

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford county, are respectfully requested to assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday evening of Court week, Feb. 13th, 1860, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the coming Democratic State Convention and to transact such other business as may come before them. A large attendance is desired. The conservative and Constitution-loving men of other parties are invited to attend.

By order of the Democratic Co. Com. O. E. SHANNON, Chairman.

TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY.

The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform, means the power of the people of the Territories to control their own affairs, and mould their own institutions, "in their own way," subject only to the Constitution of the United States. This point is undisputed. There can be no question about it. But there seems to be some difference of opinion between leading Democrats as to whether the Constitution prohibits the people of the Territories from deciding the question whether, or not, negro slavery shall exist within the Territory. It is not disputed by either side that the people of the Territory have the right to determine this question for themselves when they come to form their constitution, preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State. Neither is it contended by either party that slaves cannot lawfully be taken into the Territories and held there as property. The difference, however, consists in this, that Senator Douglas and those who coincide with him, maintain that though the slaveholder may take his slaves into the Territories, he can hold them there only at the will of the Territorial Legislature, which by indirect, unfriendly enactments, or by positive prohibition, can exclude slavery from the Territory; whilst on the other hand, President Buchanan and, we may safely say, the great mass of the Democrats, hold that the Territories, being the common property of all the States, purchased equally by the blood and treasure of the South and of the North, are open alike to emigrants from all the States, who have the right to take with them into the Territories, and own and enjoy there, whatever is recognized as property in any of the States, and that the question of slavery can be decided only when the people form their constitution with the view to ask admission into the Union. Hence, it will be perceived, that the only practical difference between the disagreeing parties, is as to the time when the people of the Territories have the power to decide the slavery question. Senator Douglas takes the position that the people of the Territories, through their representatives in the Legislature, can at any time abolish slavery. President Buchanan declares that this can only be done when the people of the Territories come to form their State Government, in as much as the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that negro slavery exists in the Territories so long as they remain such, by virtue of the Constitution. We have this particularly and carefully stated the difference between Douglas and the President, not that we intend to argue the point at issue, but because it may be made a bone of contention before the coming State Convention, and because we desire our readers clearly and fully to understand it. The whole slavery question is an abstraction, and cannot be made of any practical benefit to the country, though it may do infinite damage, and whilst we agree entirely with the views of the President on the subject of Territorial Sovereignty, and shall look to the State Convention for a hearty endorsement of the National Administration, we believe, at the same time, that there need be no controversy in that body on the present disagreement between Senator Douglas and President Buchanan. Our opinion is that the Convention should dispose of the subject of slavery in the Territories, by simply saying that they are the common domain of all the States, and that whatever is property by law in any of the States, may be taken, held and enjoyed there by the owner, and if any of the rights of property shall, according to the judgment of the proper tribunal, be in any way infringed, or annulled, it is the duty of the General Government to see that such rights be restored and protected. This would make the whole subject of slavery in the Territories a question for the Courts, and would take it altogether out of the arena of politics. Under our construction of the decision in the Dred Scott case, it would not be necessary to bring this subject again before the Judiciary. We believe that that decision is conclusive in favor of Mr. Buchanan, and that under it slaveholders are guaranteed the right to hold their property in the Territories until a State Constitution prohibits them from so doing. But there are those who differ from us, alleging that the question of Territorial Sovereignty was not before the Court in the Dred Scott case. For this cause and for the further reason that we believe it will thoroughly harmonize the party, we say let the settlement of this question be left to the Courts.

Hon. Samuel Robinson, of Fulton county, has been appointed Revenue Commissioner for this judicial district. Judge Robinson is well qualified for the position to which he has been appointed and will, doubtless, perform the duties of the office with satisfaction to every part of the district.

Duncan's and J. W.'s articles will appear soon.

Printer to the Senate.

The election of General Bowman as Senate Printer, is a matter of sincere gratification to his old friends and neighbors in Bedford. The persistent and violent opposition which he had to encounter, makes his triumph doubly glorious. His election is a thorough vindication from the slander and obloquy which were heaped upon him. The highest legislative body known to our government, has honorably acquitted him of the charges preferred against him, and with such a verdict, the General may well disregard the puny attacks of those who, through malice or envy, are impelled to assail him. We tender him our hearty congratulations.

Local and Miscellaneous.

