

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

THE FIRST PAGE will be found unusually interesting. Two articles from the Carlisle Volunteer, from the pen of the Editor, JOHN B. BRATTON, Esq., hold up opponents in their true colors, especially the one which relates to the Governor's Proclamation, which administers a rebuke most richly merited. We intended to have written an article of the kind, but we could not have done it half so well.

What the people expect at the hands of the next Legislature, from the pen of Col. Getz, Editor of the Reading Gazette and Democrat, who is himself a member, will be highly appreciated by the tax-payers.

A full account of the great Rail Road Accident will be found on first and second pages.

Mrs. AGNIS SAUPP has been appointed Postmistress in Bedford to fill the unexpired term of her late husband, which will be attended to by her son, who conducts himself with great promptness and propriety, and is well qualified for the post.

Col. A. L. RUSSELL paid our town a flying visit, last week, looking well, as usual. He was on his way to the east, on business, we presume, connected with the Connellsville Rail Road. He is at present residing in Pittsburg.

NEW BOOK.

We are in receipt of a new and valuable Book from the extensive Book and Stationery establishment of Messrs. SHRYOCK & SMITH, Chambersburg, Pa., which they have for sale, and will send to any address, free of postage. This beautiful work may also be had at the Drug & Book Store of Dr. Harty, in Bedford. Its title is the "PRISON OF WELTREVEDEN," and the contents are as chaste and interesting as the Book is elegantly gotten up. It is worth five times the amount asked for it, and we have no doubt it will find a ready and extensive sale.

Messrs. Shryock & Smith are enterprising and courteous gentlemen, and will furnish any article in their line as low as it can be had in any of the Eastern cities. Mr. SMITH is the son of FRED K. SMITH, Esq., well known to the citizens of Bedford county. See their advertisement in another column.

GEO. H. SPANG and JOHN CESSNA, Esqrs. are represented by the Fulton Democrat to have delivered able and eloquent addresses before the Agricultural Society of that county at their late Fair, which were highly applauded by the large audience of ladies and gentlemen in attendance.

The late election returns come to us in a very confused State. It seems to be admitted, however, that New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Mississippi, have gone for the Democrats, whilst Maryland and Massachusetts, (Federal States) have gone for the anti-Americans. New York has gone for them, also, by a small plurality. There were five State Tickets in the field. Full returns will now, we think, that the Democrats have the vanishing ground even there.

Our friend Mr. Hollidaysburg Whig, in making an extract from our paper in reference to Col. HOPKINS, in order to screen Know Nothingism, so tortured it, as to make the most perfect nonsense. We did not expect to find you so soon the agent of an Order you so bitterly denounced only a few weeks ago, in public and in private. They will laugh at you for your sudden transition. Mark it!

Col. Frazer and the Philadelphia Argus.

We notice, with deep regret, that a few of our devoted friends to get up another sectional excitement by bitterly denouncing Col. Frazer, and pursuing a course calculated to drive him forever from the Democratic party! Now, we are no agnostics of Col. Frazer—he has certainly acted badly in years gone by, and how many thousands are there amongst us who have not done likewise? If every Democrat in Pennsylvania (especially prominent Democrats) who have worked into the hands of the common enemy at some time in their lives, were driven from our ranks, there would be terrible sternness, and no mistake! Frazer has had his faults, and, notwithstanding he has not been a very warm friend of ours for several years, we must say he possesses a noble, generous, manly heart. He is a bitter enemy, but a warm friend—and, taking all things together, probably he has been as much sinned against as he has sinned. We are told that he faithfully supported the Democratic Party last fall. If so, let him be treated as a Democrat should be. He is no candidate for office, and we presume will not be, until he has satisfied the Democracy that he has fully and emphatically returned to the faith he once so devoutly cherished and so eloquently defended. Some of his thrilling speeches even yet seem to ring in our ears.

In connection with Colonel Frazer, the Philadelphia Argus is also arrayed for execution, because he did not join the Know-Nothings last year in their abuse of Gen. CAMERON. Now, in this particular, the Bedford Gazette stood precisely upon the same platform with the Argus—and, until the Kirkpatrick letter made its appearance, had we been a member of the Legislature, we should have voted for Cameron against any man the Know Nothings presented, had we been constrained to make choice between them. We would only have done so, however, after discovering that that party had the power to elect.

