, they celebrated their victory by having a general rejoicing all over the land.

Let the Abolitionists rejoice, as they pretended to do in this place, last week; let them rejoice at the dark monster brought forth by infidelity and abolitionism, before whose ebony throne the whole party has bent the vessel's knee; let them rejoice at the prospect which a continuance of the present devastating and cruel war sets before; let them rejoice that nearly every house in the land has become a house of mourning, that almost every cottage, however lovely and peaceful heretofore, now contains a frightful skeleton; but the man who can lay his hand upon his heart and say that he is not to blame for the ruin brought upon his country, has occasion for more real joy than they. But it is natural for such a party to rejoice amidst the gloom that surrounds us. Did not Nero fiddle while Rome was in a blaze? And did not Abraham Lincoln call for a rebel song and sing to the bloody fields of Antietam, whilst the groans and shrieks of the wounded and dying were piercing the air? Why should not they be joyful while liberty is being dethroned and our country torn to pieces.

But the people will become sane some day. After they have wandered through the bloody and trackless desert which war spreads out before them, when all the horrors that are in store, have been felt by them, they will return to that party which has ever guarded their liberties, and call upon that power which has guided them safely through the political storms of three quarters of a century.

McClellan's Resignation Accepted. The President has accepted the resignation of Gen. McClellan, and has appointed General Phil. H. Sheridan a Major General in the regular army, to fill the vacancy thus created. It is stated that the Legislature of New Jersey, which is largely Democratic, will elect Gen. McClellan United States Senator in place of Mr. Ten Eyck, Abolitionist, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next.

A Change.

A great change has come over the Abolitionists since the election. They have quit calling Democrats hard names. The ill-bred boys, who for months had been picketed on the street corners insulting respectable people, have been withdrawn, probably to receive training for a similar sphere of usefulness, when the occasion requires it. Men, too, who have shown themselves but very small "boys of a larger growth" have exhibited the gratifying fact that their abolition insanity has lucid intervals. We even heard several political harangues, since the election, in which, to the best of our recollection, the word "Copperhead" did not once occur, but which abounded with fulsome flattery of the Democrats. During the campaign this was not the case. Democrats were denounced as "Copperheads," "Traitors," "Rebel Sympathizers," &c., and were looked upon as scarcely fit subjects for the leniency of Abraham Lincoln. But a wonderful change has come over the spirit of their dreams.—The "Corporal's guard" of nearly two millions of Democratic votes in the North has no doubt opened their eyes and softened their wrath amazingly. They have quit denouncing and have taken to cajoling and flattery, thinking that Democrats are ready to lick the hand that smote them.—They will find themselves mistaken. We ask no terms from them, and will give none, so long as they persist in upholding a doctrine that we consider adverse to the best interests of humanity, and fatal and ruinous to the country. The Democrats are ready, as they always have been, to stand by the administration in all lawful and constitutional measures, but claim the prerogative, which they will not allow to be wrested from them, to criticize and denounce all tyrannical and unconstitutional acts, no matter by whom or under what circumstances they may be committed. The man who does not do so, is a cringing coward and not worthy the name of freeman.

Retired.

We forgot to notice, last week, that Mr. Philip J. Shoemaker retired from the Commissioners' Office on last Friday week, his term of office having expired. Mr. Shoemaker has been a faithful and efficient member of the Board, and it will be conceded by all who had any intercourse with him in his official capacity, that he always endeavored to preserve the best interests of the people of the county, without fear or favor. We regret to part with "Uncle Philip," and in his retirement from public life.

Michael Wertz, Esq., his successor, has been sworn in, and his well known business qualifications bespeak for him a term of usefulness in the Commissioners' Office.

The Rebels At New Creek.

Information has been received here from reliable sources, that the rebels made a dash on New Creek, above Cumberland, and captured a large amount of commissary stores, and between four and five hundred horses. New Creek is a depot for military stores, and the rebels have a number of times endeavored to capture the place. Great fear exists at Cumberland, and the presumption is that the town will be attacked.

ANOTHER DRAFT.—Prov. Gen. Fry has issued instructions to his subordinates to have the enrollment lists revised and perfected. This looks like something we are already quite familiar with—except "the draft." We—and no doubt others—had been relying upon the repeated assertions of "Brother Burgess's" organ that there would be "no draft." If that veracious sheet should prove to have fainted for just once, we shall have to pin our faith to some other oracle.—Patriot and Union.