We are happy to inform our citizens that our artist friend, Mr. VALLANCE, has agreed to remain a short time longer with Mr. GETTYS, for the purpose of painting Photographs in his new and elegant style so much admired and praised by all who see his pictures. In order to give all an opportunity of procuring one of his fine paintings, he offers them at 25 per cent less than heretofore. Persons desirous of securing correct likenesses, painted in the most beautiful style, will please call at Gettys' Photographic Gallery, soon. Mr. G. has also received a lot of cases which he offers at his usual low prices.

At the recent term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fulton County, the Grand Jury ignored the bill of indictment preferred against James B. Sansom, Esq. for forgery. It seems that some of the Black Republican leaders of Fulton county, insane with rage at their defeat last fall, attempted to revenge themselves by prosecuting Capt. Sansom for forgery, which they alleged he had committed in printing certain handbills which were scattered over the county immediately preceding the late election. The result of their efforts, was the ignoring of the bill by the Grand Jury and the privilege given them by the Court to pay the costs of prosecution.—Moral: Politicians should never try to mend their fortunes by going to law.

Thieving, in a small way, seems to have become a regular trade among some persons in this neighborhood. A few nights ago the dwelling of Rev. Mr. Sample, was entered and a considerable quantity of flour, a number of jars of pickles, &c., taken therefrom. We learn also that some flour was taken from the hotel of Mr. Steckman. It is said that "nothing" so hard but search will find it out," and we think a little watchfulness would soon detect the perpetrators of these petty thefts.—They ought to have a free pass to Allegheny.

Abraham R. Craine, a worthy citizen of Bedford township, died on Friday morning last. Mr. Craine, we believe, was, at one time, Steward of the Bedford County Poor House.

The Democratic Convention of Huntingdon county, has chosen Jacob Crosswell delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to support Breckinridge delegates to Charleston. Hon. W. P. Schell, of this county, was selected as Senatorial delegate.

The Opposition pretend to be great friends of specific duties, yet, when Democrats are willing to do all they can to have a tariff of such duties adopted by Congress, when, in fact, a Democratic President is the great leader in the struggle for such a tariff, these Opposition friends of specific duties, denounce them as insincere and try to break their influence by every means in their power. In proof of this we refer our readers to the recent action of the Opposition Legislature of this State, in so framing their Tariff resolutions that no Democrat could have voted for them without stigmatising the President and dishonoring his party.

We hear that it is rumored that Governor Packer intends to veto the Resolutions recently adopted by the Opposition members of the Legislature, which sustain the supporters of SHERMAN, the endorser of the Helper book.—We hope for the credit of Pennsylvania, this rumor is founded in fact. Should Governor Packer refuse to sign those Resolutions, he will make friends of hundreds, eye of thousands, who have been politically estranged from him. Pennsylvania does not recommend any such doctrine as those contained in the infamous publication of which SHERMAN is the endorser. Pennsylvania does not counsel the slaughter of slaveholders, nor do her people believe that a man cannot be a patriot without being an Abolitionist.

No Speaker yet.

DEATH OF ANDREW SCOTT, ESQ. The well-known editor, critic and publisher, Andrew Scott, Esq., of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city, on Friday morning last. It is with profound regret that we make this announcement. Mr. Scott was one of our earliest friends, and we recall with sincere gratitude his words of encouragement when, in our boyish days, we became a contributor for his paper. May he rest in peace! The following notice of his life, appeared in a recent number of the Evening Argus: This morning at two o'clock, Andrew Scott, one of the best practical printers and energetic publishers, breathed his last at his residence in Ninth street, below Locust. Mr. Scott's life was an eventful one, and of the many journalists in this city, we can remember none who was more adapted to the position that he for years so creditably filled. In early life he entered as an apprentice, the office of Chas. Alexander, at the age of nineteen he was foreman, and upon attaining his majority became a partner in the Daily Chronicle, Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and the Job department of the establishment. He was not only a bold and vigorous writer and able "maker up" of news for a weekly sheet, but was a correct and able theatrical critic.—He was adequate to any emergency, whether

physical, mental, or moral, and when Andy Scott (as he was familiarly called), either spoke or wrote, his words were heard. His dramatic articles were candid and to the point, and he never allowed either personal friendship or animosity to interfere with his ideas of correctness. In 1844, when Burton had Mr. Hilton arrested on a false charge, Mr. Scott wrote a bitter, but, at the same time, a truthful article, and the consequence was Burton sued, Scott was convicted, sent to prison, and immediately pardoned.

