

The Union of Lakes—the Union of Lands, The Union of States none can sever, The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands, And the flag of our Union forever!

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

The Lancaster Bank has suspended payment, but as the note-holders are protected by the liability clause in their charter, they will be comparatively safe. The stockholders and depositors must suffer heavily.

In Pennsylvania Mr. Buchanan's official majority over Filmore, (Fremont and Filmore,) is 27,442—over all, 1,922. He has 174 electoral votes. We will be able to give the official details of the Union in a few weeks.

Flour in the East \$6 50 per barrel. Wheat dull a \$1 50 a \$1 62. Corn 70 a 75.

Owing to sickness in the family of one of our lands and other good and sufficient causes no paper was issued from this office last week.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

We are happy to be able to state that the Bedford Mineral Springs property has now been sold in earnest, and that handsome and extensive improvements are already in progress under the direction of the accomplished President of the Company, Col. GOSMERE. We shall speak at length on this subject hereafter.

Democratic Celebration!

The Democratic old Mother Naper and her brilliant little daughter, Juliana, celebrated our late Democratic victory by a public dinner and Torch Light Procession on Wednesday the 25th inst. The number present was immense. In fact we have seldom witnessed so grand a demonstration at a township gathering—and although we had a smart rain during the dinner hour, which was in an open field, all seemed to be happy, contented, and cheerful, joy beaming from every countenance as they spoke of the grandeur of our triumph, in which the ladies freely participated. The dinner over, and all in the meantime making the air vocal with their melodies. We could not remain for the Torch-Light display, but we have no doubt it was a magnificent affair. We hope some friend in Schellsburg will send us a full account of the Celebration for the next Gazette.

Mr. GIBSON published some roles in his Church on last Sabbath morning and evening which we think cannot fail to put a stop to the pernicious and vulgar practice of whispering and running in and out during the hours of service. No other church would submit to such indignities, and there is no reason why the Methodist Church should, as it is worthy to rank with any in the land. Because its seats are alike free to all—to those who pay and those who don't—is certainly no justification for acts so disgraceful and irreparable. Besides, it is the only church in which there is preaching regularly twice a day on the Sabbath, thus affording church-goers facilities they would not otherwise have to hear preaching in the evening. In addition to all, the beauty and eloquence of the Sermons delivered from that Pulpit by the present Pastor, should attract the earnest attention of all who go there, whether professors or not. It is true, very few have been guilty of the improprieties alluded to, but that few have been sufficient to mar the comfort of those who attend Church with no other view than that of worshipping their Maker. The most sublime points in a sermon are sometimes unheard by the congregation, because of some one slamming the door as though he intended to break it, and another going in or out apparently trying to exhibit their propensities by walking as heavily as possible.

Chewing tobacco in Church is another abominable nuisance, which ought not to be tolerated. It is a filthy practice, and is little less reprehensible than slyly taking a drink of whiskey from a flask under similar circumstances. The man who has not respect enough for his God to keep his mouth clean in church, should either stay away, or swallow the filth emanating therefrom which people are compelled to kneel in, or occupy stools upon which to place their hats. We wonder that Church officers have so long tolerated this disgraceful nuisance.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Rail Road Meeting to be found in another column. Next week we will endeavor to publish the Report of the Engineers, with the view of exhibiting the great importance of this contemplated improvement—especially to the people of Bedford County.

If we are rightly informed, the association has been set up to counteract the political influence of Romanism, by resisting the political elevation of foreigners. It does not propose to exclude from office or authority, legislative or executive, Romanists as such, but only foreigners. Yet, as the great body of Romanists in this country, are emigrants from Europe, it cannot be denied that the exclusion of foreigners will necessarily affect the Roman Catholic Church more than other Churches; and this, so far from being a political evil, may be shown to be necessary to the conservation and perpetuation of civil and religious liberty. And hence it may be asserted, with great propriety, that an organization such as the Know-Nothings' constitute, is essential to the welfare of our country, as the only adequate means of counteracting the political influence of Romanism, the most secret and the most formidable association that human ingenuity ever devised, and which, from its very nature, is, and cannot cease to be, hostile to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

Adjourned Court.

