



RELIGIOUS.

A series of religious meetings will be held in the M. E. Church at Trans Run, commencing on Saturday, 21st Jan. inst., and in the M. E. Church at Hartley's, commencing on Saturday, the 4th of February.

G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

To our Western Subscribers.

After the first day of February next, we will strike from our list the name of every subscriber outside of Pennsylvania, who will not have paid up his arrears by that time.

Our Franklin County Mentor.

Mr. A. K. McClure, editor of the Franklin Repository, some time ago, kindly undertook the office of mentor to the people of Bedford county. For months he lectured them upon their duties as citizens, but, finding that they would not listen to his sage counsels, and that, in spite of all he could do and say, they would give a largely increased vote against his party, he fell to scolding them "like a very drab," and, now piqued more than ever at their intractability, he threatens even to go to law with them!

The objects of his special aversion seem to be the Return Judges of this county. Read the Repository for the past three months and you will inevitably come to the conclusion that the editor of that paper, has Return Judge on the brain. The reason of this strange disturbance in the mind of Mr. McClure, on the subject of Bedford county Return Judges, is the fact that those return judges were so obscured as to their vision, that they could not see the beauties of the system (introduced, partly, by that great moral and political reformer, A. K. McClure) which puts in the minority, a majority of voters, by the getting up of election returns which bear upon the face of them the stamp of illegality and fraud.

In an article of a column and a quarter in length, he undertakes to show why the abolition members of the House did not do wrong in refusing to regard the certificate of two return judges as the certificate of two return judges in the course of his lucubrations, he utters the following deliberate falsehoods:

1. "The record evidence before the caucus showed that Mr. Meyers was defeated by over 100 votes."

[The only legal record evidence in the case, was the certificate of Meyers' election, by two of the three return judges. But, we presume this was not brought before the caucus.]

2. "The Democratic return judges rejected 189 of the army vote and counted the remainder, something over 300."

[The Democratic return judges did not such thing. They did not reject a single vote certified to them by the Prothonotary. They did count the whole army vote, as certified by the Prothonotary, whereupon the abolition return judges, in violation of law, refused to sign the return and withdrew from the convention—Although the Democratic return judges, in order to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by law, did thus count the army vote, their action was not binding upon any person, and was not so regarded by a majority of them, owing to the fact that the law requires that all the return judges present shall sign the return.]

3. "When the three return judges met in Bedford to perform their duty and compute the aggregate vote as certified by the judges of the several counties, Mr. Meyers and his friends had resolved to improve in the matter of the rejection of army votes, and accordingly the two judges from Fulton and Bedford were manipulated until they rejected the whole of the army vote in Bedford and Fulton, and thus gave Messrs. Meyers and Findlay an apparent majority. This act was consummated by Mr. Meyers and his friends, by compelling sworn district judges, to reject part of the very vote they had accepted as correct, &c., &c."

[False, from beginning to end. The Fulton and Bedford return judges were not "compelled" by any one to do any thing. They are not men of wax, like those you are accustomed to use, Mr. McClure. They had determined upon their course before they came to Bedford, and that was, to leave the counting of the army vote of Bedford county, to a committee raised by the House, according to law, upon a petition praying for an investigation of the right to seats in that body, of the persons whom they should return as elected. They had before them no return of the army vote of Bedford county; because, to constitute a return, all the return judges present must sign it, and in this case nearly one-half of them had not signed it. Nor did they deem it lawful and right to give the certificate of election to persons, who according to the returns before them, had not received the highest number of votes, simply because it was claimed that those persons had received votes not computed in the county returns. This they regarded, as before stated, as a subject for investigation upon a petition for contest. Hence, they gave certificates of election to Meyers and Find-

lay, they having, according to the returns before them, received, respectively, the highest number of votes. As to the "manipulation," of which Mr. McClure speaks, we would just say that we have not been under his mentorship quite long enough to understand what that means. It is an old and true aphorism, that "Every fox smells his own hole."

Mr. McClure says we "err grievously" when we declare that he has been "employed in attacks upon" us. Well, perhaps, we were mistaken. As Mr. McClure is only our mentor, his styling us "traitor," "copperhead," "guilty of fraud," etc., etc., may have been "kindly purposed." Doubtless, he intended his oburgations, in this regard, as entirely didactic and for our special good. At any rate, we shall try very hard to regard the matter in that light. Will not our most kind moral and political mentor condescend soon to refresh us again with one of his sublime homilies on the duties of Return Judges?

