

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, April 9, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT: WILLIAM A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, Of Fayette County.

The Kansas Question Still Unsettled.

The Senate bill admitting Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, and acknowledging the right of the people of that Territory to alter, amend, or abolish that Constitution at libitum, came up for discussion in the National House of Representatives on Thursday, the first inst. Mr. Giddings of Ohio, the famous abolitionist and one of the most active of the Anti-Lecompton Congressmen, objected to a second reading of the bill, when, under the rules, the Speaker put the question, "Shall the bill be rejected?" which was determined in the negative by a vote of 95 to 137. So the House refused to reject the Senate bill, and in the event of its adoption, authorizes the President to admit Kansas into the Union by proclamation. Should the Constitution be rejected, it gives the people of the Territory authority to form a new Constitution by a Convention of delegates duly chosen which shall submit the same to the people, and if it is adopted by them then, the President, as soon as it shall have been made known to him that such Constitution was so adopted, shall issue his proclamation declaring Kansas a State of the Union, without further action on the subject on the part of Congress. The vote being taken on this amendment, resulted in its adoption, yeas 120, nays 112. The bill admitting Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, thus amended, then passed the House by the same vote as the preceding, 112 to 120, all the Abolitionists, without a solitary exception, voting in the affirmative! The amended bill having been returned to the Senate, that body refused to concur in the House amendment by a vote of 23 to 32, showing that that amendment has few friends in the Senate than even the original bill had opposers. Hence, it will be seen, that the Kansas question will next again come before the House and that (thanks to the Abolitionists, Know Nothings and Douglasites) it will not be settled until it has entered the halls of Congress four months ago.

ABOLITION DISHONESTY.

The hypocrisy of the Kansas "Freedom shriekers" has become so transparent that no man, no matter how dull his perceptive faculties, can fail to see the cloven foot in every movement they attempt to make. The discussion of the Kansas question in Congress, has fully brought to light the dark intrigue with which the slavery agitators of the North expected to raise themselves into place and power. It has shown that their operations in Kansas, have been in opposition to, and not in favor of, making that Territory a Free State. It has shown, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that they had the power in their own hands to make a Constitution to suit themselves and that they refused to exercise it. It has shown that they preferred the violence and anarchy of mobs to the settled quiet and peace of a regularly constituted government. It has shown that they desire strife and party warfare in Kansas, rather than a Free State Constitution and an early settlement of the difficulties which every good citizen of the Union has for years deplored. And why, you ask, do these men demean themselves thus? Why do they thus belie all their professions, and whilst pretending to believe anti-slavery doctrines labor assiduously to advance the interests and influence of the institution they profess to abhor? We answer, because they professed in the last Presidential campaign that if Mr. Buchanan would be chosen President, Kansas would be made a Slave State and they are determined that their professed shall be verified, thinking thus once more to arouse the prejudices of the Northern people against the Democratic party. For this reason it is that they act so dishonestly. For this reason they have time and again rejected the opportunity to make Kansas a Free State, and for this reason their representatives in Congress, on the first instant, after all their furious denunciations of the Lecompton Constitution, and after all their loud objections of the "peculiar institution," voted in favor of admitting Kansas with that Constitution, which they say fastens slavery upon the people of that Territory forever! Where is the man that after this will believe that the Abolitionists are sincere in their outcry for "Freedom?" Where is the individual who does not perceive the dishonesty of these unscrupulous political knaves? Where is the Democrat who does not, now, see that GIDDINGS and GAY and BURLINGAME and the other anti-slavery pretenders, are ready to vote for the extension of slavery a thousand times, if by so doing they could crush beneath their heels the great bulwark of American Liberty, the Democratic party!

Death of a Distinguished Man.

Dr. J. K. MITCHELL, Professor of the Practice of Medicine, in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, died in that city on Sunday last. He was distinguished as a man of great literary as well as scientific attainments.

NEW HOTEL.

