

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

DEDICATION.

The new Methodist E. Church near Alexander Compher's in Friend's Cove will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sunday next at 11 o'clock, A. M. Rev. CLEMENS from Cumberland and other Ministers of the Gospel are expected to be in attendance.

J. T. PHELPS.

The editor was, on last Monday week, called to Philadelphia on business connected with the office of Adjutant General, and was not having sufficient force were unable to get out our regular issue. We will make it all right in the end.

Meeting of Congress.

Congress met on Monday last. In consequence of putting our paper to press early in the week, we are unable to give the result of its deliberations. The impression on Saturday was, that the Northern faction would come together in the organization of the House, and that they would elect their officers. All branches of the Northern opposition to the Democratic party will be brought together, and in favor of Mr. HENRY M. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, for Speaker, and WILLIAM GILLES, Anti-Nebraska Whig, from Tennessee, for Clerk. A compromise has been effected, so as to withdraw the other candidates for Clerk in favor of Cullom. We shall be able in our next issue probably, to tell who are the successful candidates. Should the House organize this week, we will take the earliest opportunity to lay the President's Message before our readers.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. SPANG offers for sale the property of the late Thomas Keefe. This property is pleasantly located being in the centre of the town, and is well adapted for two families.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided at Pittsburgh recently, that the Sunday Liquor law of 1851 was repealed by the law of 1855. The law of 1851 is, according to the Supreme Court, a local one, that of 1855 a general one.

The LIQUOR LAW IN LANCASTER.—The Grand Jury have ignored all the bills against the tavern keepers returned from the city and county, and in several cases put the costs upon the prosecutors; although in many instances there was abundant evidence to substantiate the charges made against them, viz: the violation of the Liquor Law.

The Poor Directors met on Thursday last and made the following appointments:—Physician—Dr. B. F. HARRY—Treasurer—Geo. W. BLYMIE—Clerk—THOS. R. GETTYS, Jr.

Mr. Buchanan and the London Times.

The following is a copy of the contradiction forwarded by Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister at London, to the editors of the London Times, in relation to the article which appeared in that paper charging him with having made certain assurances to the members of the British ministry on the subject of war with Russia, and especially in relation to the British embassies in this country for the Crimea. Its mild and temperate tone contrasts admirably with the violent and vituperative character of the charges of the Times; and yet, notwithstanding it was forwarded to the editors of that journal nearly a month ago, they had refused to make any correction up to the period of the departure of the steamer Canada. We are not disposed to comment at length upon such an exhibition as this. The act of attributing to the American minister expressions infamously false, followed up by stubborn declension to forego his calm and respectful contradiction, proves a forbidden determination of misrepresentation which would be unworthy of the most irresponsible journal.—Such conduct speaks for itself.

The American minister presents his compliments to the editors of the Times, and assures them that they have been 'misinformed' with respect to the expressions and conduct attributed to him in the leading article of this morning. Always mindful of the neutrality of his government, which he fully approves, it was with deep regret he learned, as he first did from Washington, that attempts were made in the United States to recruit soldiers for the British army; because he felt confident that these attempts would tend to weaken the friendly relations between the two countries which it has been his ardent desire, ever since his arrival in England, to cherish and promote.

The American minister can, of course, enter into no discussion in the public journals of questions between the two governments, or state what is or what is not contained in any correspondence which may have arisen out of these questions; but he has felt it due both to the Times and himself to make this prompt correction.

66 Harley street, London, Nov. 1, 1855.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The majority for McKee (Dem) for Governor is about 7000. Lake's majority over Singleton, (Dem.) in the Vicksburg district, is about 200. The Democrats have four Congressmen and the Legislature, thus securing their U. S. Senator.

THE TRUTH ADMITTED.