A Convention of Publishers.

Gold has declined, but the price of printing paper is still increasing. Rags command no higher price than they did when paper was 18 cents per pound, yet the latter article is now 28 to 30. These facts show conclusively that the manufacturers of printing paper have entered into a combination for the purpose of speculation. If that combination can be maintained, the price of printing paper will, doubtless, be increased to such a figure that the subscription price of newspapers will soon operate as a prohibitory tariff upon their circulation. Now, this movement on the part of the paper manufacturers can and should be checked.—There is, at present, a proposition before congress to repeal the duty on paper, so long as the rate of exchange between the United States and Europe, exceeds a certain per centum.—This measure should be pressed through by all means. A convention of publishers should assemble and take such measures as would induce members of Congress to vote for the repeal of the duty. Every editor should make the support of this bill one of the conditions of his support of members for re-election.—As there is no time to be lost in acting upon this subject, we append the following call for a publishers' convention, suggested by a number of gentlemen connected with the press, with the request that our exchanges throughout the state, copy and call attention to it:

CONVENTION OF PUBLISHERS.

A convention of publishers will be held at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, FEB. 9TH, 1865, for the purpose of petitioning Congress in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper, and of taking such other action as may be deemed beneficial to the business of printers and publishers. The publishers of the state, are respectfully requested to attend.

A correspondent of the Franklin Repository talks about having a law passed to reach the press of the State, in order to prevent the use of the instruments of fraud, in this district. Very well. If Mentor McClure can't keep the morals of Bedford county in order, without the passage of ex post facto laws, let him have them, by all means. We hope, moreover, that he will have a section inserted in the proposed law, enlarging his mental jurisdiction, so that it may include the place of residence of the Somerset county Congressional Return Judge, who, in violation of his "oath and the law," refused to make the return of Somerset county to the meeting of the Congressional Return Judges. Come on with your ex post factos, and your prosecutions, Mr. McClure. There are a few abolition return judges and election boards in this neighborhood that will not thank you much for them, by the time we get through with them.

The last Franklin Repository contains a delectable letter from Harrisburg, signed "Horsee," which sterlily advocates a change of venue in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Rev. W. V. Gotwalt, now in the Quarter Sessions of Adams county. Rev. Gotwalt is charged with the seduction of Miss Walter, "a clear, bright and highly respected young lady," as "Horsee" is bound to confess, and it is feared that he may be convicted by an Adams county jury. Of course, our mentor of the Repository must take sides with the preacher, because, forsooth, he is a prominent Abolitionist, whilst the lady's friends are Democrats. It would never do to let one of the bloody war-howlers get into the clutches of the law. Oh, no! That would have a very demoralizing tendency. Why, people might even lose confidence in the preacher's honesty as a politician.

The Patriot & Union complains that some of its exchanges copy its articles without credit and at the same time "puff" other newspapers. The complaint is a just one. The Patriot & Union is the central organ of the Democracy of this State, is a good paper and should be sustained. We have but one fault to find with the management of that paper, and that is, that it permits the Harrisburg Telegraph to outstrip it in circulation on the railroads and through the hands of news dealers. Democrats, when traveling, would like to buy Democratic papers, but when none are to be had, they are compelled to resort to the enemy's journals for the news. The injury done to the cause, in this way, is incalculable.

DEATH OF MAJ. W. W. ANDERSON.—We learn with profound regret, that Maj. W. W. Anderson, 20th Pa. Cavalry, and a citizen of this place, was fatally injured, a few days ago, by being thrown from his horse. The news of his death was telegraphed here, on Tuesday evening last, and shaded with sorrow the face of many who had known, respected and loved the gallant young soldier.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

Good—the sleighing.
Better—a nice, warm room.
Howling—the winds and the Abolition editors of this Legislative district.
Piercing—the cold and the "sarkasm" of the Somerset Herald.
Ended—the war, by Lincoln's re-election! Don't you dare to doubt it, Copperheads!
The Tribune favors extension of suffrage to negroes—the Times favors taking it from "ignorant white men." The world moves.
Coercion of states is the extinction of the vital principle of all Republican Government.—Edward Everett.