In 1845, he severed his connection with Mr. Alexander, and in 1846 commenced the publication of "Scott's Weekly Paper," one of the best hebdomadals ever issued in the country.—He secured the services of the best literary people of the day: George Lippard, Howard Meek, E. C. W. Greene, Mrs. Joseph C. Neal, R. F. Levering and others, himself included in his corps of contributors.

In 1851, he issued a programme for a mammoth sheet, but the proprietors of the Saturday Courier, Neal's Gazette, and Saturday Post combined against him, and sent placards through the country that acted detrimentally to his prospects. He sued the conspirators and got judgment, and for years afterwards kept "Scott's Weekly Paper" in a flourishing condition.

Since that period Neal's Gazette died out, McLaughlin's Courier went to the dogs, and the Post is a fossil. In 1854 Mr. Scott, through mistaken kindness, assisted a wealthy publisher in this city, and finally became involved.—The publication of the Weekly was suspended, although the job printing office, No. 16 Hudson's alley, did a lucrative business. In the month of September, 1854, Mr. Scott in association with E. W. C. Greene, and the late U. G. Foster, started the Sunday Review. The paper was short-lived, and since that time Mr. Scott has been out of business, his heart broken, and his ambition crushed by those who should have been (instead of enemies) warm and devoted friends.

As a man Mr. Scott was sociable and philanthropic; as a printer none could excel him; as a publisher, he was energetic; as a master, kind; and as a citizen, generous. To his apprentice boys he was a guardian more than a master, and he who wrote this paragraph can attest to the interest he took in our welfare. Let us hope "that after life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

From the Detroit Free Press of Wednesday. The Negro Disturbance in Canada. The Public Schools of Chatham Taken in Possession by Several Hundred Negroes.

SCHOOL DISTURBANCES AT SANDWICH.—THE BEATRICES OF PRACTICAL ABOLITIONISM.—The negro disturbances which were alluded to in our issue of yesterday, were not overrated in importance, as is confirmed by subsequent advices, while the extent of the agitation was much greater than was at the time surmised. In regard to the fiendish transaction enacted at Andover, half of the truth was not told. Officers are still in pursuit of the rescued criminals, and great indignation prevails throughout the whole vicinity, so that, if they are caught and delivered into the hands of the populace, they will be severely dealt with.

At Chatham, forty miles from this city, a crowd composed of several hundred negroes took possession of the public school houses early on Monday morning, and when the white teachers and scholars arrived, refused to allow them to enter or in any manner obtain possession of them. As there seemed to be a disposition to carry matters with a high hand, the authorities were called in, but, from the fact the negroes inhabiting the town far outnumber the white citizens, there were no means available except those of conciliation. The Africans were headed by one Shudd, a negro who has made himself prominent in that vicinity for some time, having been concerned in the forcible rescue case which occurred there two years ago. The Mayor and Councilmen assembled on the spot, accompanied by a majority of the citizens. The whole town was in an uproar in consequence of the warlike demonstrations of the negroes, and the crowd and excitement were consequently very great. The negroes demanded not only that the schools should be thrown open to them, but that they should be allowed to participate in their management, which, on account of their numbers, is equivalent to giving them the control. The conference continued some hours, the authorities maintaining a conciliatory and peaceful course, and the negroes asserting their claims with arrogance and violent demonstrations. They were finally quieted by the assurance that their claims should be taken into consideration, and such arrangements made as could with propriety be brought about. This means nothing, of course, as the demands of the negroes must be complied with or resisted. In case they are complied with, the town, and as a consequence the surrounding country, will be under their rule, and if they are not, a conflict may be expected between the white and black races, in which the former will have great difficulty in maintaining their ground, as they are in the minority. There are about twenty-two hundred negroes in Chatham alone.

At Sandwich, three miles below this city, there was a disturbance growing out of the same cause. The whites, in opposing the school tax, assessed themselves only leaving the negro population out, in order that they might not control the cause of education by their votes at the ballot-box. The negroes were highly incensed at this, and went in a body to the polls on the occasion of the election of school officers, determined to vote. They were resisted and driven away, and much ill-feeling and enmity engendered.

