



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL. COL. W. W. H. DAVIS, Of Bucks County. SUPERVISOR GENERAL. LPT. COL. J. P. LINTON, Of Cambria County. REPRESENTATIVES. A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Co., GEORGE A. SMITH, Fulton Co. COUNTY TICKET. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. JOHN PALMEL, Bedford Borough. ASSOCIATE JUDGE. W. G. EICHLITZ, S. Woodberry. TREASURER. GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor. COUNTY SUPERVISOR. P. DONAHOE, Southampton. JUDY COMMISSIONERS. I. KENSINGER, Liberty. COMMISSIONER. M. S. RITCHIEY, Snake Spring. POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years. D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley. POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years. SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair. AUDITOR. JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry. CORONER. JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

Will You Endorse Stanton?

It cannot be denied that Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, is justly chargeable with the long detention of our prisoners in the Southern stockades, he having refused persistently to exchange them, on the ground that the rebels would not exchange whites for negroes. Thus, on account of Stanton's whim in regard to the status of the negro, thousands of the unfortunate braves who fell into the hands of the rebels, perished in the prisons of the South. This is substantiated by Mr. J. H. Browne, the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who was himself a prisoner at Andersonville, and who has always been an ardent "Republican." In a letter dated August 8, 1865, Mr. Browne uses the following emphatic language: "That they (the Union prisoners at the South) were not saved, is due alone to Mr. Edwin M. Stanton's peculiar policy and dogged obstinacy; and, as I have remarked before, HE IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE DIGGER OF THE UNNAMED GRAVES THAT CROWD THE VICINITY OF EVERY SOUTHERN PRISON, WITH HISTORIC AND NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN HORRORS." This monster, who held in so light esteem the lives of the men who were fighting to save his very neck, has been endorsed in the most unequivocal manner by the late Abolition State Convention. The resolution of approval of his official conduct is as follows: "Resolved, That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton, the present honest and able head of the Department of War, a public servant who has deserved well of his country and has borne himself so clear in his great office as to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men; and we tender to him and to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet, our thanks for their valuable services in the use of liberty and law.—See Bedford Inquirer, Aug. 23.

Now, it is plain, that every vote cast for the Abolition State ticket, at the coming election, is an approval of Stanton's conduct in refusing to exchange prisoners. Are you quite prepared to do that, fellow citizens? Are you entirely willing to say, with the Abolition leaders who passed the foregoing resolution, that the man who might have saved the prisoners at Andersonville, but who permitted them to sink into nameless graves, "merits the earnest gratitude of all loyal men?" Remember, if you vote for Hartranft and Campbell, you give your endorsement to Stanton, and declare to the world, that you approve of the policy by which thousands of the brave soldiers of the Union were doomed to fearful privation, horrible suffering and untimely death. How can you do it?

Soldiers!

Remember the one-handed veteran, Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, who heads the Democratic State Ticket. That handless right arm, which struck so vigorously for the flag under which you fought, appeals to you now! Remember Col. Linton, covered with scars received in the service of his country.—These men were neither holiday soldiers, nor hangers-on; they are true and tried defenders of the stars and stripes. Fall into line, boys, and give them a hearty support.

Remember

That a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, at this crisis, may be worth to us what we were cheated out of last fall, a Democratic President. Andy Johnson must be sustained in what he has done to overturn the schemes of the radicals.

Cessna vs. Cessna.

In order to show the complete political tergiversation of the present Chairman of the Abolition State Committee, we have but to refer to the series of resolutions in his own hand-writing, presented at a Democratic meeting, held in the Court House, in this place, in September, 1861, and compare them with one of the principal planks in the platform upon which he and his candidates now stand. We have, in our possession, the following resolutions, in the veritable caligraphy of John Cessna, and any person wishing to see these curiosities, can do so by calling at our office:

"Resolved, That we hereby approve, endorse and ratify the platform of Democratic principles adopted by our State Convention and cordially recommend the ticket nominated by that convention to the support of the people." [Mon. John was on the ticket himself, that year.]

"Resolved, That the civil war, by which our country is at present distracted, is the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators, North as well as South, and that the Democratic party have equally opposed the extremists of both sections, and having, at all times, religiously contended for the administration of the General Government, within its constitutional limits, that party is in no way responsible for calamities that have resulted from a departure from its doctrines and a disregard of its warning and advice."