F. P. Blair, Sr., and Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, have gone to Richmond, it is thought, on a peace mission. May they succeed in our earnest prayer.

The Philadelphia Press offers to pay \$10,000 to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, if the Inquirer, of that city, can show that it has half the circulation it claims to have.

Gen. Butler has been removed. We presume all the dogs in the South have been killed, the women put to their "avocations," and that no elections are to be held soon in New York city.

The House has refused to invite the clergy of Harrisburg to open its daily sessions with prayer. Well, what was the use? Haven't they got right among them, the great mentor, McClure?

General Ord, successor to Gen. Butler, is said to be a good general, but he is not so generally respected as the General-Ord-er by which he was placed in command. (Put him down for trial!)

Barnum has on exhibition the "back-bone of the rebellion." It exhibits marks of having been broken in about five hundred different places. The marrow's all out of it—supposed to have been put in pickle in the Virginia Salt-works.

Dr. Jos. Keffe has opened an office next door to the tailoring establishment of Mr. John Boor, on West Pitt St. The Doctor served gallantly, for three years, in the army, and now returns to the practice of his profession. We wish him success.

Quite a number of sleighing parties have recently "come off." Some of the young folks with a sufficient sprinkle of "old chaps," to take care of them, made a raid into Schellsburg, one night last week, and were excellently entertained at Judge Seively's.

Flour \$12.00 per barrel, pork 16 cents per pound, wood \$6.00 per cord and the "Bedford Gazette" still at \$2.00 per annum. We'll try to stand it till the 1st of February next, when we shall have "to strike for higher wages."

Court will begin on the thirteenth of next week. The printer will be prepared to pay the printer. By the way, speaking of court, reminds us that an attachment was served on us, a few days ago, by a lawyer who, we thought, hadn't the least attachment in the world for us!

A State convention of newspaper publishers, was held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th inst., at which it was agreed to memorialize Congress and the Legislature for a reduction of the duty on foreign paper, and to raise the price of all weekly newspapers to two dollars and a half per year. Sensible printers, those Buckeyes!

The New York papers say that the sleighing in that city, during the past week, was good. The Tribune says "it was an honest northern snow storm," they had. We presume the snow was black, since Greeley admired it so much, or that Old Abe has made special arrangements with the "clerk of the weather," in regard to the squall, since it was an "honest" storm!

We have from the start denounced the action of the return judges in violation of their oath and the law.—Franklin Repository. No, you didn't. You never said one word about the Somerset county congressional return judge, who refused to meet with the remainder of the return judges, and by whose violation of law, the Governor was prevented from proclaiming the election of a member of Congress for this district. Let us hear from you in regard to this particular case.

A PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER.—THE PHTHENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for January, appears with 32 quarto pages and a beautiful illustrated cover. It contains Portraits of Tennyson, Stillman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley—mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales—Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Caesar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington and Napoleon, with ETNOLOGY, PHTHENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PSYCHOLOGY. No. 1. Vol. 41st. Published at 20 cents a Number, or \$2.00 a year, by MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, 339 Broadway, New York.

PUB. DOCS.—We are under obligation to Hon. A. H. Coffroth, M. C., Hon. G. W. Householder, State Senate, and M. A. Ross, Esq., H. R., for a number of valuable public documents.

DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT.—The distinguished orator, Edward Everett, died at his residence, in Boston, on Sunday morning last. Mr. Everett's death will be mourned as a severe loss to the country.

Don't read this line.

THE WAR.

Beverly, West Virginia, was captured a few days ago, by the rebel General Rosser, who took 400 Federal prisoners. Colonel Moseby, the guerrilla chief, is said to be recovering from the wound which he recently received. Gen. Butler has been removed and ordered to report to Lowell, Mass. His failure at Wilmington, is assigned as the reason of his removal. He never was anything but a humbug, (like the remainder of the office-hunting traitors who went over to abolitionism) and we rejoice that he has at last found his level. Gen. Ord succeeds him.

LATER.—There is a report current that Fort Fisher has fallen. We cannot vouch for its correctness. There is also a rumor of a federal victory in South Carolina, resulting in the capture of 1600 rebel prisoners.

Letter from Missouri.

