

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: DECEMBER 16, 1864.



The Army Vote.

We have watched, with some care, the manoeuvres and tricks of the Abolition politicians, in their "working up" of the army vote. Convinced, from the beginning, that they intended to use that vote for the purpose of counting in their candidates, we are not at all astonished, or disappointed, at their operations in this regard, in our Congressional, Judicial and Legislative districts. We are only amazed at the coolness with which they cry "fraud! fraud!" when the Democrats try to avail themselves of the protection which the law throws around the rights of candidates. Like all adepts in the art of theft, they understand most thoroughly the trick of throwing off suspicion from themselves, by pointing to others and crying "stop thief!" Hence, in order to divert attention from their own iniquity, they raise a terrible hue and cry about the course of the majority of the Congressional, Judicial and Legislative return judges. This is the secret of the noise they are making about the conduct of those officers, and that nothing more. They know, and have known from the beginning, that the granting of certificates of election to the Democratic candidates for Congress, Judge and Legislature, could not work them any injury, for they remained to them the right of appeal to Congress and the Legislature, both of which bodies are composed of a majority of their own partisans. But they would rather make the contest elsewhere, as was shown by their submitting the Judge question to Gov. Curtin's lawyer and by getting up certificates to their candidates for Congress and Legislature signed by minorities of the district return judges and by persons who were not authorized by the county boards of return judges to sign such certificates. Now, why this distinction on their part to make their contest, once for all, before Congress and the Legislature? Why this persistent effort, by hook and by crook, by fair means and by foul, to obtain the certificates of election? Simply because the Democrats are compelled to take the initiative in the contest, there will not be any contest at all. We believe that the Democratic candidates for Congress, President Judge and Legislature, have a majority of all the legal votes cast within their respective districts. The majorities obtained for the Abolition candidates, are 68 on Congress, 122 on President Judge and as high as 168 on Legislature. (The majority of 192 set down by the Abolition papers, for Rose over Meyers, is an error of at least 30 votes. On this we will wager a new hat.) Well, in the county of Bedford alone, there are enough illegal (not merely informal) returns from the army, taken in connection with the fraudulent votes which can be proved, to wipe out all of these majorities. (N.B. PA.)

Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1864.

JACOB REEB, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
—DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,
As to "throwing out soldiers' votes," concerning which the Abolition papers make so much ado, the Democratic return judges of Bedford county did not reject a single vote certified to them by the Prothonotary. But the Abolition return judges, because they were not satisfied with the Prothonotary's certificate, did refuse to count the "soldiers' vote," and secured from the board of return judges. Their objection left the "soldiers' vote" uncounted, the law requiring that all the judges present shall sign the returns. Hence, it was because of the conduct of these mischievous Abolition judges, that the "soldiers' vote" of Bedford county, was not included in the district returns, and not because of any desire on the part of the Democrats to throw it out; and hence that vote remained uncounted to this day and until recounted by the proper tribunal, the Democratic candidates, for Congress, President Judge and Legislature, by the very act of the Abolition return judges themselves, stand fairly and duly elected.

The merchants of Bedford county are respectfully referred to the card of H. L. Hood with W. W. Paul. These of our friends who deal with Harry, say he is one of the most accommodating salesmen in Phil'a.

Many of the loyal inhabitants of Fairfax and Loudon counties are moving within our lines, Moseby having given notice that he would burn the buildings of all Union men within his reach, in retaliation for the destruction of rebel property in the valley and along the Manassas Gap Railroad.

The Message.
On our outside will be found the President's Message. Although we might have given our readers much more instructive and valuable matter than is furnished in this document, we felt undisciplined to depart from our custom of publishing, in full, the annual message of the President, and, therefore, give it a place in our columns.

We do not desire to disparage the merits of this "message." We could not have any reason for such a desire. The presidential campaign is over and politics, for the present, are unagitated. Besides, we are well aware that it would be to our personal advantage, in imitation of "loyal" hypocrisy, to praise the document and bless its author. Hence it is not a selfish, nor even a political, motive, which impels us to declare that we cannot endorse the views of the President. Views, did we say? We dignify the crude ideas of governmental policy, entertained by Mr. Lincoln, by styling them "views." They are mere accidental magnets, thrust upon his fancy, as he has frequently declared, by the force of circumstances. Nor are they original with the President. They have long since been the property of British Abolitionists and their agents in the United States, Garrison, Phillips and Co.

