

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Published Morning, Nov. 27, 1857.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER - Editor and Proprietor.

OUR NEW DRESS.

The readers of the BEDFORD INQUIRER will notice that we have changed the dress of our paper, and, as we believe, have added materially to its appearance. We have also another fact to state which will, we doubt not, be received with equal satisfaction to our patrons. We have reduced the terms from the 1st Jan. next, to \$1.50 in advance; \$2.00 within the year; and \$2.50 after the year expires. It will be to the advantage of all our subscribers to pay in advance, in order to secure the benefit of our advance terms. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

We will settle off with all our old subscribers who owe us over one year's subscription, at the rate of \$2.00 per year, if paid before this and February Court, if not paid after that time, \$2.50 will be charged.

All payments for subscription made between this and February Court, will be considered in advance for the new year.

TO PERSONS RAISING CLUBS.

To any one raising a Club of five new subscribers, cash in advance, \$7.50, we will send one copy of our paper, one year, gratis. To any one raising a club of ten new subscribers, cash in advance, \$15, we will send one copy of our paper, two years gratis; and a proportionable length of time for larger clubs. Come on, friends, now is the time, these long winter evenings, and under our reduced terms, to raise us a large number of new subscribers. We advise all in want of a good paper, to subscribe for the BEDFORD INQUIRER.

KANSAS.

It will be seen, from the late news from Kansas, that the border confusion, in the Convention to frame a Constitution, has again shown themselves to be the most infamous and villainous set of scoundrels in existence. The Convention was composed nearly entirely of pro-slavery men, and they have gone to work and made an out and out pro-slavery constitution, and decided that the people of that Territory shall not have the privilege of voting upon it, except upon the resolution in regard to slavery. By the recent election, it is manifest that if the citizens of that Territory had the privilege of voting upon it, it would be overwhelmingly defeated, and they take this plan to prevent any fair expression of the people on the subject. The single clause on which these infamous would-be dictators say they may vote, would severely amount to anything, for if they would vote upon it, and defeat the clause in relation to slavery, the other sections of the constitution are so tyrannical, that the State would virtually be a slave State. The like of this high-handed outrage has certainly no parallel in this country and scarcely any in any other. Even Louis Napoleon allowed the French people to vote on the question, as to whether he should be Emperor or not, but these ruffians will not allow the people to vote on the very instrument under which they are to be governed.

What course the present black-Loocofoe administration will pursue in reference to this new and enormous fraud? The Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan at Cincinnati, resolved, that we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed (not imposed) will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Equally explicit and to the same purport, as it seems to us, is the language of President Buchanan's instructions to Gov. Walker under his head. From those instructions, officially addressed to Gov. Walker, in the name of the President and by the Secretary of State, we cite the following paragraph: "The regular Legislature of the Territory having authorized the assembling of a Convention to frame a constitution, to be accepted or rejected by Congress, under the provision of the Federal Constitution, the people of Kansas have the right to be protected in the peaceful election of delegates for such a purpose, under such authority, and the Convention itself has a right to similar protection in the opportunity for tranquil and undisturbed deliberation. When such a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting, for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

Of Gov. Walker's opinions, to the same effect, and of the language he has uniformly held on this subject, it is hardly necessary to speak. The following extract from his inaugural Address will suffice to disclose the views with which he succeeded in the gubernatorial chair of Kansas: "I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will and ought to be rejected by Congress."

Gov. Walker expressed similar views to this in his address to the people of Topeka.

The Washington Union, of the 7th of July last, says:

"We repeat that the constitution of Kansas must come from the people of Kansas. Other power to make such an instrument there is none under Heaven."

The Philadelphia Press, edited by John W. Forney, says:

"We publish this morning the schedule adopted by the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Contrary to what we conceive to be the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the resolution of the Cincinnati Platform, the inaugural address of Mr. Buchanan, the recommendations of Governor Walker, the pledges of many of the members of that Convention, the general expectations of the country, and in defiance of the true principles of liberal democratic government, that body has refused to submit its work fairly to the citizens of Kansas. There is no honest submission of the new constitution to the action of the people. It is provided that they may vote for 'the constitution with slavery,' or for 'the constitution without slavery,' but they cannot vote against the constitution, no matter how much they may be opposed to its provisions. They are not allowed an opportunity of saying whether they do or do not desire the document framed by this Convention to be their fundamental law, and by the abrogation of this privilege they are deprived of the full exercise of that right of forming their own institutions to which they are entitled by every consideration of justice and right."