By the Kirkpatrick Letter, Gen. Cameron deliberately read himself out of the Democratic Party, and thus the matter ended, and is so understood by every true Democrat in the Commonwealth. The Argus has been an able champion in the cause of Democracy, and if such Journals are to be read out of the Democratic Party because they happen to disagree with others about some mere individual, a sorry state of things will follow in the train. We hope better councils will prevail, and no internal warfare be permitted to fasten itself upon our Commonwealth on the eve of the Presidential election.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

We would direct the especial attention of the Chambersburg Whig to the following sentences which we extract from a long article in the Philadelphia News (K. N.) of last Saturday on the subject of the "Republican," alias, abolition movement, which a large portion of the opposition, headed by Col. McClure, (we presume with the approval of Gov. POLLOCK, for he, (McClure) is one of the confidants,) have started in Pennsylvania. They are strong and to the point. The Editor, whilst he brands the Republicans as wicked and reckless in their movement, declares that, if their "object be accomplished, the Union would practically be dissolved!"

The "Republicans" we have in BEDFORD, might read these sentences, too, with profit, coming as they do, from the pen of one whom they have always delighted to honor for his

uncompromising enmity to the Democratic party. We said, in the last Gazette, that the man who would urge this movement, could be considered in no other light than a traitor to his country, and now we have the declaration fully endorsed by a paper recognized as the leading organ of the Party supporting the Administration of Gov. Pollock, and that portion of the Whig party acting with the Know Nothings.—Freemen, awake, or the BLOODSHED and DESPOTISM now pervading a Foreign land, will soon be your doom! Read the following from the paper above alluded to.

"The Republican movement has proved a miserable failure. Nowhere has it even risen to the dignity of a respectable organization, except in the State of Ohio, and its overwhelming and ignominious defeat in Massachusetts must be regarded its death-blow. Hereafter it will be a mere faction."

"We can have no feeling in common with a party organized for such objects and purposes, nor has it the remotest chance ever to gain the ascendancy in this State. Much as the people of this State are opposed to Slavery, they will yet never unite to make a sectional party. They regard such a movement, as we do, as wicked and reckless; for they know and feel that if the object aimed at were accomplished, the Union would be practically dissolved. It was just such sectional division, embodying sectional prejudices, and rousing sectional animosities, that the great Washington saw as the chief danger to the future of this country, and with prophetic earnestness and solemnity he warned his countrymen against it."

Chambersburg Whig.

Our friend, Col. McClure, of the Chambersburg Whig, in lately backing out of the position he assumed on the Adjutant General Question, says that two weeks ago the Bedford Gazette "unadvisedly praised him." This is quite as gross an error, Colonel, as you committed in contending that Gov. Pollock was superior to the laws and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by calling upon him to disregard and treat with contempt the decision of the highest Court in the Commonwealth.

Now, the Gazette never praised you, Colonel, for we are not aware that you possess any personal claims calling for "praise" from any quarter.

In the No. of the Gazette alluded to, (in which we re-published from the Whig of Oct. 17, a rich caricature of Know Nothingism, from the pen of the said Colonel, wherein he treated the K. N. party to all the ridicule they merited,) we praised "THE COURSE" taken by him on this particular subject, and said we were willing to forgive him for all the billingsgate he had ever uttered against us personally—an opinion we most cheerfully re-affirm at this present writing. And, in conclusion, we wished the (now) African-loving Colonel, "health, a long life and all the pleasures and comforts this world can afford, and great prosperity in all things, when engaged in as good and as pure a cause as aiding to crush out an oath-bound secret political organization."

How you could construe this language into praise of yourself, Colonel, we are at a loss to conceive.—We were led to believe, from the tenor of the articles in your paper for a period of six months, or more, that you had become an honest politician, for which we praised your "course," and we would do the very same thing with any other man in the land who would exhibit the same signs of repentance that you did. Our motto is to give every man his due, no matter what his politics. We will not condemn that man who is wrong in the best interest we have in the world. Col. McClure stigmatized Know-Nothingism for every thing that was vile, throughout the entire campaign, and, as his opinions accorded entirely with our own, and those of the Democratic Party at large, we applauded them and gave them a place in the columns of the Gazette, and have no hesitation in saying that the articles he wrote and published done as much to awaken the people to a sense of the danger to be apprehended from the acts of these midnight conspirators as those of any other paper in the State, and certainly had more effect with Whites than any Democratic paper could have had.