It will be remembered that immediately after the enactment of the bloody scenes which characterized the Louisville election, the Know-Nothing papers everywhere attempted to fasten the responsibility of these sanguinary outrages upon the Democratic party and its friends. Pious editors labored ardently to convince the public that Know-Nothingism was not to blame for these outrages—that the supporters of that party were beyond censure—that Democracy, and Democracy alone, was to shoulder the awful responsibility. Conscious of its innocence, the organs of the Democratic party remained calm, and quietly awaited for time to clear the record. The National Intelligencer, a paper which stands confessedly at the head of the opposition to Democracy in the Union, thus speaks on this subject. We ask the candid of all parties to read:

"After a careful examination of all that we have seen bearing on the point, after an unprejudiced study of the articles that have appeared on the subject in the Louisville Journals, we believe that the blood of the slain is on the hands of the Know-Nothings. The proofs are many, and convincing."

A MOB IN LONDON APPEASED BY MR. BUCHANAN.—A Washington letter says—

"Last night the President received a telegraphic dispatch from some person in New York relating to a rumor or statement brought by passengers in the Pacific, to the effect that a crowd or mob, very much excited by the representation that the Ministry designed to go to war with the United States, assembled around Lord Palmerston's house, in a threatening and insulting manner, and that Mr. Buchanan ap-

peared before them and gave them satisfactory assurances that there was no danger of the occurrence of a war between the two countries, and that so far from having demanded his passports, in consequence of any difficulty, the correspondence between him and the Government had been of a very amicable nature. How much truth there may be in this dispatch I cannot undertake to judge; but it appears that the Times' article, if it could raise a mob, could not much affect United States securities on the stock exchange.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Nov. 30.

The steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 17th inst., arrived at her wharf this evening at 9 o'clock.

The Atlantic left Liverpool at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 17th, and having 175 passengers.—She experienced heavy westerly gales for the last ten days.

The Atlantic arrived off Liverpool on the 11th inst., and the St. Louis the same day at Southampton.

The War.

The latest despatch from the seat of war reported officially from Lord Stratford Redcliffe, a victory gained on the fifth of November, by Omar, Pasha, over a force of ten thousand Russians, mostly Georgian militia, at the river Ingoor, which Omar Pasha with the Turks 20,000 strong crossed four different points, taking 60 prisoners, three guns, and causing a loss of four hundred killed and wounded. The Turkish loss is 300.

A private despatch which evidently refers to the same encounter, says the Turks crossed the river Anakava and stormed the Russian redoubts, after which they pushed forward towards Kulisia.

Kars was still besieged, but appearances indicated that the Russians will retire to Tiflis.

There is nothing new from the Crimea.—Both armies are wholly occupied in hutting purposes for the winter.

Only a few ships remain in the Dnieper.—The bulk of the fleet is returning to Constantinople.

A desultory fire is kept up between the North and South side of Sebastopol, and the fortifications of both sides are being augmented.

The latest dates by letter are to the 3d of November. The weather continues very fine.

The latest despatch from Gortschakoff, dated November 5th, says there is nothing new in the Crimea. The enemy continue to occupy the valley of Balidar, where they have two divisions.

A Russian cadet who had deserted, reported that Gortschakoff had determined to hazard an attack upon the Allies, who were in consequence, every night reinforcing their advanced posts, and supporting them with field artillery.

Count Zamserski has been appointed to raise and command a division of Cossacks and Poles for the British service.

Rumors of Peace.—Rumors of peace are extremely prevalent, but vague. Diplomacy is active, especially at Stockholm, Vienna and Brussels.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA—second despatch.—A St. Petersburg despatch says, the Emperor left Nicolaeff on the 7th of November, for the Crimea, to thank in person, Gortschakoff's army. He returned via Moscow to St. Petersburg.

Up to the 12th November, the Allies had not undertaken anything in the Crimea.

The exportation of breadstuffs had been prohibited in all the Turkish ports, and importations allowed duty free.

A portion of the French fleet had arrived in Biscaya Bay.

A private despatch says Russia has absolutely prohibited the export of breadstuffs. Sweden is expected to follow her example.

The Allied fleets at the mouth of the Bug and Dnieper had been reduced twenty-eight vessels.

