

idently anticipated the repeal of the fugitive slave law, besides the rejection of all territories which asked for admission into the Union as States with constitutions recognizing slavery.

But statesmen of the republican party must necessarily shape their sentiments by the letter, if not by the spirit of the Constitution. Yet, sir, a very large proportion of the votes cast for your candidate for the Presidency, were made up of two classes, viz: first, those who are looking to the abolition of slavery everywhere, and who hope to consummate this work through the republican party; and this is the class to whom the Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, might say, "Slavery can and will be abolished, and you and I will do it," and to which the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Wade, would give assurances of the prompt repeal of the infamous fugitive slave law."

The other class is composed of those who are actuated by motives of sympathy for the fate of the unhappy African; of those who believe that slavery is a great wrong upon the negro, and that it is to be redressed and his constitution bettered, by the Republican party. The leaders of that party have themselves been vigilant and persevering to create those very impressions; and if they will have the candor even now to turn around, and proclaim unmistakably that they do not hold the views entertained by those classes of people, nor seek to remedy the evils they complain of, my word for it their ranks will soon be materially thinned, and those of the ultra Abolitionists enlarged in a like ratio. This done and they will not carry 11 States at the next election. They will not then have all misguided preachers and fanatics upon their side, as they had in the recent contest.

The aggressions of slavery is a favorite theme of the Senator from Ohio; but he has not, to my knowledge, Mr. President, specifically defined what he means by the phrase. I am not willing to submit to any aggression from slavery, or the slave States, or the slave-holding people; and if the Senator will point out aggressions on the part of either, I will join him in resisting and repelling them. But I can discover, as yet, none of their consequences. In what do these aggressions consist? In what department of Government are they to be found? The reversal of aggressions is obvious to all. The controlling power which the slave states once possessed, in all departments, has passed away, and, I think, forever. When the constitution was framed, and the Union secured, the slaveholding States had the control of all the branches of the Government. Now they control none. Then there were eleven slaveholding states and one non-slaveholding. Now there are 16 free and 15 slave states, with six or seven territories to come in as free states; then we shall have 22 free states and 15 slave states, Kansas disputed, and with the right in Texas of making two slave states. Surely there is nothing in this picture to alarm the Senator from Ohio; as an element of political power he certainly does not fear it. The northern states have the ascendancy in both branches of Congress and in the electoral college. Where then shall we look for aggression? Is it in territorial acquisition? Certainly not. When our independence was established, the states north of Mason's and Dixon's line, as shown by the Senator from Alabama, Mr. Clay, in his speech made during the last winter, possessed an area of one hundred and sixty-four thousand square miles, and those south of the same line an area of six hundred and forty-seven thousand square miles. Now, the slaveholding states possess an area of eight hundred and eighty-two thousand square miles, and the free states, with the territories to become free States, an area of over one million seven hundred thousand square miles. Surely the Senator and his party cannot be alarmed at such aggression as this. And yet this charge of aggression was a constant and fruitful subject of discussion for the Republican party during the late campaign.

The fugitive slave law was another. The law was talked of, even by men of position in society, as though it had no constitutional authority; as though it were the mere act of Congress; and that by its agency alone slaves were reclaimed. They knew better, Mr. President. The law was the law, and the Constitution every thing. The law gives no man the right to his fugitive slave. The Constitution has done this, and the Supreme Court of the United States has so decided; and the law is but the execution of the constitutional provision. Therefore, those who rail against the law, rail against the constitution; and those who reject any portion of that instrument repudiate all its blessings. The Senator from Ohio has not hesitated to do this, and yet he claims, I believe, to be a friend of the Union. Senators representing States, the Legislatures of which have taken distinct ground against the execution of this law, say they are for the Union and the constitutional rights of all the states. Now, was not this constitutional provision one of the compromises of the Constitution? Certainly it was; and no man has a fair claim to friendship for either who will not hold that it is to be faithfully executed. The denunciation of this law was one of the potent means of the campaign, to swell Mr. Fremont's vote. How much of loyalty to our people and their free institutions there is in it I leave others to decide.