Mr. JONATHAN HORTON has opened a public house in the building lately occupied by Sheriff Alsip, immediately opposite Dr. Harry's Drug Store. Mr. Horton is a gentleman who understands his business and we do not doubt that he will keep a most excellent house.

Destroyed by fire.

The Allegheny Gate-house, on the Glade Road, in Somerset county, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday, the 31st ult. Furniture and other goods to the value of about three hundred dollars, were consumed. The fire was communicated to the ceiling from the stove-pipe and was unnoticed until it was too late to extinguish the flames. The Gate-house was kept by Mr. R. A. SMITH.

THE "MONTGOMERY AMENDMENT."

The bill passed by the National House of Representatives admitting Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, is an effectual vindication of the wisdom and integrity of President BUCHANAN from the vile and vehement assaults of his enemies. It is not only this, but it is also an acknowledgment on the part of those who have so strenuously opposed his Kansas policy, that they were not sincere when they denounced the Lecompton Constitution as a "swindle," and, by implication, stigmatized President BUCHANAN as a "swindler." Whether Mr. MONTGOMERY, when he offered his amendment to the Senate bill, designed to draw such a vindication and acknowledgment from those who would give it their support, we know not, but this we do know, that he and all the other Anti-Lecomptonites, whether Abolitionists, or Democrats, who voted for that amendment, have most emphatically rebutted the charge that President BUCHANAN intends to deal unfairly with the people of Kansas. That amendment gives the President more power over the affairs of Kansas than he has ever had since the hour of his inauguration. Indeed, it deprives Congress of all authority over its admission into the Union and invests the President (him who the supporters of that amendment declared was the advocate of a fraud) with power to admit it by his own individual act! If this is not an admission that Mr. BUCHANAN is a wise and upright man, may that his honesty and wisdom are equal to the honesty and wisdom of both Houses of Congress, then we don't know what the word admission means.

But this delegation to the President of the power to admit Kansas into the Union, is a very objectionable feature in Mr. MONTGOMERY's amendment. The Federal Constitution says, "New States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union." The Constitutional authority is here given to Congress, not to the President. Hence Mr. MONTGOMERY's amendment is clearly in violation of the Constitution, and Congress would set a most dangerous precedent by adopting it. For, have we not had evidence enough to convince us that there is a political party even now in existence which is desirous of elevating men to the Presidency who are ready and eager, for sectional purposes, to repudiate the Constitution altogether? And should it ever be the fate of this Union that that party should succeed in electing the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and should Congress then follow the example of Mr. MONTGOMERY and place the question whether a certain territory should be admitted into the Union, in that man's hands for settlement, would there not be great danger that such territory would be admitted with an anti-republican Constitution?

But this is not the only part of Mr. MONTGOMERY's bill to which we object. That amendment proposes to confer the power of admission, or rejection, and if it is rejected, authorizes the formation of a new Constitution, the manner of forming which it prescribes. Now, in the first place this would have the effect of giving the Abolition ruffians in Kansas the opportunity to fight three or four years more, with one another and with the peaceful citizens of the Territory, about making a Constitution, and would give the Abolitionists in the States material of which to manufacture "bleeding Kansas" stories for the next Presidential campaign, which is exactly what those very patriotic gentlemen desire. In the second place, it would not absolve the President from the cares and responsibilities of maintaining the Federal authority in Kansas until Jim Lane and his associate rebels would see fit that it should. The Kansas difficulties would not be localized in the Territory, but would still exist as heretofore, the United States being a party on one side and the "People of Kansas" on the other. In the third place, this proposition involves a violation of one of the cardinal articles in the creed of Democracy, and is in direct contravention of one of the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The latter declares that the people of the territories "shall be left perfectly free to form their own institutions in their own way." Mr. MONTGOMERY's amendment refuses this freedom, and dictates to the people of Kansas how they shall form their Constitution. Therefore, we are opposed to this bill, though we think its passage by the House was as great a triumph for Mr. BUCHANAN as it was a ridiculous stultification of themselves by his enemies.

The State Canals.