After all these promises and pledges by the black-Democracy, Buchanan, Walker, the press, etc., it remains to be seen what course they will pursue on this question when this bogus constitution comes to be acted upon, on the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, the coming winter. Will they remain true to their professions? or will they, through fear of their southern masters, connive at this gross outrage?

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

"Wherever the opposition to the Democratic party are in power, the present financial difficulties are the most embarrassing. For instance in New York, where Abolitionism is rampant, has been throwing to the winds the boasted wealth of that great State, there have been 488 suspensions since the first of August last, and in Massachusetts, the banner State of the opposition, there have been, since that date, 120, making together more than one-half of all the suspensions in all the United States, since the beginning of the present monetary troubles."

The above extract was written by a man who passed the early years of his life as a Whig, but who has since passed through all the gradations of Know-Nothingism and Republicanism, until he has become a black-Loocofoe. It clearly shows the truth of the old saw, that "one renegade is worse than ten Turks."

Now what are the facts in regard to the "present financial difficulties"? It is true that New York has felt the present pressure more than any other State in the Union. But the reason of this is plain. She is the largest State in the Union, as well as the wealthiest. She is also the great commercial emporium of the country, and within her borders is carried on half the trade of the Republic. It is then no matter of surprise that she should feel the pressure, more than any other State.

Massachusetts, also, if she is the "banner State" of the opposition, is also the "banner State" in manufacturing, and it is very easy to see that the crisis would fall heavily on her manufacturing establishments. Manufacturers suffer more severely under the British Free Trade Tariff of 1846, than any other great interest of the country.

"Wherever the opposition to the Democratic party are in power, the present financial difficulties are the most embarrassing." This is a bold charge coming from such a source. We would have thought, as an old Whig and Know-Nothing, he had been taught better sense than to believe, let alone make, such a charge. What is the history of the past? Was ever a State more thoroughly Loocofoe than Mississippi? She never goes for the opposition, and yet she now has a just and honest debt hanging over her, of about six millions, which she repudiated some fifteen years ago, and up to this time absolutely refuses to pay! How about Arkansas, another State that always votes with the nigger-Democracy. She also has about the same amount of honest indebtedness which she repudiated, about the same time, and yet refuses to pay? The widowed and orphan's tears do not, in the least create any sympathy in the breasts of the nigger-Democracy in these Loocofoe States. How is it even in Pennsylvania? She, too, is a Loocofoe State, and for a time refused to pay her honest debts. She has also a debt of forty millions, contracted by the nigger-Democracy to pay the interest of which, we are taxed for almost everything we raise, eat, or wear. All these things we have to bear for the sake of the hungry and rapacious maws of the nigger-Democracy, and yet they have the unblushing effrontery to charge the present crisis on the opposition, when the nigger-lovers have been in possession of the Government, and nearly all the States, with short intervals, for forty years.

They also pretend to abhor paper money, and yet nearly all the banks of this Commonwealth were chartered by the Loocofoe party, and the filthy and dirty rags of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, Missouri and other equally strong, bogus Democratic States, flood all over the country. Let us hear no more such idle twaddle. A lifelong Loocofoe would hardly have been guilty of making such a puny charge.

THE MORMONS.

We publish in our paper of to-day, an account of the destruction of three trains of wagons of the Utah expedition, and also important dispatches from the army in Utah, and Brigham Young's Declaration of war. God only knows what will be the end of this ill-provided and bunglingly managed expedition to Utah. Are we to have a repetition of the Florida campaign. Will the present civil war, equal in atrocities to that of the Sepoys in India, or will the Mormons initiate the example and meet with the same success as the Cossacks in Russia. Simultaneously with the commencement of overt hostilities by the Mormons, the straggling army is menaced by the formidable perils of a mountain winter, their track being covered with snow, their forage becoming scarce, and their animals beginning to give out on consequence.

The President has heretofore persisted in believing that the Mormons will not dare to cherish that infatuation after learning that the Mormons have resisted them. We have heard a good deal, during the last few years of the inefficiency of the British Government in war. Are we now to have a chapter of American ineptitude?

APPOINTMENT OF A PROMINENT KNOW NOTHING TO OFFICE.—The State of Tuesday announces the appointment of John H. Houston, of this city, to a clerkship in the second Comptroller's office, worth \$1,600, vice Madison Cutts, father-in-law of Douglas, lately promoted to the head of the Bureau.

Mr. Houston was elected an Alderman of Washington two years ago, by the Know Nothing party—a regular member of the order, "in good standing"—and was actually a clerk in the office of the American Organ. He still claims to be an "American."