But I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not standing here either as the advocate of slavery or the defender of the South. I speak but to vindicate history, and particularly the history of the late Presidential contest, which has been so unfairly referred to. I do not desire, nor have I ever sought, the extension of slavery; and I heartily do I concur with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] when he said the other day, "I do not want the extension of slavery."

Mr. Butler. I beg to be understood correctly. The Senator from Maine asked me how the remark which I made was to be construed? I said that I now maintain, as I have always maintained, that all lines of distinction being wiped out, I was in what lawyers call a condition of indifference. I said, let the institution go where it would; I would not attempt here either to restrain or extend it.

Mr. Bigler. I think that is the substance of the quotation I was about to read. The Senator from South Carolina re-marked:

"I do not want the extension of slavery; I have never contended for it. If I had the right to vote to extend it by act of Congress, I would not undertake to do so; I would leave that to the choice of those who settle the new commonwealth."

This is all I have ever desired. It is all the Democratic party contend for. The Senator from Texas, [Mr. Rusk], if I understood him, expressed the same sentiment. Is there not authority enough here, sir, to show that the widespread allegation, that we seek the extension of

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Dec. 26, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"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!"

A Great Speech.

The Gazette of to-day is enriched by the speech of Hon. Wm. BIGLER, recently delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the motion to print a number of extra copies of the message of the President. In this speech, the Governor argues the slavery question so fully, and exposes the duplicity of our opponents so fairly and powerfully, that we feel satisfied it will command universal attention, and the admiration of the Democracy, especially, throughout the Union. The author of this great speech is certainly one of the most pointed reasoners, as he is one of the most eloquent debaters in the body of which he is a member. Pennsylvania is proud of him, and well she may be. Stricken down by a midnight conspiracy, (although one of the best Governors we ever had,) the people soon elevated him to a higher trust, and a perusal of the speech alluded to will satisfy them that they were not mistaken in their man.

Learned Senators taxed all their ingenuity to confound and perplex him by asking questions, but they did not make much by the operation, as will be seen by his ready and happy replies.

U. S. Senator.

One of the most important acts of the next Legislature will be to elect a United States Senator to serve six years from the 4th of March next, and although we have but a small majority in that body, owing to the infamous apportionment of the State, which gives our opponents the Senate against a popular majority of thousands; yet it is quite sufficient to secure the services of a true and faithful Democrat.

There are a number of distinguished gentlemen named in connection with the trust, and the Legislature will no doubt choose the man they deem most competent to perform the greatest good to the country and the party. We may be allowed to say, however, that were we a member of that body, we would vote for and advocate the election of JOHN W. FORNEY, believing him to be the man of all others named for the present crisis. He not only possesses ability of the highest order, but a degree of nerve and energy with which but few men are gifted. He is as familiar with the politics of Pennsylvania and of the Union as he is with the alphabet, and his keen perception would be a sure guarantee that the interests of the people would not suffer in his hands.

With such intellects as BIGLER and FORNEY in the Senate, Pennsylvania would again assume her proper position in that dignified body. Let our Representatives act with a wise discrimination in this matter, and not be governed by personal or local favoritism in the discharge of this great duty, and they will reflect lasting credit upon themselves and their country.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, the organ of Gov. POLLOCK, in its issue of last week, in speaking of Mr. P. Sanderson, of the Philadelphia News, alleges that his conduct during the late campaign was marked with FALSEHOOD, TREACHERY, and CORRUPTION. And this is the identical "John P." who wants a black republican elected speaker of the Senate, one too, who turned traitor to Filmore on the eve of the election, and the same man that is now expending all his energies in charging Fraud upon the Democracy, and in writing articles designed to exclude from the right of suffrage all who are unable to read and write! John retorts, and charges the black republican leaders with all manner of rascality, and says they were the rotten elements which proclaimed "Union for the sake of the Union."

We observe by the Chambersburg papers that Col. McClure, well known as editor of the Chambersburg Repository and Harrisburg Telegraph, has commenced the practice of the law in that place, in company with Mr. McCliffland. In all his social relations, Col. McClure is considered decidedly a clever man and a gentleman, and as the publisher of a paper, he certainly exhibited one of the neatest sheets in the country. Notwithstanding the Col. is an uncompromising enemy of the Democracy, his bold and manly denunciation of Know Nothingism made him many warm friends in the ranks of our party. The fact that the K. N.'s in Bedford hate him with a perfect hatred, is, we think, the highest recommendation he could receive from that quarter. In the practice of his profession, we wish him great property—and, as we believe his "better half" (an elegant and accomplished lady) rather holds to the Democracy, we should not be surprised if the Col. would eventually fall back upon that column as the sure support of the country. When he does we will announce the fact in the Gazette.