FRANCE.—The formal closing of the Paris exhibition, and the distribution by the Emperor of the decorations and medals adjudged, took place on the 15th. The list of American premiums has not been received. The Emperor made a brief address, extolling the benefits of the exhibition. In allusion to the war he said:—

"You desire, as I do, a speedy and desirable peace; but this peace, to be durable, must distinctly realize the objects for which the war was undertaken. Europe must declare who is right and who is wrong, and a final victory be achieved by public opinion."

He called on foreign countries desiring peace, to pronounce for or against the Allies, and argued that without peace or rest the foregoing of these arms was necessary to carry out the objects of the Alliance.

Pardon of Dr. Beale.

Dr. Stephen T. Beale was on Thursday released from his confinement in Moyamensing Prison. Gov. Pollock signed the pardon on Wednesday, and the same evening the Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, started to the city with the document. Gov. Pollock, in the instrument extending executive clemency to Dr. Beale, sets forth the reasons which had induced him to grant the pardon.

He had received communications from about one hundred and forty dentists and twenty-three physicians, of the city, stating their belief that testimony as to matters transpiring under the influence of ether is unsafe and unreliable; from a number of other physicians named, that they believe him innocent; from a large number of the bar, and citizens of various States, including the names of Governors, Attorneys-General, &c., that they believe he was convicted on insufficient testimony; from a number of clergymen, that they believe him innocent; from the Mayor of Philadelphia, and sixty members of the Philadelphia City Councils; from members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court, editors of Philadelphia newspapers, and five thousand other citizens of Pennsylvania and of New York, with five of the jury on the trial, all asking for his pardon. After enumerating all these facts, the Governor says:—

undoubtedly breaking down under the sufferings of body and mind which he has already endured, and because the destitute condition of his aged parents and bereaved and sorrowing wife and children imperatively demand the presence and support of their son, husband and father. And whereas, after a full and careful examination of the facts and evidence in the case, aided by the scientific discussions to which it has given rise, (without any intention to reflect upon the prosecutor, who no doubt testified to what she believed did occur—not to impugn the integrity of the learned Judge who tried the case, nor the honesty of the jury who convicted the prisoner,) I am now satisfied that the defendant, Dr. Stephen T. Beale, is not guilty of the crime whereof he stands charged, and was convicted upon evidence unreliable in its character and insufficient in amount.

I do, therefore, in consideration of the premises, pardon the said Dr. Stephen T. Beale of the crime whereof he is convicted as aforesaid, and he is hereby fully pardoned accordingly.—Pennsylvania.

From the New Orleans Picayune of Nov. 3.

The Election Riots in N. Orleans—Death at the Polls.

Two Men Killed—Several Wounded—The Ball-Box Broken in Two Precincts.

We had hoped that the election yesterday would have been one of the most quiet that was ever held in this city, and the orderly manner in which matters were conducted during the early part of the day seemed to indicate that the hope was well founded. Unfortunately, as noon approached, an excitement commenced at the Eighteenth Precinct, having its origin, as we learn, in a contest for precedence in approaching the polls. Major Henry Blaize, (one of the officers of a German military company) who assumed a championship on the Democratic side, struck one of the Americans, and thereupon half a dozen revolvers were drawn on him. He started to run, and some eighteen or twenty shots were fired at him. One bullet took effect in his thigh, another in his foot, and a third one passed across his breast. We counted eleven shots in a board fence, all of which had been fired at Blaize.

Soon after several fights ensued, and among others, E. D. White, a city contractor, was badly beaten and wounded.

The difficulty occurred at the Twentieth Precinct. How it commenced we could not ascertain, but of the bloody issue we are certain. A man named Antoine Feller, a native of France, who had his naturalization papers in his hand, was stabbed in the centre of the abdomen by some body—who we could not ascertain. His friends put him in a cab and conveyed him to the Charity Hospital, but he was dead before he arrived there. An inquest will be held on his body to-day, or as soon as witnesses can be procured.