The message contains nothing new upon the subject of the war. It has not a single suggestion concerning the restoration of peace, except the proposition of George the Third which lost that monarch the thirteen colonies of America, and to wit: "Lay down your arms, ye rebels, and return to your allegiance, or expect to be exterminated from the face of the earth." The Abolition ideas of the message are those of former "states" papers of the President, presented in a less attractive form and divested of all appearance of novelty. They have become "flat, stale and unprofitable." There are, however, three decidedly original propositions in the message: first, the presentation of a gunboat to Liberia; second, the recommendation of the passage of a law by Congress, securing a certain portion of the Government bonds from taxation, and attachment for debt, so as to enable those who invest in them to cheat their neighbors; and thirdly and most extraordinary and startling, the announcement that all political parties, the Democrats as well as the Abolitionists, are in favor of the Union!

Well, we have written upon this subject *ad nauseam*. We shall drop it for the present, appealing only to the candor of all who read the message, whether it does not fall far below what is expected of the chief executive of our country, in these days of civil commotion and national peril.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—We call the attention of our literary friends, to the prospectus of our advertising columns this week. The "Home Journal" is one of the oldest, as it is one of the very best, of our literary newspapers.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of Peterson's new year, is upon our table. It is replete with excellent reading, and its illustrations are in the best style of art. Peterson is noted for the correctness and lateness of its fashion reports and its interesting and beautiful written tales and novelettes.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The January number of the Lady's Friend is already on our table, and fully bears out the high reputation of this new monthly, which is now entering upon its seventh year. The leading steel engraving, "HUSH! IT IS ASLEEP," is a beautiful picture, and will doubtless go right to the hearts of the ladies. The Fashion Plate—a double one, as usual—is very handsome indeed, admirably engraved on steel, and richly colored. The literary contents are unusually excellent. Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 9 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as premiums.
Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

Letter From a Soldier.
NAVY YARD HOSPITAL,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 5, 1864.

Dear Father:—
I am getting quite well and I hope that this letter may find all well at home. I was paroled on the 20th of November, last. I was on board the boat until the 4th of December, when we arrived at this place. The post band was on the dock as the ship steamed, playing "Home Again." All of us soon disembarked and the examining surgeon going in the midst of the boys, soon decided who should go to the hospital. I am one of that number. I have again acquired an appetite, which is being sustained by the tempting diet which is so plentifully provided for our comfort. The Doctor informs us that we shall all be home by the Holidays. Nottingham was all right the last time I saw him, but he has not yet succeeded in getting into the Union lines. I am very sorry to inform the people of your county of the death of Henry Bridham, which occurred July 27, 1864. George H. Agnew also died on the 11th of November, and John Hunt, of Cumberland Valley, and a great many other Bedford County boys are no more. Jas. King, Jacob Over, John Debaugh and the Wrights were all well the last time I saw them, but they are yet in rebel hands. We are quartered in a very fine building, four of us in one room, and have a coal stove and gas burners.
Your Affectionate Son,
WILLIAM A. BOOR,
Co. D. 55th, Regt. P. V.

The navy Department has received the treasure box taken from the Florida, upon her arrival in port, with twelve thousand dollars in gold in it.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

The editor is in Philadelphia. We are told that he has a slight attack of oil fever. He is reported, however, to be in a convalescent state and is expected to be able to partake of a little Christmas turkey.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Beall's Foundry, Cumberland, Md., in this issue of the Gazette. Mr. McKaig, the proprietor of the foundry, is well-known in this county, as a reliable and worthy man. We recommend his establishment to all who wish any thing in his line of business.

Let not the effort to provide against an excessive quota under the next call for troops, flag for a moment. Every man, no matter what his politics, is interested in this matter. Each township should at once hold a meeting and have a committee on recruiting and substitutes appointed.

