

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 13, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

UNION TICKET.

In favor of encouraging the Government in its efforts to sustain itself, and for putting down the present iniquitous rebellion.

- List of names for the Union Ticket: Legislature, GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER, EDWARD M. SCHROCK, JOHN METZGAR, MARTIN MILBURN, WILLIAM KEEFFE, JACOB EVANS, SAMUEL M. OVERAKER.

The Union meeting of Tuesday night of court week has resulted in the happiest possible manner. The hearts of the people of our county are ever disposed to the right and to their country—the honor of their Native Land is dear to them, and the efforts of those who would alienate their support from our Government, have signally failed, and have recoiled upon the men who made them.

The honest yeomanry of our mountain land, may for a time be deceived by false statements and erratic reasonings, but we to deceivers, whoever they may be, when their efforts to lead the people astray are discovered.

There is no retribution more sure, no indignation more terrible than that which follows the wakening up of an honest and loyal community to the fact that efforts have been made to delude them into ways of thought and action which if successful would have fixed upon themselves and their children the burning brand of unfaithfulness to the best government that ever blessed the earth.

"The sober second thought of the people is always right," and many, very many, of the good citizens of Bedford County who visited our Borough at court week, supposing, as they had been told that the "Union Meeting of Tuesday evening was a trick for the destruction of party," went home with their hearts overflowing with the generous conviction that the meeting was a grand and holy demonstration for that country whose well being and honor and glory, is paramount to all party, and with a hearty contempt in their souls for the men who could find it in their natures at a time like the present, to advocate or connive at any policy save that which would demand and enforce the unconditional submission to the government and its laws of those who without just cause have dared to contemn those laws, and trample upon our glorious flag, and to rend with unhallored and ruthless hands the fair fabric secured and bequeathed to us by our fathers at a priceless cost of agony, privation and blood.

Well might the honest citizens of our county doubt the wisdom, truth and loyalty of newly-fledged and changeling politicians, when they saw the union meeting presided over and carried on by such men, of life-long personal and political integrity as Job Mann, Joseph B. Noble, Alex. King, David Patterson, Gen. Bowman, John Cessa, Judge Kimmel, Francis Jordan, Wm. M. Hall, S. L. Russell, John Mower, Dr. McGirr and a host of others as true and tried as these; and many of the men who honestly but under a false impression signed the call for the Democratic meeting of Monday night, in repudiation of the Union Call, were the most zealous and enthusiastic in support of the Union meeting, its object and its resolutions.

Not only did the men composing this Union meeting, by their names and presence carry conviction of the truth of their cause, but the speeches were unanswerable, and annihilating to everything in opposition to the objects of the meeting. Judge Kimmel's calm and dispassionate counsels were invaluable, and the expression of every countenance in the vast assembly showed that an impress was made by them on every heart.

We can hardly find language to express the thrilling effect of the really splendid effort of Gen. Bowman. His speech, abounding as it did in solid, manly, earnest argument, met a hearty response on behalf of his audience, in the breathless silence which at times they

hung upon his words and the hearty cheers with which at other times they greeted him.—The General took the high ground of the holiness of the cause of our government against the unholy and unjustifiable rebellion waged against it, and most eloquently and effectively did he maintain his position, with an earnestness that carried conviction of the deep sincerity of the speaker to the heart of every hearer.

There was no bitter invective, no harsh epithet, but there was a vivid depicting of the position of those who either by actual rebellion in the revolted states, or who residing in a loyal state are by sympathy with rebellion, or by apathy in our common cause doing any thing to retard the government in its efforts to restore peace and the supremacy of law, that was annihilating in its effect. He, as well as the other speakers, placed all men in this crisis in their true position either for or against our country.

The scathing remarks of Hon. Isaac Hugus made fearful havoc in the ranks of the opposition, which was followed up by effective speeches from Mr. Kesh of Missouri, Hon. Francis Jordan, Capt. Filler and Dr. McGirr and by the close of the meeting every gun of opposition was spiked, and then, as often during the progress of the meeting, the spontaneous responses of loyal hearts, rent the air in shouts that could not be restrained, and proclaimed the cause of our country in the hearts of the people of Bedford County triumphant.