Towards evening Dr. Sherrer, who kept a drug store at the corner of Greatman and St. Ferdinand streets, was fatally wounded by a pistol shot at the polling booth of the twentieth precinct. It is said that he went to the poll with his naturalization papers in one hand and a pistol in the other, and that being opposed by an American, he fired at him, and wounded him in the arm. The American then returned the fire, and the shot proved fatal. The deceased had occasionally been subject to fits of insanity.

A man named Antoine was also shot in his leg; several shots were fired at James Boylax while he was on horseback, and a German was stabbed or wounded in his face.

Towards 11 o'clock, P. M., a party of men broke into the Ninth Precinct, and destroyed the ballot-box, with its contents. There is said to have been a Democratic majority of 60 or 70 in this Precinct.

At midnight, a crowd—probably the same one that destroyed the ballot-box in the Ninth Precinct—forced their way into the engine house, where the Inspectors of the Seventh Precinct were engaged in counting the votes. They at once forced the inspectors and clerks to retire, when they seized on the ballot-box and utterly demolished both it and the ballots.

There were, in this precinct, 894 votes cast; and, previous to the destruction of the box, it had been ascertained that the Democratic majority on the State ticket was 213.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. JACKSON AND Hon. Stephen A. Douglass.

The following notice of an interview between Gen. Jackson and Judge Douglas of Illinois may be found in one of the recent histories of the Old Hero, and possesses unusual interest:

While attending the Nashville convention of August, 1844, we visited the Hermitage (only twelve miles distant) in company with Judge Douglas of Illinois, and some of our fellow-citizens. The Hermitage was crowded with people from almost every State, who had been invited thither by the venerable patriot the day succeeding the convention. Governor Gray of Alabama, was near Gen. Jackson, who was himself sitting on a sofa in the hall of his residence, and as each person entered, Gov. Gray introduced him to the hero, and he passed along. When Judge Douglas was thus introduced to him, Gen. Jackson raised his brilliant eyes, and gazed for a moment in the countenance of the Judge, still retaining his hand. "Are you the Mr. Douglas of Illinois who delivered a speech last session on the subject of the fine imposed on me for declaring martial law at New Orleans?" asked Gen. Jackson. "I have delivered a speech in the House of Representatives upon that subject," was the modest reply of our friend. "Then stop!" said Gen. Jackson, "sit down here beside me! I desire to return you my thanks for that speech. You are the first man that has ever relieved my mind on that subject which has rested on it for thirty years. My enemies have always charged me with violating the constitution of my country by declaring martial law at New Orleans; and my friends have always admitted the violation, but have contended that the circumstances justified me in that violation. I never could understand how it was that the performance of a solemn duty to my country—a duty which, if I had neglected to perform, would have made me a traitor in the sight of God and man—could properly be pronounced a violation of the Constitution. I felt convinced, in my own mind, that I was not guilty of such heinous offence; but I could never make out a legal justification of my course, nor has it ever been done, sir, until, you, on the floor of Congress, at the late session, established it beyond the possibility of cavil or doubt. I thank you for that speech; it has relieved my mind from the only circumstance that rested painfully upon it. Throughout my whole life, I never performed an official act which I

view as a violation of the constitution of my country, and I can now go down to the grave in peace, with perfect consciousness that I have not broken at any period of my life the constitution of my country."

Know-Nothing Democrats.

There are doubtless (says the North Carolina Standard) still some democrats who linger in the Know Nothing ranks—democrats who, in an unguarded hour, were induced to connect themselves with the Order, and who regret it, and would be glad to be once more in full communion with their former party associates. To all such we say, break the bonds that are upon you, and come back to the old democratic party. What can you promise yourselves, and what can you do for your country, by remaining where you are? You perceive, as we all do, that the Know-Nothing organization was not needed—that it has failed in the Southern States—that it is hopelessly fused and absorbed in the free States—and that as a national organization, it no longer exists. The old democratic party is, after all, the only true national American party. The records of all our past history prove this, and the future is full of hope for the country through the same old party. Come back, then; those of you who have honestly gone astray, and the democracy will receive you with open arms. The great contest of 1856 will soon commence. Range yourselves at once under the democratic banner, and among your old friends, and aid us in achieving a victory for the Constitution, the Union, and the rights of the States. "Tarry not in all the plain, but escape now to the mountain of democracy, and all will be well. Do this, and in November, 1856, after the battle shall have been fought and won, each of you can say, 'I too assisted in achieving this great victory, by which the rights of every section have been shielded and the Union of these States preserved.'"