John Steel, the wealthiest man in Pennsylvania, made so by oil transactions, (his receipts were \$3,000 per day) died, a few days ago, in Philadelphia, from injuries received from the kick of a horse.

Thad. Stevens introduced a bill into Congress, a few days ago, to compel greenbacks to be considered as worth their face in gold. Of course this ridiculous measure failed.

Snow! Snow! How the bells jingle and the belles laugh amid the jolly driftings of the newly fallen snow! Every thing goes merry when the sleighs are out, as they are just now in all their glory.

The Johnstown Democrat has raised its subscription price to \$3.00 per annum, in advance. Nearly every paper in the State has been compelled to advance. After the first of February next, we shall be obliged to increase our rates, as it is impossible to print a paper at our present terms with the prices of every thing we consume quadruple what it was two years ago.

Burn out your chimney pipes when your hearth-rooms are covered with thick layers of snow. By so doing you may save losses by fire.

The editor of the Somerset Democrat, writes from a place several hundred miles below the head waters of "Salt River." He gives an glowing description of the country, says the currency is entirely Democratic, that coffee sells at 1 1/2 cents per pound, pork at 4, beef at 3, flour at \$5 per barrel, that you hear very little about taxes and that an enrolling officer would be a curiosity to the people. Happy country!

C. A. Gaither, Esq., the handsome and talented editor of the Fulton Democrat, passed through this place, on his way home from Somerset, one day last week. Long live Charley!

A REMOVED & ASSOCIATED.

Rev. A. Essick, of the Ev. Lutheran Church, of this place, having been attacked by the Bedford Patriot, on account of some intemperance in the sermon delivered by him on Thanksgiving Day, which were not relished by the editor, makes the following noble reply to the Patriot's assault. We commend Mr. Essick's views as those of a Christian minister, who understands his duty.

From the Bedford Patriot.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR:—
I have no hesitation in pronouncing the article which you were led, by the erroneous statements of others, to publish in regard to my sermon on Thanksgiving day "a base slander" upon myself and the sermon. It seems that certain fanatical persons had gone to church in anticipation of a highly-wrought political harangue. These persons were disappointed, as they will always be when they expect anything of that kind from me. I came to Bedford to preach the gospel and tell the people of their sins, as I did in part of my discourse on Thanksgiving day, much to the annoyance of those who seem not to have read the President's Proclamation, or to have forgotten that he called upon the people to "humble themselves in dust and from thence to offer up penitent and fervent prayers."

I was called upon by the other clergy of the town and pressed (contrary to my wishes, since I could not spare the time to prepare a discourse for the occasion) to preach the sermon. The sermon which I used had been delivered before an audience in Gettysburg of twice the number, fully two-thirds of whom belonged to the party in power. I had every reason to believe that it gave entire satisfaction and no one imagined that there was any attack on the government. My loyalty, before this, was never called into question, and, if your paper circulated among people who know my sentiments, I would not think the slanderous account which you received and published of my sermon worth a thought. But, as you invite correction to bisabuse the minds of the misinformed I give it.

The drift of my discourse was to show that the mass of our nation is corrupt, and that God has permitted this war in chastisement of our sins. I said, we have sinned through pride, covetousness, drunkenness, lack of charity, Sabbath-breaking, profanity, etc., and, I challenge all good Christians to deny the charge. I said, these sins have run into the government, and there developed themselves to an alarming extent. I charged the responsibility of all this upon the people and called upon them to make confession and reformation in order to stay the judgments of God. I, of course, as a minister of the gospel look at things from a Bible stand-point, and fanatical politicians must not, therefore, measure me by their scale.

The individual, who represented me as saying that we have nothing for which to be thankful, uttered a "base slander," as the following paragraph from the sermon will show: "From behind a dark cloud the light is breaking through to cheer the hearts of the people. An encouraging degree of success has attended the efforts of the government to save our country from dissolution—the people have borne their trials with a commendable patience—peace has been maintained at home and the army largely recruited—not only have we been free, in a great measure, from invasion, but the enemy, at most points, has been driven further within his own territory—the nation has enjoyed an unusual state of health, and, of the necessities and comforts of life, enough and to spare. For all this we thank God and take courage." The sermon contains much of the same kind. I did say, this is no time for festivity and mirth, when our fellow-citizens are bearing the hardships of war and the land is filled with the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan.