If the "Valley Spirit" can see any thing like a "plaster" in approving the "COURSE" of a Whig Newspaper in steadily directing its fire, throughout an exciting campaign, against the enemies of the Democratic Party, the Editor must wear spectacles that magnify strangely. If the "Whig" was intended as a pun, it was decidedly a flat one for a man of Cooper's talents to perpetrate, and so considered by Critics in this quarter who read his paper.

The Colonel says we called him a "lunatic," he knowing the statement to be a deliberate misrepresentation. In alluding to his vulgar criticism of a Decision of the Supreme Court, without even having seen the argument, according to his own admission, we remarked, that in "some countries" the man who would attempt to criticize a paper without having read it, would be considered a lunatic;—and we now say that any man who will do so cannot fall short of the standard of a malicious slanderer.

The Colonel admits that we are now Adjutant General, having given the " requisite bond," and yet, in the very face of this fact he demanded that the Governor should make a removal! He says further that the Governor has the power to remove, whenever, in his opinion, the officer has been faithless.—True—but the Governor, unfortunately for himself, Col. McClure, and the interests of his friend, Mr. Power, failed to show any thing that presented the semblance of faithlessness, and consequently the law of the land reversed the Executive proceedings!

The Col. has not told us what he thinks of making the Adjutant General elective by the People. It would be "positively funny" if the man who wants to ABOLITIONIZE the country, (putting the white man on an equality with the colored man) should object to giving POWER TO THE PEOPLE—not Thos. J. Power, but that power which works by votes!

TO PREVENT BLOOMERS.—The patent pitted coat after is a great centre of attraction at the Crystal Palace. It is thus described:

There are four small pull-ys attached to the waist, underneath the dress, over which are rove small cord, one end of which is attached, with diaper pins, severally to the front, rear and sides of the skirt, at about the height of the knee. The other ends terminate in loops, which are led into the pockets on either side. If a lady wishes to go up stairs, she pulls loop No. 1 in the right pocket, and instantly the dress rises in front, so that the ascent is made with perfect grace. No. 2 in the left hand pocket elevates the rear in the same manner, and pulled all at once lifts all the skirts knee high.

A colored man, named Samuel Anderson, died suddenly in New Castle Hundred, Del., on Wednesday. The day before his death, he exclaimed in presence of some of his friends, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

JRRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Crimea to be defended by the Russians.

Boston, Nov. 8.—The files by the Asia furnish the following additional items: London, Saturday, Oct. 27.—Prince Gortschakoff has issued an order of the day, declaring that he will not evacuate the Crimea, but defend it at all hazards. One thousand men of the Foreign Legion embarked yesterday for Balaklava. The announcement that the British fleet in the American waters is to be reinforced, has excited much discussion. The discount market is quiet.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON!

THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY ANNULLED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

We have stirring intelligence from Europe, Mexico and Central America. The Government have received the full correspondence between our Minister in London and Lord Clarendon, on the conflicting terms of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. The general result is, that the celebrated arrangement is more, it is by mutual agreement, or rather disagreement, explained away. It has disappeared in a cloud of construction, and is repudiated by common consent. In the negotiation upon this question, both Mr. Marcy and Mr. Buchanan put forth their highest ability, and have shown themselves perfect masters of the art of diplomacy—more than a match in fact for Clarendon and Palmerston combined, the latter being, perhaps, the most acute and adroit in Europe, not excepting the German veterans, Metternich and Nesselrode.

Mr. Buchanan writes that the British Government, being pressed by him, under instructions, to give a distinct answer to the demands of the American Government, has replied that she rejects them, without qualification.

Arrest of Judge Kane.