The Louisville Journal has made the wonderful discovery that the democratic votes in Kentucky, at the late election, were increased to an unprecedented degree. That's so, and that is what enabled us to carry that old Gibraltar of Whiggery, which refused to be Abolitionized, Sectionalized and Know Nothingized, under the lead of such men as Fremont and Filmore. Democratic votes, however, increased in some other quarters—in Bedford Borough and county, for instance.

Since the election, we hear nothing about the "ten cents a day"? How is this? Our opponents pledged their honor, as men, that if Mr. BUCHANAN were elected President the wages of labor would be reduced to ten cents a day, and thus deceived many honest people who believed them. Why don't they reiterate the charge now that he is elected? Because they know they are "scandalized," and that his official acts will expose the dirty and shameful falsehood. Here is the death of another of their next-door neighbors which they have been shouting ever since Mr. B. was named for the Presidency.

The speeches and papers of the Democratic party all proclaimed that James Buchanan was not the advocate of slavery—and, if his official acts do not justify the declaration, we will admit that we practiced a fraud upon the people. He will neither advocate nor oppose slavery, but leave the question where the Constitution leaves it, in the hands of the sovereign people. This explodes another of their next-door neighbors.

JAMES B. SANSON, Esq. will be a candidate for re-election to the post he held in the House last winter, and we presume he will be chosen without opposition from outside. He made a good and popular officer, and the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties in the last campaign, entitles him to the warm regard and consideration of the democratic party. We could wish him something that would pay better.

If any body is troubled with MICE, step up to the General Variety Store of BLYMIRE & HARTLEY, where, for 15 cents, you can get a trap which will relieve you of these little depredaters in a short time. We speak from experience.

WHO IS THE LIAR?—LET US SEE.

Mr. Jordan, in his mouth-piece of last week, denies that his party "avowed that a negro was better than a white man." He modestly says "it is a bold lie manufactured out of the whole cloth," and he defies Bowman or any body else to support the assertion. We make no assertions by random, and always stand ready to maintain any charges contained in our columns, when called upon to do so.

We will take Francis himself, as an exemplification of the truth of this charge, he being the official agent of the party in this county, who even went so far as to ask honorable men to support his profligate political views, although against their own judgment, simply as a matter of favor to him, the said Francis!

Now, Francis has not denied, and will not deny, that he took a solemn OATH, on the Holy Bible, in an assert plain, in which he obligated himself to support the dark conspiracy banded together and doing business under the name and firm of KNOW-NOTHINGS. This organization made a positive and direct war upon every man of foreign birth or acknowledging the Catholic religion, no matter even though he should be the descendant of a signer of the declaration of independence, or a man who had immortalized himself in defence of the Stars and Stripes of his adopted country. The good and bad were to be stricken down alike! The main feature of the organization was to degrade and disgrace white men of foreign birth, by denying them the right to either vote or hold office, a fact too generally known to admit of the shadow of doubt. So far was this feeling manifested, that foreigners, (women and children included,) were shot down in the streets of Cincinnati, Louisville, Orleans, and elsewhere, as though they were all their Maker intended them for. For a year, they were in danger of assassination if they dared to open their mouths on a political subject.

Not only so. Gentlemen of high standing in the ranks of black republicanism, who were known to give utterance to the real sentiments of their party, publicly advocated the right of the negro to vote and hold office, at the very time that a systematic effort was making to drive white men the same privilege. Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, of Gettysburg, in presence of Rev. Mr. Benedict and a number of other persons, gave utterance to these sentiments in Schellsburg last summer, and prophesied that the day was not distant when the negro and the white man would meet upon a common platform; that the negro was better calculated to understand our system of Government than the herds of illiterate foreigners imported to our shores. Here, then, is the published declaration, by the highest authority, that they considered negroes better than white men, if stained with the crime of having been born in another part of the Creator's dominions.