"Resolved, That the following resolution of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, lately introduced into Congress by him and adopted almost unanimously by that body, so far as it relates to the objects of the war, meets with the approval of the Democracy of Bedford county: 'Resolved, That the present civil war has been forced on us by the disunion of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and prejudice, will consider only their duty to their country, that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the states, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease.'"

Here it will be seen that the present chairman of the Abolition State Committee, completely exonerates the Democracy from all responsibility in connection with the origin of the war, and that he blames our national troubles wholly upon "fanatical agitators, North as well as South," meaning the very Abolition leaders with whom he is at present consorting. But how does the Crittenden doctrine which John Cessna so strongly endorsed and which declared the war not to be for conquest or subjugation, but merely for the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, tally with the fourth resolution in the present Abolition State Platform? That resolution declares, "That, having conquered the rebellious states, they should be HELD IN SUBJUGATION, and the laws which are to receive, and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the law-making power of the nation, to which they legitimately belong."

Observe the sharp and direct antagonism between the Crittenden resolution and this fourth plank in the Abolition Platform. The former says that the war is not for conquest or subjugation. The latter declares that the "rebellious states have been conquered" and "should be held in subjugation." Therefore, John Cessna, in order to stand upon the present Abolition platform, is compelled to face in an exactly opposite direction from that in which he looked in September, 1861. Now, as to the consistency of such a man and his claims to the confidence of the public, we leave the reader to make up his own opinion.

The Defaulting Collector.

The story of the boy who caught the wasp, exclaiming "Zip, I got you!" and as quickly, "Zip, I let you go again!" is beautifully exemplified by the dashing style in which the Bedford Inquirer pitched into the Democracy, on the county debt question, and the hasty manner in which it tried to extricate itself from the dilemma into which its rashness led it to plunge. Having been branded as a DEFAULTER TO THE COUNTY, the senior editor of that sheet, makes haste to shelter himself under the coat-tails of his father-in-law, Thomas Johnston, to whom, he says, he gave his duplicate when he left Woodberry. But it makes no difference to the creditors of the county, who is the deputy of the collector for Middle Woodberry township. JOSEPH R. DURBORROW is responsible for the acts of his agent, Thomas Johnston, and he (not Thomas Johnston) now owes the county \$361.66. He dares not deny that he is responsible to the county for this sum. Let him do so, and a writ of fieri facias will make him tell another tale mighty quick.

Hartranft and Mrs. Surratt.

Gen. Sherman said, in a recent speech at St. Louis, that the true soldier was no hangman. Sherman can't have a very high opinion of Hartranft, who had charge of the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. What makes the matter so much the worse for Hartranft, is the fact that he sent a letter to President Johnson, avowing his belief in the innocence of Mrs. Surratt, and yet, afterward, acted as her executioner. A true soldier would have resigned rather than he would have done an act of such bloody inconsistency.

Be Assessed.

Remember that SATURDAY, Sept. 30, is the last day on which you can be legally assessed as a voter at the coming election. Be sure to have your own name and those of all Democrats, upon the Duplicate of the Assessor of your district, on or before that day.

ADMITTED.—J. A. Marchand, Esq., of the Greensburg Bar, was admitted, last week, to the practice of law in the several courts of this county. Mr. Marchand is a young man of fine abilities and deserves success.

Negro Suffrage.

The REPUBLICAN or UNION PARTY in the following States have passed resolutions in favor of allowing Negroes to vote: MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA, RHODE ISLAND, IOWA. The Republicans of PENNSYLVANIA, through their County Conventions, have declared in favor of "Universal Suffrage" in the following named counties: CRAWFORD, NORTHAMPTON, SUSQUEHANNA, UNION.

- The following named Republican newspapers have declared in favor of "Universal Suffrage"—advocating either a change of the State or Federal Constitutions: 1 Press, Philadelphia city. 2 Gazette, Pittsburg, Allegheny county. 3 Commercial, " " " " 4 Dispatch, " " " " 5 Telegraph, Harrisburg, Dauphin county. 6 Examiner, Lancaster, Lancaster county. 7 Record, Reading, Berks county. 8 Democrat, Kittanning, Armstrong co. 9 Alleghenian, Ebensburg, Cambria county. 10 Reporter, Towanda, Bradford county. 11 Dispatch, Mercer, Mercer county. 12 Gazette, Sunbury, Northumberland co. 13 American, Danville, Montour county. 14 Herald, Norristown, Montgomery county. 15 Herald & Whig, Somerset, Somerset co. 16 Western Advocate, Greene co. 17 Tribune, Johnstown, Cambria co. 18 Reporter & Tribune, Washington co. 19 Miner's Journal, Pottsville, Schuylkill co. 20 Village Record, Westchester, Chester co. 21 American Republican, Chester co.

