FOR GOVERNOR. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto of the President, we find en. It is believed that by the Copperhead Copperhead papers filled with miserable attempts to delude the public into the idea that the bill confers political rights upon the negro and makes him the political equal few Republicans that can be bought with of the white man. Though there are white men unscrupulous enough to pretend to believe, and presumptuous enough to attempt to teach, such a palpable falsehood, there are few negroes ignorant enough to believe it. Every one in the least familiar with the term Civil Rights knows that it is expressly used in contradistinction to Political Rights. Bouvier in discussing the term Rights, says:

'It is more proper, when considering their object to divide them into political and civil rights.'

"Political rights consist in the power to participate directly or indirectly in the estabishment or management of government.' "Civil rights are those which have nore la-

tion to the establishment, support or management of the government. Here we have the distinction so plainly

laid down, by one of the highest authorities on American law, that the veriest simpleton can not mistake, yet political charlatans and people into the belief that the two terms pean one and the same thing. In the same dishonest manner they would lead the people to believe, in the language of the President. (blush thou O! America! for shame, that he should betray thee and stoop to falsehood, whom thou didst crown with thy proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners and in favor of the negro." Our readers will find, by a perusal of the bill in another column, that foreigners are not mentioned in it, and that the privileges it confers, on white and black, are the same that every foreigner enjoys, the moment he sets foot upon our soil, the same that every negro has enjoyed for years in every free State (except during the existence of the fugitive slave law) and now enjoys, viz :protection in his rights of person and property. These are all the rights extended to any one by this bill and they are extended to white and black alike. The bill has a much wider scope than merely to protect the emancipated negroes, it is designed to, and does insure, for the first time since we became a nation, protection to the civil rights of free Northern white men sojourn ing or settling in the South, a protection so long refused, a right so long trampled upon by Southern intolerance. But it grants no rights not guarantied by the Constitution, since the day of its adoption, to every citi zen of the United States, but for long years a dead letter, by reason of the domination of Southern slave-drivers. Thanks to our gallant soldiers, and our noble representatives in Congress, the time has come when the manacles are stricken from Northern white men as well as Southern slaves, and

"The mighty west may bless the east, and se may answer sea
And mountain unto mountain call: Praise Go
for we are free!"

# RADICALS.

It is very common thing to hear copperheads talk of radicalism as some indefinable but very terrible monster to be feared and avoided above all things. Every copperhead, every deserter and every one who optrying to persuade himself and such as will listen to his ranting, that these horrid radicals are about to ruin the country. Who are these pestilent, dangerous fellows, these radicals? What have they done? They are the men who supported the government in the presecution of the war, who raised the money and the men to put down the rebellion, who stood by the Union in the hour of its peril and determined to live or die with it. What is the record of those who are so vociferously crying out against these radicals? They were the peace men in time of war, the men who pronounce ed the war a failure, who denounced every measure for carrying on the war as unconstitutional, who murdered enrolling officers, who sympathized with and apologised for allowing soldiers to vote, against raising money to pay the soldier, against every measure calculated to enforce the laws, put down rebellion and preserve the national life, who fled to the fastnesses of the mountains and to Canada to avoid that monster more terrible than the radicals "The Draft" and who one and all support for Governor Heister Clymer, the man who wished Pennsylvania to be embraced within the lines of the Southern Confederacy.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