The bill proposing to sell the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, passed the lower house of the Legislature, on the first inst. We learn that it has been considerably modified and that it is not so objectionable as originally. It will, doubtless, pass the Senate, though, we think, by a close vote.

Coalition Culminated.

Mr. Pugh upon Douglas and the Crittenden Amendment—"Localized" vs. "Nationalized."

As I observed in my published letter of Saturday, the coalition has culminated. It cannot and will not stick together. The black republicans have made the worst record for themselves, and the democrats need not now be afraid to meet them on the stump. Not only will Lecompton pass clean but the democrats and national men who vote for it will be able to sustain their positions triumphantly at home.

Mr. Pugh's speech in the Senate.

Mr. Pugh's speech in the Senate, on the motion to adhere, was the best argument against the Crittenden amendment that could be made, and knocked the speech of Mr. Douglas, in which the latter begged hard to settle the Kansas business and "to localize the irritating question," higher than a kite. Mr. Pugh proved that the Crittenden amendment settled nothing, but would renew the war worse than ever. Congress, not the President, has the power to admit new States. Mr. Buchanan does not aspire to the dignity of an autocrat.

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From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.) WASHINGTON CITY, April 1, 1858. Democratic landmarks—Young men—James Buchanan.

It is no doubt as desirable, as it appears inevitable, that the people of this country should be divided into two parties. But there is a moral obligation, if not a political consciousness, founded on experience and perception which can and should determine every citizen how far partisan feeling should involve the best interests of his country. It is possible that a true patriot may err through misapprehension or party zeal, and unintentionally lose sight of the general good. But at this period of our national history, there are unerring landmarks set up by the wise and good, upon which is carefully engraved the experience of those who have gone before, whose ability and patriotism it becomes us to question after the years of peril their experience has withstood—an experience which has advanced our country to the summit of power and influence among the nations. There are true tests by which we may with safety shape our political predilections; and that rashness which misjudges, can hardly find excuse short of madness or treason. It is extremely dangerous to rush headlong after political abstractions without applying those conservative restrictions which time and experience have sanctioned, and which at this day should be candidly examined, and our course determined by the result of the calm deliberations of reason and judgment before we proclaim our opinions to the world and enforce them by our influence.

What is the standard by which we are to determine our political course? Is it to be found in the hopes of advancement upon some specious hobby? Is it discovered in the dreams of some eccentric visionary, who seeks to ride into consequence upon the popular tide—by presenting some alluring scheme, some undigested creed, or some fallacious absurdity suddenly to the passions of men, and pushing it to final action before reason can examine or judgment perceive its tendency, which must end in remorse, and which will require years of repentance to undo? Is the standard of our political bias perceived in some new and startling regeneration of old associations, whose time-worn habiliments are not sufficient to hide the deformity with which it was originally invested, whose advent and existence were a series of fearful visitations, of humiliating confusion and defeat? Shall we depend upon the opinions of men whose names we have learned to venerate? The discomfiture and disappointment of numerous intellectual prodigies who have figured in our political history, are tremendous examples to caution us against such dangerous reliance.

What then is the rule by which the young man can safely plant his political standard in which he may confidently anchor his political faith? Let him be advised to consult the conclusions of mature judgment in seasons of tranquility. Let him follow the admonitions of an honest purpose, and let him appeal to his own consciousness, unmoved by selfish considerations. Let him rely upon the results of long continued experience of successful administration of the affairs of the nation, and through which she has won her present transcendent dignity, honor and prosperity.

The source of confidence in the party and all principles, that gives to the Democratic party its powerful influence, its proud distinction, and its wonderful stability. It is this that recommends its tenets most powerfully to him who aims at political uprightness—that gives to the Democracy such pleasant earnest of its future prosperity and power.