I suppose the disloyalty for which your patriotic soul would consign me to the dungeon or exile in Siberia, is expressed in such sentences as these, of which the sermon is full: Loyalty to the government is loyalty to God—God helps those who make the most vigorous use of the means in their power—Cromwell's advice to his soldiers has the genuine ring in times like these, 'Trust to Providence, and keep your powder dry.'

Now I want it understood by your readers and all in this community, that I never preach party politics and never intend to do it. But I am bold to rebuke sin, whether they be the sins of the people or the officers of the government or the editors of newspapers. I seldom conduct a service without praying for our rulers. I would not consent to preach for a people who objected to my performing this part of a minister's duty. Being a moderate and conservative man, I do not soar off in the ecstasies of a political harangue in my prayers, or mention any name, by name; and yet God knows whom I mean and that I desire the welfare of the country. But for taking any other word into the pulpit, but "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," if any of the churches of this town require that, they must invite those to preach for them who do such things.

There were several things in my sermon which were, perhaps, stated a little too strong for a sensitive audience. But if any one doubts that I have given the true sentiment and drift of it, I have the manuscript to verify the statement: Should any one of those about town who visit the churches to see out, in the sermons they hear, copperheads, or any other kind of serpents but the one in their own bosom, imagine that he understands my sentiment or the sentiments of my sermon better than myself, I want every such one to know that he can provoke no further reply or notice from me. I confess that I feel somewhat mean in condescending to notice this, and only do so to prevent the misjudgment or civil-disobedience of the influence of one who is a stranger among you.

A. ESSICK.

STATE DUTY.—The subpoenaed letter addressed to the Commissioners of Milford County, by Brig. Gen. Lemuel Todd, the officer intrusted with the duty of raising troops for State defence will be of interest to many of our readers:
Harrisburg, Nov. 17, 1864.

1. Are those who hold exemption certificates from U. S. boards exempt under the State law? The certificate of exemption for mental or physical disability, given by the physician of the enrolling board of the U. S., should not be received as evidence of disability or disqualification for State service. Each board must make its own exemptions, determining from all the circumstances of each particular case whether the man is a proper subject for exemption.

2. Are those who paid commutation to the U. S. or furnished substitutes exempt? The citizen owes allegiance and, as a consequence, service to both State and National Governments, and exemption from service under the provisions of the Acts of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces, does not relieve a party from the service he owes the State under the militia laws of the Commonwealth. It is a superadded obligation. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant.
LEMUEL TODD,
Inspector Gen'l Pennsylvania Militia.

Enrollment of State Militia.

The Commissioners of the different counties are enrolling or have enrolled the militia according to the conditions of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature. As there will probably be a draft for five thousand men, who are to be exempt from duty in the National army, while serving the State we publish some extracts from that law:

Who shall be Enrolled.
Section 1st of the act of 4th of May, 1864 says: "Every able-bodied white male citizen, and resident within this State, of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, (except the exempts hereinafter named,) shall be enrolled in the militia; and in all cases of doubts, respecting the age of a person enrolled, the burden of proof shall be upon him."

Who are Exempt.
Section 1st provides that idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be exempted: and persons so convicted after enrollment, shall forthwith be discharged. [Query: Can an assessor judge whether a man is an "idiot, lunatic or common drunkard," before he has been so declared by due course of law?]

Further Exemptions.
Section 9 contains a further list of exemptions, as follows:
"In addition to the persons absolutely exempted from enrollment in the militia by the laws of the United States, [those who have served two years in the United States service, and have been honorably discharged, are exempt.]

Civil Officers Exempt.
"The members of the Legislature and the officers thereof, the secretary of the Commonwealth, attorney general, state treasurer, surveyor general, auditor general, state librarian, superintendent of common schools and all the Judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth, sheriff, recorder of deeds, register of wills, prothonotary, district attorney, and clerks of the courts of this Commonwealth."