The foregoing we copy from the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, and add to the above list of Abolition papers which have openly advocated Negro Suffrage, the Bedford Inquirer, giving as our proof the following extract from the Inquirer, of June 2:

"Now to be plain, we know several dozen of colored men that we would sooner see march to the ballot box and cast their ballots than a equal number of Copperheads we can name."

Wirz and his Confederate.

If half that testified to against Wirz be true, he richly deserves hanging. But as Wirz could not have abused and murdered the Union soldiers who were prisoners of war in his charge, if Secretary Stanton had consented to exchange them, Stanton ought to be tried as a conspirator with Wirz and be condemned and punished with him. It is quite clear that to every barbarity practiced against our men by Wirz, Secretary Stanton was an accessory before the fact and he should be held responsible accordingly. Had the poor fellows, some of whom were shot and others starved to death in Southern prisons, been promptly exchanged, they would have escaped the terrible tortures to which they were subjected. But it is notorious that Mr. Stanton obstinately resisted all overtures and appeals to effect arrangements for the release of the national soldiers captured by the rebels and that he sought to justify his inhuman conduct in this matter by saying that he would not agree to exchange "fat men for skeletons." Even if this alleged difference in the physical condition of the prisoners taken on both sides, had really existed, it would not have furnished any warrant for the heartless policy adopted by Mr. Stanton. But the truth is, that Stanton first allowed the Union soldiers to remain in captivity until they were reduced to "skeletons" by cruel usage, and then made the infernal and dying conditions, to which we had suffered them to be brought, the chief ground of his refusal to rescue them by exchange from their wretched situation. All who have read the testimony against Wirz must regard him as a rare monster, whose crimes totally shut him out from human sympathy, though he is not a whit more culpable and odious than the unfeeling fiend, who, as the head of the national War Department, virtually acted as his confederate, by putting it in his power to torture and destroy hundreds of the brave defenders of the nation.—Sunday Mercury.

Speech of President Johnson.

It is with pleasure that we publish the annexed speech of President Johnson, to a delegation of Southern gentlemen who called upon him, on Monday last. It has a very strong Democratic tendency. We hope the Bedford Inquirer will not forget to publish it. Mr. McFarland, of Virginia, having addressed His Excellency, his speech elicited the following REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, in reply, expressed his surprise at receiving so large a number of gentlemen from the South. He had no idea that so many persons would call upon him when he consented to this interview. He could not command language sufficiently to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit and at the patriotic remarks of the speaker who had just retired. He spoke of his antecedent position before the civil war. He had urged his Southern brethren to remain in the Union and then contend for their Constitutional rights. He felt it was their only safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all the Constitutional rights of the slave-owning States and believed they could have been preserved in the Union, if the issue had been made in the forum instead of in the field. He himself, had been a slaveholder, but he had made up his mind that if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the question of Union or slavery that slavery must go and the Union be saved. He had confidence in the expression just uttered of devotion to the restoration of the Union, and the professions of loyalty so generally evidenced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and restoring peace, happiness, good-will, and Union.

He did not believe the sensation letter writers and editors who were endeavoring to create the impression that there exists in the South disaffection and dissatisfaction, for the presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency fully disproved the fact, and gave the lie to their penitent and malignant utterances. He had confidence in the professions of the people of the South, and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution; and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally around the Union and the Constitution.

The feud that existed was in a family circle, and the ties of friendship, now it had ended, he trusted would be stronger and more enduring than ever. The mission of this great people is a high and holy one, and in the Union

only could the purposes of its people and free government be administered.

The President referred to the existing condition of public affairs, and the gratifying and patriotic evidences presented to him of an early restoration of fraternity between the different sections of the Union, and the good to follow this peaceful state of affairs; and in conclusion expressed the hope that men thoroughly loyal would be elected to congress, in order that the South might be again admitted to the councils of the nation. The remarks of the President were frequently interrupted by applause, and all seemed highly gratified by the interview.

Beaver County.

