

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

Bedford, Feb. 19, 1858.

R. F. Meyers & G. W. Bedford, Editors.

The Rev. Dr. JUNKIN, will preach in the Presbyterian church on Thursday, Friday, & Saturday evenings of this week, also on next Sabbath. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sabbath, the 25th of Feb.

DEMOCRATS, BEWARE!

There is a dark plot laid for the destruction of the Democratic party. The enemies of the Constitution and the Union are once more engaged in their old intrigues to break down the bulwark of our liberties. Their agents are busy at work. You can see them approaching discontented Democrats, confirming them in their captiousness, and assuring them that they are right in their dissatisfaction. You can see them hanging to the skirts of those calling themselves Douglas men, flattering them, applauding their course, urging them to be firm in the position they have taken, drawing from them rash expressions in relation to those who differ from them, striving, in short, by every means in their power to make them gradually move from the platform of Democracy, where they have stood, unwavering and unchanging, for years. There are forces at work, which operate in the darkness of midnight, to effect the disintegration of our glorious old party. Know Nothingism, with all its corrupting appliances, is deep in the conspiracy. Abolitionism, with its unscrupulous demagogues, its infidel preachers and Free Love philosophers, is active in furthering the diabolical purpose. The plan of the conspirators is obvious to all. It is to strike down James Buchanan, and thus to level a serious blow at the Democratic party, the only obstacle to the accomplishment of their nefarious designs. Let Democrats, therefore, be warned. Let them remember how many of them, honest and conscientious as they were, a few years ago, were lured from the ranks of the party they loved, by just such wiles and decoys as are now used to ensnare them. Let them remember, too, that when they discovered the real nature of the organization for which they had forsaken their party, and when they became disgusted with, and shrank from, the hideous loathsomeness of that organization, that there was still a Democracy, healthy, vigorous and invincible, to open to them its mighty arms and to give them the welcome of honest and patriotic hearts. And so there will be again. No matter who becomes a traitor to its interests, the Democratic party will continue to exist. It is indestructible. The principles on which it grounded its foundation, are eternal as the stars. But, let Democrats beware of the tempter, for wo to the man who, warned of his danger, rushes madly and blindly to meet it.

Our readers are aware that the Lecompton Constitution has been referred by the U. S. Senate to its Committee on Territories, a majority of which is in favor of its acceptance by Congress, and that in the House, it has been referred to a select Committee of fifteen, of which also a majority is pro-Lecompton. It is, now, very probable that Kansas and Minnesota will be admitted into the Union together, the former with the Lecompton Constitution.

As some of our readers may be curious to know which one of the B. C. editors of the Bedford Abolition organ, was verdant enough to expose his stupidity to the gaze of the public, by writing the article in the last issue of that sheet, entitled "The Democratic Meeting," we beg leave to say that our friend, the "lobby member," informs us that it was a certain pedantic, perpendicular pedagogue, (perhaps we should have written dem instead of ped) known to the people of Bedford as Mr. JOHN H. KILLER.

There was an election held in Allegheny county, a few weeks ago, for member of the Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. J. B. Backhouse. The result was that the Abolition candidate had only 600 majority, Wilmont's majority last Fall having been nearly twice as much. The County Convention which nominated the Democratic candidate, passed resolutions endorsing the course of Mr. Buchanan, which shows that the Democracy gain, instead of losing, by sustaining their noble old President.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. ISAAC MENDEL, Jr., has on hand a large assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture which he will sell very low. Those who are in need of articles in his line will promote their own interests by giving him a call.

Messrs. SNYDER and SCHELL, of the State Senate, and D. J. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Philadelphia, are entitled to our thanks for numerous favors.

We have received the report of the Treasurer of the Poor House, but owing to the press upon our columns, we are compelled to lay it over till next week.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector.—The unexampled success which has attended this publication, is fully deserved. It is one of the best, if not the very best, detectors published. It is corrected by DREXEL & Co., the well-known brokers.

Read the new advertisements of A. B. Cramer & Co., in this week's Gazette.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 9, 1858.

Mr. Buchanan's Special Message on the Kansas question.—Probability of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.—Position of a few Democratic members Pennsylvania Resolutions of Instruction.