The different views of the opposing parties on the reconstruction question may be briefly stated, thus,-The Union men ask of the late rebel states, the following guaranties for their future good behavior, viz-To incorporate into their state laws such provisions as will secure all men, white and person and property, to provide against the payment of debts incurred in the interest of rebellion, to elect loyal men to office and to make such changes in the apportionment of Congressional representation as will put them on an equality with loyal men in the North. The copperheads of the Clymer school ask that the rebels be permitted to do as they please, to enact black codes in every state, to persecute loyal men, black or white and refuse them any means of protection or redress, to elect the bitterest rebels to office, to make service in the rebel army a requisite to preferment, and to be permitted to return to Congress with a representation making every Southern rebel equal in power to two loyal Northern men. The first are the terms ademanded by the constituency of the constituency was passed at the terms demanded by the constituency we shall publish all the action of the person and prohibiting them from holding office. The Union men of Tennessee, from actual contact with rebels, evidendly in the rebellion and prohibiting them from holding office. The Union men of Tennessee, from actual contact with rebels, evidendly understand how far they are to trusted and the first and the repair of the respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to the constitution of the unity in the counties and the repair of the respective duties and the constitution of the United a careful complaint form the lower they are their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to the constitution of the United a careful complaint of the United a careful complaint of the United and the nection of the unity in the interest of their respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to the constant with rebels, evidendly in the requirement of the respective duties and the Canstitution of the United at their duties faithfully and deficiently, in coll the United and the metals and the requirement of the unit of a careful complai black, loyal and disloyal, in their rights of will you choose?

"MY POLICY": WILL IT WORK?

The political programme, by which Pres dent Johnson and his newly made friends. the rebels and copperheads, hope to carry Pennsylvania, has at last been determined upon. In order to preserve the appear ance of adhering to the Union party, such weak kneed Republicans are to be appointed to office as can be relied upon to go over to the Copperheads whenever the order is givcoming up a little higher and the President going a little lower down (how low that will be !) they will be able to unite, and with the official patronage, they hope to gain sufficient strength to defeat the gallant General Geary and make Heister Clymer Governor of Pennsylvania. The miserable renegade Cowan, is said to be entrusted with the delicate task of manipulating the Governmen officials throughout the State and dispens ing the public patronage to the best advantage. It is all nicely arranged but "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee" and we have a presentiment that, when the political guillotine is put in operation and new appointments are sent to the Senate for confirmation, there is a possibility that that body may choose to exercise its discretion after the style of the Civil Rights Bill. This would only be a legitimate use of its Constitutional prerogative. It has been done before and may very appropriately be done again. The President can only nake appointments with the advice and consent of the Senate. Ordinarily the advice and consent of the Senate is a mere matter of demagogues undertake to hoodwink the form, but it was incorporated into the Constitution for good and wise purposes as a check upon the extensive appointing power of the President. There never has been a more appropriate time for the Senate to exercise its prerogative. The necessities of war and our Internal Revenue laws have thrown so many additional appointments, proudest laurels) that "The bill in effect and swollen to such an immense magnitude the patronage, in the hands of the Presi dent, that it not only becomes eminently proper, but is the imperative duty of the Senate to rigidly scrutinize all appointments before confirming them. Let that body be thoroughly satisfied, that incumbents are discharged from office only for good and sufficient cause, and that appointments and promotions are made because of fitness and faithfulness alone, before they are confirmed. If the Senate fearlessly does its duty it can effectually check-mate any attempt to

> We have neglected to state to our eaders who have manifested no little sur prise at the vote cast by Hon. George W. Householder in favor of the supplemental act to the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Bill, that that gentleman claims that he voted for the bill to enable him, when the proper moment presented itself, to move for a reconsideration. This is certainly a very good reason and will be appreciated by his friends. We hope he voted against the submission of the General Railroad law to the people with the same view. We are not prepared to say that we are in favor of a Free Railway System, but we cannot see what ill could come out of the submission of so grave a question to the people, who by their verdict could relieve our Representatives and Senators of a great amount of responsibility.

prostitute public patronage to political pur-

posed the war for the Union, may be heard It concludes that the decision will be rever-

sitions in public life. As State Senator. Lieutenant Governor and United States Senator, he acted with the Democratic party. but at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 he promptly took the side of the Union party and acted with it up to the time of treason and rebellion, who voted against his death. He was elected Attorney General of New York on the Union ticket and was afterward made District Attorney of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York.

