

the city of Philadelphia, approved by the Mayor on the 7th of April, 1856, and officially communicated to me, proposing to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground in that city, for the purpose of erecting thereon a State Arsenal. Want of time alone prevented action on the proposition then submitted. The ground thus offered to the State is valuable, and its location most eligible for the purpose intended. The conditions of the proposed grant are favorable to the State, and highly creditable to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, evincing a liberality and public spirit worthy of all commendation. The necessity of a State Arsenal in that city is so apparent that the subject needs no elaboration in this communication. After the sale of the State Arsenal in Philadelphia, the public funds were deposited in an old building, or out-house, unsafe and unfit as a depository for public property. The sum of 30,000 dollars realized from that sale is now in the Treasury; and by the 55th sec. of an act passed the 19th day of April, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Government," &c. the Governor was authorized to apply the same to the purchase of a lot of ground and to the erection of an Arsenal thereon. This sum was found insufficient for these purposes, and consequently the object intended by the appropriation has not been accomplished.

By the session of this lot the State will be relieved from the expenditure of any money for the purchase of suitable grounds, and the entire sum of 30,000 dollars may be applied to the erection of the necessary buildings; to which sum may be added, if deemed advisable, the amount that may be realized from the sale of the Arsenal at Meadville and Harrisburg, as recommended in my last annual message. These sums would be amply sufficient to accomplish this object.

I would, therefore, again recommend the immediate passage of a bill accepting the conveyance of the said lot of ground from the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions contained in the ordinance; and that the sum of thirty thousand dollars be appropriated for the erection of a State Arsenal thereon.

On the 6th day of October, 1855, I approved and signed a bill entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and north-east rail-road co., and to provide for the disposal of the same." In pursuance of its provisions, Hon. Joseph Casey was appointed to take possession and have the charge and custody of the road. Before possession was taken, application was made by the company to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for an injunction to restrain the agent of the State from taking possession; and, subsequently, a cautionary order was made by the supreme court in favor of the company. The questions then pending before that court were determined in favor of the commonwealth; the constitutionality of the act sustained, and the application for an injunction refused. Possession of the road was then taken by the agent of the State as directed by law.

On the 23d day of April, 1856, an act entitled an act supplementary to the act incorporating the Erie and north-east rail-road company was passed. By this act the Erie and north-east rail-road, as originally located and constructed, was legalized and confirmed, and certain changes in the road were directed to be made and other acts to be done by the company. It was also provided that the Governor shall retain possession of the East and North East railroad until the act of the 6th of October, 1855, until the provisions of the act shall have been accepted by a vote of the stockholders of the rail-road company at a meeting called for the purpose. On the 15th of May, 1856, at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, the provisions of the act were accepted by their vote. This acceptance, duly certified, was received and filed in this department on the 16th July last. Possession of the road has been restored, and it is now under the care and management of the company. A final account for money received from under the road, while in possession of the State will be settled with the company at the earliest possible period.

It is my proper duty to state that since the acceptance of the act of the 23d April, 1856, a writ of error, in the cases indicated, by the Supreme Court of this State has been issued at the suit of the company by the Supreme Court of the U. S. and is now pending in that court.

The commission first appointed having resigned, A. K. McClure, Esq. was appointed in his place. The duties of both officers were ably and faithfully performed. Copies of their correspondence and reports, herewith submitted to the House of Representatives for the use of the Legislature, will furnish information in detail on the subject of rail-road company. It is sincerely desired that good faith and honesty of purpose may characterize the conduct of this company in the discharge of the duties assumed by their acceptance of the act of 23d April last, and that this much vexed question will not again disturb the harmony or retard the prosperity of the city of Erie, or any part of the Commonwealth.

The resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the commonwealth, have been published as directed by that instrument. It will be your duty to take such action in reference to these amendments as will, in your judgment, be most consistent with the wishes of the people. An appropriation will be required to carry out the provisions of the act, and to this year earliest attention is required.

The important duty of directing the State for the election of Senators and Representatives will devolve upon you. This duty should be performed faithfully and with strict reference to the rights and interests of the whole people. Returns of taxables, required to be made in the different counties, have not all been forwarded to this department as directed by law. Circulars have been issued to the officers charged with these duties, urging their speedy performance, and the returns will, as soon as received, be transmitted to the proper authorities.