Abolitionists have given another evidence of their want of confidence in the justice of their actions, by their recent arrest of Judge Kane, who, on a visit to his wards in Delaware county. The Judge, we believe, is the administrator of the estate of the late SAUL LEIPER, of Delaware county, and guardian of his children. A day or two since, he paid a visit to the family in that county, in reference to matters connected with the estate. Whilst sitting at the breakfast table, and having shown themselves perfect masters of the art of diplomacy—more than a match in fact for Clarendon and Palmerston combined, the latter being, perhaps, the most acute and adroit in Europe, not excepting the German veterans, Metternich and Nesselrode.

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The Political Reaction of 1855.

The results of the State elections in 1854 character ever witnessed in our politics. Never before were such violent and tremendous changes in public opinion. In the first named year, by a combination of all the fanatical isms and disturbing elements of society, by appeals to popular passion and prejudice, the Democratic party of the country was buried under the weight of such terrible adverse majorities that it seemed literally "crushed out." From Maine to Georgia all its strongholds had been stormed and taken, and out of some one hundred and forty members of Congress elected, but twenty or thirty odd adhered to its apparently desperate fortune.

A Third Bridge Gone on the Pacific Railroad.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT DISASTER.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 5.)

Fatality seems to attend this road. The terrible loss of life and the large number of wounded by the falling of the Gasconade Bridge had scarcely been reported to the city, before a train was despatched to the relief of the sufferers.—By the earnest, energetic efforts of a few brave men who remained at the scene of disaster, the sufferers were relieved, and the dead were taken out from the wreck of cars. Scarcely, however, had the mournful procession, bearing the mutilated bodies, proceeded half way in its return, when, on reaching the bridge at Beauf Creek, amidst the darkness of night and the horrors attending such a progress, that also was swept away by the flood, just as the uninjured had passed over, and while the cars containing the wounded were in the act of going upon the frail structure.

A wonderful Providence seemed to have protected the sufferers. The tide carried everything before it—amid the storm and the rushing of the torrent the communication between the two banks was cut off—and thus the disassembled train stood without the possibility of proceeding. Those passengers who had crossed, however, came to the next depot, and reached this city on Friday night. The dead and wounded were ferried over to Washington and then placed on the cars again, and finally reached St. Louis on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock.

To-day we have to record another calamity and another disaster to this unfortunate railroad. By our reporter, who has just returned in the steamer Keystone, we learn that the bridge at the Moreau, four miles this side of Jefferson, gave way on Friday evening, and that structure also is now a mass of broken fragments. This is said to have been the only completed bridge on the whole line, and the result that has happened only confirms what had been already said of those which had previously fallen. Not one has stood the test of a flood tide—not one but has endangered to a great extent, human life—while a single span of a careless arch has buried twenty-eight of our

citizens into eternity.

We are not prepared now to visit censure or indulge in recrimination upon those who have caused all these disasters. We have no wish to lacrate feelings already deeply wounded, or to make charges against those engaged in the construction of these pasteboard traps for human life. An investigation of the whole matter will, we are satisfied, be had in due time, and until then we shall suspend comment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bodies of Dr. Bullard, Mr. Chappell and Mr. J. A. Ross, who were killed on the railroad were taken from the depot on their arrival in the city on Saturday night, placed in metallic coffins, and conveyed to the First Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Bullard was pastor, and they will be buried from that place to-day.—The church had been previously draped in mourning, and presented a sombre and solemn appearance, indicative of the sad event which had deprived the public and the members of that church of the services of a man who was respected and beloved for his amiability and truly Christian character. From the plate upon his coffin we learned that he was born on June 12, 1803, and died Nov. 1, 1855. He was 52 years of age.

Among the wounded on the fatal train were Judge Wells and son. The noble heroism of Mrs. Wells was the subject of enthusiastic admiration at Herrmann, on Friday. Judge Wells, we are happy to say, was but slightly injured. It was at first apprehended that his son would be affected with congestion of the brain. We are glad to add that this young gentleman has escaped without serious harm.

The marvellous escape of Wm. Tucker, the engineer, is especially noticeable. He was standing beside Mr. O. Sullivan when he was killed. It appears that, in falling, he was caught under the locomotive, with his legs between that and the timbers. He remained in that condition for five hours, when he was extricated without material injury.