SYMPATHY WITH REBELLION.

The Bedford Gazette, for several months, at times, has promised to change its course, and throw no further fire-brands into the efforts of the administration in putting down the present unholy rebellion. Week before last it made the same promise, but last week's number is again filled with articles copied from other papers calculated to injure the cause of the Union. In the editorial columns is an article headed "Abolition," in which it attempts to injure the cause of the Republic, by trying to make it appear that Gen. Fremont's proclamation is for the purpose of setting the slaves free, and that this is the only object of the government. We are sorry to state our belief, but that paper's course warrants us in the statement, that the editor of that paper is so bound up in his associations and sentiments, that so long as he controls a journal in our midst, he will do everything he can to injure those who are fighting to put down the most infamous and senseless rebellion in the history of the world, against the best Government ever devised by man. It is only designed by the Government and Gen. Fremont, in confiscating slave property, to weaken the rebels in their most tender parts. All nations confiscate property in the hands of rebels—slaves have been declared property—therefore the Government has the right to do with them as she pleases. Slaves of all loyal persons are not to be, and will not be, interfered with or made free. The energetic measures of Gen. Fremont will be of immense benefit to the cause of our country.—To show what the people of Missouri think of this matter, those who are principally concerned in the Proclamation, we publish the following extract from the St. Louis Republican, the Democratic organ in that city, and always a strong pro-slavery paper. Hear it:

"The proclamation of Major-Gen. Fremont, which appears in another column, is the most important document which has yet appeared in the progress of the war. Let it be read with careful consideration by every citizen.—The prompt visiting of the extreme penalties of martial law upon all Rebels within the established military lines; the confiscation of the property of persons who shall take up arms against the Government, and the declaration of absolute freedom to the slaves of all such persons; the extreme penalties to be visited upon bridge burners, railroad and telegraph destroyers, treasonable correspondents and libels, and peace destroyers of all kinds, are measures of the most extraordinary stringency; but the wisdom of their promulgation by the supreme officer in the army of the West, we are confident will be conceded by every just and loyal citizen.

"There is no longer any middle ground or room for traitors where the lawful Government has sway. General Fremont strikes boldly and fearlessly. The consolidated patriotism and the boundless resources of the great Northwest are at his back. Let every faithful man, by word and deed, give aid and encouragement to this grand movement for the establishment of the whole people."

O. E. SHANNON, Esq., at the Democratic meeting last week, was exceedingly witty in speaking of the calamities of our beloved country, and drew down the applause and laughter of the few sympathisers of treason who were in the house. (We don't suppose Shannon felt so funny the next night, after hearing the scathing remarks from Hon. Isaac Hugus of his own party. We have no doubt he felt like crawling into the most convenient knot hole.) He was for stopping the war at once, and offering the traitors peace on any terms! This was quite in contrast with the eloquent and patriotic speech of his law partner, Mr. Cessa. Mr. Shannon wished to be very funny, when he stated that in case certain two or three persons in town would join Captain Filler's company and go to the war that he would do the same! For the benefit of Mr. Shannon, we will tell him, that Capt. Filler says that he would not have a man like him in his company, who publicly states that "if he were to take up arms in this contest that he would point his gun towards the North! Mr. Shannon is heaping upon himself in this unholy rebellion, coals of fire that will never be extinguished. Let him, and all like him, remember the torments and cowboys of the Revolution.

Ron!—A president and a few members of a one horse political meeting, presuming to amend a resolution of the U. S. Congress, offered by the great Crittenden! Wonder if they were not emulating the little yellow dog, barking at the moon?

WM. P. SCHELL, ESQ.