There will be an adjourned Court held in Bedford on Tuesday the 9th day of December next, when the Associate Judge elect, Hon. A. J. SNYDER, will be sworn into office and enter upon the discharge of his duties. He will make a competent and upright Judge, worthy the high confidence reposed in him by the people.

THANKSGIVING.—This day was not generally observed in Bedford. The people attended to business as on other days. We had preaching, however, in both the Presbyterian and Lutheran churches. In the morning by Rev. G. W. AUGINBAUGH, Principal of the Bedford Academy, and in the evening by Rev. A. E. GIBSON, Pastor of the M. E. Church. Both gentlemen fully sustained the high reputation they enjoy as public speakers, by the delivery of addresses abounding in eloquence and sound argument. As is his usual custom, Mr. Gibson spoke extemporaneously, and with that ease so peculiar to himself. Every body was delighted.

Democratic Meetings.

A meeting of the Democracy of Bedford County was held in the Court House on Monday evening the 17th inst., which was organized by calling Henry J. Brumer, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. John Bonser, Geo. Jones Burns, Capt. John Alstadt, John Conrad, A. Fowler, Henry Bremer, Samuel Burket, Joseph Adams, D. B. Elmer, Elias Gump, John Cross, Gehhart, Peter F. Lehman and Aaron Reed, Vice Presidents—and Messrs. John M. Van Horn and H. G. Buchanan Secretaries.

dressed by Messrs. Wm. M. Hall, James B. Sanson, G. Tilton, John Cessna, O. E. Shannon, and Geo. W. Bowman—when it adjourned with hearty cheers for the triumph of the glorious cause of Buchanan and Democracy.

The Past.

The election being over, the people now have time for serious and cool reflection; and hence we consider it an appropriate time to take a glance at the alarming scenes through which we have passed.

A little more than two years since the Whig Party gave up the ghost—and, on its grave, sprung up an organization known by the name of "Know Nothing," which rallied to its standard, in a moment, as it were, nearly every Whig paper and Whig Politician in the land. For some months the fanatic were kept in entire ignorance of its movements, and the result was intense excitement all over the country. The impression obtained very generally that it was a combination that could never be broken, and hence office seekers were so anxious to get into it that they were willing to be initiated in a garret, cellar, stable, or anywhere else, fearing that they might lose their chances of elevation if they failed thus to "Americanize" themselves at the earliest moment possible.

In order to become members, each individual was required to take an oath in which he bound himself to oppose and hate, through life, every man of foreign birth, or professing the Catholic Religion—and by a no less penalty than that of being branded throughout the United States as a traitor to God and his country—to have his grave trampled on by foreigners—and his memory cursed by his children and his children's children! Lest it might be supposed that we have not quoted correctly, we publish on the first page of the "Gazette" of to-day, the three obligations imposed by the order, which we are prepared to prove were the oaths administered to every member of the conspiracy, unless, indeed, they became alarmed after taking the first and second degrees, and refused to go any further. This was the case with thousands of honest men, who backed out as soon as they realized the gross wickedness practised behind the curtain—and to their honor be it spoken.

Now, after reading these impious oaths, and the kind of political trickery they proposed to establish, it seems to be a matter of universal astonishment that any sane mind could have sanctioned a scheme so utterly degrading to every principle which ought to govern the conduct of a free white man—but, when we come to consider that this disgraceful business had the countenance and support of a large number of the Ministers of the Gospel, official dignitaries in the Church, and other professing Christians, we are lost in amazement in contemplating the fact, that such a species of corruption should find advocates in such quarters! Yet such was the fact, humiliating as is the confession. And it was to the influence of that class of men that Know Nothingism obtained all the importance it ever acquired. Had not men been urged on by such influences, but few would have ventured to take upon themselves obligations so blasphemous in their character.

The Know Nothings.

We do not belong to this association, and "Know nothing" of it except from common report. Our information may, therefore, be incorrect, or at least imperfect; but assuming that public opinion does justice to the views and purposes by which the association is actuated, we incline to the opinion that a stern necessity called it into existence, and requires its continuance.