We received, a few weeks since, the subjoined letter, written by a former citizen of this town, but a number of years a resident of St. Joseph, Mo. The letter was intended for publication prior to the late presidential election, but as we did not receive it until after that period, we have held it over until the present time. We now give place to it, for the purpose of showing our readers how the election was carried in Missouri, by the Abolitionists: St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25, 1864.

ED. GAZETTE: Although a small city in the far west, "St. Jo." has been and is yet the theatre of some important events tending to show the manner in which the Presidential campaign is to be conducted, in Missouri; and the Democratic party in the free north, will do well to "make a note out" against a future day of reckoning.

Nothing daunted by the disgraceful riot at the McClellan meeting in St. Louis, a meeting was announced by the Democratic State Central Committee to be held in St. Jo., on the evening of the 4th of Oct., at which the Hon. Thos. L. Price, our candidate for Governor, and other prominent Democrats were expected to speak. Accordingly arrangements were made by the McClellan Club to have the meeting conducted in an orderly manner, military protection being promised by the officer commanding the post, to prevent any riotous demonstration on the part of the abolitionists, so hard is it in this rebelled and regenerated State of Missouri, for any man opposed to this wicked and corrupt administration, to exercise the right of free speech, without putting his life in peril.

Feeling secure in these promises, in spite of the declarations of many of the leading shoddyites, during the day, that the "meeting would be broken up," Price would not be allowed to speak, &c., &c., the hall was opened at the appointed hour and was soon filled with citizens and soldiers.

General Price was introduced and commenced his speech by a declaration of his own unwavering fidelity to the Union. He stated that he was a better unionist than Mr. Lincoln and gave as proof, Mr. Lincoln's declaration in Congress, a few years ago, that if a State felt aggrieved it had a perfect right to withdraw from the Union, a doctrine which he (Price) never could assent to. Here the shoddyites interrupted him with groans and hisses that would have disgraced Bedlam itself, mingled with cries of "shoot him," "kill him," "put him out," &c., which rendered speaking, as well as hearing, utterly impossible. Efforts were made by several gentlemen present to calm the excitement, and obtain a hearing for General Price, but all to no purpose, and amid renewed shrieks and groans and violent threats to shoot him out, he attempted to speak, the meeting broke up in the wildest confusion, but with no effort on the part of the authorities, either civil or military, (both of which were represented there) to quell the mob or secure to Gen. Price that freedom of speech which was once the boasted right of every American citizen.

And for what was all this done? Certainly from no doubt of Gen. Price's loyalty, for from the commencement of the rebellion he has been one of the staunchest and truest Union men in Missouri, and for two years a Brigadier General in the Federal Army, and these facts are well known in North West Missouri, and are even admitted by some of the Jacobin leaders; therefore no charge of disloyalty can be assigned as the cause, but the reflecting man sees in it but the beginning of the end—a system of violence and intimidation to be carried on throughout the State wherever there are armed men to do the work, thus hoping to secure by force and fraud what they cannot do by legal voting: carry the State for Lincoln.

A significant fact in connection with this affair was, that most of the abolition office-holders, and leading men, Postmaster, Editors, Deputy Collector and Indian Agent were in attendance at the ill-fated meeting, while the whole posse of candidates and aspirants for offices, both military and civil, under the present administration were observed to be circulating freely, and some of them urging the mob to deeds of violence. If the people of the north could only have a faint idea of the sufferings of their friends in the border States, they would rise up en masse and assist in relieving them from worse than Egyptian bondage.

If the shoddyites get a majority in North West Missouri, let it be remembered that Democratic meetings were broken up throughout the State by mobs of armed men. Democrats have been subjected to all manner of insults and threats of violence for attempting to speak, while the Jacobin journals have openly counselled their minions to commit these outrages, if the Democrats attempted to hold meetings. I was told by a Union League a day or two ago, that in Nodaway county there were about 200 McClellan men, but not one of them would be allowed to cast a vote. If they attempted to exercise this Constitutional privilege, they would be driven from the country. Is this a free country?

Gen. McClellan has many warm friends in this part of the country, as we should prove on the 8th of November, could we have any thing like a fair election, but from present indications it is to be a repetition of the last two years experience, a ballot box hedged in with bayonets. But a party which seeks to force itself into power by trampling down all law and order, and committing acts of tyranny that would disgrace barbarians, forgets that inherent love of justice which is characteristic of the American people, or at least that portion of them in whom the capacity for bribery and greed for office, has not overpowered all sense of honor and decency.