It will be seen by all of these indications that the negro population of our neighboring province is becoming organized and bold in its opposition to the legitimate institutions of the country, and overbearing and insolent towards its rightful citizens. We may safely say that the hatred with which they are regarded in return is not less violent or open than their own demonstrations. There are very few whites living on the borders, where this fugitive race most congregates, so fanatic as to close their eyes to the fact that their immigration is fast tending towards the demoralization of the country. As citizens they are worthless to the last degree, while crime prevails among them to an alarming extent, and swells the criminal calendars of the country with the most revolting offences. Canada has nursed a viper in its bosom, which is now preparing to turn upon it. The hordes of blacks which have for years poured into its border counties are beginning to feel their power, and, if we mistake not, will give infinite trouble before they are again crushed down to their proper level.

Republican Folly.

We see by the proceedings of the Legislature that several days have been spent in discussing resolutions censuring the Democrats for not organizing the House of Representatives at Washington! Of all absurd actions of Legislatures that we ever heard of, this caps the climax. These gentlemen were elected to attend to the business of the State, not of the Nation—to legislate for the State, not to act as an advisory body to Congress. But, admitting the subject to have been properly before them, why should the Democrats be accused of preventing the organization of the House at Washington? There are not more than 90 of them in that body, while there are 111 Republicans, besides about 30 Know Nothings and others elected in opposition to the Democracy. If the Democrats had a majority in the body, they might be justly censured if they failed to organize, but they are in a minority and their enemies have the majority. Any sensible man will see, then, who is to blame.

The resolutions were resisted with energy by the Democracy in both Houses. Senator West, of York, exposed the untruths they contained, as well as their falacy and absurdity, in a speech of great power. It was a closely logical, conclusive and brilliant argument from beginning to end, but he might as well have wasted his rhetoric on the bare walls of the capitol, so far as the votes of the Opposition Senators were concerned. Fanaticism and Abolition disunionism in Congress required bolstering, and the Pennsylvania Legislature was called upon to make the sacrifice. The violence with which Mr. West's speech is attacked in the Harrisburg Telegraph shows that while it did not drive the Republican Senators from their folly, it fell like a thunder-bolt amongst them. Not one of them attempted a reply, and the Telegraph labors to make up this deficiency by its usual resort to billingsgate. We know of no surer evidence of merit than the abuse of a common blackguard, and in this phrase the Telegraph is a prolific and perfect witness.—Clinton Democrat.

GENERAL NEWS.

"A WILD-CAT BANK."—Two years ago a wild-cat bank failed at Gosport, Ind., leaving its notes to the amount of about \$500,000 in the hands of the public, towards the redemption of which nothing has since been done.—Referring to this fact, the Cincinnati Gazette says:—The proprietors of that concern have, we are informed, concluded to try their hand again at the business, selecting as a location this time, however, the District of Columbia, instead of Indiana. Arrangements have been made, we understand, for a large issue from Washington city, and an officer of the "institution" was in this city last week, making terms with parties to give it a "circulation." He is rather "seedy" for a banker, but his countenance denotes that sharpness which is characteristic of successful wild-cat speculators. Look out, then, for District of Columbia "money."

A WICKED LITTLE WOMAN WITH GREEN SPECS.—One Rev. Mr. A. S. Finch publishes a card, in which he says that while attending the Brockport camp meeting, a woman, small in stature, wearing specs, and prepossessing in appearance, appeared, pursued him in a carriage, told him of her esteem and how much she was worth, and induced him to marry her. He consented, the knot was tied, and she having accomplished his ruin, forsok him, probably to find another victim. Mr. Finch says she served two men in the same way before; one in Canada and the other in Wisconsin; the latter is in a destitute condition. He gives warning that she may not inflict similar outrages again.

BOGS HUMANITY ILLUSTRATED. Where is Mrs. Child?—A frightful number of poor women—young girls the most of them—are still lying half dead and in most execrating agonies in the City Hall, at Lawrence, Mass. These poor women need kind nursing and gentle words to smooth their passage to the tomb. Where, oh! where is Mrs. Lydia Maria Child? Can only murderers, horse thieves, and traitors stir her sympathies! Why is she not at the bedside of these ill-fated sufferers? Is it because they are of her own sex? or because it is their misfortune to be white instead of black?—N. Y. Express.

MUTINY IN A HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A mutiny occurred in the house of refuge at Cincinnati last Friday, during which H. M. Jones the superintendent, was stabbed in three places by a youth named McDonald. One of the wounds, inflicted with a knife, is in the left side of the face, just below the jaw-bone, passing down into the throat, and in the transit nearly severing the jugular vein. Mr. Jones is lying in a dangerous condition.

AN ALARMING ACCIDENT.—The other day in Eldred township, Jefferson county, Pa., a large pine tree, which was being cut down, fell across a school house hard by, crushing it to atoms. There were forty children in the building, yet singular to say, only one was fatally injured.