The elective franchise is the highest and most responsible privilege enjoyed by the American citizen. Involving in its exercise the sovereignty of the people, and constituting, as it does, the substratum of our free institutions, it cannot be too highly appreciated, or carefully guarded. The ballot-box, through which the people speak their will, should be preserved from violation at every hazard and sacrifice. Upon its purity and integrity depend the existence of our Republican government, and the rights and privileges of the citizen. Every legal voter, whatever may be his political affections or party predilections, is deeply interested in this question. Any attempt to sully its purity, or impair its efficiency, whether by violence or fraud, should be sternly resisted and severely punished. Illegal voting, whether founded on force or perjury, or both; on false assessments, or false or forged certificates of naturalization, is an evil that deserves the severest condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power and influence, and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities—the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy co-extensive with the evil should be provided.

Every deceiver should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicious registry law, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid, and personal examination, by persons appointed by the Government, of all persons coming to the country, before they are admitted to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous influences.

To the policy and action of the National Government,

the city of Philadelphia, approved by the Mayor on the 7th of April, 1856, and officially communicated to me, proposing to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground in that city, for the purpose of erecting thereon a State Arsenal. Want of time alone prevented action on the proposition then submitted. The ground thus offered to the State is valuable, and its location most eligible for the purpose intended. The conditions of the proposed grant are favorable to the State, and highly creditable to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, evincing a liberality and public spirit worthy of all commendation. The necessity of a State Arsenal in that city is so apparent that the subject needs no elaboration in this communication. After the sale of the State Arsenal in Philadelphia, the public funds were deposited in an old building, or out-house, unsafe and unfit as a depository for public property. The sum of 30,000 dollars realized from that sale is now in the Treasury; and by the 55th sec. of an act passed the 19th day of April, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Government," &c. the Governor was authorized to apply the same to the purchase of a lot of ground and to the erection of an Arsenal thereon. This sum was found insufficient for these purposes, and consequently the object intended by the appropriation has not been accomplished.

By the session of this lot the State will be relieved from the expenditure of any money for the purchase of suitable grounds, and the entire sum of 30,000 dollars may be applied to the erection of the necessary buildings; to which sum may be added, if deemed advisable, the amount that may be realized from the sale of the Arsenal at Meadville and Harrisburg, as recommended in my last annual message. These sums would be amply sufficient to accomplish this object.

I would, therefore, again recommend the immediate passage of a bill accepting the conveyance of the said lot of ground from the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions contained in the ordinance; and that the sum of thirty thousand dollars be appropriated for the erection of a State Arsenal thereon.

On the 6th day of October, 1855, I approved and signed a bill entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and north-east rail-road co., and to provide for the disposal of the same." In pursuance of its provisions, Hon. Joseph Casey was appointed to take possession and have the charge and custody of the road. Before possession was taken, application was made by the company to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for an injunction to restrain the agent of the State from taking possession; and, subsequently, a cautionary order was made by the supreme court in favor of the company. The questions then pending before that court were determined in favor of the commonwealth; the constitutionality of the act sustained, and the application for an injunction refused. Possession of the road was then taken by the agent of the State as directed by law.

On the 23d day of April, 1856, an act entitled an act supplementary to the act incorporating the Erie and north-east rail-road company was passed. By this act the Erie and north-east rail-road, as originally located and constructed, was legalized and confirmed, and certain changes in the road were directed to be made and other acts to be done by the company. It was also provided that the Governor shall retain possession of the East and North East railroad until the act of the 6th of October, 1855, until the provisions of the act shall have been accepted by a vote of the stockholders of the rail-road company at a meeting called for the purpose. On the 15th of May, 1856, at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, the provisions of the act were accepted by their vote. This acceptance, duly certified, was received and filed in this department on the 16th July last. Possession of the road has been restored, and it is now under the care and management of the company. A final account for money received from under the road, while in possession of the State will be settled with the company at the earliest possible period.