This county has come up on the soldier question. It is well known that the two candidates for State officers have been soldiers, and the following list shows that the Democracy of Beaver have not overlooked the rank and file of the army. Here is the ticket: For Assembly, Lieut. Col. J. Adams Vera, of New Brighton, late of 13th Penna. volunteers. For Treasurer, Lieut. Jackson Boggs, late of 136th Penna. volunteers. For District Attorney, Capt. James J. Conway, of Economy, late of 139th Pa. volunteers. For Commissioner, Sergeant Shipman N. Douthitt, of Chippewa, late of 100th Pa. volunteers. For County Surveyor, Private George Smith, Borough, late of the 9th Pa. volunteers. For Poor House Director, Private Wm. Bennett, of New Brighton, late of 9th Pa. volunteers. For Auditor, Corp. Thomas Clark, Borough, late of 140th Pa. volunteers. For Coroner, Private Alex. Flanagan, of Greene, late of 140th Pa. volunteers.

This is as good a Soldier's ticket as they generally make, and we congratulate, our Beaver County Democratic brethren that they have recognized the merits of the rank and file by nominating non-commissioned officers and privates as well as those authorized to wear shoulder straps as soldiers. There was as much merit circled in the boys who, in private's dress said "stand up, boys," as in those who, behind them, said "go in." Let the privates and non-commissioned officers have a chance.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

After serving faithfully three years and three months in the army and losing his right hand in battle, the Pittsburg Gazette, of the 28th ult., has the unparadoxical impudence to say that Col. Davis "had neither the gallantry, or patriotism to re-enlist in 1864-5." Had Col. Campbell, the Republican nominee, the "gallantry and patriotism to re-enlist in 1864-5?" We find he was mustered out September 3, 1864, one month before Col. Davis, who was mustered out Oct. 1, 1864, and although Col. Campbell was not disabled by any wounds, he did not re-enlist. If the Gazette's logic is correct, therefore Col. Campbell has less "gallantry and patriotism" than Col. Davis.

Three-fourths of the 104th regiment did not re-enlist, consequently Colonel Davis could not re-enlist as an officer, and his loss of a hand made him unfit for a private soldier. The 54th regiment did re-enlist, (Lieut. Col. Linton was not mustered out till Feb. 6, 1865,) but Col. Campbell did not re-enlist as its commander, nor as a private soldier. The Gazette had better "dry up" on the "patriotism" question, and confine itself to its advocacy of the "rights" of the negroes.—Ebensburg Democrat.

Be Warned in Time.

The Republicans are calculating upon the apathy of the Democracy, with the hope that by constant and unceasing efforts, individually and otherwise, they may steal a march on us and thus carry their point. DEMOCRATS, AROUSE! The campaign will be short—let it be a vigorous one. Let each and all be vigilant and active. Remember what is at stake. TAXES are crushing the people, and they are threatened with social and political degradation. Recollect then, and let it nerve you to the work, that every vote withheld from the Democratic ticket, as well as every vote given to the Abolition ticket, is a vote in favor of CONTINUED EXTRAVAGANCE AND SUPERFLUOUS TAXATION, and in favor of NEGRO SUFFRAGE and NEGRO EQUALITY. Bear this in mind, and KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!—Clinton Democrat.

Minnesota Abolition Convention.

ANDY JOHNSON READ OUT OF THE PARTY! ST. PAUL, September 6.—The Republican State Convention after nominating George W. R. Marshall for Governor and Hon. T. H. Armstrong for Lieutenant Governor, passed resolutions affirming that neither man's color, race, nor birth place, takes away his political rights; that no portion of our subjects shall remain degraded and ignorant; that this nation shall not allow the Imperial Government of Maximilian to rule in Mexico; and demanding that our Government force the withdrawal of President Johnson's military and civil course was voted down.

SHODDY COME UP IN IOWA.—The soldiers and the Democracy of Iowa, with their candidate, Benton, are bound to carry the State against the negro suffrage candidate of the Republicans, Judge Stone. The Soldier's convention numbered 350 members—all soldiers and many of them wounded. Three delegates only withdrew, because Stone was not endorsed, viz: one commissary and two quartermaster's clerks, who are known to the soldiers as "sow bellies." These three held a Stone meeting and endorsed their negro suffrage candidate. It was a bad move for the Republicans of Iowa to put their candidate on the black platform, directly and openly. They should have been shrewd, like their Pennsylvania brethren, and so constructed their platform as to mean one thing or another. Had the Iowa Republic platform like the Cameron gutta serena arrangement, they could, if successful, declare that it was an endorsement of negro "rights" and "universal suffrage," and if defeated, they could as easily deny that they were whipped on the black issue. They need a Simon out in the western edition of Massachusetts, to say "wig-wag" for them.—Patriot & Union.

