GOV. WALKER CONDEMNED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

About the only fair thing which Gov. Walker has done in Kansas, is the rejection of the pretended vote of Oxford precinct; and this, his solitary act of fairness, the Administration deeply regret, and would openly condemn and repudiate, if they dared to do so

The evidence upon this point is decisive.

We have already noticed the fact, that the gentleman who prepares the telegraphic despatches from this city to the associated press, announced, on the 30th of October, that the Administration "*emphatically condemned*" Gov. Walker, and would remove him if he did not resign. On the next day, this statement was corrected as erroneous, although declared to have been made on authority "*usually correct and reliable.*"

The New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that the despatch of October 30th "*ought to be entirely discredited,*" and that it was probably "*gotten up to influence the elections*" unfavorably to the Administration.

Undoubtedly the fact alleged in this despatch is a most damatory one, as respects the Administration; but that it was substantially true, can be clearly shown.

The gentleman who furnishes the daily despatches to the associated press, is employed at the office of the *Union*, and both his position and politics negative the idea that he made a wilful misrepresentation, for the purpose of injuring the Administration.

On the same 30th of October, when his despatch went to the associated press, the following despatch went over the wires to the Richmond *South*:

"There is no doubt that the Administration feel outraged at the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas, in purging the polls, contrary to specific instructions not to act as judge in the premises. There is little doubt that both Walker and Stanton will be recalled, unless they voluntarily resign, or facts as yet unknown come to light regarding or justifying their extraordinary course."

On the 2d of November, the Washington *Star*, one of the organs, said:

"*Gov. Walker and Johnston County.* We apprehend that the *Journal of Commerce* is in error in its belief that there is no foundation whatever for the statements of Washington letters for the press, attributing to the Administration dissatisfaction with the course pursued by Gov. Walker, with reference to the alleged election frauds in Johnson county, Kansas. We do not, however, believe that the disapprobation of that course, which the Administration is said to entertain, is so great as to justify the newspaper correspondential statements that the design of removing him is entertained. * * *

"Thus, for twenty-four hours, it seemed to be believed by usually well-informed persons around us, that in assuming, as alleged, to decide upon the character of the Johnson county returns—setting aside the certificates of judges of the election, and issuing his warrants, entitling them to to hold seats in the Legislature, to candidates returned to him by the said judges as having been defeated—he has overstepped his authority, under the circumstances, in a most delicate point; acting, in fact, directly contrary to his instructions. Our impression is, that in a few days those instructions will be published," &c.

It was during the "*twenty four hours*" immediately following the news that Gov. Walker had spoiled all their plans, that those unmeasured exclamations of rage, which were the basis of the despatches to the associated press and to the Richmond *South*.

Now let us hear the account given of the matter by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, another Administration mouthpiece:

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1857.

"The telegraph report in this morning's papers, that Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton would be removed unless they shall choose to resign, is without foundation.—While the President and Cabinet condemn the course of Gov. Walker in issuing his proclamation, and transcending his instructions in throwing out the vote of the Oxford precinct—for he had no authority to do so under the Territorial laws, it belonging to the Legislature to determine the authenticity of their own members—thereby displeasing both parties, but it does not follow that he must be removed. The whole matter will be brought before a special meeting of the Cabinet this evening.

"Secretary Floyd was telegraphed for last evening, his presence being desired at a Cabinet meeting to be held en Monday next, relative to Gov. Walker and his late proclamation, which will be censured by the Administration, as in direct violation of his instructions of September 8. He had no authority whatever to pronounce upon the legality of votes, and was specially instructed to receive the returns, and let the Legislature determine their character.

"The friends of Gov. Walker here say that he committed an error—the wonder is that he has committed only one—and that, after acknowledging his reprimand, he will let his name go to the Senate. If the fire-eaters choose to reject him, then he will be in position to defend himself and the Administration. The Southern members of the Cabinet apprehend that this mistake of Gov. Walker will re-open the Kansas fight in the South, and bring the whole subject again before Congress.