It will be readily admitted that all secret societies are liable to be abused to bad purposes, and especially political organizations whose proceedings are secret, because they are not restrained by the wholesome check of public opinion; and hence the individual members are not so essentially controlled by regard to their reputation as they would be if what they propose to do was subjected to public animadversion. "Know-Nothingism" may, therefore, be an evil, or may become one of great magnitude by the abuse of power; but, on the other hand, it may, if directed by right motives, effect great good, and counteract evils of the greatest magnitude; and evils, too, for which we know no other remedy.

If we are rightly informed, the association has been set up to counteract the political influence of Romanism, by resisting the political elevation of foreigners. It does not propose to exclude from office or authority, legislative or executive, Romanists as such, but only foreigners. Yet, as the great body of Romanists in this country, are emigrants from Europe, it cannot be denied that the exclusion of foreigners will necessarily affect the Roman Catholic Church more than other Churches; and this, so far from being a political evil, may be shown to be necessary to the conservation and perpetuation of civil and religious liberty. And hence it may be asserted, with great propriety, that an organization such as the Know-Nothings' constitute, is essential to the welfare of our country, as the only adequate means of counteracting the political influence of Romanism, the most secret and the most formidable association that human ingenuity ever devised, and which, from its very nature, is, and cannot cease to be, hostile to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

We conclude, therefore, that if secret party associations are an evil, yet the organization of the "Know-Nothings" is a necessary one—necessary to the salvation of the country from the despotic rule of the Romish hierarchy—to the preservation of our civil and religious freedom, and hence should be not only tolerated, but encouraged.

The editor, it will be seen, acknowledged that he knew nothing of the association, except from common report, and yet with this ignorance hanging about him he concluded that the organization of the Know Nothings was a necessary one—necessary to the salvation of the country—and hence should be not only tolerated, BUT ENCOURAGED!

as if we ever were, and from which we can never be alienated by any act either of its Ministry or membership. Religious had no lot or part in Know Nothingism, and that glorious gift of Christ is not to be fettered by the fanaticism of man. Because we denounced the Advocate's article in thus advising men to become the sworn enemy of their fellow, a certain class of people have been busy ever since in trying to create the impression that we are at war with the Methodist Church. We brand the charge as it deserves—and would simply add, that that Member who undertakes to defend his brother in so mean, wicked, and dirty a conspiracy as Know Nothingism, is totally unfit to belong to any Church, and is as contemptible as the "professor" who has ranking in his bosom the oxen above alluded to, which will eat all religion out of any man's soul in a very short time.

Know Nothingism only lasted a little over a year, and then Annihilation, with all its horrors, took its place, urging upon brother to wage a war of extermination against brother, and boldly proclaimed a dissolution of this God-favored Union. In this infamous struggle, a large portion of the clergy are again found its most active friends, in proof of which, we have laid before our readers a number of articles on the subject from various parts of the country, which will also be found on the first page.

We do not make these publications in a spirit of crimination, but with a view of bringing professing Christians to SERIOUS REFLECTION, and with the sincere wish that MINISTERS, especially, will never hereafter be the voluntary agents in disseminating doctrines repulsive to all the teachings of the Word of God. Ministers have the right to vote.—This is not only their privilege, but their duty.—They have no right to defile their garments by the delivery of incendiary political speeches either in or out of their pulpits; and we rejoice to know that no Minister entertaining democratic principles has done so. This dirty business is the work of Know Nothing Abolition DIVINES, who labor the people are indebted for three-fourths of the infidelity now prevailing in the world, and all the hypocrisy existing in the Church.

We have many honest Ministers of the Gospel, and we thank God for it. They are the light which reflect back upon the Nation the glory of redeeming love, and they must not suffer for the conduct of those wolves in sheep's clothing who put on the liveries of Heaven to serve the Devil in, and some of such are to be found in every denomination in the land.

There is no honor—no dignity—to be compared with that of the CHRISTIAN; and if the Teachers and Professors of this glorious cause would put their entire trust in God instead of Sharps Rifles and blasphemous oaths administered at midnight in cellars and garrets, they would not have to appeal to infidel conspiracies to effect MORAL reforms!