At the time of the accident, conductor English, who was unharmed, went on foot to Herrmann amidst the terrific tempest, and returned with the train of cars, which brought some three hundred persons to the city. They reached Herrmann about six o'clock in the evening.

A number of scoundrels, who gathered in at the scene, were discovered soon afterwards attempting to rob the bodies of the dead. In some instances they took off even the boots from the mutilated bodies.

The presence of mind of the brakeman prevented at least three cars from going over the precipice. By shutting down the brakes they were thrown upon the side of the embankment.

The whole gressel work of the bridge over the Gasconade was carried away. Only one car was left on the track, and two wheels of this were thrown off.

Mr. McVinn was found with a bowie-knife, which he had on, thrust up to the hilt in his body. He was terribly mangled.

Mr. Henry Politz was cut out of the wreck after having been buried for two hours. Mr. Shultz was four hours in the wreck.

The locomotive at the time of the accident contained six persons. Of these three were killed and three saved.

Henry Chouteau, Esq., was so disfigured that he was identified only by his invitation ticket.—Philadelphia Argus.

THE POLITICAL REACTION OF 1855.

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In the South, although no elections had been held, the indications were about as unpromising and threatening to our political friends. Dark and gloomy as was the political horizon in 1840, it was blacker and more threatening in 1855 to every lover of well-regulated constitutional liberty. Many of the friends of the Union and of civil and religious liberty looked agast at the prospect before them. Those fell political diseases, abolitionism and know-nothingism, had taken such deep root in the public mind that it seemed impossible to eradicate them in time to preserve the democracy, or even the integrity of this Union.—Sanguine and hopeful as we are in temperament, and almost unbounded as our confidence in the judgment and capacity of the people, we must confess that we shared to some extent these apprehensions.

The factions which were rioting in triumph over us we knew to be the most evil and pernicious political organizations that ever reared their heads in this land, and their leaders were the most unscrupulous and infamous. Fortunately it is for the country that the presidential election did not come in the autumn of 1854; if it had fanaticism would have triumphed, the constitution been subverted, and the land probably drenched in the blood of a civil war.—The two years which intervened before that event have been the salvation of the country. The public mind has had time to revive from its political distemper. The proximo of passion and prejudice which caused it to cut such absurd political tandrums has passed away, leaving the patient in a more reasonable and reflecting condition. The future historian will always set down the result of the election in 1854 to a species of political lunacy which was prevalent in the land, and which for a time threatened the direst consequences to the peace of the country.

The first important ray of light which shot athwart the political sky was the democratic triumph in Virginia in May, 1855. That was the flag-ship of the democratic fleet, which had never yet struck her colors, and the capture of which would give the hosts of fanaticism and error a complete and final victory. With the loud van of anticipated success, they rolled down upon her, and prepared to scale her heretofore invincible bulwarks. Clear and shrill was the note of defiance given by her democratic crew and their gallant leader, Henry A. Wise. When the smoke of the contest had cleared away, the banner of democracy and of civil and religious liberty was still floating from the mast-head of the old dominion amid thundering cheers, while the hosts of bigotry were falling back, routed and discomfited, toward the North.

After this glorious and brilliant result the political sky began rapidly to clear off, the black elements of fanaticism to disappear from the heavens. The tide commenced running against the enemies of democracy, as resistless as it had set in their favor in 1854. Everywhere their legions encountered defeat—their majorities melted away. North Carolina, staunch and true, responded to the voice of Virginia, and rolled up eight thousand democratic majority. Johnson, democrat, after a desperate struggle, carried Tennessee by two thousand majority.—Alabama came thundering with eleven thousand for the cause of civil and religious liberty; and the friends of Democracy carried Texas by seven or eight thousand. Illinois had previously been redeemed, in June, by a majority amounting to many thousands.

Kentucky, the "dark and bloody ground," was only carried by our opponents after the perpetration of atrocities at Louisville that made humanity shudder, and which strongly contributed to roll with a mightier impetus the democratic ball that was sweeping the country. Maine gave fanaticism a Waterloo blow in what was considered its impregnable stronghold by electing a democratic Governor and legislature by a sweeping majority. Georgia, the Empire State of the South, has come to the rescue with a democratic Governor by ten thousand majority, six democratic members of Congress and a democratic legislature. Indiana—staunch and Union-loving Indiana—has lowered the black flag of isms and run up the democratic standard, with the shouts and the approbation of the vast majority of her population. Pennsylvania the "keystone of the arch," has been brought back to her position, and the democratic fabric now rests on a solid foundation.