I am glad to hear that old Bedford county has done so nobly. In fact every county in the State did well, with two, or three exceptions, and I look for still greater gains in November. The election in Indiana was a farce. The voting in Indianapolis throws in the shade the voters in Kickapoo, Kansas, in 1856, where 40 men cast about 600 votes. Twenty thousand men were sent home to vote and to drive Democratic voters from the polls. They were not distributed well, but were sent to the capital and to the most accessible towns and cities in the several Congressional districts; consequently, notwithstanding the large Abolition majority in the State, the Democrats have carried both branches of the Legislature, the Senate by 5 and the House by 4 majority. An artillery company from Indiana, stationed near Nashville, Tenn., is composed of 115 men—65 Republicans and 50 Democrats. The Republicans only were furloughed to come home and vote. This was certified to by officers of the company. Thus can Lincoln be re-elected and thus alone.

Yours, KEYSTONE.

General News.

We are now informed that the various peace rumors that have been set afloat recently at Washington are without the slightest foundation in fact. The denial however is too sweeping; for it is certainly true that Mr. F. P. Blair left for Richmond. It is now stated in the correspondence of the New York Times that he has already returned to Washington. If he succeeded in reaching Richmond, as it has been positively asserted he did, his sojourn in that Capital must have been a brief one. Gen. Singleton also left on a similar errand; but of him we hear nothing. It is to be presumed therefore that he has not yet got back.

A curious and suggestive illustration of the manner in which statements made in the journals of the South are perverted to serve a temporary use at the North, will be found in an extract from the Richmond Enquirer of the 10th inst. It will be remembered that the Enquirer was cited as authority for the fact that a call had been made at the South for a convention of the States with a view to revolutionizing the revolution, depose Mr. Davis, &c., &c. It now appears that some one of the Virginia papers opposed to Mr. Davis did really call for a Convention of the States; but with the sole object of charging the Executive. The Enquirer, in denouncing the call, prefixes its comments by remarking that as Secretary Seward made use of the editorials of the Richmond papers in his despatches, it would not at all surprise the Southern public to learn that he had announced in his despatches to Europe the final caving in of the rebellion, and had cited this call for a convention as foreshadowing a design to revolutionize the revolution, depose Mr. Davis, wipe out Congress, appoint a Dictator, and perjure to surrender to the enemy. It was upon this theory, started by the Enquirer, as to what Mr. Seward might do, that the story was founded which ascribed a counter-revolutionary design to the Southern people.

The Savannah Republican, a paper published under the auspices of Gen. Sherman, states that several of the counties in Georgia have recently held elections, and have declared by overwhelming majorities in favor of a return to the Union. These loyal counties are said to be aiming to protect themselves against attack from those who still support the Confederacy. Moreover, it is alleged that no less a personage than Governor Brown is the principal promoter of the reactionary movement. It is proper to say that not much credence is given to the story at the North, where it is classed among the revelations that are labelled "important if true."

From Gen. Sherman we have nothing of any moment. A portion of his forces were in the vicinity of Hardeeville, on the causeway, between Savannah and Charleston, and another portion of them had been sent by water to Beaufort, to co-operate with Foster's column in that point.—Baltimore Gazette.

Gen. Grierson's Raid.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.—The following further particulars of the recent raid have been derived from a reliable source: Our force brought in seven hundred prisoners, including two Colonels and a large number of other officers, one thousand able-bodied negroes and one thousand horses. Among the prisoners were many officers, including Brigadier Gen. G. Holsen.

A fortified place, called Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was carried by assault, and the garrison of five hundred Rebels captured, whilst the Rebel General Gardner was in sight with two thousand infantry, which Gen. Grierson held at bay. Colonel Kerzer's brigade charged the stockade on horseback, and fired over the top till Grierson surrounded it. The whole country was in arms by this time, and forces were even brought from Macon, Georgia. Hampered by the large number of prisoners, Grierson could not go to Cahawba and release our prisoners, as directed by Gen. Dana, but struck for Grenada and then for Vicksburg.