Military Officers Exempt.
"Every non-commissioned officer, musician or private of every uniformed troop raised, who has or shall hereafter perform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven consecutive years, or three years in active service, from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection or invasion."

Persons claiming to be exempt to make affidavit.
The third clause of section second provides that "any person claiming that he is not liable to military duty on account of some physical defect or bodily infirmity, or that he is exempt from the performance of military duty, by any law of this State or of the United States, shall, on or before the day specified in such notice, and not after, deliver to said assessors an affidavit, stating such facts on which he claims to be exempt, or not liable to do military duty; such affidavit may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths."

Duty of Assessors and Commissioners.
The assessors shall cause all such affidavits to be filed in the office of the county commissioners; and if any person shall swear falsely in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of perjury. The commissioners, according to the act of May 4th, 1864, shall determine who are exempt persons in their office for the future examination of the assessors and I commissioners.

Penalties.
Assessors and clerks who neglect or refuse to perform the duties required are fined from two hundred to one thousand dollars.
Keepers of taverns, boarding houses and heads of families and employers are to give the names of persons living with them under a penalty of twelve hundred dollars for refusing or giving false information.

"OUR RACKLESSNESS."—The following remarks by the Lancaster Intelligencer, upon this subject are both true and sad:
"We have learned to hear of the slaughter of hundreds and thousands of men without so much as a shudder. The daily announcement of skirmishes, in which from ten to a hundred men, full of lusty life, are hurried out of existence, is disposed of in a brief sentence, a short telegram, read by millions, and forgotten almost as soon as read. Scenes of horror, the recital of which, if occurring in India or Ethiopia, would have made our very blood curdle before we had become insensate to this horrible civil war, now moves us no longer. We have become as blood-thirsty as the veriest painted devil of an Indian who once scoured the forests which grew where our cities now stand. Our preachers are no more ministers of the gospel of the God of peace. The churches of the land reek with the sickening odors of slaughter, and the occupants of many of the sacred desks bawl from Sabbath to Sabbath, like howling dervishes for blood.
"We are blood-thirsty, thoughtless, reckless. Our cities were never gay than they are now. The theatres are crowded nightly, and all the baunts of gilded crime are filled to overflowing. Extravagance is the order of the day. Gaudy equipages, the turn out of vulgar aristocrats, whose purses have grown plumbic from unlimited public plunder, crowd every avenue; jewelry glitters on red fingers and arms unused to such adornments; brown-stone fronts and marble palaces spring up, at enormous cost, as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand; they are filled with gorgeous upholstery, and the occupants revel in luxury.
"We are running a wild race of bloody deeds of national and social extravagance, of folly and of crime, which is the wonder of the world. The nations of the earth look on in utter amazement, while they predict a disastrous end to this mad career. Is there not good reason to fear they are right? There must come a day of reckoning. That it will be a very bad one no thinking man can doubt."

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THE WAR.

Richmond papers of Saturday last are reported to have been received at City Point, stating that on the 7th instant, Gen. Sherman's army was east of the Ocheechee river, twenty miles from Savannah, and was moving towards the city. On the previous day, the 6th instant he marched his army, they say, eighteen miles. An arrival at Philadelphia yesterday, from Port Royal, brings interesting news from South Carolina. Gen. Foster's expedition up the Broad river has resulted in the capture and destruction of the Pocotillo bridge, and the cutting of the railroad. The movement is announced to have been a complete success. The enemy were met, and with them the Union forces had a severe fight. Gen. Foster afterwards threw up entrenchments, and by some accounts, was defeated by Gen. Sherman. He expected, it is stated, to be in Savannah on the 14th.