"*Ten o'clock, P. M.*—Gov. Walker will not be removed but reprimanded for the error committed."

Of the same general purport is the following from the *States*, one of the organs here, of November 2:

"If certain rumors now current are correct, the Administration are about to manifest their disapprobation of the Walker-Kansas policy in some respects, and particularly in regard to his proclamation rejecting votes of the Oxford precinct, in Johnson county. The Administration, it is said, are of the opinion that it belonged to the Legislature, and not to the Governor, to judge of the election returns and qualifications' of its members."

Here, in Washington, no fact is more notorious than that the Democratic politicians received the news of Gov. Walker's decision in the matter of the Oxford precinct, as the death-knell of all their hopes. During the "*twenty-four hours*" referred to by the *Star*, they showered upon his head every species of imprecation their ingenuity could suggest and they are by no means destitute of ingenuity in that particular.

The plan of the Administration seemed to be perfectly sure of success. They had, according to the *Heavld* man, "*specially instructed*" Gov. Walker to "*receive the returns,*" be they what they might. Knowing the character of the Border Ruffian officials who had the management of those "*returns,*" they never, for one moment, feared that the Republicans could carry the Legislature. Hence, although perceiving that a Republican success in Kansas would dissolve the whole Black Democratic combination, they felt not one single apprehension until this decision of Gov. Walker came upon them like a clap of thunder.

What object is it now which these politicians will hold up to the slaveholding interest, so as to continue the Southern unanimity which brought them into power, and, failing which, they must go down never to rise again?—*Washington Republic.*

(*From the New York Tribune.*)

THE EFFECT OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF IN RUSSIA.

A terrible tornado is sweeping over the land, and our financial and pecuniary strongholds have well nigh all surrendered. The tempest arose in a sky clear to mercantile and political bats, but was foretold nevertheless by the prophets. Wisdom carried in the street, and but few hearkened. The storm came over the political horizon unprovoked by domestic war, pestilence or famine.

This event, so oppressive to the nation, forces us to draw a comparison between our own country and another—Russia—the latter believed, a few years since, to be verging on ruin. During the late Eastern war. Russia was cut off from communication with almost the whole of Europe, her enemies, accordingly, predicted that, whatever might be the geographical and political results of the contest, her finances would be prostrated her husbandry and well-being ruined for many years to come. *Such was pre-eminently the language of the English Free Trade press and of its echoes in the country.* We unrelentingly opposed such views.—Our strenuous belief in the capacity of Russia to override the tempest and stand up in the Titantic struggle, and to recover quietly from various and unaccountable losses, was based on the soundness of the Protective principle flourishing there uninterruptedly for more than 30 years previous to the Crimean complications. Russia, in fact, is in every industrial and commercial advantage, incalculably inferior to this country, excepting as regards a few of her raw products. She is inferior in mental activity, in culture, in enterprise, in industry, in internal communications, in capital or unaccumulated wealth, in agricultural economies and productions, in national force and grandeur. Notwithstanding these immeasurable inferiorities, the ink of the Treaty of Paris was hardly dried when Russia began at once to recover from losses incurred during the war—losses of capital, men, cattle and labor—losses truthfully incalculable in cyphers. When at the present moment the interest on capital is legally increased by Banks all over the world, Russia, reduces it on loans made by the Imperial Bank called Lombard, to the owners of real estate; reduces it, too, on loans made to trade by commercial institutions for credit. Since the close of the war, about $40,000,000 paper currency, or notes issued by the commercial Banks, have been withdrawn from circulation and officially and publicly destroyed.