Gambling for a Wife.

The Hamilton, (C. W.) Banner furnishes the following illustration of the evil effects of gaming:

A military officer, residing at the time of the occurrence we are about to mention in one of the small towns on the southern coast of Ireland, was passionately fond of gambling, and one night after losing all his money and other valuables at the gaming table, offered to stake his wife, a lovely woman, against all that his opponent had won from him. The offer was accepted, the game played, and the officer beaten. The wife, indignant at her lord's seeming want of affection, and little knowing the infatuation of gambling, determined on becoming the property of the winner. The husband's honor being at stake—he could offer no objection; the wife, who had no children, accompanied her new master, and the poor victim to the hellish passion of gambling became a maniac! Often and often have we met the poor fellow on the sea shore, his hands behind his back, gazing intently across the broad, expansive ocean, as if he expected the return of her on whom his soul had doated, and still remembered, from its bosom—wild and tempestuous as his own—but she never came.

"We may prevent the grass growing under our feet while living, but we cannot prevent its flourishing over our heads when dead."

All-Saints' Day in New Orleans. The Delta of the 2d inst. says: "As has been our custom for years on All-Saints' Day, we yesterday evening visited the several cemeteries of the city, to enjoy, in common with the great majority of the people of New Orleans, the grand pageant presented by these decorated cities of the dead. With difficulty we edged our way through the crowds of all ages, sexes, colors, and conditions, that jammed up the entrance to these homes of departed and soon found ourselves in the midst of life and pleasure than of death and sorrow. The tombs were decked out in all the flowers, immortal draperies, and other insignia of mortality that the love of friends and relatives could devise, or their means procure, to ornament, the last earthly resting-places of their friends and relatives dead; and winding the way among the gaily-decked tombs were throngs of beautiful ladies and smiling children in holiday attire, and busy, bustling men, whose thoughts appeared to be entirely absorbed in the present."

For the Bedford Gazette. FAREWELL, GEORGEY. Farewell, Georgey, thou hast left us For a bright and heavenly sphere, Providence has thus bereft us Of a friend and brother dear.

Farewell, Georgey, thou art happy, Whilst in our bosom grief doth swell, Mourning here thy long, long absence, Farewell, Georgey, fare thee well.

Farewell, Georgey, we in sadness By thy lifeless body stand, While thy spirit waits in gladness In the bright and heavenly land.

Farewell, Georgey, gone forever, Never more on earth to dwell, And thy pleasing voice shall never More salute us, fare thee well.

Farewell, Georgey, gently sleeping With a smile upon thy brow, Which does seem to chide our weeping For thee who art happy now.

Farewell, Georgey, thou must mouler Underneath the cold, cold ground, Never more shall we behold thee Till the last loud trumpet shall sound.

Farewell, Georgey, thy calm features Plainly tell us all is well, Yet it pains our hearts to leave thee And to say a last, farewell!

Farewell, Georgey, may we meet thee, Where the heavenly chorus swell, Midst the happy we shall greet thee Never more to say farewell!

Rainsburg Institute, Nov. 5, 1855. D. O. S.

NOTICE: On the evening of the 22d ult., at the Lutheran Parsonage by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. IRENE H. PINE, and Miss DONAH E. SCHLESINGER, both of Somerset, Pa.

On the 22d also, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. BENNY B. PENNELL, to Miss EVE ANN HERBERGER, all of Bedford township.