When will wonders cease! We have not understood that anything has been done for Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Democratic candidate for Alderman, who was beaten by Houston and his Know Nothing boys—but that is no business of ours.

It is said that great dissatisfaction prevails among the Democracy, at the appointment of Know Nothings and Old Line Whigs. But they must remember that the President himself is a renegade Federalist.—Washington Republic.

Precisely the same state of affairs occur in Bedford County. Nearly all the appointments that have lately been made here by the leaders of the black Democracy, are of the same stripe as this man Houston. They take care, however, to not place them before their party as candidates! They even love renegade Know-Nothings, Republicans and Whigs so well that they send to another County to procure them to grind their organ.

HAMMERED IRON.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Piper & Scott, in another column. They have leased the Bedford Forge, lately carried on by Messrs. John King & Co., and are now manufacturing a very superior article of Iron, which cannot be surpassed in the country.

We also call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Henry S. King, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, Mr. James Madara, in the Lemnos Iron Works. The Iron manufactured by him is equal to any in the country.

JOHNSON'S MAP.—Mr. Milton R. Woodcock, Agent for Bedford and Fulton Counties, for the sale of Johnson's new illustrated and embellished County Map of the Republics of North America, with the adjacent countries and Islands, is now in this place soliciting subscribers for this work. We have seen the map, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best map ever published in the United States. We would advise all in the County in need of a map, to subscribe for one immediately. In short it cannot be praised too highly. He intends to canvass the country immediately.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Yesterday, the day set apart by Gov. Pollock as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise was duly observed in our place. The Stores and other places of business were shut throughout the day, and everything wore the appearance of a Sabbath. In the forenoon an eloquent address was delivered in the German Reformed Church, by the Rev. Mr. Sample, and in the evening a very able sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Spetswood, in the Lutheran Church.

Owing to Thanksgiving Day, and the alteration of the form of our paper we are behind this week.

JUDGE LOWRIE TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE.—By an amendment to the constitution which says "the judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice." Judge Lowrie will hold the commission that will first expire, and will consequently be chief justice after the first Monday of next December; and his commission having six years to run, he will of course hold that office for six years if he so long lives. The terms of Messrs. Strong and Thompson expires on the same day, and, according to the amendment, they must decide by lot who of them shall be chief justice.

LOOK OUT.—Forney's paper, 'The Press,' says that Buchanan's forthcoming message will take strong ground against all State Banks, and establish a hard money government, and we suppose reduce wages to ten cents a day! To facilitate this scheme, a Bankrupt Law for Banks, will be recommended. It is said that the Supreme Court stands ready to decide that it is unconstitutional for banks to issue 'promises to pay.' We shall see what shall we see.

The President is also intent upon purchasing Cuba, as well as another slice from Mexico, to make Slave States.

MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS.

Over One Hundred Persons Killed.—A letter from J. C. Ward to the Los Angeles Star, dated San Bernardino, Oct. 4, 1857, states that an entire train of emigrants from Missouri and Arkansas, bound to California by way of Great Salt Lake, had been massacred by Indians at the Mountain Meadows, which are on or near the rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most southern Mormon settlements. The massacre took place about the 10th or 11th of September. Mr. Ward says he first obtained his information from the Indians. The account, no doubt, is grossly exaggerated, if not altogether untrue, is as follows: The company consisted of one hundred and thirty or one hundred and thirty-five men, women and children, and including some forty or forty-five capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules and oxen. The encampment was attacked about daylight in the morning, so says the Indians, by the combined forces of all the various tribes immediately in the section of the country. It appears that the majority of them were slain at the first onset made by the Indians.

The remaining force formed themselves into the best position their circumstances would allow; but before they could make the necessary arrangements for protecting themselves from the arrows, there were but few left who were able to bear arms.

After having overhauled their wagons, and dug a ditch for their protection, they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days, but the Indians had so secreted themselves that according to their own statement, there was not one of them killed, and but few wounded. They (the emigrants) then sent a flag of truce, borne by a little girl, and then gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered all of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children, that have since been purchased, with some difficulty, by the Mormon interpreters.

The causes which led to the massacre are reported to be that, when the train camped at an Indian village near Fillmore City, the emigrants not only cheated the natives badly in trading with them, but they put strychnine in a dead ox for the purpose of poisoning the Indians, and also put poison in the water which stands in pools. This occasioned several deaths among the Indians, within a few days after the departure of the train whereupon the Indians rallied, selected a piece of attack, and took terrible vengeance. Mr. W. says he obtained a statement of the causes of the massacre from Elders Matthews and Hyde, who were in Great Salt Lake City at the time this train was there recruiting their outfit, and were on their way to San Bernardino when the murders were committed, but several days' journey in the rear of the emigrants.