We frequently hear the question asked, "Where is Wm. P. Schell in this great contest?" We are sorry to be compelled to answer that we do not know. He refused to sign the call for a Union meeting to be held in the Court House on Tuesday night of Court Week—neither did he sign either of the calls in opposition to it. There can be no neutrality in this contest. In the language of the lamented Douglas, in his last speech before his death, "There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

Mr. Schell attended the Democratic meeting, Monday night of last week, and when Dr. F. C. Reamer, Schell's brother-in-law, objected to the phraseology of the Crittenden Resolution, which passed Congress (Democrats and Republicans voting for it) almost unanimously, and which it was proposed to adopt by that meeting—which says "That the present civil war has been forced upon us by the Disunionists of the Southern States," Mr. Schell moved that the words "and the abolitionists of the Northern States" be added to it. The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Schell also made a speech in that meeting—about as milk and water as his course has been throughout this great crisis, when every man should use his best exertions in behalf of his afflicted country. In that speech he said, "He was for a vigorous prosecution of the war. If the war lasted one year he believed it would result in the abolishment of slavery, and sooner than that should occur, he would not say but that it would be better that our army should be defeated." In other words, sooner than slavery should be abolished, he would see the gallant men who have gone forth to fight the battles of their country against traitors, mown down, and the Union destroyed! We deprecate the abolishment of slavery, but sooner than see the Union destroyed we would let slavery and every other institution or law go down. This is the feeling of every patriot. But Mr. Schell stated that "he always was an admirer of Southern institutions—that he loved the South more than he did the North." This may in some manner account for his assertion in regard to slavery.

What some of the Border State Unionists think of Slavery is pretty clearly stated in a speech which the Rev. W. B. Carter of East Tennessee delivered in Cincinnati, Monday night 2d inst. "I am a slaveholder," said Mr. Carter. "I have ancestors, for three generations, have been slaveholders; therefore, I cannot be charged with any prejudice against Slavery. But I tell you before, that I regard the union of the States as of infinitely more value than all the negroes in America, and Africa too. Nay, I go further, and say that, if the prosecution of this war and the perpetuation of the Union require that African Slavery shall die, then I say let it perish.

We are sorry Mr. Schell does not view this matter in the same light. If his influence was on the side of his country now, he might do great good in Bedford County.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Capt. Filler's company, composed of as fine looking and reliable men as our County can produce, started for the seat of war on Monday morning last. As they were drawn into line for marching, they were addressed by Gen. Bowman, in a speech which we wish every man, woman and child in Bedford County could have heard. The General is exceedingly happy and successful in his efforts, in behalf of our Country. While his remarks were in a spirit of gentlemanly kindness, and like his address of court week, were entirely free from epithet or abuse, and were withering to those who fear or refuse to support our government from any cause, whether from enmity, avowed or concealed, or from the mistaken notion that to aid the government they thereby endorse the peculiar political views of the incumbents of any branch of that government.

Many a tear rolled over the cheeks of the honest soldiers as the speaker alluded to their loved country and its perils—to the families they were leaving behind them, and as he commended them and theirs to the tender care of the God of our country.

After three cheers for the speaker, and three more for their native country, the company attended by a crowd of citizens marched to the east end of town where carriages were waiting to convey them to Hopewell.

They were received all along the route with enthusiasm. Excellent dinners were provided for them in Hopewell, by Capt. Jas. S. Beckwith and J. B. Caetner, Esq. At about 5 o'clock, they left Hopewell in a special train, for Harrisburg. On entering the cars the crowd there assembled, gave our gallant boys three hearty cheers.

Capt. Filler deserves great credit for the manner in which he has gotten up two companies for this war—the first for three months—and the last for three years or during the war. The good wishes, and hearty prayers of all our loyal citizens go with them. If, perchance, they fall in the service of their country—All hail exclaim—

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest, With all their country's wishes blest." But we do not wish to indulge in thoughts so saddening. May they all return again to their homes and families, blest with health, and their brows encircled with never fading laurels, Farewell!

In Vermont the Democratic candidate for Governor, has declined running, giving it as his opinion that for the good of the country, all parties should support the present patriotic Governor.

The Company from Woodberry, this County, under the command of Capt. Brisbin, left for the seat of war on Wednesday of last week. We understand that this was as fine looking body of men as has left our County.