THE COST OF SUBSTITUTE.—On a call of 500,000 men it would cost three hundred and fifty millions of dollars (\$350,000,000) to fill it, at the price per man (\$700) now paid for substitutes in Hartford. And if Connecticut's quota is 11,000, as it probably will be, it would cost the people of our State seven millions seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars (\$7,770,000) at the same rate.

This tax, provided the quota should be filled by substitutes at this rate, would be greater than the entire internal revenue and tax on foreign importations; and this, too, for barely securing the men, without a uniform on their backs or a ration in their hands.

A QUESTION OF TIME.—The Democratic party has performed a high and holy duty in the contest just closed. It has labored to preserve the purity of the church, to save the liberties of the people and to bring peace and Union without further bloodshed and ruin. From 1861 it has been steadily gaining on the popular vote. The full return of reason is only a question of time and four more long, dreary and wasteful years of war, will satisfy even those who seek the last dollar and the last ditch. In the meantime let Democrats remember that they have a duty to perform. Let them stand unbroken amidst the storm, and be prepared whenever the time comes to rescue from the wreck of our republic what little there may be left of liberty and country to transmit to their children. The future looks desolate and fearful, but the good Senator has his work to perform. Even after the thieves and robbers have left nothing but the mangled forms of humanity behind them.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

Soft—the weather.—Ditto, the man who believed there would be no more drafts.

Very appropriate—the blood-red transparencies in the Abolition procession last week. "We are coming Father Abraham!"

Cool—the "leader" in the Republican organ in this place, on the "incompetent" of the Inquirer. Be careful, Davy, how you handle that Power Press!

Motto on a transparency at the recent Abolition pow-wow—"Abraham, our Father!" Abraham has quite a disobedient set of boys in this place, for he has been calling them repeatedly, but in the parlance of juveniles nowadays they "can't see it."

Political conundrum. How did General McClellan receive the news of his defeat? With resignation.

Officially contradicted—the report that the company that paraded through the streets on Tuesday night of court week, were going to the front at Petersburg. They belong to the "Home Guards."

The Democrats told the people that there would be another draft after the election. It was pronounced by the Abolitionists, an electioneering scheme—a "copperhead lie." Now the truth is seen and felt.

Attorney General Bates has resigned his place in the Cabinet. We would suggest a very learned legal gentleman of this place as his successor. Apply at once.

Progressing slowly—the grading of Richard Street. The crossings are becoming famous as places to "stick in the mud."

An editorial brother boasts of a large turkey which he received. Where is our Christmas turkey to come from? Our neighbor has a fine lot, but we have the fear of several of the Ten Commandments before our eyes.

The Florida, captured by the Steamer Wachusett, has been given up, and sent back to Bahia, together with all her crew. Another humiliation to our national pride.

We learn that another draft was made in this district on last Monday, the result of which up to this time we are unable to find out.

The Rev. Mr. Kepler announced last Sabbath, that he would preach, before the congregation of the Christian Association of Bedford, next Sabbath, Dec. 4th, from a passage of Scripture as recorded in Ezekiel 9th chapter, 3-5 verses.

The subject selected, appears to us, so far as we can see, to be one of more than ordinary interest to all who wish to understand the dealings of God with the inhabitants of this world.

The Hartford town election was carried by the Democrats by an average majority of 170. The total vote was 4,602.

An association of government clerks has been formed at Washington to urge an increase of salaries. They want more pap from the public Treasury.

Rev. Mr. Essick, pastor of the Ev. Luth. Church, of this place, delivered the thanksgiving sermon, in the Presbyterian church. His discourse is spoken of as having been a very able one.

Diabolical Plot!

ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY TO BURN NEW YORK CITY.

The Attempt Frustrated.

The St. Nicholas, the St. James, Metropolitan, Belmont, Tammany, Lovejoy, Broadway and Lafayette Hotels, and Drayman's Museum set on Fire.