DEATH OF GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

The foreign news published in another column brings the announcement of the death of this distinguished individual. He died, it seems, of a broken heart. Gen. CAVAIGNAC must have passed middle age. He served in Algeria with distinction as early as 1838.—If we mistake not, he performed magnificent service at the trying and terrible siege of Constantine, in that year. He continued to serve under the Orleans Regime until that nasty fell in 1848. He had risen by hard exertion in the field, and by the exhibition of splendid qualities for command from the mere rank of lieutenant, to be a general of division.

When the Republic was inaugurated in the Spring of '48, LAMARTINE, who was placed at the head of the Provisional Government, raised him to the rank of commandant of the military province of Algeria. This tribute was paid to him by the post-statesman, not only because he knew his eminent fitness as a soldier for the post, but because of his well known attachment to the constitutional republican government. In this position he remained until he was elected, by a most appreciative constituency, to the Legislative Assembly. He continued in that body until the Lamartine Provisional Government failed, when he became President.—In the Assembly, his consistent affection for conservative republicanism was most thoroughly tried. He opposed with equal firmness the restoration of legitimacy, as represented in the person of HENRY, Prince of Chambord, the return of the Orleansists to power, in the person of the Count of Paris, and the spread of Red Republicanism and anarchy, as personified by LEDRU ROLLIN, LOUIS BLANC and RASPAIL.

It was mainly owing to his unshaken and iron firmness that the revolution was put down in June, 1848. It was true he received powerful aid from LAMORTIERE, and other gallant spirits who loved liberty regulated and controlled by law. But he never hesitated or faltered; and where none but BONAPARTE had ever succeeded, he too was successful,—we mean in the quelling of a Persian mob, when it had been thoroughly organized and had raised barricades. There is no other instance of success upon the part of those who had tried this experiment, but the suppression of the "insurrection of Sections," by Napoleon the Great.

He remained in the office of Provisional President until the election under the constitution put forth by the Legislative Assembly. All remember how he was beaten by LOUIS NAPOLEON for the office of President. Although he received 1,600,000, yet his rival was elected by an almost unsurpassed majority. When the result was announced, however much he might have regretted it, notwithstanding he was in possession of the government, and notwithstanding the army was devoted to him, he quietly, like a true Republican, submitted and went into retirement.

THE TIMES in New York.—The unemployed and hungry are holding open-air meetings, denouncing what they call their rights. Thank God! No native born Americans are yet of the same opinion as to their rights, because to be of that opinion, argues one to hold to the doctrines of Danton, Robespierre, and the quite as dangerous socialists of later times. They talk in their sense of governing classes in this country, which proves that they are persons wholly incapable of appreciating the theory and practice of our Government—that they are among us, but not of us.—Washington Evening Star.

IMPUDENT THIEF.—The Berks County Press tells a story of a market man in Reading, who while sleeping in his wagon, with his legs sticking out "a foot" beyond the tail board, was robbed of a new pair of boots by an enterprising thief, who acroftly removed those from his feet, while he was snoring in perfect unconsciousness of the theft. The victim was vastly astonished and indignant, as may be supposed, at this sort of sharp practice.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

NOVEMBER SESSIONS 1857.

Commonwealth vs John Q. Adams—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Mary A. Fiegle. Case settled, and District Attorney enters Nol. Pro.

Same vs Samuel J. Smith—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Benjamin G. Lee—settled.

Same vs Samuel Bigley Jr.—Assault and Battery, on oath of Abner Smouse; not a True Bill, and a Prosecutor sentenced to pay costs.

Same vs Sarah Smith—Assault and Battery, on oath of Simon Eager. District Attorney, at instance of Court, enters Nol. Pro.

Same vs John Costler—Assault and Battery, on oath of Geo. Jekes. Nol. Pro., entered with leave of Court.

Same vs Henry Dressing—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Ellen J. Williams. District Attorney enters Nol. Pro., to be final on payment of costs.

Same vs Abraham Piper—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Mary E. Taylor, settled, and District Attorney enters Nol. Pro.

Same vs Thomas Ruffe—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Mary E. Kaerner. Al. Process attended.

Same vs F. J. B. Wing—False Pretences. Al. Process amended.

