

1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year six million three hundred and ninety eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents, (\$6,598,216 10.)

The receipts into the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year commencing on the 1st July 1858, including one half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June 1857, were twenty five millions two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy nine dollars and forty six cents, (\$25,230,879 46), and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June 1859, from ordinary sources are thirty eight million five hundred and thirty seven cents, (\$38,500,000), making with the balance before stated an aggregate of seventy million one hundred and twenty nine thousand one hundred and ninety five dollars and fifty six cents (\$70,129,195 56).

The expenditures for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty one million seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety eight dollars, and fifty one cents, (\$21,708,198 51), of which one million and one hundred and thirty seven cents (\$1,010,137 37) were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures, during the three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, are fifty two million three hundred and fifty seven thousand six hundred and ninety eight dollars and ninety nine cents, (\$52,357,698 48), making an aggregate of seventy four million six thousand five hundred and ninety six dollars and ninety nine cents, (\$74,665,896 99), being an excess of expenditure beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859, of three million nine hundred and thirty six thousand seven hundred and one dollar and forty three cents, (\$3,936,701 43). Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the re-issue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June 1858 to the extent of eleven millions of dollars which if realized during the present fiscal year will leave a balance in the treasury on the first day of July, 1859, of seven million six hundred and thirty two thousand and ninety eight dollars and fifty seven cents, (\$7,661,298 57).

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860 are sixty two millions of dollars (\$62,000,000), which, with above estimated balance of seven million six thousand three hundred and ninety eight dollars and fifty seven cents, (\$7,661,298 57), making an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of sixty nine million six hundred and thirty seven cents, (\$69,663,298 57). The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860 are seventy three millions one hundred and thirty nine thousand one hundred and forty seven dollars and forty six cents, (\$73,139,147 46), which leave a deficit of estimated means compared with the estimated expenditures for that year commencing on the 1st July, 1859, of four million and seventy five thousand eight hundred and forty eight dollars and eighty nine cents, (\$4,075,888 89).

In addition to this sum the Post Master General will require from the treasury for the service of the Post Office Department three million eight hundred thirty eight thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars, (\$3,838,728), as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th of June 1860, to seven million nine hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy six dollars and eighty nine cents, (\$7,914,576 89). To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress not estimated to the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption from year to year of the outstanding treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making at their present session the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was \$25,155,977 66. During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of \$10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt exclusive of treasury notes, \$35,155,977 66. There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of \$19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness at that date, \$54,910,777 66. To this would be added \$10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of \$20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress, and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designed by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government, have been instructed to reduce their estimates, for the next fiscal year, to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced;

and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency in the Navy. Congress responded to the recommendation, by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to \$6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859, it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people should not be deprived of the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific Railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject, in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this Government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific Railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of the federal officials, could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision, of individual and private interest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would procure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable rate.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time, such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men, to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of about a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice in each week, by a common wagon road between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years, between New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the Constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The First and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our Republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid communication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan, will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves, that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful.

The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut. J. N. Maffitt, of the United States Brig. *Dolphin*, captured *Echo*, (formerly the *Pulnam*, of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th of August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina.

They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe keeping, and were detained there until the 19th of September, when the survivors, 271 in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, in pursuance of the act of the 31st of March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade."

Under the 21 section of this act the President is authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; and to appoint a proper person or persons residing on the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels.

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe-keeping, support and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to follow these unfortunate into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings had under it. Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction.

When the Africans from on board the *Echo* were delivered to the Marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons it was thought expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants.— Where to send them was the question.

There was no portion of the Coast of Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition.

The aggregate of forty-five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars for each individual, and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount, as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circumstances, shall this government be called upon for any additional expenses.

I assured me that after a careful calculation they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual, in complying with the agreement and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble and responsibility. At all events I could make no better arrangement and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its own agents undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was much greater.

There having been no out-standing appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has as long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the executive departments of the Government we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last Annual Message, by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late Session, for the examination of all bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country.

It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation as becoming to the representatives of this great Republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
WASHINGTON CITY, December 6, 1858.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, December 17, 1858.

B. F. MEYERS & G. W. BENFORD, Editors.

The Message.

We publish entire, in this number, the second annual message of President Buchanan. It is admitted by all fair and reasonable men, to be the most powerful, dignified, and statesman-like document laid before Congress since the days of Andrew Jackson. Its arguments on the various subjects discussed, are clear, cogent, and irrefutable. The Kansas imbroglio is shown up in its true light, and the President's position in regard thereto, is fully proved to have been correct. To all who have hitherto doubted on this subject, we most earnestly commend the elucidation of it given by the President. We have heard some of the most violent opponents of the Leecompton policy, express themselves entirely satisfied with the exposition of it given in the message, and we observe that even the Opposition editors arraigned by the *freedom* of its frankness and honesty, being unable to urge any thing against it, except the stereotyped generalities which they always employ when fair and legitimate argument fails them.