The present Democratic organization is the result of transcendent ability, with years of patient labor, of anxious solicitude, of unremitting watchfulness and the most determined energy, which have been followed by the most triumphant success. It has stood the trial in every possible form. It has lived down all opposition. It has stood untrifled and untrammelled through all those scenes of national peril, when wealth and influence and talent were combined to crush it, and it has manfully battled, and kept the citadel. It has watched over the interests, directed the diplomacy, and most successfully applied the legislation of the nation to its every varying circumstances and broad and comprehensive progression, with a conservative liberality which more than any thing else makes the great distinction between the Democracy and all the opposition parties; and this has been most emphatically the case for two-thirds of our national existence, and in all its periods of peculiar peril; and the party which has been instrumental in producing the present glorious position of this republic, and the wonderful perfection of our political machinery, is entitled to the confidence and admiration of every true lover of his country.

At the head of this party now stands JAMES BUCHANAN. This great man is now battling for a great principle, the right of the people to regulate their affairs in their own way—and like JACKSON, is opposed by a formidable array of able but unscrupulous men. But the President is calm and immovable, conscious that his judgment is right. Knowing full well that he will be sustained by his countrymen. Let the Democracy then stand fast by Pennsylvania's favorite son. Let the young men—the hope of our Republic—cling to him as the surest trust of their political safety, and all will be well.

The Coalition Culminated—Lecompton Sure to Pass.

Mr. Pugh upon Douglas and the Crittenden Amendment—"Localized" vs. "Nationalized."

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Republicans in good humor.

Mr. Douglas supported the Crittenden amendment to keep the know-nothings in good humor. On the whole this is a very humorous thing; but the humor of it has not come yet. Go on, gentlemen, and make your records. The democrats next fall, require no better text to preach from. If Mr. Douglas is really desirous of settling the question and of "localizing" the intolerable Kansas sore, he must give up his present position and like an honest democrat stand by the President. In this way he may himself cease to be "localized" and become again a national man. Kansas will pass; the league will be dispersed, and the president will be sustained. Those who laugh last, laugh best.

The Kansas bill is now in a beautiful position, and will become dear to every national man from the very dangers with which it was beset, and the odds and ends of all factions who opposed it. The democratic party will be purified.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—House.—Mr. Stephens said one o'clock having arrived, he moved to take up the Senate Kansas bill. The bill was read once, when Mr. Giddings objected to the second reading. Under the rule, the question occurred, shall the bill be rejected? Mr. Stephens demanded the yeas and nays. The vote stood 90 yeas, 137 nays.

The bill was then read a second time. Mr. Stephens said he would not now discuss the bill, having understood that a substitute was to be submitted. He gave way to Mr. Montgomery, who offered the Crittenden substitute as amended by the anti-Lecompton Democratic Conference. The substitute as thus amended, proposes to admit Kansas into the Union, and to refer the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of the people; in the event of its rejection, a Convention to be called to form a new Constitution; and to be allowed one representative in the House of Representatives till the next federal census.

Mr. Montgomery said he had no remarks to make. He had furnished copies to the members, and was ready to supply others.

Mr. Quitman offered a substitute, which is the same as the Senate bill, with the omission of the declaration clause, that the people have the right at all times to alter or amend their Constitution in such manner as they may think proper, &c.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall wished to amend the original Senate bill, by striking out the same clause proposed to be omitted in Mr. Quitman's substitute.

Mr. Stephens refused to yield the floor for that purpose. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Marshall wanted Mr. Stephens' refusal to be borne in mind and entered on the record.

The question was taken on Mr. Quitman's substitute, and it was negatived; yeas, 72; nays, 160.

Mr. Montgomery's substitute was adopted; yeas, 120; nays, 112. (Applause in the galleries.)

The House proceeded to vote on the bill as amended, and the Special Kansas Bill, as amended by Mr. Montgomery's substitute, was passed; yeas, 120; nays, 112.