The democratic success in Pennsylvania is the most important demonstration yet, and destroys every hope the allied army of intolerance and bigotry may have had of carrying the presidential election in 1856. Without the mighty voice of old Penn., the election of an abolition Governor in Ohio will be but a barren sceptre in their grasp. Let us now post the book of the elections in 1855.

The following are the democratic States:

Table with 3 columns: State, Electors, Votes. Includes Virginia (15, 10,000), North Carolina (10, 8,000), Illinois (11, 20,000), Tennessee (12, 9,000), Alabama (9, 11,000), Texas (4, 8,000), Maine (legislature 2 to 1, 10,000), Georgia (10, 10,000), Indiana (13, 15,000), Pennsylvania (27, 12,000).

The abolition know-nothing coalition have carried the following States:

Table with 3 columns: State, Electors, Votes. Includes Kentucky (12, 4,000), Vermont (5, 10,000), Ohio (23, 10,000), California (4, 4,000), Total (44, 28,500).

How prodigious the reaction since 1854! We did not then carry a single State; but in 1855, thus far, we have carried ten States, with one hundred and nineteen electoral votes.

It is now apparent to every intelligent man that the democrats will elect the President in 1856.

The political reaction of the country, with the exception of Ohio, has returned to its usual healthy condition, and we by no means despair of bringing her into the democratic fold in 1856. Fanaticism will by that time have run its race, and become odious and obnoxious to our people. In view of the general condition of the political affairs, we can most heartily congratulate the democratic organization upon the brilliant prospects before them, and of the reward which their stern integrity and devotion to principles will shortly receive.—Cincinnati Gazette.

HEARD:

On the 4th ult., in Prince George County, Md., by the Rev. Thomas Busby, Dr. GEORGE W. ANDERSON, of Bedford, Pa. to Miss CARRIE M. MORSELL, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 25th of September, 1855, at the residence of her Mother in Bedford, GEORGINA ELIZA, youngest daughter of the late Robert Foster, aged 26 years 3 months and 26 days.

The deceased, several years since, embraced the religion of Christ, and connected herself with the Presbyterian Church of this place, and from that time to the day of her death, her life gave strong and decided evidence of the sincerity of her profession. To a natural disposition of unusual sweetness and amiability, were in her character added the gentle graces of the Holy Spirit, and while her course as a Christian was a modest and unobtrusive one, her light burned steadily and consistently. In health, her place in the Sanctuary was always filled, and in her sickness the presence of the God of the Sanctuary manifested for her. For a time doubts and fears distressed her, but even the clouds all vanished and the bright beams of the Son of Righteousness dispelled the gloom. To say her end was peace would be saying too little—it was triumphant. She entered the Jordan of death speaking the praises of her Redeemer, and doubtless his almighty arm bore her safely through.

NEW CABINET MAKING SHOP.

The subscriber would beg leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS

in his new Shop nearly opposite the Store of William States & Co., where he is prepared to accommodate the public with Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Secretaries, Chairs, Cupboards, Bedsteads at every price and style. His furniture will be made of the best material, and from his long experience at the business, he feels no hesitancy in warranting his Ware to be strong and durable, and no pains shall be spared to finish it in the latest style. He hopes by strict attention to his business, and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

MORTZ KLOHRE.

Bloody Run, Nov. 15, 1855.

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has just received and opened an elegant assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which he flatters himself he can sell a little lower than ever before offered in Bedford. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully invites the public to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

ELIAS FISHER. Nov. 16, 1855.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10. FLOUR.—There is no change to notice in the Flour market. The receipts continue small, the inspections of the past week amounting only to 16,630 barrels, but there is very little export demand, and standard brands are offering at \$9.50 per barrel, without finding buyers. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet—the former is held at \$6.75, and the latter at \$4.37 1/2 per barrel.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat continues limited, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels Ohio red on private terms, and 2000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania, in lots, at \$2.20 per bushel for ordinary and prime red, and \$2.10 1/2 24 for white.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will sell, at public sale, on Friday, the 7th day of December next, the following Property:

One tract of land, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, eighty being cleared and under good fence. The improvements are one good Dwelling House, 1 Tenant house, Barn, Spring House, a good Orchard of choice fruit, with convenient springs of never failing water. This farm is situate in Napier township, five miles from Bedford on the Pittsburgh Pike, adjoining lands of Stucky, Sils, and others.