On the subject of the tariff, the President's recommendations are such as will receive the hearty approbation of the people of Pennsylvania. Whilst clinging to the Revenue system, and making that the sole foundation of the Tariff, (which is now, and has always been, the doctrine of the Democracy) the President advises the laying of specific duties on such articles as Iron, Foreign Liquors, &c., &c. To this portion of the message, we would respectfully refer those gentlemen who acted with the opposition, at the late election, because they supposed that, by so doing, they would secure a Tariff more favorable than the present to the Iron and other local interests in this State. Let them read the President's views on the Tariff, and then ask themselves the question whether they were not striking down their best friend when they voted against the Democracy.

As to the Foreign policy of the President, we endorse it with all our heart, nor can any American citizen, in whose veins flows one drop of patriotic blood, do otherwise than approve the firmness, foresight and patriotism evinced by Mr. Buchanan in his determination to maintain the inviolability of our national flag.

We lack the space to express ourselves, in detail, concerning the various other topics discussed in the message, and can but say of the manner in which they are treated, that it is eminently worthy of the great statesman who, more than any other living man, has assisted in shaping the destinies of our vast and prosperous country. The whole message is a model, and the man who neglects to read it, will miss a gratification afforded by few documents of the kind. Let every citizen peruse it carefully and then make up his judgment between the President and his calumniators.

The Old Leaven Still Working.
Fr. Jordan & Co., in the last issue of their organ, publish a long article, the sole object of which, it is evident, was to prejudice their readers against the Catholic Church. We mention this merely as going to show that the old Know Nothing hatred of Catholics, still lurks in the hearts of the Opposition leaders, their loud professions to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact is that those narrow-minded men, who when members of the American party, insisted upon the proscription of certain of their fellow citizens because of their religious views, are today to be found, almost to a man, in the Black Republic or "People's" organization. On the contrary, those men who opposed the Catholic test, whilst members of the American party, and who joined that party not on account of its illiberality toward Catholics and Foreigners, but because they were led to believe that its principles were broad and national, are now either enlisted with the Democracy, or stand aloof from politics altogether. So that if you want to find fanaticism and religious intolerance, go to the leaders of the Black Republican party.

Burglars About.

The dwelling of Mrs. Saupp, in this place, was entered on Sunday night last, by some thieving miscreant who carried off several pairs of shoes, stockings, &c., &c.

Our thanks are due to President Buchanan, for an early copy of his message. We are also indebted to Hon. Wilson Reilly, for similar favors.

7-We devote all our available space, this week, to the publication of the President's Message, and, on this account, are compelled to defer a number of advertisements, and also to exclude our usual variety of reading matter.

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by Dr. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY, prepared by him in Pittsburgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it.—Sold at Samuel Brown's, Bedford, and at J. E. Collins, Schellsburg, Nov. 26, 1858—6m.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
ABBEVILLE, S. C., Aug. 21, 1858.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen—The close attention which our own affairs have required since the fire, has hitherto prevented us from writing to you about the Safe. On the occasion of the fire 19th July, by which we suffered a large loss, our store, with number of other buildings, was consumed. The Safe, of your manufacture, which we had in the store, was exposed to a most intense heat, as is well attested by the effects on its strong iron frame, which, from its black and scaly appearance, looks as though it had been heated for a long time in a furnace. The Safe, with heaps of molten glass and kegs of nails, fused into one mass, fell into the cellar, surrounded by burning materials, and there was suffered to remain, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached us), until the 24 of August, 14 days afterwards. The difficulty in cutting it open with the best tools that could be procured, convinced us of its power to resist the attempts of burglars, and when it was opened, we found the interior, to the astonishment of all, entirely uninjured by fire.

This test has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we debarred the privilege of getting another.

Respectfully yours,
R. H. WARDLAW & SON.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
130 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Only Makers in this State, of
Herring's
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,
THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM
FIRE NOW KNOWN.
Oct. 29, 1858.

MARRIED:
On the 9th inst., by G. W. Horn, Esq., at the residence of Christian Beane, in Harrison Tp., Mr. George McVicker to Mrs. Sarah Fisher.

Auditor's Notice.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Jeremiah Weight and Simon Karo, Executors, &c., of Charles Weight, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 5th day of January, 1859, at 10 o'clock of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859,
at DR. HARRY'S Drug and Book Store.

Holiday Festivities.—Ferguson & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of Preserves, Pickles, Marmalades, &c., including Peaches for Pres., Brandy Cherries & Peaches, Pickled Oysters, Salmon, Lobsters, Pineapple, Limes, Apricots, Oranges &c., &c. Sold at the lowest living profits.