HOW SINGULAR.—How strange it is that the men who are so eager to tear down the distinction between the whites and blacks, and make them all equal at the ballot-box, are at work with equal persistency to build up distinctions between rich and poor. To this end the revenue and tax laws are so arranged that while the farmers and mechanics are taxed on all they produce, the bondholders are exempted from bearing their share of the expenses of the Government.

Civil Reconstruction in Mississippi—Letter from the President to Governor Sharkey.—The Southern People to be Trusted in the work of Restoration.

NEW ORLEANS, September 7th.—A special despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, to the Times of this city, says General Slocum, has recalled his order opposing General Sharkey's call for the militia.

Governor Sharkey publishes the following correspondence: It is believed there can be organized in each county a force of militia to preserve order and enforce the civil authorities of the State, and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government to reduce the army, and withdraw, to a great extent, the forces from the State, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the government.

If there was any danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress, on the first appearance, any move insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in defense of the State and Federal Government. Gen. Washington declared that the people, or the militia, was the arm of the Constitution, or the arm of the United States, and as soon as it is practicable, the original design of the government should be resumed under the principles of the great charter of freedom, handed down to the people by the founder of the republic. The people must be trusted with their government, and if trusted, my opinion is, that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union.

The main object of Major Gen. Carl Schurz's mission to the South was to aid, as much as practicable, in carrying out the policy adopted by the government for restoring the States to their former relations with the federal government. It is hoped such aid has been given.—The proclamation authorizing the restoration of State government requires the military to aid the provisional governor in the performance of his duty as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment, at least without advising the government of the intended interference. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON. JACKSON, Sept. 6.—The U. S. troops are arriving here, preparatory to the evacuation of the State. The people rejoice at the idea of the restoration of civil authority.

Ohio Democracy.

The Ohio Democracy seem to be closing their ranks for a vigorous fight. Hon. Chilton A. White, the nominee of the petty State Sovereignty Convention for Lieutenant Governor, has written a letter declaring that the nomination was made without his knowledge, consent or approbation. He adheres to the regular Democratic party and supports its representatives as designated by the Convention which met at Columbus on the 24th ult., whereat Gen. Geo. W. Morgan was made the standard-bearer of the party for Governor.

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention of the State of New York has made the following nominations: For Secretary of State, Major General Slocum; for Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; for State Engineer, S. H. Sweet; for Canal Commissioner, C. H. Armstrong; for Attorney General, John Van Buren; for State Treasurer, M. R. Patrick; for State Prison Inspector, Col. McNett.

The resolutions adopted declare "that the past history of the Democratic party is to be found in the proudest records on the country," that they congratulate the people on the termination of civil war and the return of peace; "that as the first fruits of this triumph the people demand the subordination of military to civil rule, the restitution of the authority of the courts, and the recognition of the equality of the States; that we regard all efforts, either by prolonging military rule, by denying the right of representation to States in order to compel them to adopt negro equality or negro suffrage as an element of their constitutions, as tending to delay and prevent the pacification of the country, and to subvert the principles of the government and endanger the liberties of the people; approve of President Johnson's plan of restoration; recognize the obligations by which the whole resources of the country are pledged to the payment of the national debt; return thanks to the soldiers and sailors, reaffirm the Monroe doctrine, and resolve "the frank and generous acceptance by the southern people of the condition in which they have been left by the recent war, including the abandonment of slavery, removes the main difficulties in the way of the restoration of amicable feeling among the States; and that it should be met on the part of the Federal government in a spirit of conciliation and kindness."

GEN. SLOCUM'S NOMINATION.

—A question as to whether General Slocum, now commanding in Mississippi, will accept the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State in New York, seems to be set at rest by the Albany Argus, which states that his nomination was not made until after a very frank expression made by him in a letter of concurrence in the Democratic policy, and a declaration that if nominated he would resign his command in the army to meet, if necessary, the exigencies of the canvass. This would seem to dispose of a statement in the Syracuse Journal, republican, that he declined the nomination.

A new disease is described minutely by the N. Y. Commercial. The first symptoms are thus set forth: They are itchings of the palm, especially when the patient is in the act of handling other people's money, an excitement of the bump of secretiveness to an alarming degree; a desire for solitude, especially on being inoculated with the virus; a loss of memory when questioned respecting certain little discrepancies; a tendency to commit errors in striking balances, and the desire to change the appearance of certain figures in bank and account books. There are other symptoms of this disease, but we have named sufficient to enable the "Court physician" to make out a very accurate diagnosis.