New York, Nov. 26.—The World, this morning, gives the particulars of a most diabolical attempt, last night, to fire New York city at many different points, ranging from the Belmont Hotel, in Fulton street, as far up as the St. James Hotel, in Broadway, above its intersection with the Fifth avenue. At the present writing, happily, no loss of life and no serious damage to property has crowned the fiendish hopes of the perpetrators of these crimes. But the heart sickens at the thought of the scene of horror which must certainly, but for the presence of mind and coolness of a few sensible persons, have resulted from the mere alarm of "fire" given at nine o'clock in the evening to the crowded audience in the lecture room of the Museum. At this point, while the theatrical performances of the night were going on, a bottle of phosphorus was emptied in the rear of the gallery, and at once ignited.

In the various hotels, including the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Lafayette and other large and crowded houses, beds were found saturated with phosphorus, and the fire in all these cases seems to have been set by persons acting in concert, and of course under one definite and diabolical inspiration. Who those persons were, or what their aims, it were premature now to inquire. The matter demands and must receive immediate and most searching examination at the hands of our municipal and police authorities. The uniformity that characterized this bold attempt at wholesale incendiarism showed that the plan must have been organized long beforehand, and every step premeditated before being entered upon. The mode of operating seemed to be precisely the same in every hotel fired. The beds were saturated with phosphorus throughout, so also were the valises, trunks, old boots, and clothes of almost every description. In addition to this, matches were found among the bed clothes, laid between the sheets and coverlets, and, in some instances, thrust into the centre of the ticks. The fires were then set and the rooms closed and locked, as if the occupants had vacated the premises. It is supposed by this that the rooms were taken by parties who were determined to fire the buildings, and took this as the quickest way of doing it.

We regret that we are called upon to announce the death of Isaac Shoemaker, son of P. J. Shoemaker, Esq., of Colerain township, which took place a short time since, at Newbern, N. C. Mr. Shoemaker was a brave soldier and a promising young man. We append the following letters, recently received by some of his relatives:

FOSTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 12, 1864. MISS SHOEMAKER:

I feel it my duty to write you this letter, and I feel sorry to have such a duty to perform. I hope the Lord will give you strength to bear it with resignation, for we must all be resigned to His holy will. Your brother Isaac was taken sick with the yellow fever on the 5th of November, and bore it patiently and put his confidence in his Savior to restore or take him to himself. After an illness of six days it was the will of God to call him to himself, where we must all render an account sooner or later. Your brother died Thursday, Nov. 10th, at 12:20 P. M., and we all mourn his loss, for we are deprived of a good and faithful comrade. Your brother Isaac and I were here together for the last year and nine months, and I felt his loss as much as a brother, for he really was a brother to me; when I was sick he took good care of me, when I had the yellow fever.—When I recovered, he was taken with the same disease, but I hope we will meet again where parting will be no more. He died praying to God to have mercy on him, and I have reason to believe his prayers were heard. He was buried at 3 o'clock P. M., Nov. 10, 1864. The night before he died he called me to his bedside and kissed me. He wanted to say something but he could not speak. The last words he said were "Oh, my God!" He had his senses until about 10 hours before he died.

If you wish further particulars I will give you all I know concerning Isaac. I suppose they have written from the hospital office, but I thought it would be more satisfactory to you to get a line from one of his comrades. Yours, truly, JOSEPH SHILL.

FOSTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 10, 1864. MR. P. J. SHOEMAKER:

My Dear Sir—It is made my painful duty to inform you of the death, in this hospital, by yellow fever, of your son Isaac P.

He was a faithful, good man, and we all lament his removal; but I have the evidence and the consolation to believe that he "died in the Lord." His last words were such as the best may adopt: "Oh, God, have mercy upon my soul!" Commending you and his friends generally to the blessed Savior, I am, yours, &c., J. N. L. ROUSE, Chaplain U. S. A.

For the Bedford Gazette. Presentation to Major Bobb.