It is stated in some of the daily papers that a gang of men organized in Adams county, in this State, whose object it is to take the life of the Constable who captured Cook and returned him to Harper's Ferry. If such exists, the officers of that county should ferret them out without delay, and when secured the law should show them no mercy.

The Allentown Democrat says there will be six eclipses this year—two of the sun, two of the moon, and two of the Republican or Opposition party. The two latter will occur in October and November—one of which will be visible in Pennsylvania, and the other all over the Union.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Survive or Perish. Cheat Afflictions.—During this season of the year the terrible sacrifice of human life is really alarming, and the bills of mortality considerably swelled by rash exposure to the damp atmosphere, which received into the lungs the very faint of the blood and induces pleurisy, pneumonia, and consumption, all of which may be speedily prevented by a timely recourse to Holloway's famous Pills and Ointment—no time should be lost, the least delay being dangerous and productive of the most fruitful consequences. All who die with such remedies at hand are morally guilty of self-destruction.

BEDFORD LYCEUM

Will meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next at 6 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Declamer, G. H. Spang. Essayist, O. H. Gaither. Question for debate: Was Com. Paulding justifiable in arresting Gen. Win. Walker? Aft., T. L. Lyon, Neg., O. E. Shannon.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 12th inst., at the residence of the groom's father, by Abm. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. Harrison Feather to Miss Mary Jane Cowen, all of Union Township, Bedford county, Pa.



DIED.

Near Schellsburg, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Eleanor Border, in the 60th year of her age.

On Friday, the 20th inst., Mr. A. R. CRAINE, in the 57th year of his age.

Mr. Craine had been for many years previous to his death a resident of Bedford county. He was regarded as a most estimable man, by those who were long and intimately acquainted with him. Kind and courteous in his intercourse with others, and in all the relations of life of irreproachable character, his sudden decease is widely felt and sincerely mourned. He was a member of the Presbyterian church in Bedford. His last days were characterized by great peace of mind and cheerful resignation to the will of God. He seemed to have a clear apprehension of the plan of salvation, and an unshaken confidence in the love and faithfulness of Christ. He repeatedly said to the writer: "I cling to Jesus. He is my only hope. He will not leave me nor forsake me."

And now, his sufferings ended, we trust he has entered into rest. "And I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

On Sunday, the 15th inst., Willie Bowles, son of Adam and Ellen M. Ferguson, aged 2 years and 9 days.

I saw one daisy morning;  
Each one a little gem;  
Four tiny, lovely blossoms,  
Hang on the parent stem.

I looked again at even,  
And my heart grew sad and sore;  
One little bud had wither'd,  
The worm was at its core.

I saw one summer evening,  
As the sun sank in the west,  
Four chirping little birdlings,  
Within the parent nest.

I looked again at morning,  
For the storm had burst o'erhead,  
And of those tender nestlings,  
One little bird was dead.

I saw four children cluster  
Around the parent hearth;  
Joyous and bright and happy,  
So full of infant mirth.

I looked again to see them  
The glad home fire beside;  
But one bright face was missing,  
One cherub boy had died.

Ah, me! I cried in sorrow,  
It is ever thus with earth,  
Pleasure to-day—to-morrow  
Bereavement, mourning, death.

Our flowers are ever fading,  
Our bright things all decay,  
Scarcely do we clasp our treasures,  
Ere they are torn away.

But list! a voice is saying,  
"This place is not your rest;"  
To be here ever staying  
Would make us quite unblest.

Whose flowers here all are blooming,  
Hath none in Paradise—  
Who has no gains in glory,  
Will scarce to glory rise.

Then, 'twere one, lift above you,  
Your heart with angels' riven;"  
Your little bird's an angel,  
Your blossom blooms in heaven.

C. N. H.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GRINDING, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every usually kept in a country store, which we sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to our six month customers. Thankful for your favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO. Oct. 21, 1859.

THE Store Books of Jacob Reed and the Reed & Minnich, are getting old, and must be closed. The subscriber is anxious to all parties the expense of legal proceedings therefore, calls upon all indebted, or having accounts unsettled, to call at once and settle. Suits will certainly be instituted against all neglecting this notice after the 1st of February next.

JACOB REED, Dec. 2d.

TO MILL OWNERS! S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kind work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms. He has on hand the most improved Smit Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolt Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill can be procured from him and shipped to any part for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD, Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Pa. March 4, 1859.