But further. Mr. JOHN KING, of Hopewell, who represented the "Americans" in the State Convention which nominated the FILMORE electoral ticket, declared on the streets of Bedford, that he would rather see Fred. DOUGLAS, a coal-black NEGRO, elected President than James Buchanan. He justified a Republican Convention in Indiana in calling a NEGRO to act as a Vice President at one of their meetings—and argued generally in defence of the common rights of the negro. Mr. Wm. Hartley was present and heard this conversation. Other men high up in the ranks said the same thing, and the whole party yelled "ANY THING TO BEAT BUCHANAN!"

But, to cap the climax, Negroes are allowed to both vote and hold office in New York, and this right was conferred upon them by the oath-bound conspiracy above alluded to, who would deny the right to Foreigners or Catholics to enjoy either one of these privileges.

Whilst the entire know nothing and abolition press employed all their energies in sympathizing with the abolition of the poor negro, the same instruments were employed in giving utterance to the grossest calumnies against the party, and in charging Fraud upon the Democracy, and in writing articles designed to exclude from the right of suffrage all who are unable to read and write! John retorts, and charges the black republican leaders with all manner of rascality, and says they were the rotten elements which proclaimed "Union for the sake of the Union."

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they claimed not only the "fine looks" but all the honesty, and that, too, whilst Mr. Jordan was arranging with the abolition committee to throw the candidate whom he was fairly and solemnly pledged to support. We have denounced this low political trickery as it deserved, and as it is viewed by the great body even of his own party.

In holding up to the public gaze the wicked and demoralizing principles of Know Nothingism, we abused no man; and thousands and tens of thousands who were gulled into this sink of iniquity and corruption stand ready and willing endorsers of all we said about it.

JOHN MOWER, Esq. and Dr. MULLIN, two prominent members of the old Whig Party, having over their proper signatures, branded the know nothing organ with gross and unparalled falsehood, shows the contempt in which it is held by the honorable opponents of the democratic party.

If we succeed in bringing Mr. Jordan to the proof for the wholesale charges he has preferred, we shall have accomplished our point. If he fails, his attack will recoil upon his own head.

By the Pittsburg Union we learn that Gov. POLLOCK has recently pardoned another man who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for an assault and battery with intent to kill. We make no objection to the pardon, as it may be all right, but if a Democratic Governor had granted this pardon, it would have excited a dreadful yell from the biggest to the smallest cur that barks in the K. N. camp. As it is, we hear not a word of complaint. Should Gov. Pollock pardon every convict in both our Penitentiaries, we do not believe the act would be condemned by a K. N. paper in the State.

Holiday Presents.

As the time is at hand for the presentation of gifts, nothing could be more appropriate than one of Gerrit's beautiful Daguerreotypes or Ambrotype pictures, done up in plain or ornamental cases, at moderate prices. We have examined some of his specimens, and have no hesitation in saying that they will compare favorably with any we have seen in the city galleries. His rooms are in the Exchange, Give him a call.

Extensive Firm.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. Everhart, Ashcom & Co. have opened a new Store and established an extensive Forwarding and Commission House, at Hopewell, Pa., which will necessarily prove a great accommodation to the citizens of Bedford county. They are all gentlemen of high character, and deserve to be liberally patronized.

Col. GOSSLER, President of the Bedford Mineral Spring Company, invites proposals for the erection of two new Bath-houses, and the turpicking of that part of road near the main building about which we have heretofore heard so much complaint. To those who desire visiting our Springs, these handsome improvements will be highly gratifying. The President understands his duty, and will perform it.

Popular Vote for President.