The President's Special Message on the Kansas question, is considered by all fair-minded men, his country at large, every great question taken hold of by him, the subject is left exhausted. Not a plank is left for Black Republicans or malcontents to cling to, and I venture the assertion that as soon as the mass of the people read this able document of Pennsylvania's "favorite son," they will wonder why it was that men of intelligence, statesmen of marked ability, should have gone so far astray as to object for a moment to the immediate admission of that unfortunate Territory as a sovereign State.

The President shows beyond cavil, that the Kansas-Nebraska act of itself affords the people of the territory full power to adopt the necessary measures to form a State constitution, and any other "enabling" act now would not only be superfluous, but that it would be a violation of the great principle of non-intervention as set forth in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

That the people of Kansas went to work in a legitimate and proper manner to form their constitution is beyond all dispute. For this purpose the President says, "the territorial legislature in 1855, passed a law for taking the sense of the people of this territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State constitution," at the general election to be held in October, 1856. The sense of the people was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a convention.

The people having thus decided in favor of a convention, the legislature of the territory authorized by law the election of delegates to form a full and fair election under this act, which is shown to be just and liberal in all its features, the President placed at the disposal of Governor Walker the army. Notwithstanding all this, and notwithstanding Governor Walker declared the law authorizing the election of delegates constitutional and fair in all its provisions, and that if any portion of the people abstained from voting they would be bound under the law and constitution to acquiesce, still the free State men generally refrained from voting.

Had the enemies to law and right taken a different course at this stage of affairs in Kansas and submitted to the law requiring all good citizens to exercise their right of franchise, all difficulties would have here ended. But they discarded the advice of Governor Walker and the admonitions of the President, and as Mr. Buchanan truthfully says, "the consequences of their refusal to submit to lawful authority and vote at the election of delegates, may yet prove to be of a most deplorable character."

The people of Kansas have had every opportunity to mould and shape their institutions in their own way, and if they have permitted elections to go by default it is their fault, and they should not now complain, but go to work as law and order men and mould institutions as they see proper.

In order to carry out the great principle of non-intervention, Congress should admit Kansas at once. The effect of this would be to localize the question of slavery, taking it out of national politics, thereby giving peace to the country.

In regard to the right of the people to change their form of government at any time, the President entertains not a doubt; and states that if Congress should see fit to declare this in the act of admission it would receive his approval.

So in order that the public mind may be put at rest in regard to this matter, I think it would be well for Congress to make the declaration.

The President closes his masterly message so feelingly that I think every heart in the country must be touched with a sense of the exalted purity of his character. He beautifully says: "I have thus performed my duty on this important question, under a deep sense of responsibility to God and my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen. The dark and ominous clouds which now appear to be impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe may be dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas if she should be rejected, I greatly fear these clouds will become darker and more ominous than any which have ever yet threatened the constitution and the Union."

That the present Congress will admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution I have not a doubt. True it is that a few Democratic members have expressed opposition to that instrument, but after deliberating upon the matter, these gentlemen with but few exceptions have concluded that our worthy President is right and will sustain him. The very few gentlemen who profess attachment to the Democratic party and who may cast their votes against the policy of the Administration, for as I believe to have in Pennsylvania a single Democratic district that will not rebuke with overwhelming defeat a Representative who will in any way ally himself with Black Republican factions in opposing James Buchanan, especially will the people find as they most assuredly will, that the President is right in the view he takes of this vexed question.

The friends of the Administration have heard with pride and satisfaction of the defeat of the resolutions of instruction brought forward in the Pennsylvania Legislature. This is a significant fact, showing that the Key-stone State stands by James Buchanan and the Union. Thanks to the noble Representatives of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1858. The President's Leave.—MR. BUCHANAN—MISS LANE—Crowded City—Lecompton Constitution.

The President's leave on Tuesday night was a magnificent affair, indeed. I am told by a gentleman who has been a frequent attendant upon such occasions, that the display for beauty and fashion excelled anything he ever saw. At an early hour, the immediate avenues leading to the White House were densely thronged with carriages, so much so as to occasion frequent interruptions to their progress. Soon after eight o'clock I entered the rotunda of the mansion, when I found already an immense throng of both sexes, fixed in solid phalanx, and moving by slow degrees towards the spot where stood the greatest man of the age. In the course of half an hour, I succeeded in reaching the presence of Mr. BUCHANAN, and, after a kind shake of the hand, I passed a little to one side in order to take a good look at persons and things.