OUR TERMS! Those of our patrons having unsettled accounts are respectfully reminded, that agreeably to published Terms, their accounts will be due on the 1st of January 1860, and must absolutely be settled by cash, produce or note. To those who have not yet so promptly settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments, trusting that others indebted to us will promptly follow the laudable example. Respectfully, Dec. 30, 1859. OSTER & CARY

TO BUILDERS. The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to Chairville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice. F. D. BEEGLE.

A NEW ASSORTMENT Of Muslins, Cloths, Casimeres, Shawls, Dela Calicoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Jeans, Vestings, Sack Tickings, Gingham, Queensware, Glass, which will be sold cheap at Shoemaker's Store.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 121 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Clough, at Spang's Mills.

—ALSO— A Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonestown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO— A Brick House (two story) and two lots of ground in Bedford.

—ALSO— A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broatop city.

—ALSO— 160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO— A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO— 100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

—ALSO— A Lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford, Pa.

O. E. SHANNON, Bedford, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF BEDFORD FORGE AND Lemnos Iron Works.

THE UNDERSIGNED will dispose of, at Public Sale, at the house of James Beckwith, in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 21st day of February, next, the valuable Iron Property, known as Bedford Forge and Lemnos Iron Works, situated in Hopewell Township, and within a short distance of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road.

The improvements at Bedford Forge, consist of a new Forge, (now in operation,) with sheet iron mill, Coal House, Saw Mill, a large number of Houses for hands, a fine Mansion House, a good Barn and Stables. The tract of land on which these improvements are erected contains about 237 acres, and is good arable land, having a considerable quantity of land cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. There is also, on this tract, a very extensive and valuable vein of fossil iron ore, and one bank opened. Attached to this property there is another Farm of valuable land, containing about 200 acres. Also, a large body of unsurpassed Timber Lands, containing about 7,000 acres, and veins of iron ore running through the whole of it.

The improvements at Lemnos, consist of a Charcoal Furnace, (now in blast,) Forge, Mansion House, Store House, Houses for hands, Stables, &c., &c.—The ore bank, a vein of hematite, and the other of fossil, belonging to this property, contain iron of the best quality, and of great extent. The timber lands attached to this property, contain about 4,500 acres, of which 1,000 acres are good arable land, and can be converted into excellent farms.

The above lands will be sold together, or in parcels to suit purchasers.

Drafts, diagrams, and full description of the lands, will be furnished and exhibited to bidders on day of sale.

At the same time there will be sold all the personal property belonging to Lemnos Iron Works, consisting of a large quantity of Pig Metal, Male teams, Horse teams, Wagons, Harness, Forge and Furnace tools, Store Goods, Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

The sale pre-emptory, and will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will be continued from day to day till all is sold.

TERMS—To suit purchasers, and will be made known on day of sale. A liberal credit will be allowed.

JOHN CESSNA, Jan. 27, 1860.

REMOVAL.

J. G. McMULLEN has removed his Shoemaking shop to the building immediately East of the Union Hotel, sign of the "big boot," where he will be happy to accommodate all who desire anything in his line.

To hunters & trappers

AND THOSE WHO MAY HAVE FURS! THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he will be in Bedford, on Monday and Tuesday of February Court, at the Bedford Hotel, where he will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of furs. \$1.00 will be paid for full size prime Mink, and the highest price for deer-skins. If you have furs, be sure and send them if you can't bring them.

H. A. HARTZELL, Jan. 27, 1860.

American Life Insurance & Trust Co. CAPITAL Stock, \$500,000. COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET, S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILDIN, President. JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Southampton township, Bedford county, upon the estate of Robert Bennett, late of said township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY BENNETT, Administrator. Jan. 27, 1860.

A Boy Wanted. In a clergyman's family, about fourteen years old, to remain two or three years, who will be schooled and provided for as a son—one who is accustomed to horses. A good honest boy will find a good situation. No other need apply. For further information, apply at this office.

Jan. 27, 1860.

NOTICE. The public are hereby notified that I have purchased one gray mare, one gray horse, one two horse wagon, one set of wagon gears, one pair of hay raddlers, eight head of horned cattle, four head of sheep and nine head of hogs, sold at Sheriff's Sale, on the 10th inst., as the property of James Debaugh, and that I will leave the said property in the possession of said Debaugh at my pleasure.

DANIEL FETTER, Jan. 27th, 1860.