SHOCKING MURDERS IN PHILADELby this act, and the same duties with regard
to offences created by this act, as they are
authorized by law to exercise with regard
to the offences against the laws of the phia on Thursday last. A whole family consisting of eight persons were horribly butchered in cold blood for the purpose of robbing the victims. The exact date of the murders is not known. One of the murderers has since been captured and confessed the murder of one of the family but says the murder of the others was perpetrated. the murder of the others was perpetrated by his accomplice, one Jacob Gaunter, who viction thereof, be fined in the sum of one

the terms demanded by the constituency session. We shall publish all the special represented by Heister Clymer. Which enactments for this county as soon as we are favored with them.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Laws of The United States .- Passed at the First Session of the Thirty Ninth

OFFICIAL OFFICIAL
[PUBLIC—No. 26.]
An Act to protect all persons in the United
States in their civil rights, and furnish
the means of their vindication.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That all
persons born in the United States and not
subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be
citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard
to any previous condition of slavery or ino any previous condition of slavery or in to any previous condition of slavery of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, held and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed. curity of person and property, as is enjoyed white citizens, and shall be subject to like nishment, pains, and penalties, and to ne other, any law, statute, ordinance, ation, or custom, to the contrary not-

withstanding.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment pains, or penalties on account of such per son having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not ex-ceeding one thousand dollars, or imprison-ment not exceeding one year, or both, in the

discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States gnizance of all crimes and offences comnitted against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and riminal, affecting persons who are denied or annot enforce in the courts or judicial tribu nals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause what-soever, or against any officer, civil or militaor other person, for any arrest or impris onment, trespasses, or wrongs done or com mitted by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Ref-ugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or ircuit court in the manner prescribed by the Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty three and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and onferred in conferring the conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and onferred in conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and onferred in conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and onferred in conferred and conferred in conferred and conferred in conferred and conferred in conferred and co be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are defito effect: cient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Con-stitution and laws of the United States, shall extended to and govern said courts in the

sed at the decision of Judge Underwood of he United States District Court for Virginia who maintains that the President's Peace Proclamation does not restore the writ of Habeas Corpus to the State of Virginia. It says that the case was gotten up "in order to preclude the possibility of the release of Jeff. Davis under the operation of the writ." It concludes that the decision will be reversed by the supreme Court "but as this will sed by the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, who shall violate the provisions of done [to Jeff. of course] through the decision of this partizan Judge." Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because they are not.

DEATH OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York died in New York City on the 13th inst. He filled with honor various prominent porace or color, or previous condition of Attest EDWARD McPherson, Clerk, avery or involuntary servitude, except as a of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of com-missioners, so as to afford a speedy and con-venient means of arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act; and such commissioners are hereby authori-zed and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them

by his accomplice, one Jacob Gaunter, who is still at large.

TENNESSEE ON THE RIGHTS OF REBLE.

In the Tennessee Legislature the House on the 13th inst., by a vote of 41 to 15 passed

Viction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this part.

provisions of this act, or any person for those apprehension such warrant or process hay have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person or person those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, v

those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases: and

services the fixe fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in a'l cases where the proceedings are be-fore a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person authorized to execute the process to be isstred by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reas-onable by such commissioner for such other with such other lees as may be deemed reas-onable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attend-ing at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioners, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conant as part of the judgment in case of con-

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any udicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, mar-shal, and district attorney of such district to shal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated

SEC. 9. And be it further enucted, That shall be lawful for the President of the it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

peal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate, pro. tempore.
In the Senate of the United States April 9,

The President of the United States hav ing returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entiled "An act to protect al

Bold Bank Robbery.—Army Mortality During the War.