It is my proper duty to state that since the acceptance of the act of the 23d April, 1856, a writ of error, in the cases indicated, by the Supreme Court of this State has been issued at the suit of the company by the Supreme Court of the U. S. and is now pending in that court.

The commission first appointed having resigned, A. K. McClure, Esq. was appointed in his place. The duties of both officers were ably and faithfully performed. Copies of their correspondence and reports, herewith submitted to the House of Representatives for the use of the Legislature, will furnish information in detail on the subject of rail-road company. It is sincerely desired that good faith and honesty of purpose may characterize the conduct of this company in the discharge of the duties assumed by their acceptance of the act of 23d April last, and that this much vexed question will not again disturb the harmony or retard the prosperity of the city of Erie, or any part of the Commonwealth.

The important duty of directing the State for the election of Senators and Representatives will devolve upon you. This duty should be performed faithfully and with strict reference to the rights and interests of the whole people. Returns of taxables, required to be made in the different counties, have not all been forwarded to this department as directed by law. Circulars have been issued to the officers charged with these duties, urging their speedy performance, and the returns will, as soon as received, be transmitted to the proper authorities.

The elective franchise is the highest and most responsible privilege enjoyed by the American citizen. Involving in its exercise the sovereignty of the people, and constituting, as it does, the substratum of our free institutions, it cannot be too highly appreciated, or carefully guarded. The ballot-box, through which the people speak their will, should be preserved from violation at every hazard and sacrifice. Upon its purity and integrity depend the existence of our Republican government, and the rights and privileges of the citizen. Every legal voter, whatever may be his political affections or party predilections, is deeply interested in this question. Any attempt to sully its purity, or impair its efficiency, whether by violence or fraud, should be sternly resisted and severely punished. Illegal voting, whether founded on force or perjury, or both; on false assessments, or false or forged certificates of naturalization, is an evil that deserves the severest condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power and influence, and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities—the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy co-extensive with the evil should be provided.

Every deceiver should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicious registry law, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid, and personal examination, by persons appointed by the Government, of all persons coming to the country, before they are admitted to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous influences.

To the policy and action of the National Government,

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1857.

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!"

U. S. Senator.

The election of a Senator of the United States, to serve for six years from the 4th of March next, took place on Tuesday last, and the whole country will blush to learn the result. With a clear Democratic majority on joint ballot, we had the right to expect the election of a Senator of the same faith; but, through the down-right apostasy of three men, (Wagonmiller and Leno, of Schuylkill, and Meeker of York,) and the disgraceful conduct of several other Democrats who pertinaciously refused to support Col. Folsky, the REGULAR NOMINEE, our cherished principles have been sacrificed by the election of a man whom our opponents only two years ago officially branded as the most degraded political gambler in the country, charging him with having procured the nomination in caucus by means such as no man possessing a particle of honor would adopt. In short, SMOS CAMEKON was elected!—said Mr. Johnson, as if to seal forever his political infamy, yes, Fr. Jordan, the man who wrote letter after letter denouncing Cameron in the lowest terms of which the English language is capable of giving utterance, (which can be seen by a reference to his mouth-piece here,) and who was chairman of the INVESTIGATING committee, and author of the pamphlet exposing Cameron's enormities, actually voted for him! as did all the other Abolition members. Political profligacy such as this has never before been witnessed by this or any other country. It was, however, a fit cap-sheaf to the corrupt combinations that formed during the late State and Presidential canvass. But we shall speak more at length on this point hereafter.

G. NELSON SMITH, one of the Representatives from our own district, is among the traitors, and will, whilst he lives, carry a mark which will cause him to be despised and shunned by every honest Democrat in the District whose dearest interests he has trampled beneath his polluted feet. We can confidently assert, for both Bedford and Fulton counties, that he stands condemned by every man who votes for him—and, if the sturdy and honest Democratic Ezekeem of glorious little Cambria submit to his coalition by which he has handed their interests over to a scoundrel Know Nothing and Black Republican, then we have mistaken their character for integrity and devotion to the right. He, and those who will attempt to justify his conduct, will do so upon the principle that he was bound to stick to Foster! Who so bound him? Certainly not the Democracy—for, whilst they were willing that Mr. Smith should advocate the nomination of Mr. Foster in caucus, had he told them that he would not support the regular nominee, fairly chosen, he could not have received a true Democratic vote in the three counties. We are anxious to see what Cambria will say in County or Township meetings, for the press being under the control of the apocryphal, will of course sustain him. Democrats of Cambria, now is the time to show the staff of which you are made, and the eyes of the whole country are turned towards you to see what manner of men you are.