The vote on Mr. Montgomery's substitute is as follows: Yeas, 120; nays, 112. (Applause in the galleries.) Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chadwick, Chapman, Clark of Ct., Clark of N. Y., Clawson, Clark B., Cochran, Cochran, Coffey, Conner, Coville, Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Damerville, Davis, of Md., Davis, of Ind., Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Iowa, Davies, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groesbeck, Grow, Hall, of Ohio, Hall, of Mass., Harlan, Harris, of Md., Harris, of Ill., Hawken, Hickman, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Owen Jones, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kidgore, Knapp, Kunkle, of Penn., Lawrence, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, McKibben, Marshall, of Kentucky, Marshall, of Ill., Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris, of Penn., Morris, of Ill., Morse, of Maine, Morse, of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nicholas, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pendleton, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Purviance, Ricard, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw, of Illinois, Sherman, of Ohio, Sherman, of N. Y., Smith, of Illinois, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart, of Penn., Tappan, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburn, of Wis., Washburn, of Me., Washburn, of Illinois, Wilson, Wood.

Nays.—Messrs. Abl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocoock, Bunn, Bowie, Boyce, Brance, Bryan, Clemens, Burns, Caske, Clark, of Missouri, Clay, Clements, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochran, Corning, Craig, of Mo., Craig, of N. C., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis, of Miss. Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmonson, Elliott, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Garnett, Gastrell, Gillis, Good, Greenwood, Gregg, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Hoyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones, of Tenn., J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkel, of Md., Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Milson, Moore, Niblack, Peyton, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Reid, Regan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Seales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw, of N. C., Shorter, Sicles, Singleton, Smith, of Tenn., Smith, of Va., Statworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart, of Md., Tabbot, Taylor, of N. Y., Taylor, of La., Trippe, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Whitley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright, of Ga., Wright, of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

The vote on the passage of the bill, as amended by Mr. Montgomery's substitute, is precisely similar to the above.

A man named Robert Garns is in jail at Chambersburg, Pa., on a charge of kidnapping.

Mr. Buckalew has introduced a bill to organize a department of Railroad statistics.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

April 9, 1858.

Bedford Academy.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Monday, April 21st.

The efficient County Superintendent of Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerling, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution.

Apply to GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, Prin. April 9, 1858.

TREASURER'S SALE.

Of unseated lands and town lots in Bedford county, according to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state school and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts 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, on the second Monday of June, next, (11th day) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

SAMUEL DAVIS, Treasurer.

Warranted Owners. Taxes. Bedford Township. Margaret Diehl, \$ 88 James Tubman, 6 80 Thomas J. Bennett, 1 72 Hood Top Township. James Entican, 13 20 Wm. T. Daugherty, 15 92 John Belts, 3 40 Jacob Myers, 3 60 James Wilson, 10 00 William Bunn, 402 140 per. Wm. Lane, 6 74 Lewis T. Watson, 60 00 Mr. Lewis T. Watson, 60 00 Mr. Lewis T. Watson, 60 00 Mr. Lewis T. Watson, 60 00