New York, April 12.—A very bold robbery occurred in the Sub-Treasury building yesterday. Mr. Condell, the messenger of the Bank of America, collected a gold certificate for five thousand dollars, and about four thousand dollars in currency, at the cashier's desk. He then went to another part of the building to see one of the clerk's but not finding him, proceeded to the Post office to put some letters in the mail, and on his way back to the bank stopped at the Sub-Treasuput some letters in the mail, and on his way back to the bank stopped at the Sub-Treasury again. On entering the Pine street door a strange man rushed past him and slammed the door violently in Condell's face, which knocked him senseless and threw him into a fit. This man then rifled his pockets of the money, and when a crowd had collected, the same party said he was trying to find something to identify the fallen man. In the confusion, the robber made his escape and the Messenger was taken to the hospital, where he now lies insensible.

Statistics, mercantile and marine, show a

Statistics, mercantile and marine, show a gratifying increase in American shipping. There are in the foreign trade from this port alone nine hundred and six American vessels exclusive of California and Havana steamers

with an aggregate tonnage of 624,800.

The Provost Marshal General has completed a careful compilation from the muster rolls of all the deaths in battle, from wounds rolls of all the deaths in battle, from wounds and from disease, in every regiment and company of every loyal State from the beginning to the close of the war. From it, it appears that 280,737 officers and men have lost their lives in the service. Of this number, 5,220 commissioned officers, and 90,886 enlisted men have been killed in action or lived of wounds while 2,221 commissioned mar23.6 died of wounds, while 2,321 commissioned efficers and 182,329 enlisted men have died of disease, or in a few cases from accident.

Senator Doolittle Censured for Voting Against the Civil Rights Bill.

Madison, April 11. The Wisconsin Legislature passed resolutions last night severely censuring Senator Doolittle for voting against the civil rights bill in disobedience of instructions, and de-

shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the

Circular Letter from the President. The President has just issued the following circular to heads of departments in ref-

erence to appointments to office:

It is eminently right and proper that the Government of the United States should give earnest and substantial evidence of the just appreciation of the services of the patriotic men who when the life of the nation was impossible entered the army and patriotic men who when the life of the na-tion was imperilled, entered the army and navy to preserve the integrity of the Union, defend the Government and maintain and perpetuate unimpaired its free institutions. It is therefore directed—First. That in appointments to office in the several execu-tive departments of the Federal Government and the various branches of the willie ser-

and the various branches of the public serrice connected with said departments, pre-ference shall be given to such meritorious and honorably discharged soldiers and sail-lors, particularly those who have been disa-bled by wounds received or diseases contrac-ted in the line of duty. ted in the line of duty, as may possess the

proper qualifications.

Second. That in all promotions in said departments and the several branches of the public service connected therewith such persons shall have preference when equally eligible and qualified, over those who have not faithfully and honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States.

### Andrew Johnson. Executive Mansion, April 7, 1866. FROM MEXICO.

New York, April 13.—Advices from Mexico state that the Imperialists were de-feated in Coahuila on March 1st, losing one hundred and forty in killed. Other fights of a desultory character took place in the

The French occupied Chihuahua, having eturned from an expedition was over one nundred sick. They brought as prisoners Senores Cassayanteh and Manuel Ruiz, Juarez's exministers.

Another French command returned from

chilualiua with sixteen prisoners, after aving shot three of the enemies' leaders, reluding one named Mendez.

General Castogny was ordered to leave this paper.

Chihuahua, but the order was counterman-ded. The Liberal General Regules was supprised and defeated in the State of Mor-

Reimbursement of Pennsylvania.

Washington, April 10, 1866. The Senate to day passed the bill just as t came, from the House, to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for the expenses in calling her militia into service during the invasion in 1863. The bill appropriates eight hundred thousand dollars. Governor Curhundred thousand dollars. Governor Curtin was on the floor of the Senate when the bill was passed, and thanked those Senators who so promptly voted for the measure.

Among the evidence in possession of the Bureau of Public Justice, on which Congress has called for information, is an autograph letter of Davis favoring the assassination of the President, and written by him after Booth had informed him that the plan to kidnap the President had to be abandoned as impracticable. The records of the secret service of the Confederacy have also been procured by General L. C. Baker, and will throw much light upon many of their infa

Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

QUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Iucurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH

CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES, Troches are used with always good sne SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS ill find Troches useful in clearing the voice when aken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving he throat after an unusual exertion of the voca the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year and them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

ed better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Erroneman Trocuss and do not take any of the Worthless Imitatio hat may be offered,
Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.
Nov. 10, 1865.