One other tract adjoining the above, containing one hundred and thirty acres, eighty acres cleared and under fence, with two Houses and Stables. The above land is well watered and convenient—well adapted for grazing.

One other tract situate in Harrison township, 1 mile from the glade road, adjoining lands of Wertz, Mullen and Barclay, containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres, ninety acres cleared and under good fence. The improvements are one good dwelling House and Barn. The above farm is in a high state of cultivation, fifty acres of Bottom Land being Lime Stone, and a stream of water running through the place.

One other tract containing one hundred and five acres Timber Land, adjoining the above.—One other lot situate in Taylor Township, Fulton Co. containing two hundred and twenty acres, 20 of which are cleared and under fence, with three never failing springs of water.

The above tract is well timbered and good wheat land, with a stream of water strong enough to turn a mill.

The above lands will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. The sale will be at the farm first on the list, at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known by

ISSAC CLARK. Nov. 16, 1855.

NEW BOOK!

The "Prison of Weltrevreden" and a glance at the East Indian Archipelago, by Walter Gibson, Illustrated from original sketches—12 mo. cloth—Price 1 50.—Published by J. C. Riker, 129, Fulton St. N. Y. and for sale by SHRYOCK & SMITH, Chambersburg, Pa.

S. & S. will forward the above anywhere in the State free of postage. Nov. 16, 1855—3m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. to me directed there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Monday the 15th day of November 1855 at 2 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate Viz:

One tract of land situate in Londonderry Township Bedford County containing 377 acres more or less adjoining lands of Jacob Wolhart James Logue and David Moser having thereon erected a Saw Mill a Store and a half Log House Log Stable and Spring House and also having thereon a young apple orchard and having about 25 acres cleared and under fence as the property of Joseph Wolford.

Also one other tract of land containing 280 acres more or less about 100 acres cleared and under fence with a store and half log house and double log Barn thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Samuel M. Barclay's heirs and others; situate in Londonderry township Bedford County as the property of Andrew Ball.

Also one other tract of land containing 35 acres more or less about 20 of which are cleared and under fence with a store and a half log house and log stable with thrashing floor attached thereon erected adjoining lands of John Cook Jonathan Hyde and others; situate in Harrison township Bedford County as the property of Henry Umbaugh.

Also all defendant Henry Umbaugh his interest in and to a tract of land containing 104 acres more or less about 30 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and double log barn thereon erected adjoining lands of Joseph Fisher Richard Knoaff and others situate in Juniata Township Bedford County as the property of Henry Umbaugh.

Also all the defendant Joseph Leasure his interest in and to a tract of land containing 100 acres more or less all cleared and under fence with a two story log house and kitchen attached Cabin house and double log barn thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Amos Ash Archibald Perdue and others; situate in Southampton township Bedford County as the property of Joseph Leasure.

Also all of defendant Sam Sloum his right title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 99 acres more or less about 100 acres cleared and under fence adjoining lands Benjamin W Garrison John Wolf Samuel Miller and others; situate in St. Clair Township Bedford County as the property of Samuel Sloum.

Also all defendant Josiah Wertz his interest in and to a tract of land containing 104 acres more or less about 65 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house Tenant house and two log Stables thereon Erected Adjoining lands of Hezekiah Miller Thomas Cook and others; situate in Harrison Township Bedford County and taken in Execution as the property of Joseph Wertz.

Also all of defendant's interest in and to a certain saw-mill situate in East Providence Township Bedford County the same being forty feet in length and fifteen feet in depth and the piece or parcel of land certificate appurtenant to said building the said Tract containing about 100 acres more or less with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected and about 25 acres cleared more or less and under fence adjoining lands of James Reiley and others; as the property of George Reiley and Jacob Reiley.