CAMP 208TH REG'T, P. V. Nov. 15, 1864. The enlisted men of company H, have presented a horse, saddle and bridle to Maj. Alexander Bobb, of this regiment, valued at three hundred and twenty five dollars. The horse was purchased from James Wishart, Esq., of Wells township, Fulton co., Pa., and the presentation was made in front of Petersburg, by John E. Satterfield, of Company K, in the following address:

MAJ. ALEXANDER BOBB.—Having been in the P. V. to have the honor to be associated in their name, a horse, saddle and bridle, as a token of their friendship and esteem, both as a citizen and a soldier, and to be used by you, and as your own, in either station of life. This manifestation on your part, has not been prompted by any sordid motive, but is a pure, unselfish expression of their feelings of warm attachment for you, and an appreciation of your merits, as will be plainly evinced by their willing obedience to every command from you in the army of the United States. Knowing full well that you are ever ready to discharge your duty faithfully and impartially.

Hoping that nothing may ever arise to interrupt this friendship, now existing between you, and that you will accept this gift from them, together with these sentiments, I now, in their name, pass them over to you.

Maj. Bobb replied as follows:—"MY FELLOW SOLDIERS OF CO. H:—In accepting this gift from you, I can say that they shall be used in the performance of my duties to the best of my abilities, whilst I have the distinguished honor to command you in the army. You need not tell me that you are ever ready to do your country's service. Your conduct in the army, has plainly shown me that all you ask is a command, and if we should in future be engaged in battle with the enemies of our country, I know that you will render such an account of yourselves as will cause me to feel proud that I have had the honor to lead you in this campaign. In thanking you for this valuable gift, I will say that I shall prize it the more, from the fact of its coming, as it does, with such warm expressions of friendship, and with the aid of Divine Providence, shall cherish those sentiments while life lasts. Therefore, accept my grateful thanks again for your kindness. That we may all return again to our homes, and the peace and harmony of former years, once more reign supreme over our land, is my greatest desire."

Very respectfully, yours, WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, 1st Lieut. Co. H, 208th Reg't.

Alleged Peace Movements by the Administration.

The country has been treated to various rumors, since the election, of an intention on the part of the Administration to offer some terms of settlement to the rebels. As to the precise form in which the matter is to be brought about, has not been developed, but some of the wisecracks about the Federal metropolis, have given out the very names of the Commissioners to be sent on this mission of peace. The subject was broached by Judge Pierpont, in a speech made in New York, just before the election, and General Butler renewed the subject in a speech made in the same city, since the election. Many have surmised that these rumors have been set afloat by stock jobbers to influence the price of gold and other public securities.—The numerous sources from which the reports have sprung, leads us to the conclusion that there is some actual foundation for them in the intentions of the administration at present. Mr. Lincoln ought to wish for peace and the restoration of the Union. His reputation in the future history of the country, ought to lead him in that direction. The return of the country to Union and its old prosperity, would seem to be objects worthy the ambition of any man. Heretofore Mr. Lincoln has permitted

abolition "pressure" to push him aside from the path in which his better judgment dictated.—But then his own election was a sufficient excuse for not driving the radical abolitionists from his support. That object is now effected and all the precedent points to his retiring at the end of a second term. To be sure the Republican party made much of their capital in trade, in the recently cloudy canvases by their cry of "Peace Party" against the Democrats. The sudden conversion of the Republican party to a peace policy, is not without the charge of inconsistency. They know they did not tell the truth when they asserted that the peace plan of the Democrats embraced the independence of the South; and the administration cannot be blind to the fact that the feeling of the country, every where, outside of the military office holders and government contractors, is deeply and strongly in favor of peace and a restored Union.

Our hope, then, is, that these rumors of peace movements are true. We do not fail to recollect that the mere partizan interests of the Republican party, would not be advanced by a restored Union—that the voters of the Southern States, returned to their duties in the Union, would not likely be cast to help to perpetuate the rule of a party, so wholly sectional in its corporation.—nor do we fail to recollect the much greater difficulty in agreeing upon terms of reconciliation with a party thus constituted, than would be with a National party, such as the Democratic party is, yet with all these obstacles in the way of peace and a restored Union, we do hope a morally honest, independent effort, and without the imposition of impossible terms, but in good faith, will be made by Mr. Lincoln to restore the Union, and again bring peace and prosperity to our borders.—Waynesburg Messenger.

STATESMANSHIP.

In retiring from the Senate of the United States, Jefferson Davis delivered a valedictory speech, in which he said: "If the difficulties between the North and the South are not settled, it will be for the want of statesmanship." There was wisdom in that remark, and time has proved it. We have fallen on the day of small men. There is no philosophy in the administration of our Government, though the men who instituted it were statesmen by inspiration, if not by study and experience.