## DENSIONS! PENSIONS!

Pensioners are requested to forward their Penion Certificates to us and we will fill up and send them proper blank vouchers which they will sign and execute before a Justice of the Peace and re turn to us to enable us to draw all pension monies

March A. D. 1866. We will remit all monies thus collected promptly by check or otherwise without further trouble or expense to the Pensioner.

DURBORROW & LUTZ. Claim Agents, Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.
New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand here-tofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK. New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. MPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. MYNIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ESTATE of David Pitman, deceased.

The Register of Bedford county having grant-ed letters of administration on the estate of David Pitman, late of West Providence township, to the Patman, fate of west Providence township, to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indepted are desired to make immediate payment

JOSEPH FISHER,

mar23:6t.

Adm'r

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY, PROPERSONS WHO Subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are reoy a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming.

By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
par2-3m mar2:3m

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, school, Bounty and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs. for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

GEORGE MARDOFF, Treas. Bedford Township. Warrantees or Owners.
Solomon Diehl
Daniel Barley
Broad Top.
James Entriken
William Gray
Wm P Schell
M J Martin
James Patton 63 440 440 175 58 380 422 466 465} James Patton do do do 131 44 Francis Mowing Barnet Mowing John Stone Isaac Kerr John Razor F Mowing

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

440 376 51 398 63 75 342 Wm T Daugherty
John Beltz
Jacob Myers
John Devereaux
Daniel Kerr John Bollman William Bunn Lewis T Watson  $\frac{103}{402}$ muel L Tobias Mary Montgomery Newlin & Marshall Margaret Montgomery John Montgomery  $\frac{433}{421}$ John Figard Ofrich Danner
Anders (owned by R. Wilson)
Adam Evans
William Figard
William Lane
CA Reamer
Loy & Patton Dunlap & Evans Christian Barnet Anderson, Lewis & Evans Josiah Bacon do

do do Jas Patton & Wm Foster Wm Anderson's heirs John King's heirs Entriken & Wilson Entriken & Patterson James Entriken Fluck & Dunlep Hopewell Iron & Coal Co. Huntingdon & B. T. R R co | do | do | do | 22 66 |
John Hinish	32
Kessler & Whitney	2 40
Peter Kessler	4 12
Alex King and John Osborn	40 67
Alex King & Co	194 21
J N Lane's heirs & W Foster 182 74	
do	do & Chivingston 834 07
do	do & J Kerr
John N Lane	57 80
John N Lane	57 80

John McCanles Rev P E Phelps Phelps & Russell James Patton do do
William Rogers
do do
Jos Richardson & Shreaves

do
P A Wilson & McCanles
P A Wilson
Warsing & Evans
Naomi Fisher
Castner, Cartman & Cummings John A Canada Wm M Hall & Figard John W Whitney

34 00

Colerain.
Jos & Eml Diehl

Arthur Brown
Cumberland Valley.
50
James Heyden
106
117 Wm M Hall James Smith Harrison. Danl Hinkle John Tiernan Barclay & Lyon Andrew P Miller

Hopewell.
John Corby
John Kerr
James Howard
Michael Sipe
Richard Moan
Lohn Cherry John Cherry Joseph Moan Samuel Moan Samuel Moan Alexander Moan John McIlnay Timothy Moan Israel Moan Zachariah Moan Elizabeth Piper John Boyd 35

20 John Boyd William Davis 60 Isabella Davis 2201 John Hardin

John Hardin
Ignatius Hardin
125 James Wilson
40 David Piper
George F. Abbott
Joseph Lancaster
Richard Clark
57 Steven Moan
Robert Shaw
William Nicholas
Isaac Cavan Isaac Cavan

Margaret Cavan Milligen & Benedict J Patton (Hopewell C & I C)
A Rinan do do
Francis Johnston William Lane Deniel Montgomery Alexander Montgomery Geo Hinish

William Foster Robert Montgomery — Carr - Swartz
Londonderry, Daniel Green James Shaw George Wolford Liberty.