After an unsuccessful attempt of the railway contractors—all foreign bankers—to sell the shares on the exchanges of Europe—partly on account of English enmity, partly on account of general pressure—Russia afforded a market for those shares within her own confines. Shares and stocks are sold in the interior to home capitalists and the expected influx of foreign capital has failed to come to pass; but nevertheless, the projected net work of railroads is now energetically in the course of construction all over the immense empire. Russia, moreover, builds immense steamers and various machineries, not only in her navy-yards and workshops, but in those of America, France and England, beside squadrons of smaller ones, constructed abroad or at home, for pacific purposes. Not only on the Baltic, the Black, and the Caspian seas, witness almost daily such new crafts, but all her principal rivers—the Vistula, Dneiper, Wolga, Amoor, the Siberian Irtisch and Lena, the old Jaxartes, between the Caspian sea and the Oural Lake as well as the Asiatic lakes, have steam navigation.—Russia, too, is erecting gigantic cotton mills and other mechanical and industrial factories and establishments near the Baltic shores, and on the river Narva and in St. Petersburg and various other spots in the interior. The number of her mines, gold-washings, but all of her iron founderies, and newly discovered and worked coal deposits, increases. To crown all, she is fully resolved and prepared to emancipate 25,000,000 serfs, and endow them with homesteads. This measure, so gloriously beneficial and humane in the end, must even at the start cause a general revulsion in her domestic economy.

Whatever might be her inborn forces and resources—and they are, as we have just said, far inferior to our own—these would have been inadequate to bear such weight, and give such results without having been soundly and rationally husbanded beforehand. This was, this is affected by a Protective Tariff. Thus the war did not wholly impoverish and ruin her population, and wise protective facilities the accumulations of capital to the Government and its subjects, and verifies the national resources and energies.

May we profit by the example!

Maryland Election—Excitement in Baltimore.

The city of Baltimore for some days prior to Sunday last was the scene of a most intense and threatening excitement. It will be recollected that at the recent municipal election, by some singular concert of action the Democracy of that city determine to absent themselves from the Polls, the Democratic Judges of election resigning on the day previous to the election. After the election, the hue and cry was raised by the Journals of the Foreign party that Baltimore city was under the control of mob law—that the "Plug Uglies" ruled the Polls—and that the Democracy were disfranchised,—with similar stuff—all of which was brushed aside by the calm but thorough and full contradictory statement of the mayor of the city who had visited each of the Polls on election day. Still the Foreign organs kept up the senseless howl about mob-law, &c.—The precise intendment of all this was not apparent at the time. The whole ruse has since been explained.

GOV. LIGON—a bitter, thorough-going, and hot-headed Locofoco partizan—desired some pretext for calling out the U. States military to control the election in Baltimore after the manner of Mayor Magruder's *coup-de-iet* at Washington last Spring, when American citizens were delibesately shot down by U. States Marines. Accordingly, last week, Gov. Ligon, adopting the complaints of the Foreign organs as a basis of official action, issued Orders for the Military of Baltimore city to be enrolled and in readiness for active service on Election day.—A requisition was also made upon President Buchanan for U. States troops. All this not only without the assent, but in direct face of the protest of Mayor Swan. The publication of Gov. Ligon's extraordinary proclamation occasioned an increase excitement throughout the city—the great mass of the people regarding it as an unwarrantable political manœuvre to over-awe American-born citizens, and if needs be re-enact the same scenes of outrage and murder which last spring disgraced the national metropolis. Prominent citizens called on the Governor, and begged him to recall his Orders; while others, representing the Foreign interest of the Democracy, insisted upon his carrying them out. Mayor SWAN peremptorily refused to recognize the right of the Governor or his military to interfere with the polide control of the city, except as he (the Mayor) might see fit to require their assistance, and proceeded calmly to prepare for the worst. In the mean time the excitement in the city increased until Sunday last, when it seemed to have reached a culminat point. All day long large crowds of indignant people blocked up the streets at various points, discussing the Governor's motives and purposes, and threatening terible consequences in case of a conflict between the military and citizens police. Most of the commanding officers of the militaay reported to the Governor, that their men, with few exceptions refused to turn out except at the call of the Mayor of the city. The Mayor was called on several times during the day to address large crowds counselling calmness, prudence and orderly bearing.—He was uniformly loudly cheered.