The truth is, that we have never had a school in which men were educated for the business of Government. We have never had any such order or class of men. We do not educate anybody for the duties of Government. We act on the principle that the most difficult of all vocations is the most simple and indifferent. Our people have esteemed it a sort of national glory, that the highest civil trusts in the State, inclusive of the Presidency and the Chief Justiceship are open equally to any citizen, and where some persons, notoriously incompetent for the place has been sent to Congress, or elected to the judicial bench, or even elected to the Chief Magistracy, we have boasted of the event as an honorable illustration of our intensely democratic institutions.

Now this sort of pride in the social and political equity of our governmental system is practically absurd. The principle that positive personal merit, regardless of social condition is legally debarred from no civil position in the State, however important and exalted, is right application of the principle to the selection of the rule and adversely to the welfare of the nation. It has, in practice, put the wrong men in the wrong place. It has made judges of tanneries, Senators of Shoemakers, and Presidents of whole order and fitness of things in government, so that we have, in this country, put the base of the pyramid in the clouds and the apex in the dust. This progress in a wrong direction has been going on until we have got ourselves into a civil war which we never can escape from short of national disintegration, only because, as Jefferson Davis said, we lack statesmanship. We have been going to the devil as fast as possible, and because we have no statesmen to rule us. The Government, when it was originally founded, was based on the idea that man was capable of self-government; but that idea pre-supposed the other fact that Democratic government can only be securely founded on intelligence. And that theory included as a fundamental and indispensable condition, that the people who were invested with the right of choosing their representatives, should and would so exercise their right of suffrage as to place in every civil office the man best qualified by intelligence and virtue to discharge its duties. But the practice of the day is entirely contrary to the theory.

Let us take the present Administration. Lincoln was a good hand at splitting rails and steering a flat boat. It is to be regretted that he did not stick to his trade. All the members of his Cabinet are but little more qualified for government than he is. Even Mr. Seward, with all his pretension, is hardly more than a patent lawyer and a demagogue. Hall, or more than half of the men in both Houses of Congress are but scoundrels in statesmanship, and would be much more useful to the world if they were making buttons, mending shoes, selling tape, or pleading petty cases in a village quarter sessions.—With such an order of mind at the head of the government, what can we expect? Only what we have. A fearful civil war, that is rapidly destroying the whole country, without the wit at Washington to settle the strife on an honorable and pacific basis.

The truth is that the nation is going to pieces only because we have no brains at the helm. The pilot is an ignorant, who should have stuck to rail splitting, while his mates are but little wiser than himself. God save the ship of State! The leading partisans of the administration have openly declared in favor of wiping out the States and establishing a centralized despotism. We would not like to see such a revolution in our political system. But if it must come, let us, for God's sake, have a wise king to rule over us benignantly rather than a fool for a despot.

PAUL the Apostle speaks of Luke as the "beloved physician," and few endeavor themselves to us more than those who like "ministering angels," bring us the healing balm in sickness. So it is with medicines that cure; though we never see the maker, yet we get a feeling of regard for him through them. How many have reason to bless Dr. Ayer for his invaluable remedies, so cheap and yet so effectual! What public benefactors better deserve esteem than those who rescue the body from disease and premature decay.—Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette.

THE WAR.

We have no news of General Sherman's progress, either through Northern or Southern channels, later than printed yesterday morning. There now seem to be great doubts of the reported capture of Millidgeville, tho' it has been evacuated by the Confederates. Atlanta has been entered by a detachment of Southern troops. It was entirely abandoned by the Federal army, and two-thirds had been burned. General Thomas, in Tennessee, has retreated to Franklin, ten miles south of Nashville. The Confederates follow him closely. They have cut communication between Nashville and Chattanooga, and excepting the few garrisoned posts near Chattanooga, now hold all the country south of Nashville.

The Federal reconnoissances which have been sent South from Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, have found Early's outpost, at Strasburg, much stronger than was supposed. No attempt will be made to attack it. Sheridan's army is still around Winchester. Mosely has just attacked another party of Federal cavalry at Cabletown, north of Winchester. Mosely lost one man killed and five wounded. Twenty of the Federal cavalrymen escaped; thirty were killed and wounded, and thirty-one captured.