On the 2nd by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. WILLIAM OYLER, to Miss ELIZABETH MILLER, both of Snake Spring Valley.

FINAL NOTICE. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of SANSON & MILLER, either by note or Book account, will do well to have them settled by the first of January, 1856, after that time they will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

A. J. SANSON, Surviving Partner. Dec. 7, 1855.—3.



DIED.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, on the evening of the 15th ult., after an illness of only a few days, MA. ROBERT HAZLETT, aged 43 years 4 months and 3 days.

It is with sorrow and pain that we are called upon to record the death of this gentleman, and confess our feelings are averse to the task. The many virtues, however, which adorned his character as a Christian and a philanthropist, are worthy both to be admired and imitated. He was a man proverbial for his goodness of heart—always ready and willing to relieve the distressed by contributing to their wants, and by words of kindness and sympathy binding up the broken and wounded heart. At the tender age of sixteen years—when the world to him with all its sinful allurements was most to be desired—he yielded to the gentle workings of the holy spirit, and gave his heart to God. He immediately connected himself with M. E. Church, and from that time up to the hour of his departure continued, within its folds, a consistent and devoted member, and at the time of his death was a Trustee, Class-leader and Sabbath School Teacher. As Trustee, the Church has lost an efficient officer, and his class members an affectionate and kind leader. No more will his voice be heard to cheer and encourage the tempted people of God; no more will the tear drop from the eye, or the heart swell with emotion of gratitude, as he would hear them speak of the "goodness of God." In the Sabbath school his vacancy will not be easily filled; teaching he was proficient as an instructor, always endeavoring to point those under his charge to the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world."

Mr. HAZLETT leaves a wife and six children (four of whom are under six years of age). To them the stroke is terrible and blasting—and long will their hearts bleed in consequence of their irreparable loss, and whilst they should remember—God tempers the winds into the shorn lamb." The wife has lost a dutiful and affectionate husband—the children an indulgent and kind father. But he has gone to his rest! He early applied for pardon and received it with the assurance if he was faithful unto the end, a crown of everlasting rejoicing would be his inheritance. Nobly did he endure the temptations and trials incident to a Christian's life—faithfully did he discharge his duties—and when he came to die he had the God he loved to worship to be near him through the conflict with death, and triumphantly passed over the Jordan, when

"Churches legions conveyed him home And shouting him welcome to the skies." Oh! how consoling to his mourning friends to know that he has reached the haven of eternal rest, that he is with his Redeemer to enjoy blessings forever more.

"Almighty God! 'tis right, 'tis just The earthly frame should turn to dust; But oh! the sweet, transporting truth, The soul shall bloom in endless youth." B. F. L.

On the 19th Mrs. MARGARET ICEES, daughter of James L. Anderson, Esq., of Bedford township, aged 19 years and 7 months.

ATTENTION BLUES! Notice is hereby given that a parade of the "Cumberland Valley Blues" will be held on the 8th of December next, when all the members of the Company are requested to turn out. By order of the Captain, J. SIMONS, O. S. Nov. 23, 1855.

A SECOND SUPPLY OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received from the eastern cities, and is now exhibiting AT CHEAP PRICES, a general assortment of new style fall and

Winter Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of the latest styles; such in part as Black and Fancy Silks, Merinos, Cashmere, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpaccas, Mousselin De-laines, Mousselin De-Bebes, Fancy Prints, from a tip up, to Muslin, bleached and unbleached, from a tip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Blue, Black, Brown and Olive French Cloths, Sup'r Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cassinets, Jeans, Vestings, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c., &c.

GROCERIES, Sup'r Golden Syrup and N. O. Molasses, best Rio and Java Coffee, N. O. clarified, crushed, and granulated Sugars, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Drugs and Oils, together with every other article adapted to the wants of the people, all which he is determined to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

He respectfully invites all in search of bargains to give him a call before purchasing.—Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing, and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

Dec. 7, 1855. GEO. W. RUPP.