At length, about 5 o'clock, P.M., on Sunday it was announced that the Governor had determined to withdraw his Orders for the Military, and leave the City where it belonged, under the control of the Mayor.—This announcement acted like a charm. A feeling of relief soon pervaded all classes.—The certainty of a bloody collision between the military and peodle, resolved itself into a sense of some great calamity being unexpectedly warded off. In a few hours the crowds began to disperse and retire to their homes.

Thus ends one of the most extraordinary manœuvers of party to control popular elections by the aid of Soldiery, that we have known in this Republic. It was attempted at Washington last Spring. It is a policy suited to the political coce of a Napoleon, but not to that of Free America. How Jesuitism must laugh over the pliant servitude of its tools and vassals, in the ranks of American Locofozoism.—*Gettysburg Star.*

SCOTT AND PILLOW.—Lieut. General Scott has published another card in reply to Gen. Pillow. He says that in consequence of the ill-advised publication by Congress of the report of his expenditures of secret service money during the Mexican war, five highly respectable citizens of Mexico, utterly guiltless of bribery, but liable to suspicion under those designations, have, through a distinguished channel, made application to him for exoneration.

PROCLMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

Fellow Citizens:—To render to Almighty God, who controls the destinies of nations and men, the homage of devout gratitude and praise for his goodness and his mercy, is the appropriate and solemn duty of a free and highly favored people. As the giver of every good and perfect gift we should ever recognize His hand in our mercies, and acknowledge our dependence upon His providence; and although adversity may throw its dark shadow across our pathway, yet we should be assured of this "the Judge of all the earth will do right."

During the past year the bounties of a kind Providence have not been witheld from our Commonwealth. Our free institutions have been preserved, and our rights and priviliges, civil and religious, enjoyed and maintained. The arts and sciences, and the great interests of education, morality and religion, have claimed the attention and received the encouragement of an intelligent and liberal people. Honorable industry in its varied departments has been rewarded; and although recent and severe financial revulsion has filled with gloom, sorrow and distress, the hearts and homes of many of our citizens, yet no fear of famine, no dread of impending public or social calamity, mingles with our emotions of gratitude for past blessings, or weakens our trust for the future, in the providence of Him who wounds but to heal, and "whose mercy endureth forever." A plenteous harvest has crowned the labors of the husbandman—peace with its gentle and refining influences, and unwonted health with its benefits and mercies have been vouchsafed to us.

In acknowledgement of these manifold blessings, we should offer unto God thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the most High: and call upon Him "in the day of trouble: He will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify Him."

Under the solemn conviction of the propriety of this duty and in conformity with established custom and the wishes of many good citizens, I, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend THURSDAY THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise throughout this State, and earnestly request the people that abstaining from their usual avocations and all worldly pursuits they assemble on that day according to their religious customs, and unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for his past goodness and mercies; and while humbly acknowledging our transgression, and imploring His forgiveness beseech Him, with sincere and earnest desire, to return and visit us again with His loveing kindness, makes us worthy of His bounties, and continue to us the rich blessings of His providence and grace.

Given under my hand and the Great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this (L. S.) nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-second.

By the Governor.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEN. WILLIAM WALKER.

The assurance that President Buchanan is reported to have sent to European governments, to the effect that the United States would not permit any violation of neutrality laws, or any interference by our citizens with the affairs of other and weaker nations, is one that he will have no difficulty in adhering to. There never was a more unfortunate time for filibuster schemes than the present. The money panic has done one good thing: it has deprived the worthless adventurers and desperadoes of the means of procuring friends for their nefarious transactions. Gen. Walker's grand scheme for a new invasion of Nicaragua, by an army recruited in the Southern States, is crushed. Northern speculators and enthusiasts have no cash to spare for such enterprises, and we fancy very little money can be gathered together at the South for Nicaragua or any other country.