It is human to err. No man is perfect. But there is no shade of excuse for the men who profess Religion to take an oath to LIE and perpetrate the other crimes that follow in its train. Neither is there any excuse for the same class of men in advocating a dissolution of this glorious Union.

Notwithstanding all that was said and written by would-be Religious in favor of KNOW-NOTHINGISM, there is not a Minister in the land that dare now take up their OATHS and attempt to endorse, excuse, palliate, or justify them. If there should be such an one we would like to hear from him, and for this purpose tender him the gratuitous use of our columns.

What, then is our duty? Repeat of the past, and do better in the future. Let him who still rests under the curse of these blighting oaths abandon them at once and forever—and thus do all in his power to wipe away the stain he aided in attaching to the pages of truth and virtue.

Those Ministers and Religious newspapers who espoused this degraded order should strive for the good wrong they done to the Church and the cause of truth and morality, generally, by a public acknowledgment of their error. This is the only way they can ever regain the confidence of the People. SNEAKING out as they SNEAKED in won't answer; a fact which their congregations will give them to understand in a practical way at no distant day!

For the Bedford Gazette.

Bedford High School. Mr. Editor:—Being a warm friend of education, and having formed a high appreciation of the scholarship and qualifications as a teacher, of Rev. Mr. AUGINBAUGH, I presume you will cheerfully admit to your columns a brief notice of the institution under the care of this gentleman.

The Bedford Academy resumed its sessions on the first Monday of the present month, and, although the room now occupied is not so desirable a one as it is designed to secure in a few months, yet the number of students is large, and the prospects of sustaining a first class Academy quite flattering. The writer of this article knows Mr. AUGINBAUGH to be a ripe scholar. He graduated at Mercersburg College with high honor, and a proof of the favorable estimation in which he was held by the faculty of this institution—was connected with the college, as an instructor, for two years, if I mistake not, subsequent to his graduation. To sound scholarship, then, he adds experience as a teacher, another essential qualification to immediate success. The Principal expects to have the assistance, after a few days, of an accomplished teacher, and, as stated in the advertisement to be found in another column, the male and female departments will be distinct so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected.

It is very desirable, Mr. Editor, that the institution be sustained by the citizens of Bedford. Now that a competent teacher has been secured, let the enterprise receive that encouragement which its importance demands, and not be suffered to fall thro' the indifference of those whose interests are intimately connected with its success.

R. F. SAMPLE.

A FILMORE ELECTOR FOR THE UNION TICKET.—The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Duffield, the Filmore elector from the 17th District:

MC CONNELSBURG, Oct. 29th, 1856. I wrote Sanderson that I considered it my duty to vote the distributive ticket adopted by the Convention assembled in Harrisburg. This ticket will be voted by all the Filmore men in this county, and we expect to do at least five hundred better than at the last election. My firm convictions are, that this is justly the ticket to vote in a victory. In this county there will not be five straight tickets voted. Very respectfully, SAMUEL L. DEFFIELD.

Railroad Meeting.

Agreeably to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Bedford convened at the Court-house on the evening of Thursday, the 13th November inst. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President, Hon. JOE MANN. Vice Presidents—Dr. G. W. Anderson and Hon. John G. Bartley. Secretaries—John Alisp and John Mower. After the meeting was organized, John Cessna, Esq. stated that the object of the meeting was to enlist the co-operation of the people of Bedford county in the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Rail-Road and its extension by way of Bedford to the Pittsburg and Connelisville Road.

Mr. Lammann, the Engineer of the road being then called on, entered into an interesting and detailed statement of the object of the road and the advantages of this route over all others now in operation, between the east and the west.

Mr. Moiley, one of the Directors of the road, addressed the meeting in regard to the affairs of the company and its prospects, and gave a practical view of the object of the road upon the prosperity of the country through which it is proposed to take the road.