A Charleston newspaper states that last week a two hundred pound Parrott gun burst in Battery Wagner. The battery is the one which continually shells Charleston.

The Florida has been run into at Fort Monroe by a Federal transport. The Florida is sunk. No particulars of the affair are reported.—Age.

MARRIED.

GILSON—BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Bedford township, on Wednesday evening, 23d ult., by Rev. H. Heckman, Mr. Hiram A. Gilson, of Gallitzin, Cambria county, Pa., to Miss Mary J., daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Bedford county.

Accompanying the above notice we received a magnificent cake, which our "devil" enjoyed highly. Our thanks, kind friends, and the printer's blessing be upon your heads.

ZIEGLER—HILLEGAS.—In Schellsburg, on Thursday morning, 24th ult., at the residence of Mr. Lwait, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. Joseph N. Ziegler, of Lederachville, Montgomery county, to Miss Ann Maria B. Hillegas, of Bedford county.

DIED.

EASTER.—On the 27th of October, in St. Clair township, of diphtheria, Anna Margaret Easter, eldest daughter of Wm. T. and Mary Ann Easter, aged 13 years and 7 days.

HELEN.—In this borough, on the 23rd of November, Mrs. Louisa Helen, aged 27 years and 6 days.

RAY.—At his residence in Liberty township, on the 15th of October, Robert Ray, aged 71 years, 1 month and 14 days. Peace to his ashes.

WILSON.—At Cheneyville, Nov. 5th, Alfred, youngest son of Hugh Wilson, Esq., aged 1 year, 6 months and 3 days.

PIPER.—At Piper's Run, Bedford county, Sept. 22, of bilious diarrhoea, Florence Rebecca, eldest child of Abraham M. and E. Jennie Piper, aged 1 year, 11 months and 23 days.

SNYDER.—In the hospital at Winchester, Va., Oct. 22, 1864, Jonathan Snyder, Orderly Sergeant of Co. D, 138th Reg't, P. V., aged 27 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The deceased fell mortally wounded at Bell Grove, near Cedar Run, Va., on Wednesday, October 13th, during the rebel flank attack upon Gen. Sheridan's forces, on the morning of that day. Amidst much intense suffering from his fatal wound, he was carried four miles to the rear by his comrades, and there placed in an ambulance and conveyed to Winchester, where he lingered until the morning of the 23d, and then passed into eternity, falling asleep, as we fondly hope, in the Lord Jesus, the only Saviour of sinners. According to a request made by him a short time prior to receiving his mortal wound, his body was disinterred at Winchester and brought by a relative, a member of the same company, and regiment, to his paternal home in Monroe township, this county, and there again committed to the earth by the sepulchral rites of the church of which he was a member. On Monday afternoon, Nov. 7th, his mortal remains were consigned to the silent grave, amidst much weeping, there to slumber amidst the mouldering ashes of his ancestry. He served in the ranks of our country's brave defenders for upwards of two years, and finally fell a victim to this most unnatural and unjustifiable rebellion. He was not only a brave and faithful soldier, but also a very successful teacher, an estimable citizen, a generous friend, a kind and affectionate brother, and a worthy member of the German Reformed Church.

BEALL'S FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF CENTRE & HARRISON STREETS, CUMBERLAND, MD.

THOMAS WILKINSON, SR., Superintendent.

This large and long established Foundry has been purchased and re-opened by the subscriber, under the management of an experienced Superintendent and Mechanics and Workmen.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, MINING MACHINERY, RAIL-ROAD AND MINE CARS, FURNACES, STOVES, GRATES, PLOUGHS, MILL IRONS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Will be manufactured to order. A STOCK OF "Beall's Egg Stoves,"

of various sizes; the best pattern for Stoves in the country for burning Cumberland Coal, will be kept on hand, and sold on favorable terms to the trade.

One New Four-horse Power Engine, Boiler and Fixtures, for sale. Cash paid for old Iron and Metal on delivery at the Foundry. Orders solicited, and all work warranted. WM. W. MCKAIG, Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1864—3m.

BROOKS' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS for sale at extraordinary prices, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Hart, Bedford, Pa. Dr. B. F. Hart is the agent.