The annexed table contains, in effect, the whole vote of the United States, except a few counties, townships, plantations, &c., which were excluded on account of irregularity, or were returned too late to be counted, or not returned at all. Omitting these, the total vote—

For Buchanan is	1,859,786
For Fremont	1,336,815
Buchanan over Fremont	522,971
Buchanan and Filmore over Fremont	1,363,097
Fremont and Filmore over Buchanan	347,195
Filmore's vote is	870,146
Total number of votes returned in season	4,066,727
Exclusive of a few votes for Gerrit Smith.	
Buchanan's vote is larger by a quarter of a million than was ever before given to a presidential	

The Casualty at Alliance—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The inquest, sworn to investigate and decide upon the causes which led to the late terrible slaughter at Alliance, concluded their labor on Thursday evening, swelling their verdict and transmitting it to the District Attorney of Stark county. The document was transmitted by telegraph yesterday, and introduced to the press by Mr. Robert Stevenson, telegraph operator at the Alliance depot of the Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad Company. They have found, as will be seen below, that John Cherry, the engineer of the Cleveland train was concerned, as principal, in the death of the parties. We understand that he has not been arrested; that his whereabouts are known to the Directors of the Pittsburg and Cleveland train, and that he expresses a willingness to give himself up, if prosecuted from the evidence of a excited public. The following is the verdict:

"We, the undersigned, jurors empanelled and sworn on the 8th day of December, in the year 1856, of the township of Lexington, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, by A. L. Jones, a justice of the peace in and for the township of Lexington, in said county, and acting as coroner for the time being, to enquire and true presentment make in what manner and by whom King Watson, Dr. P. B. Smith, Sarah B. Smith, J. C. McIntyre, Jacob Rodie, Pearson Osterhalt, Nicholas G. Taylor and John Brooks, whose bodies were found at the railroad station house near the Cleveland and Pittsburg track in the town of Alliance, and in said township of Lexington, on the evening of the 8th day of December, in the year 1856, came to their death.

"After having heard evidence extensively and examined the bodies, we do find that the deaths came to their death by violence, and that said bodies have upon them numerous wounds, (being manifestly in shocking manner and in such a state as to be out of the power of this jury to describe,) inflicted and caused by the passenger train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad running north over the crossing of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads at Alliance, at the time that the said passenger train from Pittsburg was going west cross-over, and which collision the jury find caused the immediate death of said persons whose bodies were found as aforesaid. And we, the jury, do further find that one John Cherry, the engineer of said train on said Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad running north was concerned in the perpetration of said outrage, violence and death as principal.

"Given under our hands at the time and place aforesaid this inquisition above mentioned, December 16th, 1856.

EMOS L. WOODS, H. LAUGHLIN,
ANDREW AMPHERMAN,
JOHN BATTERSHILL, T. S. STANLEY."

Real Heroism.

The Wreck of the Schooner Niagara at Fort Hope, Canada.

The wreck of this vessel on Wednesday last was attended with loss of life under singularly painful circumstances. In endeavoring to make the harbor she struck on the shoals to the east of the fort, and was heavily encased over. It was blowing a terrific gale at the time, and the frost was so severe that every rope glistened like so much crystal. The hand-first look shelter under the bulwarks on the quarter deck, but they were soon carried away, and they were obliged to take the mainmast boom, which was literally covered with ice. Hundreds upon hundreds of people were looking from the shore at Point Hope, about two hundred yards distant, at the painful and desperate struggle of the brave tars clinging to a spar as it was swayed about by the storm and washed by the surf. At length a jolly boat, with Captain Woods, of the Annie Maude, of Fort Hope, in command, put out to rescue the freezing and surf-beaten crew.

A cheer rose from every voice as the boat gained the deep water, and was gallantly cresting the waves to reach the schooner. But after repeated attempts, most superhuman efforts to bring the boat alongside,

she was obliged to abandon the attempt, lest she should be swamped, or dashed to pieces against the vessel. Fearful indeed every eye when the brave crew, which had again and again, until she was nearly filled with water, and was literally covered with ice, endeavored to make fast, was seen making for land. The poor sailors, who were motionless during the struggle of the boat to reach them, strain every nerve to save them, for one last effort to save them.

The feelings of the hundreds of spectators at this time are wholly indescribable.