After some further remarks a book was opened for subscriptions and a handsome sum was subscribed by the citizens then present.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the officers of the meeting be a committee to prepare Books and solicit further subscriptions, and to appoint other committees for the same purpose. JOE MANN, President. John Alisp and John Mower, Sec'ys.— For the Bedford Gazette. To Rocky mountains, now, let Fremont speed, And teach the Indians, how woolly dogs breed. Hasten, O Filmore, to join the train. Fools' nod, thou shalt never be heard of again; Ours State thou hast carried, as with a flood, Thy tickets were all over printed in blood; Thy doom, be with Fremont, stance with remorse, Forever to ride the fam'd Woolly Horse, Southampton Township, Nov. 10, 1856.

From the San Francisco State Journal, Oct. 17th. MR. BUCHANAN ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,) Pa., September 27th, 1856. To B. F. Washington, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California:

SIR:—I have received numerous communications from sources in California entitled to high regard, in reference to the proposed Pacific Railroad. As it would be impossible for me to answer them all, I deem it most proper and respectful to address you a general answer in your official capacity. In performing this duty to the citizens of California, I act in perfect consistency with the self imposed restriction, contained in my letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, not to answer interrogations raising new and different issues from those presented by the Cincinnati Convention, because that Convention has itself adopted a resolution in favor of the great work. I then desire to state, briefly, that concurring with the Convention, I am decidedly favorable to the construction of the Pacific Railroad; and I derive the authority to do this from the constitutional power "to declare war" and the constitutional duty to "repel invasions." In my judgment, Congress possesses the same power to make appropriations for the construction of this road, strictly for the purpose of national defence, that it has to erect fortifications at the mouth of San Francisco. Indeed, the necessity, with a view to repel foreign invasion from California, is as great in the one case as in the other.—Neither will there be danger from the precedent, for it is almost impossible to conceive that any case attended by such extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances can ever again occur in our history.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Letter from Speaker Banks.

The following letter written by Speaker Banks to a Californian in September last, and which is published in the California papers received by the last steamer, shows what crazy calculations the Black Republicans indulged in at that time, and is peculiarly refreshing now: New York, Friday, Sept. 19, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—You will see by the result of the Maine election that really we do not know our own strength in the North, for Hamlin himself did not claim over 5,000 majority, and my own opinion was that we could get about 10,000. You may set down New York at 90,000, and Pennsylvania at least 50,000, Massachusetts at least 60,000. I have not seen one honest Democrat since the result in Maine, but gives up all chance for Buchanan, and they are leaving the Democratic party by thousands. The entire American vote in Pennsylvania will go with the Republican party. Bets are freely offered, giving 30,000 majority in that State, and no one reckless enough to take them.

While it is important for your State that it should go with the Republican party, it cannot effect the result. But if you should fail to endorse the Railroad movement, it would do much to prevent liberal appropriations for that object. For that reason, I would say to you, who have so large an interest in California, let it not be said she was untrue to herself. You must believe with me that no State in the Union has as much at stake in the result as California. Yours, N. P. BANKS. To J. G. Seabins, Esq., Marysville.

Crime in Baltimore.

We notice by the Baltimore papers of last evening that Know-Nothing rowdism still stalks rampart in the Monumental city, and that instead of the New Mayor preserving order and protecting the life and property of the citizens, the morals of the city are "getting no better fast."

The Patriot, a leading K. N. organ, has the following: AN OUTRAGE AT BECHAMITE HALL.—Two MEN SHOT.—On Thursday morning, between one and two o'clock, at a ball given by the Continental Association at Bechamite Hall, two persons, named J. Wesley Harper and William Knight, were shot, without any provocation whatever, by another named Jackson Hamill. Hamill, from whom we could learn of the affair, approached Knight, who was keeping door at the Hall, and tried to pass in upon a forged check. Not succeeding in this, he commenced an assault upon Knight, who retreated up the steps, upon which Hamill drew forth a revolver and shouting, "O you Eighth Ward," fired two shots, one of which struck Knight in the back, the other taking effect in the leg of Harper, who was standing at the top of the stairs.—Hamill then ran up Fayette street, but was pursued and arrested by Barnum's, by Watchmen

Irons and Brown, with the pistol yet in his hand.