I had seen the President several years ago, at his home near Lancaster, a plain but accomplished gentleman and Statesman, and although since then, he had represented the honor of his country at the powerful and aristocratic Court of St. James, and his countrymen had transferred him from thence to his present exalted position, I saw before me the same great and good man I had seen at Wheatland. It seemed to me that I could observe in the countenance of every one who met his kind greeting a sense of lively satisfaction that they had lived to see "Pennsylvania's Favorite Son" President of the United States. I believe that no man, friend or foe, can part with Mr. BUCHANAN, without being impressed with the full assurance that however the storm of faction or discontent may rage from within or without our borders, our beloved institutions are safe in his hands.

It cannot be denied that our country is now passing through a crisis big with importance, and fearful to contemplate; yet Mr. Buchanan stands at the helm of the ship of State, calm as a summer's morn and it matters not from whom or what quarter the storm of malignant opposition may come, he will do his duty regardless of the howl of ambitious malcontents. In addition to the Sage of Wheatland, the White House contains another very important personage. I mean the President's niece, Miss HARRIET LANE. This lady's position is a trying one, indeed, and although quite young, she performs her task with a grace and fidelity rarely equalled. Her form is commanding, and her dress and manners are in keeping with modesty. Possessing a noble and natural ease of manner and carriage, she moved about on the occasion of Tuesday night, the "observed of all observers," and with her graceful courtesies and compliments, she rendered those around her perfectly at ease. She is the favorite of all who visit the White House.

I trust that no lady or gentleman visiting Washington—particularly from Pennsylvania, will neglect paying their respects to the President and his elegant and accomplished niece, upon occasions of this kind. The President's levee takes place every alternate Tuesday.

The city is full of strangers, and I am told it is difficult for a sojourner to get sleeping quarters at any of our Hotels. It is strange that some capitalist does not erect a first class Hotel. I think an investment of the kind would pay well.

The Lecompton constitution will pass both Houses of Congress by a respectable majority. The free-State party having a majority of the Legislature of Kansas, can, as soon as they are admitted, go to work and alter or amend their constitution in "their own way." What a relief it will be to see Kansas admitted. I long for the occasion.

VERITAS.

From the New York Herald.

The Attempt on the Life of Napoleon. PARIS, Jan 21, 1858.

The Emperor and Empress having determined to honor the benefit of Malap at the Grand Opera, in the Rue Lepelletier, arrived at the theatre about half past eight o'clock on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. The frontage of this theatre occupies some eighty feet, and falls back a little from the line of the street. A lofty zinc screen, shaped like a verandah, runs along it, protecting the entrances from the public. But it is not through one of these that the Emperor passes on occasions of his being present at performances, but through a side door, which is seen from a slight projecting wing on the left,

the consequence being that his carriage is obliged to pull up in a corner, describing a right angle to the main building. A position, therefore, more appropriate for such an attack could hardly have been selected. The carriage had scarcely approached the door, when a tremendous explosion took place, immediately followed by two others. The effect was awful, no less than 141 persons, as has since been ascertained, being wounded, some of them mortally. The pause and stupor that followed—the still silence following upon a report which was that of so many pieces of ordnance—the sudden extinction of all gas in front of the theatre—the moment of mortal fear, when each man in the darkness, hearing of his neighbor's fall, would naturally think his own at hand, can better be imagined than described. About a dozen of the Lancers who formed the escort on the occasion were suddenly borne away by their horses to a distance of one hundred yards. It seems that the animals, panic struck at such an unexpected explosion, and some of them partially wounded by the projectiles, became ungovernable, and thus performed an involuntary charge, which is supposed to have cleared the streets of sundry groups who knew more about what was going on, perhaps, than they would like to confess. It indicates something of the nature of the vigilance used on such occasions when the chief magistrate of France goes among his lieges, to know that out of the 141 persons maimed and killed, twenty-eight of them were police agents and their employers. The explosive projectiles used on this occasion were bombs, one of which passed between the Emperor and the Empress, the well-known gunsmiths, after taking the percussion caps one by one and unscrewing the nipples, discovered in the open body of the shell a quantity of grayish powder, which has not yet been analyzed, but which has all the appearance of fulminate of mercury. The outside consisted of thick glass, from which several tubes projected, each covered with detonating caps. The interior was composed of old nails, pieces of iron, slugs and bullets; and how formidable was the effect they were capable of producing, the front of the Opera and the faces of the houses opposite sufficiently attest. I went myself early the next morning to inspect a locality which cannot fail for the future to have a traditional interest, and the spectacle was indeed a fearful one. The pavement was still wet with blood. The zinc screen was perforated like a cullender with holes the size of an orange; the lamp posts, curbstones and bases of the pillars were seared and torn as with grape shot. The windows of the theatre were smashed, as were many of those in the houses opposite.