Forty miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were so badly damaged that Hood's whole army cannot repair it in a month. New pontoons, new wagons, and a large amount of supplies en route for Hood's army were destroyed in the cars, besides the factories destroyed at Bankton, containing a large amount of cloth, wool, leather and shoes, and the railroad and public property at Grenada, and three hundred wagons and five hundred new English carbines for Forrest. Gen. Grierson's loss was twenty-five killed and eighty wounded.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 3d inst. As the Tory party, by means of the most stupendous frauds, have the power, the officers elected are all of the destructive, disunion, bloody, high tax stripe. One of the first acts of the House, at the organization, was to refuse Messrs. Meyers and Findlay, returned elected from the Bedford District, their right to vote on the organization of the House. These gentlemen are Democrats and they held the certificate of election signed by all the Return Judges but one. When it was found that Meyers and Findlay were elected, the shoddyites trumped up false returns of the soldier's vote sufficient to turn the scale in favor of the African Shoddy candidates. One judge counted those fraudulent votes, and the House in violation of all law, constitutional and statutory, rejected the legally returned members.—Greenburg Argus.

We call the attention of Tax Collectors, to the notice of the Commissioners published in our advertising columns.

Rebel Raid in West Virginia—Capture of Beverly.

WHEELING, Jan. 13.—We learn that the garrison at Beverly, West Virginia, were attacked, on the morning of the 11th, by a force of the enemy under General Rosser, and the town, and a large portion of the force defending it, were captured. The number of the enemy not stated. A later dispatch confirms the above, but states that the Rebels have again retreated whence they came.

MARRIED.

MILLER—BURKET.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. David Wolf, Mr. John W. Miller, of Cambria county, to Miss Julia Burket, of Bedford county.

DIED.

CESSNA.—In Cumberland Valley, on the 11th inst., Alia Bianchi, daughter of J. B. B. and Margaret Cessna, aged 10 months and 4 days.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

The Collectors for the year 1864 are hereby notified to appear at the Commissioner's Office, in Bedford, on Saturday, January 23, 1865, for the purpose of settling the Militia Tax, with which they stand charged, for said year. Collectors will please come as early in the day as possible.

By order of the Commissioners, JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 11th day of Feb., 1865, at ten o'clock A. M. the following described property; one tract of coal land, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Deveraux and Co., John W. Lanes heirs and others, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, seized and taken in Execution as the property of Wm. Fignard.

ALSO—All that certain message and lot of ground, situate in the town of Pleasantville, containing about one half acre, with one and a half story dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Charles Orin, and others, and taken in execution as the property of Matilda Marshall, formerly Jas. Clossin.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. Bedford, Jan. 20, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Rachel Kegg, late of Colerain township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KEGG, administrator. Bedford, Jan. 20, 1865.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Snake Spring tp., some time in June last, a red heifer with white head and legs, no ear mark, supposed to be about two years old; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

JACOB DUNKLE. Bedford, Jan. 20, 1865—41.*

FOR RENT.

The house in which I now live. G. E. SHANNON. Jan. 13.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY.

PAUL GRAPP, ISAAC WATKIN, Wm. H. WEINER, Jnos. Sappington. CRAFT, WATKIN & CO., Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 426 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA. January 13, 1865—1y.

REMOVAL.

J. B. FARQUHAR has removed his store to the Colonnade, immediately opposite the Nicholas Lyons stand. All his former patrons and the public generally, are invited to call and see him. January 6, 1865.

STRAY SHEEP.

Taken up trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, on Green Ridge, Monroe township, some time in December last, eleven head of SHEEP, some have both legs crippled, some have one ear mangled and others no mark at all, one of them is black and one has a mottled face. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away or they will be sold according to law. Jan. 13, 1865. JOSEPH BARNES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to report a distribution of the balance in the hands of J. W. Ling-enfelder, Esq., a former auditor of the estate of J. W. Rollins and Elizabeth Rollins, dec'd., will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 6th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. Jan. 13.

M. A. POINTE, Auditor.

FELIX HEYMAN.

WITH Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger. Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. Nos. 383 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the country, 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—1y.

NOTICE.

All uncashed accounts upon our books must be closed by cash or note, January 2, 1865. This is the only notice we shall give. A. B. CRAMER & CO. December 30, 1864.