Calverton Township. Samuel Willard, 2 24 Jos. and Emanuel Diehl, 81 45 Wm. Smith, 73 397 1/2 Cumberland Valley Township. John Sample, 3 96 Hopewell Township. John Coffey, 1 20 James Howard, 88 48 Richard Moan, 48 48 John Cheney, 52 48 Joseph Moan, 48 48 Samuel Moan, 48 48 124 3/4 per. Alex. Moan, 24 24 John McInley, 192 24 Timothy Moan, 24 24 260 5/4 per. Israel Moan, 28 28 196 5/4 per. Zac. Moan, 24 24 Elizabeth Piper, 24 24 John Boyd, 212 20 per. Wm. Davis, 21 21 216 6/4 " Isabella Davis, 21 21 Wm. Piper, 28 28 John Hardin, 28 28 Ignatius Hardin, 28 28 124 1/2 per. David Piper, 21 21 George F. Alberti, 1 20 Stephen Moan, 48 48 Daniel Kerr, 0 60 Samuel Livingston's heirs, 72 72 George Wishart, 40 40 Harrison Township. Nicholas Knight, 1 20 Liberty Township. Abel Putt, 70 70 Hannah Alberti, 8 25 Maria Alberti, 10 25 George B. Kay, 1 48 104 1/2 per. Joseph Gardner, 1 30 John Sadler, 1 30 200 200 Adams Township. East Providence. Thomas Logan, 1 20 Keziah Logan, 1 20 Charles Logan, 1 20 John Cavan, 1 20 Thomas Cavan, 1 20 Alex. Cavan, 1 20 Solomon Williams, 36 36 Francis Gibbs, 16 16 Isaac Cavin, 1 20 West Frederick. William Paxton, 0 92 Dudley Daugherty, 2 82 St. Clair Township. Jacob Ink's Heirs, 48 48 David McRobert, 1 20 William Ross, 1 20 James Snively, 1 20 Henry Kooz, 50 50 Southampton Township. James Riggs, 60 60 Paul Ward, 1 32 Patrick Ward, 1 32 Joseph Ward, 1 04 Jonathan Ward, 1 04 Isaac Hunter, 2 08 P. Clingman. John Swaggart, 7 20 Leonard Swaggart, 10 61 Alexander Gardner, 3 90 Dr. Wm. Smith, 1 78 Samuel Burkett, 2 52 James Johnson, 2 52 Frederick Snider, 5 56 Jeremiah Jackson, 5 56 Jacob Swaggart, 4 36 Wm. Pierson, 10 36 Ebenezer Bramham, 1 48 Conrad Imler, 9 72 Christley Bowser, 9 72 George Laib, 1 34 Jacob Burkett, 2 07 Peter Schenberger, 1 84 Samuel Burkett, 1 48 Hugh Porter, 4 02 Griffith Evans, 10 00 Philip Stine, 9 76 John Martin, 11 64 John Sawyer, 10 32 Wilson Hunt, 10 32 Alex. Scott, 10 22 Dr. P. Schenberger, 2 66 do do 4 48 do do 4 48

Madell's Woodlery. Daniel Montgomery, 19 04 William Montgomery, 21 14 Melina, 14 38 Daniel Montgomery, 10 96 Daniel Montgomery, 4 40 Jacob Strick, 1 lot no. 72 1 50 do do 1 lot no. 74 1 06 South Woodbury Township. Isabella Davis, 24 24 John S. Hetrick, 28 28 Elizabeth Piper, 21 21

GEO. A. BROOKS, Book Binder and Stationer, No. 64 Market-Street, Harrisburg, Pa. STATE CAPITAL BINDERY. THE subscriber is fully prepared to furnish County Officers, Banks, Coal and Insurance Companies, Merchants, &c., with all kinds of Blank Books, at prices as low as they can be purchased any where, and in a style much more durable than the city make—OLD BOOKS, LAW BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c., bound to any style or pattern. All kinds of Plain and Fancy Kuling neatly executed. English, French and American Stationery furnished to order. Orders for Blank Books, Stationery, &c., sent by mail, will be speedily filled and forwarded by express, binding, etc., can be sent by same means, stating the manner in which it is to be done. The patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, is respectfully solicited, and I would beg leave to refer all who have work to Maj. Samuel H. Tate, Prothonotary. Give me a trial. GEO. A. BROOKS, Harrisburg, April 9, 1858-2m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of F. Fas. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 31 day of May, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house with kitchen attached, and log barn thereon erected—also, an apple orchard, frame—adjoining lands of James Clarke, on the southeast, and the Juniata river on the north and west, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Blankley.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 60 acres, more or less; about 40 acres cleared and under fence with a two story dwelling house, tenant house and thereon—adjoining lands of Daniel E. Blough, Lawrence Jamison, and others, situate in Susque Spring township, Bedford county.

ALSO—All Emanuel Easter's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land containing 35 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, stable, and a two story frame grist-mill thereon erected—adjoining lands of Samuel Beckly, Jacob Miller and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Emanuel Easter.

ALSO—The undivided three-eighth part of a certain tract of land, containing 173 acres more or less; of which about 20 acres are cleared and under fence, being the same tract conveyed to defendant, Hezekiah Easton and others, by A. W. Evans and wife, by deed in the Recorder's Office in deed book A. B. page 151—adjoining lands of A. W. Evans, John McCasias, Kesler & Co., and others.