It is, nevertheless, amusing to hear the bluster of Gen. Walker, who writes to the Secretary of War a letter of virtuous indignation, declaring that he, as an officer of Nicaragua, is not going to violate the laws of the United States, while enjoying the hospitalities of the citizens. It is a most convenient nationality that Walker enjoys. At one time he is a citizen of the United States and receives the protection of the American Navy when driven from Nicaragua. At another time he travels over the United States recruiting American citizens and then calls himself an officer of Nicaragua.

In Nicaragua he is a citizen of the United States: in the United States he is a citizen of Nicaragua. Truly a most excellent cosmopolitan spirit has General William Walker. His allegiance is a light, easy transferrable obligation, which he shifts from one side to the other as it suits his convenience. He adapts his movement, too, to the emergencies of the times and now he pretends that he has abandoned his military organization, and that his recruits are enrolled as emigrants. We presume that, if he can ever raise the funds, he will provide these emigrants with such useful agricultural and mechanical implements as rifles, revolvers and bowie-knives. We trust that the President, in spite of the indignant letter of this blusterer, will keep a sharp look-out upon him. It will be very easy, in times like these, to keep filibusters in order.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Missouri Banks.—The House of Representatives of the State of Missouri has passed a bill legalizing the suspension of the banks of that State till November next.

Protective Tariff.

However politicians who have the cohesion of party to preserve may labor to suppress this issue, it is bound to be a vital one until Congress shall approach it liberally and judiciously. Free labor cannot always be subjugated. It may be deceived and misled, as it has been before, by artful frauds and specious devices, but whenever the day comes for it to speak in its might and majesty, the demagogues who have heretofore relied upon that source of strength, will awaken to a reality for which they are now little prepared. The time is fast approaching when that issue must be presented to the people, and we are ready to discharge our duty to the principle, caring nothing for the party name that may adopt it. We desire to see our great industrial pursuits placed upon a secure foundation; we desire to see these revulsions, which are periodically forced upon the country by false policy, averted; we desire to have our gold and silver retained at home, to buy American fabrics, and to enlarge the reliable basis of American currency; we desire to see our mechanics and laboring men assured, from year to year, of sufficient employment and ample reward; and we desire to see the growth of this country healthfully measured by its productive industry. All these results can be attained surely and successfully, without detriment to any section, and with advantage to the whole Union, by adopting the plain policy of a moderate tariff, framed to secure abundant revenue for a liberal administration of the government, and, at the same time, to limit our importations by our reasonable wants. To this issue we stand pledged, and we prefer it to all forms of political agitation, as one intended to promote the welfare of the country, and the harmony of all its varied interests.—*Erie Gazette.*

Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank Case, in which that institution sues O'Connor Bro. & Co. for alleged over-drafts, amounting to a sum beyond a hundred thousand dollars, alleging that the money was fraudulently obtained by connivance of a book keeper in the bank, was disposed of on Thursday by the defendants giving bail to take the benefit of the insolvent law.—The defendants were not placed on the stand, and a large audience thereby disappointed in the developments expected in bank management. They made answers, but did not *swear* to them—so they stand as the mere allegations of the accused, and the community may believe them or not, as people see fit. They accuse the bank officers of serious offences against the banking laws, for which, if guilty, they deserve severe punishment. It is due to the stockholders of the bank—and indeed to the whole community, that a most searching investigation should be had in the management of mismanagement of the institution, and the result made public. Nothing has done more to destroy confidence in our banks than the loose manner in which the business of this one has been conducted, and every attempt to conceal the extent of the ulcer which has eaten into its vitals, can but increase the existing suspicions against some of those who have controlled its operations, and who are alleged re have shared in the profits of its mismanagement.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