In a short time, however, another boat with a fresh crew put out, amid cheers which were mingled with the wild storm. Gloriously did they mount the swells, which now threatened to sweep the poor sailors off the boom. Wave after wave they created, as hoarse boat high that witnessed them, and as hopes sunk and rose they disappeared below and went above the smooth. At length they reached the schooner, and one vast cheer was heard as they made fast to the davit. The crew of the boat, with the exception of two men climbed into the schooner to help the half frozen sailors off the boom. One was hauled down; but ere a second could be lowered a fearful swell almost hid the boat, another came and the schooner, and the poor sailor who had just been handed down to what was his last hope of safety, was the only one of the three that was ever seen. He rose, struggled with the breakers, caught a rope, was hauled on the deck of the schooner, and was in a few minutes afterwards frozen to death. A cry of despair now rose from every one.

The brave crew of the boat were added to the crew of the schooner, and wider and wider still raged the storm. From a point of land above the schooner, a spot was set afloat, in the slender hope that it might float to her. It stranded in a few seconds afterwards. From the Grand Trunk wharf, which was to the windward, their best boat was floated off, but its fate was like their hope—it soon sank. At last a brave old skipper—honored by his name and to his boat—said he would make one more effort to save them, or he would perish in the attempt. Daring, desperate as was the resolve, his boat was manned by sailors and fishermen in a few seconds, and literally amid cheers and prayers, they pushed her into the boisterous surf.

The previous boats having been too small to live in the sea near the schooner, this last was a large and heavy boat; and for a long time it was a dead struggle to keep her own with her. She rose nobly to the waves but she made little or no headway, every nerve of the brave crew was strained, but they could not defy the storm; they could not gain upon it. At last as the cries of those who were on board the schooner were growing wilder on the beach, and the poor sailors were seen freezing on the boom, there appeared a lull of a few seconds, and one vast effort brought the boat under the stern of the schooner.

A cheer rose from her crew. Men, women and children, as they all had but one heart, broke out into a wild scream of ecstasy and hope on shore. The poor frost-bitten crew were safely handed down into the boat, and as she crested the waves and bore them triumphantly to the shore, it seemed as if all human sympathies were absorbed in one intense feeling of admiration of those who had behaved with all the generosity of sailors, and more than the nobility of most men. The name of the Captain who commanded the last boat was Stephen Woods, of the Annie Maude. He and his crew deserve far more than this trifling tribute to their heroism.

DESPATCHES FROM KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. A special messenger has arrived from Kansas bringing despatches from Governor Geary, in relation to the release of Hayes, and other matters at issue between himself and Judge Leocomp, which are submitted to the consideration of the Administration.

The despatches reiterate the declaration that the Territory continues in a peaceful condition.

A HEAVY LOSS.—Sparking of Sam's losses, or supposed losses, in the late contest, the Georgia Federal Union says:

"The enemy's loss amounts to nothing. They staked nothing, expected nothing, and got nothing. Nothing added to nothing is nothing. Nothing taken from nothing leaves nothing. Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they will not be disappointed. Sam's case stands about thus: No North, no South, no East, no West; no honor, no office, no money, no sympathy, no nothing!"

LANCASTER BANK NOTES.—The Lancaster Inland Daily says the brokers of that city are paying 80 cents on the dollar for the notes of the Lancaster Bank, and that in transaction of trade they are taken at even higher rates. The Bank is already redeeming a considerable amount of its notes in circulation, by receiving them in payment of debts due it.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Samuel E. Russell, Esq., Treasurer of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, until the 31st day of January next, for the erection of two frame Bath-houses, each one hundred feet long.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination on and after the 1st of January next. Proposals will also be received until the 31st instant, for the graduation, masonry and stoning of about one fourth of a mile of Road. All needed information will be supplied at the Treasurer's office.

Bedford, Dec. 26, 1856. P. GOSSLER, President.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the firm of BARNHOLLER, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandise, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osensbers, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, D-lanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon short profits as can be had in the country.

JOHN R. BARNHOLLER, JOHN F. LOWRY,
GEO. C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCUM,
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

EVERHART, ASHCUM, & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOPEWELL, P. A.

The subscribers doing business under the firm of EVERHART, ASHCUM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandise upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNHOLLER,
C. W. ASHCUM, JOHN F. LOWRY.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

Last Notice.

The books of the subscriber are in the hands of Sheriff Alsip, where all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and make payment, on or before the first of March next. All who neglect this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Henry Nicodemus Esq., for collection, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can be given. So look out and save costs, or blame yourselves.

E. M. FISHER.
Dec. 26, 1856.