Also, last week, Capt. Weaverling, of West Providence, left for Harrisburg with some 80 men—all fine, noble looking fellows.

This makes three companies and one part of a company now in the service from this County. There are also many from this County in the Regiment at Cumberland, and in companies from Cambria, Blair, &c. We have at least four hundred men in the service. Bedford County is now doing her duty manfully. There are also other companies forming—ones in Napier and Sobelsburg, by Capt. Geo. S. Mullin, now numbering some sixty. Capt. Ryce's company in this place, is fast filling up, and Capt. Thos. H. Lyons is reorganizing the Bedford Riflemen for the service of their country.

JOHN PALMER, Esq., made a short speech at the Democratic meeting last week. He took strong grounds in favor of peace and compromise with traitors with arms in their hands. He said he "hated a secessionist, but he hated a Republican more." The last may be true, but we do not believe he hates a secessionist, for in all his conversations he takes sides with the Southern traitors, and associates nearly entirely with the sympathisers with treason. He has gone so far already as to say, that "if the worst came to the worst, he would never take up arms in this contest." We are sorry that a young man like him should take the stand he does in this great crisis.—He will regret it all the days of his life.

We are happy to say that our young friends, Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, and Lieut. S. S. Metzgar, have been commissioned by the Governor to re-organize the Bedford Riflemen immediately, for the purpose of going into the U. S. Service. The respectability of this company is well known in our community, and we hope that all that can will now embrace this opportunity by signing their roll and filling up the company at once.

In Huntingdon, which is a strong Republican County, both parties met and nominated a Union ticket. John Scott, Democratic candidate for Senator in this district, last fall, is the candidate for Legislature.

In Franklin, also a Republican County, the patriotic men of all parties have nominated a Union ticket. This course is right, and we are sorry that party everywhere for the time being, could not be thrown aside for the good of our country.

Ohio.—In Ohio the people have met and placed in nomination a State ticket composed of good men of both parties. Although the Republicans are largely in the majority there, they gave the Democrats the candidate for Governor, taking the candidate for Lieut. Governor for themselves.

By an advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the old postage stamps and envelopes will be exchanged for new ones for six days from this date; after that time all letters prepaid with the old stamps will be sent to the dead letter office.

Hon. Edward McPherson, has been appointed an aid on the staff of Gen. McCall. He has consequently resigned his position of Captain of Comp. B. 1st Regt. Pa. Res. Vol. Corps. We have no doubt our friend, the Captain, will make an efficient aid.

Hon. Joseph Holt has made another powerful speech to a vast concourse of people at Irving Hall, N. Y. Speeches were made by other distinguished persons. It will afford us pleasure, to publish this speech whenever we can find room for it.

BLACK INK.—We have been presented by Mr. J. L. Daugherty & Co., of Water Street, in this County, with a bottle of fine black ink. It flows freely and will withstand the test of oxalic acid. Dealers in the article would do well to give them a call.

The Democratic meeting last week, readopted the reasonable platform on which their country ticket was nominated.

The Resolutions of last week are also very objectionable to a sincere lover of his country. When it is known that the views in regard to the war, held by a number of their candidates, are very doubtful, we do not see how a patriot can vote for the Democratic county ticket.

QUERY.—Is it, or is it not a significant fact, that the individual who was the most enthusiastic in cheering some of the speakers at the meeting gotten up on Monday night of Court Week, to counteract the effects of the call for a union meeting, went out of town after the meeting was over, hurrahing "for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy?"

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 5.—The State Senate organized to-day. Governor Magoffin's message was read. He says Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position in the present war; that she had no agency in fostering a secession party in the Free States, and did not approve of separate action and the secession of the Southern States. Lawless raids have been suffered on both sides, private property seized, commerce interrupted, and trade destroyed. These wrongs have been borne with patience; but a military Federal force has been organized, equipped and encamped in a central portion of Kentucky, without consultation with the State authorities. If the people of Kentucky desire more troops, let them be obtained under the Constitution of Kentucky.—He recommends the passage of laws to enable the Military Board to borrow a sufficient sum to purchase arms and munitions for the defence of the State. He also recommends the passage of resolutions requesting the disbanding or removal of all military bodies not under State authority from the State.