The Fate of Mexico.

The pressure of events in Mexico is at last forcing upon the slow perceptions of our statesmen the consciousness that poor broken down Mexico is a very "sick man," and that John Bull is preparing to take out letters of administration on his effects, to the exclusion of Brother Jonathan, who is "next heir," and the legitimate successor to this fine estate. What is to be done with Mexico? This is a question that cannot be put off much longer if it is to be answered in a calm and practical way, and for the best interests of the whole American people. The Richmond South takes a broad national view of this subject, and is undoubtedly right in assuming that it is looming up in the horizon a vital and impending party issue; there may be some default of courage or promptitude in our Government when the time of action arrives. We have no shadow of doubt on the subject. The Democratic party, with President Buchanan in the lead will meet the coming emergency as it should be met—on the Monroe basis—that an American policy must rule the American continent; that the intervention of foreign powers must no more be permitted to arrest the progress of the Union or the development of American interests.

As our cotemporary, the Richmond South, assumes, on the most undeniable authority, that "England is opposed to American expansion, and we cite Eliot's mission to Texas and the Clayton-Bulwer trap into which this country fell, like any other elephant," as proofs. We assume that Spain has never forgiven Mexico for her successful revolutions and her suspended tribute. Both these nations are the creditors of Mexico, as is every one who would trust her. Suppose, then, in the absence of any clearly defined policy on the part of our Government, either of these creditor nations shall avail themselves of the defenceless condition of Mexico. Suppose England shall take a few States, by virtue of the lien claimed by her bondholders, or establish a protectorate, that the revenue laws should make good her orders on the custom-houses. Would government protest against such an act? And, if that protest be disregarded, would it resist such intervention by force of arms?

Most unquestionably our Cabinet is prepared to do its whole duty in such a crisis, and something of the kind is not far off. It has been foreseen; and, as a preliminary step, Congress was invited to dismember the Government of the Clayton-Bulwer fraud, and to invest the Executive with powers adequate to the emergency.

The right to suspend the neutrality laws at the discretion of the Executive, if the case should call for such a step, is an essential and telling step towards a commanding attitude. The Abolitionists, who are the natural allies of England against the expansion of the Union, are always strong enough in Congress to hamper and delay action in any contingency in which the gain or loss of a new State may turn upon instant and pre-emptory measures.

Take it in what aspect we may or can, it all depends, at last upon the firm, unalienated good will of the Northern Democracy, and its sincere and hearty co-operation with the South, whether England or the United States shall administer on the effects of the dying man of Mexico.

If we are true to American interests, and open our ears to the calls of humanity, we will at once enter upon those precautions which alone can save the neighboring people from ruin. It is in the last convulsions of its expiring nationality, and we must not turn our faces from the fact. We must med and control it.

There is one faint hope left, but it is a very faint one—that Mexico will boldly take up the war against Spain; and under the influence of this tonic, the people may rally their energies, forget their internal troubles, and take Cuba and a new lease of life together. Poor Mexico is past making such a grand effort. The sick man's debility is too excessive. His constitution is all gone, and nothing remains to him but to die as quietly as he can, and leave his children and effects to the care of that energetic business man, Brother Jonathan.—States.

Arizona Territory.

We make the following extract from the correspondence of the San Francisco Herald, in reference to Arizona. It will be seen that it confirms our previous notices of the value of the new Territory, and the necessity for its separate organization:

"The great plague of the country is the Apaches. They divide up into small bands and scour the country on every side. This place (Tucson) is almost the only frontier town in the Purchase which has withstood their ravages, and even here stock cannot range in safety a mile from the town without a guard. In all probability the Government, in a few years, will forever settle these pests. They are a hardy, crafty tribe, but not at all brave. There is no longer any doubt that this country is immensely rich in mines of silver, gold, copper, iron and lead. I have traveled all the mineral districts of North America, and I have seen enough here to satisfy me that this is the richest of them all. The people here raise two crops a year, but have to irrigate for one.