He was conveyed to the Middle District station, and committed to answer the charge before the Criminal Court by Justice Morrison.—A number of physicians were soon in attendance at the Hall, and upon examination, the wounded parts were not considered dangerous. Knight is the most seriously injured; the ball struck about midway of the back, and glancing upwards, lodged near the shoulder blade. Dr. S. W. Houck, probed the wound to the depth of three inches, but did not succeed in finding the ball. The ball which struck Harper entered the right leg, below the knee, and also took an upward course. He will probably be lame for life. Both parties were conveyed to their residences in a carriage, Knight to Canal, near Baltimore street, and Harper to Gay, near Chevy street. The latter is attended by Dr. Dunbar.

The Republic of last evening has the following: AUDACIOUS REFFIANISM.—Yesterday morning, whilst a respectable gentleman was passing along the corner of Poppleton and Baltimore streets, on his way to church, he was approached by some unknown ruffian, who knocked him down with a violent blow, and then walked away with perfect impunity. Shortly afterwards an estimable young man, residing in the Western section, was entering the Poppleton street Catholic Church, when some desperado ran up behind him, and striking a violent blow, knocked him down the steps of the sacred edifice. Police officer Lee witnessed the onslaught and went in pursuit of the assailant, but, whether he succeeded in overtaking him, we have not as yet been able to ascertain.

A MOST WANTON OUTRAGE.—A Direct Blow Struck at the Business of Baltimore.—For some time past a morning colporteur has been lavish of his abuse of us for publishing the outlawry perpetrated in this city, and the mercantile community has been told that it was our evident desire by such means to injure the business of the city. In the meantime, the perpetrators of these outrages have been shielded and defended by that paper, until reckless villains throughout the city have grown so bold as to set the laws wholly aside and perpetrate their fiendish designs with most reckless and wanton cruelty.

Not satisfied with the injury to the reputation of the city, which has been inflicted by outrages upon the murder of our own citizens, yesterday morning some of these wretches struck a more direct and deadly blow at the city's prosperity by firing upon the train of cars arriving from Washington at 9 o'clock. The particulars, as related to us are as follows: On the arrival of the train at the Spring Garden, suburbs of the city, it passed a group of young villains who are being trained by Baltimore for the gallows, when one of them deliberately raised a gun and fired at the cars. The ball passed through the clothing of the mail agent, Mr. Marcus Hook, and grazed his flesh.—The train was immediately stopped and the perpetrators of the outrage pursued, but they succeeded in making their escape.

We are informed that the greatest excitement prevailed among the passengers, several of whom were merchants on their way hither to make purchases. They expressed the severest indignation against our municipal authorities, to whose criminal imbecility this condition of lawlessness is attributable, and avowed their determination never to visit this city again, had it not proved to New York or Philadelphia, who at least their persons and lives were safe from such ruffianism. We trust our Board of Trade will take cognizance of this affair, and either offer them lives or see that there is offered such a reward for the apprehension of the guilty wretch as will secure that result. This certainly comes within the province of their organization, as it is a direct injury to our mercantile interests generally.

DIED.

At the residence of her sons, Messrs. S. & J. Robinson, in Avy Township, Fulton county, Pa., Mrs. NANCY ROBINSON, aged 80 years, 7 months. The deceased was born in Adams county, Pa., where she resided the greater portion of her life. She removed from there with her sons, S. & J. Robinson, to this county in the year 1810, and continued a resident of the Great Cove her remaining portion of her life. In early years she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church and remained an upright and consistent member until death severed the connection here, and introduced her to the blissful realities of the church on high. Since she became an inhabitant of this County, her extreme feebleness had but feebly expressed an unusual opinion as to her health, and she was desirous of approaching dissolution, she was deprived of this blessing, she continued to derive that comfort and solace a true Christian alone can experience from reading and hearing the great truths of salvation from the pages of the book of life. To say that Mrs. Robinson was an excellent woman would but feebly express the universal opinion entertained towards her by her whole circle of acquaintances. She possessed a singular combination of social qualities, calculated to enlist the highest respect, and retain the warmest friendships. Kind, affable, generous, a true friend, a "motherly" companion, a good counselor, she not only endeavored to lead the example of a virtuous life, but possessed the universal esteem of the community in which she resided. For many years previous to her death, she suffered much from severe bodily pain, and extreme physical weakness, yet her mind continued to retain its original vigor, and her faculties remained unimpaired, up to the latest period of her existence. Truly conscious of approaching dissolution, she met her end calmly as a sunmer's morn. For her grief had no victory, and in her chamber of death no darkness existed, save that experienced by her bereaved friends. Her remains were conveyed, at her request, to her native county, and her body deposited by the side of those who, in early life shared her trials and her joys. This feeble tribute to her memory is offered by one, who had long enjoyed her confidence, and appreciated her worth.