Same vs Henry Eite—Assault and Battery, on oath of Mary Rice, true bill, verdict guilty, and defendant sentenced to pay small fine and costs.

Same vs John Keyser—Indictment for violation of Law of State, on a true bill, and prosecutor C. Brock Pierce to pay cost of prosecution.

Same vs John Malina, Adam and Susan Hochard—Assault and Battery, on oath of Michael Gorden. Not a true bill, and prosecutor sentenced to pay costs.

Same vs Michael Gorden—Assault and Battery, on oath of Simon Hochard. True bill, verdict guilty, defendant, sentenced to pay costs and small fine to Abner Smouse.

Same vs Henry Bigley—Assault and Battery, on oath of Abner Smouse. Not a true bill and prosecutor sentenced to pay costs.

Same vs Wm. H. Bram—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Elizabeth Straight. Case settled, and District Attorney enters Nol. Pro.

Same vs H. B. Dilling—Indictment for murder, true bill. Verdict, Jury find defendant not guilty.

Same vs Same—Indictment, assault and battery with intent to kill, on oath of William Wagoner, true bill, and prosecutor sentenced to pay costs.

Same vs Wm. May—Indictment Larceny. Not a true bill.

The amount of business done at the late term, was unusually small, and the court adjourned on Friday at noon.

DICTIONARY OF MEXICO.

President Comonfort has declared himself Dictator of Mexico. This event is remarkable from the juncture at which it occurs. His hands will be too full to permit him to fill the post for any considerable length of time. He is surrounded with too many difficulties.

They had a whistling match at a house in Harrisburg, recently. The darts commenced at half past seven and whistled until fifteen minutes before ten, when one of them "goin in." A person present says he never heard such infernal shrill whistling in his life, no body could sleep in the neighborhood.

There are plenty of young gentlemen, as well as plenty of old ones, whose beards are turning gray, which gives the former a great deal of uneasiness, and exposes the age of the latter. To avoid these little perplexities, we advise such of our readers to use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, which will, in the course of a few weeks, change the hair to its natural color. It does not dye the hair like most of the hair restoratives, but produces a gradual change of color from the roots of the hair to the final end, and gives it a fine and glossy appearance. We have seen many persons who have used it successfully, and pronounce it the only invention which has come up to their idea of a cure for gray hairs. We commenced using it about two months since, and if we are any judge of age and beauty, it has made us at least ten years younger; in fact we are beginning to look quite young, and feel very much like getting a young wife. The change is miraculous, and it would be as difficult to find a gray hair now as it would be to find an idea in the head of the Duke of Buckingham. We know several old maids and some young widows, whose locks are just beginning to assume a silvery hue, and who have been talking seriously about resorting to this remedy, and we advise them not to delay any longer. It never fails.—[St. Louis Herald. For sale by Dr. Harry.—Nov. 27-b.

HERMAN'S TINWARE CAN'T BE BEAT.

His shop is a few doors West of the old Globe Hotel. He is an old and good mechanic, and makes all his work himself, and sells cheaper than anybody else. All who want tinware will save money by calling on him. He follows no other business and pays all his attention to making and selling good, substantial, and cheap work.

May 22, 1857.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

The Flour market continues in a very quiet state, the demand being limited both for export and home consumption. The sales for shipment comprise 370 barrels standard and good brands at \$3 25; 214 per barrel 210 barrels, of the best brand, at \$3 31; 20 barrels Lancaster county extra at \$3 25; 300 barrels Ohio extra family at \$3 50, and 500 barrels City M.P. at \$5 75. The sales to the retailers and jobbers have been about the same figures, and favorably at from \$3 87 to \$7. Rye Flour is dull at \$4 93, but there is not much offering. 1000 barrels Pennsylvania Corn Meal sold at \$3 12 per barrel. Grain.—There has been more inquiry for wheat, the cold weather having diminished the supplies that the season for the closing of Canal navigation is at hand, and with limited offerings, prices are firmer. Sales of 3000 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red at \$1 20; 25 per bushel chiefly at the latter figure; 1400 bushels fair white at \$1 20, and 500 bushels good do., at \$1 33. Sales of 200 bushels New York Barley at 95 cents. 400 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at 78 cents, and 200 bushels South red at 75 cents, which is an improvement. Sales for new corn, standard at 20, and old yellow at 80 cents. Sales of 3000 bushels Delaware oats at 35-36 cents.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday Morning last, by Rev. W. Lee Spotswood, Mr. Thomas R. Vickroy to Miss Etta Stahl, both of Bedford.