"Why do not some of your enterprising San Francisco merchants open a trade with Arizona? Goods sell there at enormously high prices, and much the largest portion of them are brought by the ways of Texas and Missouri. There are but few who have anything like a correct idea of the mineral wealth of the Gadsden Purchase, or of the value as a stock growing country; and, in fact, many places are now lying idle, waiting for an occupant, combining all the advantages of good grazing, good farming land, and rich silver mines—all of which can be secured upon one pre-emption claim.

"There are large tracts of the finest kind of farming land between this place and Mesilla, which will be taken up as soon as the Apaches are quieted. At present, no one can do anything here without some capital. I am satisfied with my adventure. This country has all the elements which make a great State, and waits now but for the people. The "Sonora mining Company," operating near Tubac, about seventy miles up the valley from this place, have lately discovered a vein of silver ore of extraordinary extent and richness. The Mexican miners regard it as worth millions. I will write you more fully about this hereafter. Our greatest work now is the territorial government. There are too many men living here without laws; and although they have got along very well so far, it is not safe to trust longer to the present state of things. But I must bring this intolerable long letter to a close. I will write again by next mail."

A petition signed by about one thousand residents of Arizona, has been received at the War Department, asking for mounted troops to be stationed in the Territory, to protect the inhabitants against the ravages of the Apache Indians.

It is stated that the Southwestern Bank at Wytheville, Va., has just suspended specie payment. This is a new bank which went into operation only a few months ago.

Special Notices.

THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.—The steam engine and the electric telegraph have ceased to be the wonders of the age. Young America is vigorously pushing ahead in every department of science and art for the amelioration of mankind from the toils and cares incident to life. Sewing by machinery is the most recent successful invention, as well as the most important one to enslaved womanhood. It enables her ample time to cultivate her own mind or those of her children. But of all the machines that have ever been invented, commend us to those of Grover and Baker's which are the best in the market for family use.

Offices of exhibition and sale 495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer street, Boston; and 730 Chestnut, Philadelphia.

CONFIDENCE IN MEDICINE.—There are many persons who have no confidence in medicine owing probably to the fact that so many worthless articles are palmed upon the public for the cure of diseases for which they are not suited. We know of a remedy for Coughs and Colds and Lung Diseases, prepared by Dr. Keyser, of Pittsburg, Pa., that will meet the expectations of the public, and is sure to give relief in the beginning of those cases. It is now put up in 50 cent and \$1 bottles. For sale by S. Brown, Bedford and at the store of Colvin & Robison, Schellburg.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. F. Sample, COL. P. GOSSLER, to Miss EMILY M. WASHBURN, all of this borough.

A large and gay assemblage was in attendance to witness the solemnization of the happy couple's vows. The entertainment given, on the occasion, by MAJ. WASHBURN was very fine—such a one as the MAJOR knows so well how to give. In short "all went merry as a marriage bell," and that so it may ever "go" with the Col. and his amiable bride, is the sincere wish of THE PRINTER.

On Thursday morning the 11th inst., by the Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. J. B. BARDOLLAR, of Bloody Run, to Miss MARY E. FATIGUAR of Bedford.

NOTICE.

The partnership & creditors existing between James Burns and J. H. Tharp is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All money due the firm is payable to James Burns, and all debts owed or contracted by the firm, will be paid by James Burns. JAMES BURNS. J. H. THARP. Feb. 19, 1858.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Mrs. C. Harmer, Executrix of the last Will &c., of Elwood Harmer, deceased, who was administrator of the Estate of Thomas B. Miller, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, instant, 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED, Auditor. Feb. 19, 1858.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, the County of Bedford, vend. Exponas John W. Duncan (Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 February Term 1858. And now to wit, February 8th 1858, the petition of Hugh Moore, Esq., Late Sheriff, was read and filed praying for the appointment of an auditor to distribute the money in his hands, raised by virtue of the above writ; whereupon on motion of O. E. Shannon Esq., Jno. P. Reed appointed auditor to report a distribution. By the Court. The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment on Tuesday the 9th day of March instant at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED, Auditor. Feb. 19, 1858.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and heavy cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country. You who are about to commence house-keeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices. CHAIRS FROM \$4.50 to 36.00 per set. BEDSTEADS, 2.50 to 15.00. TABLES, 2.50 to 20.00. BUREAUS, 10.00 to 35.00. CUPBOARDS, 5.00 to 12.00. WASHSTANDS, 1.50 to 6.00. WORK STANDS, 1.00 to 5.00. CANDLE STANDS, 1.00 to 3.00. All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENDEL, Jr. February 19, 1858.