On the 15th inst., after a very short illness, at her Father's residence in this county, SARAH daughter of Thomas and Mary Reighard, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 13 days.

By J. W. Smith said to them, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Luke, 18th c. 16th v.

On the 24th November, inst. Mr. SAMUEL ROSE, son of Arthur Rose, near Schellsburg. He passed God with his last words. His age was 28 years 7 months and eight days.

Assignee's Notice.

The notes, book accounts, and other evidences of indebtedness of Sanson and Gehbart, will remain in my hands for collection until the first day of January next—after which suits will be brought against all, without distinction. Look out and save costs. SAMUEL H. TATE, Assignee.

N. B.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., remaining in store will be sold CHEAP. S. H. TATE, Assignee.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Union Township, about the 1st inst., a red Steer, hind legs white—supposed to be two years old. No marks. The owner is desirous to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ADOLPHUS AKE. Nov. 28, 1856.

Public Sale.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY 29th day of December next, the following described Real Estate situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Lyons, Esq. by L. Anderson, Moses Dubs and others, and having thereon erected a Log and Frame House, Log Barn, and other out buildings. There are also two apple orchards upon the premises, and one spring. About fifty acres cleared and under fence. Terms made known on day of sale. HIRAM DAVIS, Adm'r with the Will annexed of Christian Mock, dec'd. November 28, 1856.

CAMP VIDAURRI, near Camargo, Oct. 21, 1856.

Here I am in the camp of the deliberating army. There are here upwards of 2,000 men, as fine looking a set of fellows as I ever saw together. There are coming from Linares, 600 more, with six cannon. Garza has but 800, all told, and four small guns. Vidaurri was shell received a mortar from Monterey. The artillery is in charge of E. Jordan, from Larado, who is an engineer, and a very able man. His shot from the mortar worked beautifully and knocked the houses about the ears of the Camargo folks. We could see the houses tumble from the camp.

They have completed the boats, and only await the arrival of Saragosa with the additional force, who is coming down on the other side of the San Juan. Upon his arrival the whole force will cross. There was a rumor in camp this morning that Garcia had retired from Camargo. A party is just going over to see. There were three hundred men crossed day before yesterday, who have gone out to meet Saragosa.

When Vidaurri starts, his intentions are to continue on to Matamoros; thence to Tampico and San Luis Potosi to Monterey. Last night expresses came in from several parts of the interior. Several towns had pronounced for Vidaurri, and there were no good troops that could be sent down to oppose him; so you see his cause is prospering. Everything here is all enthusiasm. The men were paid off yesterday, and have plenty of money.

EARTHQUAKE AT SORRENTO, Oct. 12.—

The following account of an earthquake at Sorrento is given by a correspondent: "A few hours ago we experienced two shocks of earthquake more severe than have been felt in these regions for many years. A few minutes after two o'clock, A. M. I was awakened by a sensation as if my bed were about to slide out of the window in front of me. From previous experience I instantly became aware of what was taking place, and lost no time in collecting my family to the doorways of the sleeping rooms, which are supported by very thick walls. The oscillations continued in rhythmic intervals of three seconds until I had counted four of them. After a state of quiescence it might have been three minutes—the house began to reel confusedly, and then composed itself into another series of pendulum like oscillations, in a direction from east to west, more prolonged than the former. I noticed that I could move, with moderate haste, three for the allowance movement, and three for the return.

These were repeated five times, and accompanied by a rushing noise, as of a blowing storm, and an underground rumbling like distant thunder.

From the Fulton Democrat, Nov. 21.