ALSO—The undivided one-third part of a tract of land, containing 20 1/2 acres, more or less; of which about 10 acres are cleared and under fence, with 2 apple orchards, and having thereon erected a dwelling house and 2 barns, it being the same land conveyed to def't and others by Wm. Anderson. See deed book, page 310—adjoining lands of Asa Duvall and others.

ALSO—The undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land, containing 67 acres, more or less; of which about 10 acres are cleared and under fence, it being the same land conveyed to defendant and others by Septimus Foster and wife, by deed dated March 10th 1857—adjoining lands of Richard Foster, John Lair, James Figart's heirs and others.

ALSO—The undivided five-sixteenths of a tract of land containing 130 acres and 3/4 per cent, more or less; of which about 30 acres are cleared and under fence, being the same land conveyed to defendant and others by Ephraim Foster, administrator of Richard Foster, by deed dated June 14th 1846—adjoining lands of Asa Duvall, John Lair and others.

ALSO—All defendants interest in and to a tract of land, unimproved, containing 338 acres, more or less, bounded on the east by lands of James Patton, and Abm'n Boliman, on the west by the Juniata river, and Daniel Young—surveyed on a warrant to defendant and James Patton, dated Feb. 10th, 1851, all situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Hezekiah Easton.

ALSO—All defendants, Rudolph Hoover and Jacob Teeter's interest, in and to a certain store and a half frame weather boarded house, being 50 feet in front and 25 feet back, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage pertaining thereto—adjoining lands of Jackson Galbraith on the north-east corner, and lands of Rudolph Hoover, on the west, adjacent in Middle Woodbury township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Rudolph Hoover and Jacob Teeter, defendants.

ALSO—All defendants, Daniel Metzgar's right, title, interest and claim in and to a tract of land, containing about 112 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of John Metzgar, William Showman and wife, and others, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Metzgar.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Hope-well, fronting 30 feet on Millin street, and extending back 150 feet, with the undivided three-eighths of a smoke house thereon erected—adjoining lot of Barnoldy, Lowry and Co., on the north, and lot of Henry K. Strong on the south-east.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Hope-well, fronting about 150 feet on Wood Street, and about 120 feet in width, and extending back to mill-race, and lying three corners, with three two story tough cast dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, shoemaker shop, and tin shop thereon erected.

ALSO—All defendants right, title and interest in 30 acres of unimproved coal lands, warranted in the name of John L. Groves—adjoining lands of John Cessa, Esq., of the Hopewell and Iron Company, and others.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved bottom land, known as the Adam Young tract, containing 25 acres, more or less—adjoining the Juniata river on the north, and lands of John King's heirs on the east and west.

ALSO—All defendant, Thomas W. Horton's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land, situate back bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less—about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a silo and a half plank house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Wm. Forrester on the west, and the Juniata river on the north, east and south.

ALSO—All defendant's interest, in and to three tracts of improved coal lands, warranted in the name of Thomas W. Horton and Jesse Groves, containing in all about 151 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of Wm. Montgomery, now John Cessa, Esq., on the north and west, and lands of John Ford and others on the south, and lands of Wm. Evans, on the east, and all the above described lands situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, except Buck Bottom, which is situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton.

Sheriff's Office, WM. S. ELUKE, Bedford, April 9, '58. Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at May Term, (31 day) 1858.

Elizabeth Kelly vs. William Walsh

John Streve vs. Joseph Hixon

John Cook vs. School Directors

John Kooz's use vs. Michael Reed et al.

Samuel Amick vs. Joseph S. Reed et al.

E. Golt and wife's use vs. David Patterson et al.

Lowy and wife's use vs. Same

Sam'l Moses' ex'ts et al vs. John Alsip

Sier J. Little vs. Jacob Strick

John May vs. Geo. Troutman, et al

Jacob Fabner's use vs. Geo. Troutman, et al

H. & B. R. P. & T. Road Company vs. Patrick Leddy