DR. H. JAMES' EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA. (Alcoholic preparation from the leaves imported from Calcutta.) FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c. PRICE, \$2.00 per BOTTLE.

None genuine unless "Dr. H. James, 19 Grand St., Jersey City," be on the bottle. For sale by ROBERT F. YAN, Bedford Pa., Sole Agent. Feb. 19, 1858.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Pine & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co. Feb. 19, 1858.

PLASTER.—In quantities to suit purchasers—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co. Feb. 19, 1858.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family Flour—Prime new Bacon also—by A. B. CRAMER & Co. Feb. 19, 1858.

WAGONS.—Several new two horse wagons, work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co. Feb. 19, 1858.

CHEAP SHOES.—a small lot, a little out of style, will be sold very low. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post office, at Bedford, Pa., February 15th, 1858. Persons calling for letters in this list will be particular to say they are advertised.

- Allen James, J. Cowden & Son, M. M. sra.
Anderson Jno. Crooks Samuel.
Arnold H. Dunkee Mary J. Miss.
Amy Mary, Miss. Diehl Ann E. Miss.
Boggs, Mrs. Duncan Jos W.
Brounback William. Erisman Henry.
Bain George. Emerick Henry.
Bay James C. Elwood Elizabeth Miss.
Biddle Levi. Freeman Noah.
Biddle Margaret. Flickinger Joseph.
Biddle Jacob. French Sarah Miss.
Brubecker M. Mrs. Garnor David.
Bardollar Maggie Miss. Grana Mary Miss.
Benner Caroline Miss. Gottstetter Levi.
Banick George 2. Hill Isaac.
Boyd Thomas A. Horning Lewis.
Benner James. Hill Joseph W.
Brannack Frederick. Hawly Rowand.
Breneman Levi. Heileman Wainwright 4.
Bowers John P. Hall Jacob.
Bridenbath Henry. Howe M John.
Clemens Francis. Herr John.
Cobb & Carlton Mess. Hershman Simon.
Caney John. Klump Carl 2.
Churchill Alva Miss. Kumpf Charlz.
Koltou H. H. Oghorn Joel.
Kline Cenas. Purdy & Son M. A.
Lanery Michal. Petrikon Bruce R.
Lenoecker Jacob. Racebaum Frederick.
Letchaw Isaac K. Reed James 2.
Leighman P. F. Robason Rud.
Landes D. N. Dr. Ream E. D.
Lynn Sophia Mrs. Ross William.
Miller Lady Mrs. Rolar Ellen.
Mitchell F. J. Reed J. W.
Moag Gottlieb. Miller William.
Mills Jacob. Miller William.
Nicolbof Thomas. Mills Jacob.
Mitchell Algerda Miss. Neelbof Thomas.
Mossman Real A. Mitchell Algerda Miss.
Mullon Sarah J. Miss. Super J.
Milligan George. Sedy J. H.
Merrick Jno. Tucker Josiah.
Mathers Charles. Valentine Jessey.
McCoy John. Vicel William.
McPherson Daniel.
Wethel B. F.
Wilson Frank.
Wilson John.
Work Franklin.
Yonker John.
Zimmerman Michael.
Bedford Pa., } JNO A. MOWRY.
Feb. 19, 1858. } P. M.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at Public auction on Friday, the 19th day of March, next, at the late residence of Charles Weight, late of West Providence Township, dec'd, the following Real Estate, to wit: A tract of Land containing one hundred and four acres more or less situated in the Township aforesaid, adjoining Lands of Andrew Mortimer, Frederick Feight, John Morris and Geoffrey Mench with a good frame house, two story high, a log house one and half stories high, Smoke house and other out buildings, apple orchard, about eighty acres cleared, part mow good ground of never failing water thereon. This property is about three miles South of Bloody Run—attendance will be given and Terms made known on day of sale by JEREMIAH WEIGHT, SIMON KARNS, Feb. 19, 1858.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union. Passengers will pass over the whole route by DAYLIGHT, and will RE-ACH trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg crossing at the Junction. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is Four Dollars and Twenty Cents being THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted). JOSEPH A. GARMAN. February, 12, 1858-tf.