Admiral Dahlgren on the 6th instant advanced with seven of his gunboats into Titianaferry creek, and returned in the evening. Gen. Warren's demonstration on the Weldon Railroad has not yet been definitely heard from. It was rumored, a dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says, that Gen. Warren had a fight at Jarrett's Station, in which he gained a victory, and was pushing the enemy. A severe snow and rain storm set in on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, the roads were in a very bad condition, and covered with ice. The object of the expedition sent on Friday morning to Hatcher's run, on the Vaughan road, is announced to have been for the purpose of preventing the enemy from sending a force to intercept Gen. Warren, and is believed to have been successful. The command returned on Saturday afternoon, having lost in skirmishing with the enemy about 125 in killed and wounded. A telegram from Cairo reports that about 4,000 of the enemy captured the United States transport, T. E. Tall, at Cumberland city, on the Cumberland river, and used her for crossing the river on their march into Kentucky. They then destroyed the vessel.—The Sun.

**WM. W. PAUL, D. J. HOAR,
H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE
WAREHOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.
December 16, 1864—ly.**

Notice to Assessors.
The Assessors of the several boroughs and townships are hereby notified that the duplicate assessments will be ready on Friday, the 23rd day of December, inst., at which time they are requested to come to this office and get them. By order of the Commissioners. J. G. FISHER, Clerk. Comm'r's Office, Dec. 14, 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAR FOR SALE.
A first class Photographic and Ambrotype car can be had by applying to Wm. V. Marshall, Bedford, or Charles Williamson, Buckstown, Somerset county, Pa., who will give information respecting the car, which may be seen at the latter place. Also, 2 Cameras, Bath-boxes, Chemicals, stock and other Photographic materials. Dec. 16, 1864.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULLIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable. H. C. REAMER. December 9, 1864.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places hereby specified, to wit:
For Colerain township, on Tuesday the 24 day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.
Southampton township, on Wednesday the 4th, at the house of William Adams.
Monroe township, on Thursday the 5th, at the house of Mrs. Daniel Weimer, in Clearville.
East Providence township, on Friday the 6th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence township, on Saturday the 7th, at the house of J. C. Black, (Bloody Run borough).
Cumberland Valley township, on Monday the 9th, at the house of James Hanes.
Londonderry township, on Tuesday the 10th, at the house of George K. Bailey.
Harrison township, on Wednesday the 11th, at the house of William W. Laney.
Janata township, on Thursday the 12th, at the house of Joseph Feller.

Napier township, on Friday the 13th, at the house of A. J. Snively, (Schellsburg borough).
Schellsburg borough, on Saturday the 14th, at the house of A. J. Snively.
Union township, on Monday the 16th, at the house of Michael Wyant.
St. Clair township, on Tuesday the 17th, at the house of Isaac Miller, in St. Clairsville.
South Woodbury township, on Wednesday the 18th, at the house of J. Irvin Noble.
Middle Woodbury township, on Thursday the 19th, at the house of William W. Pearson.
Liberty township, on Friday the 20th, at the house of John Besser.
Broad Top township, on Saturday the 21st, at the house of John Drollinger.
Hopewell township, on Monday the 23d, at the house of John Drollinger, Hopewell.
Bloody Run borough, on Tuesday the 24th, at the house of J. C. Black.
Snake Spring township, on Wednesday the 24th, at the house of Joseph Martinore.
Bedford township, on Thursday the 26th, at the Commissioners' Office.
Bedford borough, on Friday the 27th, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2d, of "An Act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: "On the day the county, or city, real and personal property, or for holding appeals, they shall, also, determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty," &c.
The appeals will be held on the days above named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M.

ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADS,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Commissioners.
Jno. G. FISHER, Clerk.
December 16th, 1864.

Glorious News!

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Conellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of

EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now prepared for the

WINTER TRADE.

We have just received a large stock of LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS, JACK FLANNELS, CLOAK CLOTHS, SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats! We Gentlemen, will examine our stock of clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls. Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco, and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, Dec. 16, 1864.

STRAY HOGS.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford township on the 10th inst., three male swine, two of them are black and white spotted, the other one is all white, no ear marks, expected to be about 9 months old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be sold according to law.

ABRAHAM ZEIGLER.
December 16, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Nos. 683 Market St., east, and 27 North Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the County, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.
Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—ly

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

Office with J. W. Linington, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mangel House," Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Levi McGrigor, late of St. Clair township, dec