OREGON.—The new Constitution of Oregon bids fair to contain some curious features. One of these, prepared at the last dates, in the Convention, was to abolish the grand jury system, on account of its expense and inquisitorial character, and substitute therefor the result of examinations before justices of the peace. Another is to make the Governor ex-officio Treasurer of the State, to have no Lieutenant Governor, and to make the Secretary of State Governor pro tem. in case of the death of the executive. A third novelty is the limitation of the number of members of the State Senate to fifteen, and of the Assembly to thirty, with biennial sessions. A fourth is the *viva voce* system of voting at all public elections. This has been done all along in Oregon, and is the old English plan, adopted thence into Virginia, and from Virginia carried westward through Kentucky and Missouri to Oregon. The voting is done in the same way in Kansas. There are some other interesting features which may be briefly stated thus: Judges of the courts are rendered ineligible to any office other than a judicial one during the terms for which they may have been elected, and for one year thereafter; towns and cities are prohibited from contracting debts for any purpose whatever: banking charters are absolutely prohibited, so that the business of corporate banking will not be recognized.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Germantown *Telegraph* says, this Bank is utterly broken up; but is not supposed that it will go into liquidation, as that will incur the loss of its charter. Its friends hope to resuscitate it in time on a small scale; perhaps a new subscription of stock may be authorised, when the monetary pulse shall be quickened, but it will be only after the lapse, perhaps of years. There seems to be considerable surprise expressed on every side at the indiscriminate manner in which the affairs of the bank were conducted.—Mr. Allibone, its late President, who suddenly left for Europe, *for his health*, is much censured for his official conduct.

A Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE,

a general assortment of new style Fall and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies' Dress Goods in part Crocevella, Satin striped and Plain De Lains, Barred Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, De Baize, Calicoes, &c.

For Gentlemen and Boys' wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts Vestings, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woolen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs Buckets, Brooms, &c. Hardware—Shovels, Forks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 2, 1857.

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place. 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick double eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

Auditors Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Court Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the assignee of Dr. W. E. Richter (the matter being again referred) will meet all parties interested at the Court House on Tuesday, the 10th of November, next.

JNO. H. FILLER,
Auditor.

Oct. 30, 1857.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the estate of Jacob Aistadt, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob Ripley, administrator of Jacob Aistadt, dec'd, and to determine the amount of payments to the widow and heirs, will sit for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 9th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

S. T. RUSSELL,
Auditor.

Oct. 30, 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Whereas, A certain man named Matthew Garner being deranged in his mind, left his home in Woodcock Valley about the first of May last, and has not been heard of since the first of June. Said Garner is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, gray eyes, dark complexion, 53 years of age, and his hair is middling long and gray. Any person giving information of his whereabouts and sending to Henry Garner or John Garner, Jr., Markleysburg, Huntingdon County, will receive a reward of $20.

Oct. 30, 1857.—3t.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at the Nov. Term, 16th day, 1857.

George W. Anderson,	vs.	David Over.
William Whetstone, et al		Martin Corle et al.
David Patterson,	vs.	S. M. B'rclay's admr
John Deffaugh,	"	H. K Strong, et al.
John Cessna's use,	"	Frederick Smith.
John Weyand,	"	Wm. Keyser.
Jacob Teeter,	"	Wm. Delaney.
Same.		Same.
Louis A. Turner,	"	Wm. Keyser.
Turner & Kegg,	"	Joseph Skelly et al.
Samuel S. Stuckey,	"	Henry Keyser.
John Skelly,	"	George Stuckey et al.
Peter Staley,	"	Baltzer Dull.
Busgess & Council,	"	S. M. Barclay's heirs.
Proth'ys. Office, Oct. 30, 1857.		D. WASHABAUGH, *Protht'y.*

THE WITHERED HEART,

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

This is a large 12mo. volume. PRICE $.00 with a fine mezzotint engraving, and is one of the most thrilling tales ever written by the author. It shows how a man may seem to the world all that is good and noble, and yet be a tyrant in his family, and finally send his wife to a mad-house.