On Thursday the 19th by the Rev. F. B. Benedict, Mr. John Zimmerman, and Miss Eliza J. Shaff, both of Bedford Township.

On the same day at the Lutheran parsonage, by the same, Mr. Charles Tinter, and Miss Margaret Cashman, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., in Hopewell tp., Samuel T. son of Mr. Michael Reicheberger, age 7 years, 9 months, and 24 days.

LOVELY WOMAN.—An article manufactured by milliners and dress makers:

"Who wants but little on her head, But much below to make it spread?"

The receipts of wheat in Chicago during last week, exceeded one million of bushels.

The wheat crop of Wisconsin is eighteen millions, an increase of six millions of bushels.

The Commissioner of Patents denies the statement that the seeds of the Chinese sugar cane are poisonous either for cattle, or for individuals, when manufactured into bread.

Many are the preparations offered to the public for the cure of Chronic Diseases, but no medicine has ever done one half the amount of good for sufferers, as Dr. VALL'S GALVANO OIL.—It is applicable to all sore and painful diseases.—Will relieve pain in a few minutes. Fifty-cent bottles only shipped to the United States.

For sale by B. V. HARRY, and E. C. REAMER, Bedford, William Lyngger, J. B. Farquhar, and all country merchants.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King, and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING, Nov. 27, 1857.—M. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co. Nov. 27, 1857.—M. HENRY S. KING.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have leased, the Bedford Forge, heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situated in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron will be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT, Nov. 27, 1857.—M.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Gochenour, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID GOCHENOUR, Exor. Nov. 27, 1857.—M.

LOST! LOST!

ONE box of Medicines, brought from Philadelphia to A. Furgerson's Store, in mistake. The owner, or others, will please come forward, prove property, pay \$5, and take it away. A. FURGERSON, Nov. 21, 1857.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE subscribers wishing to dispose of their entire stock of Merchandise, will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION at their store in BLOOMING RUN, West Providence tp., on Tuesdays 22d day of December next. Their stock consists of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Satin and Silk Vestings, with a general assortment of Woolen and Domestic Goods, such as red and White Flannels, Ginghams, Ladies Dress Goods in great variety; consisting in part of plain and printed French Merinos, all Wool Delaines, Alpacaes, Silks, dotted plain and figured Swiss, fine Cambric Jackonets, Silk Lace and Fringes, about eighty pieces of excellent Calico, Red Mohair silk and Cotton Gloves. Men and women's Wool and Cotton hose, plain and Fancy Winter Shawls, Ladies Bonnets, Men and Boys Hats and Caps, Cotton Wagon and carpet chain, Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men and Boys wear, Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes.

GROCERIES, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, syrups, tea, chocolate, spices, tobacco, oils, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, glass putty, etc., hardware, such as iron, nails, cast-iron, and best steel, carpenter's tools, cabinet makers trimmings, door locks, butt hinges, cutlery &c., queensware crockery ware, cedar ware, consisting of buckets, tubs, churns, &c. A lot of saddles, bridles, colars and harness, one spring wagon, two double ax-wagon, four first rate rifle guns, a large lot of lumber, such as shingles, boards and locust posts, together with a general assortment of goods usually found in and about a first class country store. The attention of who have been solicited as the above stock is large, new and well selected.

The subscriber, will also offer in the day above mentioned the following valuable town property, viz: a large two-story frame house and warehouse, being 38 by 24 feet long. The above is the best stand for a store in the county and has always commanded a large business. Also, a lot of ground with a two story brick dwelling house, with good stable and other out buildings thereon, with a fine lot of fruit trees. The house is 34 by 20 feet in size and finished complete. Also, one lot of ground in the west end of Bloody Run, being 65 feet front on main street and 155 feet back. Sale to commence at ten o'clock on said day and to be continued every day, and evening, until the whole is sold. WM. STATES & CO. Nov. 27, 1857.

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT AND BAKERY AND CATERING, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Juniata Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers. He has fitted up a DYSER ROOM, and will keep a hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NURSERY plants, &c. Also, Cakes, Breads, and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIGAR and other articles. Parties supplied, on the most notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. JOHN J. LUTHER, Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.—Highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance.—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh and glossy. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed.

PETTRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. —M.

Country Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt St., Bedford, Penna. DR. B. F. HARRY, Oct. 31, 1856.

STONE WALKER.—Cream Crocks, Milk Cocks of all sizes; Butter Disks, from one to one and a half gallon Pitches, all of high arc of best quality, for sale by A. FERGUSON, Bedford, Jan. 18,