THE PEACE PARTY.

A new party is about to take the field and do battle in the approaching political contest. In Maryland, we find that the only plank in the platform of the new organization is Peace. The whole force of the new party is to be brought to bear against the present war.—Strange to say, but it is none the less true, they who seem so anxious to secure to the country peace have not one word of rebuke to utter toward those who broke the peace, which everywhere reigned supreme before the present rebellion was inaugurated. All their clamor is directed against the President, and other officers of the law, who, in the discharge of sworn duty, are actively engaged in suppressing the unholy insurrection. As well might these peace men, par excellence, undertake to restore quiet and order in the midst of a great riot in a large city by arresting and putting to prison all the police; or they might as sensibly undertake to arrest a fierce conflagration by shooting down all the firemen as to attempt to restore peace by putting down those who are acting in defence of the Constitution and laws against the depredations of armed traitors.

Desirable as is peace, there are worse evils than conflicts. He who meekly suffers his wicked neighbor to take from him all his worldly goods, and destroy his good name, rather than disturb the quiet that may long have prevailed throughout the community in which they may both reside, is unworthy the name of man; is false to those who depend for support upon him, and is buying peace at a price entirely beyond its value—is paying too dear for his whistle. Better far, not only for himself and his, but for the reckless murderer, that the actual owner of the property assert his right and punish the offender, even with the utmost rigor of the law, than that an unrighteous peace be the consequence of submission to palpable wrong and outrage.

If Peace is the greatest of earthly blessings, as the adherents to the new party would make the people believe, why did those for whom these evidently entertain so high regard, the leaders in the mad rebellion, disturb our repose? Or, since that wicked act has been committed, why do not the peace advocates turn their attention to quieting their own friends—those who have been the aggressors. If those who clamor so loudly for peace are honest why do they not put the responsibility of the breach of peace upon the proper persons? Can murder be atoned for by permitting the guilty wretch to escape and in his stead hanging the Sheriff, who is entrusted with the execution of the law? If the new dogma is to become the accepted rule of society: That when any wrong is done by a bad man he is not to be punished; but the Judge of the Court, whose sworn duty is to try, and deal out the law to such culprit, is alone to receive all the blame, how long will such an abominable usage secure peace?

Before falling into the pit of inextricable difficulty, it is well for the people to view the matter calmly; to see whether their pathway lies over solid earth, or whether beneath a smooth velvety surface there is not dire calamity? He who has no word of comfort for his country in her sad hour of distress; who only seeks to give aid and comfort to her enemies and assist them in their cruel efforts to destroy the best and purest form of Government aye, the most peaceful—without any cause or provocation, simply seeking personal aggrandizement, is a bad adviser. Such an one is a poor leader for the honest masses to follow.—Every such man is himself as guilty of treason as is he who wields the sword, and himself being amenable to the law, his advice is full of danger for honest men to follow. Such is the position of every false-hearted creature who now cries peace.

There is no doubt whatever about the true position of every man who now joins in the cry for peace; every one of them if he could do so without incurring the penalties of the confiscation act of Congress, would join the rebel army and if compelled to take part in the war and allowed to choose sides, they would all join the ranks of Jeff Davis. Not one of them will ever be found battling for the Government—many of them will yet join the army of rebellion. Large numbers of them would now be arrayed in deadly hostility to the Union, with arms in their hands, but for the reason that they can best subvert the cause of treason, by assisting to carry elections in loyal States upon the basis of opposition to the national Government, and to its desperate struggle for the maintenance of its existence, under the deceitful cry of Peace.

There was a time when these peace mongers might have been of service to their country; when their efforts for peace might have done much good. If, before the first overt act of rebellion was committed, these men had boldly arrayed themselves on the side of the Government and shown their love of peace by assisting to swell the ranks of law and order, there never would have been any rupture in our land. The aid and comfort which these creatures extended to those who began the war, did more than anything else to produce the strife, bloodshed and carnage which they now profess so much to deplore. Their reason for shouting for peace is not because they are sorry for the lives of innocent Northern men, loyal sons of freedom, who fall in battle, for none of these uttered one word against the mob that ruthlessly murdered unarmed Northern men in the streets of Baltimore on the 19th of last April; but all their sorrow is reserved for the rebels who meet with the fate they justly deserve.—Chambersburg Repository.