Mary Gordon James Gordon Thomas Jones Stephen Kerr Edward Langley Jacob Miller Elizabeth Miller Mary Piper
Amelia Piper
Edward Stone
John Town
George Thompson
James Langhead James Entriken Alex Montg mery John Kerr Samuel Kerr George B Kay

Francis Moans
Milligen & Benedict
Peter Bowser
George Thompson
Luke Feeney
Gen. Wm-H Irvine
G D Trout John Stone John Stone
Bernard Moans
John McIlney
David Piper
Maria Alberti
— Bartlebangh
Thomas & John King
William P Schell

James Dunn
Terry Kinney
Goffrey's heirs
Saml McCarmack
Daniel Bare
Mrs Lawrence
Ann Scott S J Africa 95 Mahlon Barton Joshua Hixon Keziah Logan John Cavan Isaac Cavan Thomas Logan
George Deweese
P. Clingerman or S Williams
Jacob Ritchey
J Spark's heirs or F Gibbs
Providence West,
David Roller David Roller Thomas M Ritchey Issae Ritchey St. Clair. 104 William Snively Henry Koontz Southampton. Henry Whetstone James Reed 411 62  $\begin{array}{c}2 \ 40 \\1 \ 00\end{array}$ 177 362 2 40 1 42 C Loyer & G H Spang John Swaggart 6 80 6 80 4 46 1 93 400 266 116 43 116 50 274 130 440 Alexander Gardner Samuel Burket 81 1 49 81 5 72 2 78 6 41 6 45 1 98 3 14 1 64 1 79 1 82 6 80 2 90 John Shee Frederick Snyder Jeremiah Jackson Jacob Swaggar Jacob Swaggar
William Pearson
Ebenezer Branham
Conrod Imler
Christley Bowser
George Laib
Jacob Burket
Peter Shoenberger
John Still
Michael Shimer
Brumbaugh & Co now Micha
Shaefer Couples, Brush Mt. Hugh Porter Griffith Evans 2 06 7 28 6 82 10 30 2 00 7 39 7 35 4 27 5 15 4032 439 438 330 3632 127 124 20 90 80 John Taylor Wm Hunt Dr. P. Shoenberger do do (Warrior ridge) 2 64 Bowser (Brush Mt.) 2 39 Bowser (Brush Mt.)
Woodberry South.
Peter Shoenberger (ridge)
William Davis
Elizabeth Piper
John S. Hetriek
J F. Loy,now J. Lingenfelter
Peter Shoenberger
Woodberry Middle.
Danl Montgomery
Adam Burgert 54 80 268 3 20 Adam Burgert do do
Henry Burgert
Isaac Burgert
do do
Kensingers heirs
Jacob Hoover 22 27 62 16 50 50 18 15 40 13 20 13 12 15 17 20 14 60 ap16:St Jacob Hoover John McFadden

M Stone J Troutman

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Jacob Furrey Rinehart Replogle

George Smith Archibald McFadden

John Teeter

Stonerook (part of Watt tract) 1 98 Robert Montgomery 4 80

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A UDITOR'S NOTICE:

A. In the matter of the account of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee fer certain creditors of H. S. King, showing a balance in the hands of said Trustee, and praying the Court for the appointment of an Auditor, whereupen the Court, upon motion of the petitioner, appointed the undersigned to distribute said fund according to law.

The Auditor gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, April 19th next, at ten o'clock A. M., when all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
March 30:3t

Auditor.

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JOHN C. RIFFLE, ) In the Common Pleas

5 29 day. 2 02 mar30