Notice. The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, to distribute to and amongst creditors, the moneys remaining in the hands of George F. Riddle, assignee of Israel and Simon Oppenheimer, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 13th day of December inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, whenever all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED, Auditor. Dec. 7, 1855.

Notice. The subscriber appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the moneys in the hands of John Cessna and Alexander King, Esq's Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Mashack Edwards, late of Broadport township, deceased, to and amongst those legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 19th day of December inst. when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. JOHN P. REED, Auditor. Dec. 7, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE. The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING, in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of Religious, Historical, Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT. Dec. 7, 1855.

CORN and BUCKWHEAT MEAL for sale by G. W. RUPP. Dec. 7, 1855. If you want cheap Goods call at Cheap sides. A new Buggy for sale by G. W. RUPP. Dec. 7, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public vendue or outcry, on the premises in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December inst., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that House and Lot of ground situated on West Pitt Street, in the Borough of Bedford, numbered 33 in the general plan of said Borough, and bounded as follows, viz: On the East by a twenty feet alley, on the West by Lot No. 34, on the North by Pitt Street aforesaid, and on the South by a twenty feet alley, extending sixty feet front on Main Street and running South two hundred and forty feet to the Southern boundary aforesaid, late the property of THOMAS KEEFE, deceased—and now in the occupancy of Maj. S. DAVIS, and Wm. KISEN.—This property is pleasantly located, the improvements are in good repair—and persons desiring a comfortable private residence will do well to examine it!

TERMS—Cash. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. G. H. SPANG, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Keefe, deceased. Dec. 7, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF 900 ACRES OF LAND!

By virtue of sundry orders of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public sale, on the premises in Ben's Cove, Southampton township, on SATURDAY the 29th day of December next, the following Real Estate, to wit:

The one undivided half part of 771 acres, late the property of Solomon Rice, deceased, adjoining lands of Jacob Clitz, Benjamin Wigfield, Daniel Folk and others. This land lies ten miles from Cumberland and three miles from the Turnpike leading thereto. 150 acres are cleared—the balance well timbered. The improvements are Three Log Dwelling Houses and Double Log Barn. There is also an orchard and 4 springs of excellent water upon the premises. This property can be divided so as to suit two or more purchasers.

On the same day will be offered for sale the real Estate of Otho Wilson, deceased, adjoining the above and containing 152 acres, about 50 cleared and under fence. The improvements are a double log House and Barn. There are several acres of good meadow land, and that not cleared is well timbered.

TERMS:—One-third on the 11th of February, 1856, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. G. E. SHANNON, Trustee for the Sale of the Real Estate of Solomon Rice, deceased. HUGH WILSON, Trustee of Otho Wilson's Estate. Dec. 7, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of December next, at the late residence of Abraham Sparks, deceased, in West Providence Township, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, his four contiguous and adjoining tracts of land, situate in said township, and containing in all 305 acres.

The number of acres in the Mansion Property is 131, and the improvements are a two story frame house, log barn, spring house and granary. There is also two Orchards on this tract, about 100 acres cleared and the balance well timbered.

One other tract adjoining the above and containing 90 acres, 50 of which are cleared.

One other tract containing 53 acres, 5 of which are cleared, with a story and a-half Frame House and a small orchard thereon.

The other tract contains twenty acres and is well timbered.

TERMS: One third on the 1st of April, 1856, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. SOLOMON SPARKS. Dec. 7, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, will expose to Public sale, at the MANSION PROPERTY of SAID DECEASED, in said Township, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of December next, all the real estate of said decedent not taken at the valuation by the heirs or sold, viz:

The Mansion Tract (2) containing 301 acres and allowance, and having thereon erected a large and commodious Stone Tavern stand, three Private Dwelling houses, Barns, Stables, Wagon-Sheds and other out buildings, rendering it one of the most convenient properties for public business in the County. The soil is good and well adapted to agricultural purposes, besides being in a high state of cultivation and well watered. The main body of this land lies upon the north side of the Juniata River, where the