Westmoreland, a county that used to give between two and three thousand Democratic majority, by its treachery and double-dealing of certain leaders, has been reduced to two or three hundred. Her masses are as honest as ever, and duty now calls upon them, to take in the majesty of their strength, and proclaim the disgrace of those who have so shamefully betrayed them.

Folsky, for twenty years, a great leader of the Democratic party—a man whose talents and genius have given him a name and a fame throughout the land and abroad—a man whose voice has towered above all others in proclaiming the glorious truths and principles of Democracy—to be stricken down by creatures delegated to carry out the duties of their party, is a blot upon common honesty and decency which has never before tarnished the records of Legislation.

Col. RETURNER acted as a man of honor, and, when he returns home, will receive the plaudits, well done, good and faithful servant.

Governor's Message.

WE publish the annual message of Gov. POLLOCK in the Gazette of to-day, not because it possesses any intrinsic merit, but because it is usual, whether good or bad, to publish such papers. The remarks of the Governor touching "bleeding Kansas" and the "Slave Trade" are not merely ridiculous in themselves, but entirely out of place. The Governor and his friends could see nothing but error in the President of the United States in arguing the Slave question in his annual message, notwithstanding this question has been the standing theme of agitation by our opponents in Congress for a quarter of a century, and now he brings this question before the State Legislature, a body which has no more to do with it than the man in the moon! The whole country, North and South, with two or three isolated individual exceptions, having condemned and repudiated, in the strongest terms, the recommendation of a silly fanatic to revive the Slave trade, rendered it highly important for the Governor of Pennsylvania, in an official paper, to make serious reference to a question that has no existence. Gov. Pollock, in charging the "officials in Kansas and Washington" with a desire to "force slavery upon an unwilling people," puts upon record a falsehood which has just been branded as such by the Freemen of the United States at the polls. No effort of the kind has ever been made by a Democratic President or a Democratic Congress—a fact which challenges successful contradiction. It was bad enough in stamp speakers to perpetrate so glaring a falsehood against the Democracy, but, when uttered in an official State paper, it renders its author justly liable to the contempt of all men of truth and candor. The Governor seems to have abandoned almost entirely the K. N. Hump by which he was carried into office, and hangs himself to the tail of Abolitionism—and, as all the officers selected by our opponents in the Senate are Black Republicans, every man who continues to oppose the Democracy, must take a seat in the Abolition Wagon. There can be no dodging. The only two parties now in existence, are the Democratic and the Abolition. Freemen, which do you choose?

The Governor desires the Legislature to enlighten him on the subject of the Militia, so that the commander-in-chief may not transcend his jurisdiction by coming in contact with other departments of the Government. We thought the Supreme Court had been sufficiently explicit on this subject, but some men are very dull of apprehension—and perhaps an N. B. to the laws now in existence would be well enough. The better plan, however, would be to blot out all the Militia Laws and Supplements thereto that have ever been passed, and enact an entirely new one, that can be understood by the masses as well as the Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Pennsylvania Legislature assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 6th inst., and organized by the election of Hon. DAVID TAGGART as Speaker of the Senate—and Hon. J. LAWRENCE GETZ, the able and talented editor of the Berks County Gazette and Democrat, as Speaker of the House. We give below the address of each on taking the chair. True to the instincts of the amalgamated haubags which control the opposition to the Democracy, the speech of Mr. Taggart is a small budget of vanity and balderdash, meaning nothing. Reversing the most solemn professions of Know Nothingism that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office; this mouth-piece of Black Republicanism boasts of having occupied two months in striving to attain to the Speakership! We know of certain other gentlemen who did the same thing—ONE FRANCIS JORDAN, who addressed the Filsonian of St. Clair Township, on a certain occasion, "looking fine," also spent two months in a vain endeavor to reach the same place; but, when it came to the test, and the question was proposed, "is that you Sambo?" "No, 'tis Frank," he said, "but the tart reply, 'You're pretty 'fine looking' but you can't come in!' Well, this was right, for, in strict justice to Francis, his conduct during the last campaign was more disgraceful than that of any other leader in the abolition ranks. He professed to be every pillar that supported Filmore in this country, and denounced, as liars, in his public speeches, all who charged him with working secretly for Fremont! Every body knows this to be true; and yet, no sooner was the State election over, than the Chairman of the Black Republican committee publishes a letter written by this "fine looking" young man at the very time he was making the warmest professions of devotion to Filmore, in which he says: "You know my views, but I am afraid you are a little too fast" to adopt the Fremont flag now would injure upon the State and County ticket! Under these circumstances, it is somewhat refreshing to find that even Black Republicanism revolted at taking so strong a dose of Francis.