A premonitory symptom of the above disease, is Union Leaguism and excessive "joyalty."

The colored people of St. Louis intend holding a convention to demand, among other things, the right of suffrage and the right to ride in passenger railway cars.

Van Amburg's chariot broke through a bridge in Western Pennsylvania, and two men and three horses were killed.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

WHOSE TIMELY USE, UNDER PROVIDENCE, HAS OFTEN SAVED LIFE. These celebrated Vegetable Pills are no new, untried remedy, they have been used and tested in the United States for thirty years, and are relied upon by hundreds of thousands of families as almost their sole medicine when sick. No care or expense is spared in their preparation, and it is certainly true when I assert that no King can have a medicine safer or surer than Brandreth's Pills. They produce a good effect upon disease almost immediately they are taken. By some wonderful power, perhaps electric or nervous influence, the progress of diseased action is arrested; where watchfulness and pain have been present, the system becomes quieter, and the patient soon obtains refreshing sleep. The genuine BRANDRETH'S PILL BOX has upon it a UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STAMP with B. BRANDRETH in white letters in the same, September 1—1m.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Isaac Darr, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of John Darr, late of Juniata township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, inst., when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper. E. M. ALSIP, Auditor. September 15, 1865.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, or trusting, my wife, Ann Maria Mitchell, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. JOSEPH MITCHELL. September 15, 1865.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having sold their entire stock of goods to Mr. Richard Langdon, who will continue the business at the old stand, notice is hereby given that the books of the firm are now ready for settlement. All notes and accounts pertaining to the business of the firm, must be settled on, or before, the first day of December next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Also, all notes and accounts of the firm of States & Co., must be settled by the same time, or they will be similarly disposed of. STATES & STECKMAN. STATES & CO. Bloody Run, Sept. 15—d1.

NANCY A. FRY.

In the Court of Common Pleas by her next friend (for the county of Bedford, No. PAUL RHOADS, vs. JEREMIAH FRY.) penes in Libel for Divorce.

And now, September 4, 1865, the Court, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., attorney for the above named Nancy Fry, the above named libellant, grant a rule on the above named Jeremiah Fry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M. O. E. SHANNON, Prsby. Attest—JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Bedford, Sept. 13, 1865. Same penes in Libel for Divorce, pluries vs. Same penes in Libel for Divorce, pluries on motion, E. M. ALSIP, appointed commissioner to take testimony, find facts, and make return to said Court at next term, Nov. 20, 1865.

To Jeremiah Fry and all parties interested.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed as above stated, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Saturday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1865, when and where you may attend if you think proper. E. M. ALSIP, Commissioner. September 15, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., will offer for sale on the premises, in said township, on Saturday, the 15th day of October, next, the following real estate, viz: THE MAIN PLACE of said deceased, adjoining lands of John Eshelman, David Boyer and others, containing 97 acres and 70 perches, of good limestone land, neat measure. The land lies about one mile north of the town of Woodberry. About 75 acres of the land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the balance is well timbered. The other improvements are two log frame dwelling houses, bank barn with wagon shed, and other out-buildings, and a well 25 feet deep of good limestone water near the door. Also—a tract of timber land in the same township, adjoining lands of David Boyer, David Ledy and others, containing about 5 acres and 17 perches. Also—one other tract of land situate about one mile east of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Jacob Brown, John Keith and others, containing 11 acres and 12 perches, with a good log dwelling house and barn stable thereon erected, a spring of never-failing water rises near the house. Sale will commence at one o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known. JOHN B. REFLOGLE, Exr. September 8.—4t

BEDFORD NURSERIES,

BEDFORD, PENNSA.

T. M. LYNCH

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honey-suckles of all kinds, Hardy perennials, blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c. Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple. Catalogues sent free to those applying. Persons at a distance will please write for further information. Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid. [Sept. 8.—3m]

STRAY STEER.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in Pattonville, some weeks ago, a red and white spotted Steer, about 18 months old, so marks perceptible. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN DITMER. September 8.—3t

THE MASON & HAMLIN GABINET ORGANS,

forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80 to \$600 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. [Sept. 8.—1y]

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my wife, FRESH McCABLEY, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I will not pay any debts of her contracting, and all persons are warned against harboring her or on my account. GEORGE S. McCABLEY. Middle Woodberry tp, Sept. 8—2t.