KIMMELL HOUSE,
C STREET,
Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.
E. V. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.
Washington City, Dec. 10, 57-ly.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
LETTERS Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned upon the estate of Catharine Harding late of Cumberland Valley township, in said county, dec'd—all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI HARDINGER,
Adm'r.
Dec. 11, 1858.

ATTENTION, BEDFORD RIFLEMEN!
You are hereby ordered to appear in Winter Uniform, (with plume and Pompoon) at the Court House, on Saturday the 8th day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with 10 rounds of blank cartridge. It is expected that a full turn out be made, as business of importance demands every member present who wishes any benefit arising from the Late Military Law, passed April 1858. By order of the Capt. WM. DIBERT O. S.
Bedford, December 10, 1858.

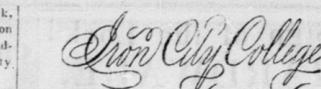
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.
Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

J. W. SCOTT.
(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store
and
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 814 Chestnut Street,
(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE),
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.
October 8, 1858—4y.

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!
HILLEGAS and MOWRY,
Merchants, at Buena Vista, Bedford Co., Pa.

WOULD announce to their friends and customers that they have replenished their former stock by an additional supply of Fall and Winter GOODS of all kinds, which they intend selling very low for cash or country produce.
GIVE THEM A CALL.
N. B. Merchandise produced taken in payment for store debts.
Buena Vista, Oct. 15, 1858.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
and Jayne's Expectoant, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, [July 30, 1858.]



Iron City Commercial College.
PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.
300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.
Now the 12-cent and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the counting room.
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.
A. T. DODD, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.
J. A. DEYCKE and T. C. JERKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.
J. A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship, SINGLE and DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, AS USED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—
Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 Premiums.
Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburgh for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best Writing.
NOT ENGRAVED WORK.
Important Information.—Students enter at any time—No vacation—Terms unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for full Commercial Course, \$35.00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board \$2.50 per week—Stationary, 6.00—Entire cost, \$60.00 to \$70.00.
Ministers, sons received at half price.
For Cards—Circulars—Specimens of Book-keeping and Ornamental Writing—insert two stamps, and address
F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sep. 3, 1858—1y

TO INVALIDS.—DR. HARDMAN—
AN ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN AND
Physician for Diseases of the LUNGS,
FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, AND INVALIDS RETREAT,
Author of "Letters to Invalids,"
Editor of the "Medical Spectator," &c.,
MAY BE CONSULTED AT BEDFORD, PA.,
"WASHINGTON HOUSE."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22d 1858.
SOMERSET, "Glad Hotel," DEC. 20d.
CUMBERLAND, "St. Nicholas," DEC. 17th.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medicated Inhalation, lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ required to be cured. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. Little stomach is diseased we take medicines directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of the disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, comfort of business of the patient.

ORANGE DISINFECTANT.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affections or existing alone, I advise immediate consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.
Pneumonia and all other forms of febrile complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.
Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c., &c.
All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous diseases.
S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
No charge for consultation.
June 4, 1858.

Teacher's Institute.
The Teachers of Bedford county, are hereby requested to meet in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, to hold a two day's Institute in connection with the Teachers of the Normal School. It is the duty of all the Teachers in the county to attend. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion. School Directors, Friends of Education and Public in general are invited to attend.
H. HECKERMAN,
Nov. 26, 1858. County Superintendent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, upon the estate of Elizabeth Lange, late of Middle Woodbury township, dec'd—all persons thereto knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SILL,
Adm'r of South Woodberry tp., Adm'r.
Nov. 5, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Belts, late of Harrison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SILL,
Nov. 12, 1858. Adm'r.

STRAY STEER.
CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Union township, Bedford County, the last of July, last, a white and brindle spotted Moly Steer, left ear cut out and a slit in the right—one year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or else he will be disposed of as the law directs.
AMOS BELKHAMER,
Nov. 26, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Pleasantville, St. Clair township, on
Saturday, the 8th day of January, next, the following described Real Estate, viz:
A LOT OF GROUND IN SAID TOWNSHIP, with Dwelling House, STORE HOUSE, Stable and other improvements thereon, now in possession of Simon Hersham.
Terms—Cash at confirmation of sale.
G. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Louisa Hammer, dec'd.
Nov. 26, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on
FRIDAY, THE 7th DAY OF JANUARY, next, the following described Real Estate, situated in St. Clair Township, viz: a tract of land containing
181 Acres and 90 Perches, with Log House, FRAME BARN and other out-buildings thereon. There is also an apple orchard on the premises. This land adjoins John R. and Andrew Mowry, Christ's heirs, Jacob Burkett and others—is in a good state of cultivation—is well watered and presents fair opportunities for profitable investments.
Terms—Cash at confirmation of sale.
O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Philip Licks, dec'd.
Nov. 26, 1858.