We publish all Mr. Arthur's new books, also works of History, Biography, &c. for which we want Agents in all parts of the United States, to whom the largest commission will be paid, also an extra commission in the way of gifts.

J. W. BRADLEY,
48 North Fourth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—Specimen copies sent by mail, free, on receipt of the price of book.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said district—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 16th day of November inst. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Oct. 30, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

H. D. PEUGH, ETTIE A. FISHBURN

NEW FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & Co., respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity, to their new and handsome stock of goods, just opened in "Mann's Building," Juliana Street, opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest styles and best quality.

Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks,
All Wool De Laines,
Do do (printed.)
Black Gro de Rhine,
French Merino, (plain and printed.)
Moss Head Fringes,
Bugle Laces,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Gauntlets,
Gents' Black Kid Gloves,
Black and Fancy Elastic Belts,
Chenille Trimmings,
Chenille Scarfs,
Chenille Head Dresses,
Fancy French Corsets,
Velveteen, &c. &c.

Ladies and Children's **BONNETS**, in great variety.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Misses' SHOES, GAITERS, OVER SHOES, &c.

SHAWLS

of every quality and description.

PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS, JEWELRY &c, &c.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1857.

LATEST ARRIVAL AT REEDS.

NEW GOODS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarassment, and the universal complaints of the hard times, the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found

Cloths,	Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,	French Merinos,
Satinets,	Silks,
Tweeds,	Mous de Laines,
Jeans,	Valencias,

Vestings,

and a great variety of other Goods for Ladies, and Children's wear.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

An excellent assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks taken at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that they will be presented at the Orphans' Court of said County, on Friday, the 20th day of Nov. next, for confirmation, where they may attend if they think proper:

The account of Thomas J. Porter, adm'r of Wm. R. Porter, late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel B. Troutman, Esq., adm'r of Jacob Albright, late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Brumbaugh, adm'r of David Barley, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Esq., adm'r de de bonis non of Dr. F. B. Barclay, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Carn, Esq., guardian of Susanna Burket, one of the minor children of Abraham Burket, late of Union township, dec'd

D. WASHABAUGH, Register.

Register's Office, Oct. 30, 1857.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Fickes, 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.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Adm'r.

Oct. 16, 1857.

MORE NEW GOODS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO. have just received another supply of **SUMMER GOODS**, rendering their assortment very complete. New style calicoes, Barage Robes, handsome white Crape and Stella Shawls, Brilliants, &c. Superior French Cassimeres and striped Satteens for men's wear; also a full supply of Carpetings, Groceries, Mackerel, Herring, &c.

Country produce received, and good prices will be paid therefor in merchandise.

June 26. *A. B. CRAMER & CO.*

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the exceptions to the account of S. H. Tate, Esqr., Adm'r of the Estate of Michael B. Shriner, dec'd.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to examine the exceptions and report an account, will sit for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 14th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JNO. MOWER,
Auditor.

Oct. 2, 1857.

Look Here, Storekeepers and Others!

THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Curiosity Store, No. 144, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Segar Cases Tobacco Boxes, Dominoes, Canes, China, Kid and Wax Babies, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN DOLL, *Importer.*
144, N. 2d St.

Sept. 4, 1857.

Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the citizens of Stoystown, in the county of Bedford, have made application to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, for a Charter of Incorporation, which said application has been read and filed among the Records of said Court, and will be held over for final consideration until November Sessions, 1857, when objections (if any) will be heard, and a final decree made in the premises.

By the Court.

MANN & SPANG,
Att'ys for Applicants.

Sept. 11, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of David R. Chaney, late of Monroe Township dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, residing at Clearville, in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the estate are required to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN L. GROVE,
Adm'r.

Sept. 18, 1857.