FROM MISSOURI.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN SCOUTING PARTIES. HANNIBAL, Missouri, September 4.—Corporal Dix, of the Third Ohio Regiment, while out scouting with five men at Kirksville, last week, was surrounded in a farm house while at dinner, by a party of twenty five secessionists, who demanded a surrender. He refused and the secessionists made an attack, when a severe fight ensued, but the Federalists maintained their position in the house, driving their assailants from the ground with a loss of seven killed and four wounded. Corporal Dix was killed but none of the other of the Federalists were hurt.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established in Somerset County, and Lewis A. Turner, Esq., formerly of this County, appointed Post Master. The name of the office is "Turner's Store."

THE REBEL FRIENDS OF MISSOURI.

Hudson, Mo., Thursday, Sept 5, 1861. Abe Hager, baggage-master on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, furnishes to The St. Louis Democrat the following account of a diabolical outrage on that road, the day before yesterday:

The passenger express train bound west, on Sept. 3, was thrown into Platte River—the timbers of the east end of the bridge over that stream having been burned nearly through.—The entire train went down, the engine turning over, and the baggage, freight mail, and two passenger cars, piled on top.

The passenger cars were completely smashed and I was the only one on the train that escaped unhurt. After getting out of the baggage car, I commenced taking the passengers that were not killed from the wreck. Conductor S. C. Catter died in a very few minutes. Frank Clark, the engineer, had one leg completely twisted and jammed into strings. He, also, died in a few minutes. Martin Field, mail agent, Charles Noors, fireman, and J. Fox, a trackage man, were killed.

Among the wounded were Mr. Medill, son of Dr. Medill of Ohio, and his wife both badly wounded. I could not learn the names of all the passengers. I went to St. Joseph, got an engine, physicians, and other necessities for the wounded, and reached the wreck at 3 o'clock a. m. The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Respectable gentlemen who have arrived here from North Carolina by a circuitous route say that the Union prospects in that State are of the most encouraging character. The acting Governor is a reliable Union man. Secret leagues of loyal citizens exist in every county, which are rapidly increasing in strength, and already number one-half of the voting population of the State. A provisional State Government will be put in operation in a few months. Two full brigades of loyal men have been enrolled for the Union cause.

The League made extended arrangements for electing a member of Congress from every District, and four were known to have been elected on the 21st of August. The latest news is that the entire eight are elected, each having received a large vote. They are among the best men in the State, and will insist upon vigorous prosecution of the war. Their certificates of election will bear the signature of the Governor and the local seal of the State.

Since the engagement at Hatteras Inlet and the capture of the Forts there, the North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Virginia. Many of the troops are dissatisfied with the war, and those who entered the service for a short time refuse to continue in the Confederate employment.

The rumor of the death of Jeff. Davis has not yet been confirmed.

Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

MARRIED.

On the 5th, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. GEORGE HELTZELL to Miss PRECILLA HARRIGER, both of Bedford Township.

DIED.

In Friends Cove, of Typhoid Fever, on the 8th inst., JULIAN DIEHL, youngest daughter of Mr. Philip Diehl, aged 16 years, 2 months and 1 day.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Blount's Farm, and is half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

Also, 166 acres near Stonestown—within 1 mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new tank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

Also, Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

Also, A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

Also, Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner" formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

Also, 160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

Also, Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

Also, 160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

Also, Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory. The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments. Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON. Sept. 13, 1861.

NOTICE.

I am authorized by the Post Master General, to notify the public that for six days from this date, new postage envelopes and new postage stamps will be exchanged for old ones—after this date all letters with the old stamps will be sent to the dead letter office.

WM. KISER, Post Master, Bedford, Pa. Sept. 13, 1861.