The speech of Mr. Getz contrasts handsomely with that of Mr. Taggart, and exhibits the devotion to honest principles which form the basis of the Democratic party.

Mr. Taggart, upon being conducted to the Chair, addressed the Senate as follows:

I find it very difficult to "conjure up" anything new or original upon a speaking occasion. The path is so well worn that the green grass and the flowers are all trampled into the earth, and nothing left for me to tread upon but the common dust.—Where the white-headed eagle has soared, there is a poor show for birds of lesser note and feather flight. I can not be pardoned for alluding to that magnificent bird. It is an impulse of my American heart which I cannot restrain, would not it could! It would be an affection of the roughest sort, to pretend that I am not pleased, as well as slightly intimidated, with the post you have assigned me. It would be more apparent from the fact, that for the last two months, I have been notoriously striving to attain it. This is a confession, perhaps, which none of my illustrious predecessors have had the candor to make. I make it, because while I am a Speaker at all, I would be considered a Speaker of truth.

To those who have aided me, I feel deeply grateful, and on all fitting occasions, when gratitude shall be in order, but in actions, it shall find expression. I am painfully aware, that for the first few days, shall need your utmost indulgence. If it rewards an ardent desire to merit your generosity, will try hard to preserve good order among you, and that the Pennsylvania which is so becoming in Senators of Pennsylvania.

For two sessions some of us have sat together in his Chamber, and, without distinction of party, our intercourse has been of the most agreeable character, and from the appearance of those who have been so kind as to come amongst us, (some of them rather noisy bodies,) this happy state of things is likely to continue.

Finding high hopes of the advantages which the commonwealth will derive from your wisdom upon various subjects, we have displayed in the selection of you for your votes, and to all of you for your wishes.

Mr. Getz, upon being conducted to the Chair addressed the House as follows:

I feel by your favor to the Chair which is venerable with historic interest, and choosing I am very anxious to believe, more out of compliment to the great and illustrious body which has sent me here, than for any superior merit you have discerned in me—I assure you I speak no vain words. I say that a sense of the grave responsibilities which I place for others upon me, and almost without me shrink from assuming them. I feel a great engagement in the reflection which my short experience in this body affords me, that its members are always ready to support their presiding officer in the discharge of his duty; and, identifying their obligations with his position, have but the faintest recollection of the duties which I feel myself bound to perform. I feel a great interest in the reflection which my short experience in this body affords me, that its members are always ready to support their presiding officer in the discharge of his duty; and, identifying their obligations with his position, have but the faintest recollection of the duties which I feel myself bound to perform.

As we have a Prothonotary, Sheriff and Treasurer to elect next fall, in addition to the other officers annually elected, let us open the campaign on this occasion in a manner which will present an earnest of triumphant success. Rally from every hill and valley in the county. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. You have just struck down the serpent Abolition, but no sooner have you done this than you have been betrayed by those whom you cherished as your own children.

On the evening of the 5th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH SLEEK, in the 84th year of her age. The deceased had been for a long number of years a member of the Presbyterian church of Bedford. There was much in her character to inspire affection. She was an eminent Christian as well as a kind neighbor and sympathizing friend. Her faith in God was unwavering. His marked kindness to her in time past, of which she often spoke with a heart overflowing with gratitude, was to her in declining years a sickness unremitting, but she felt that it would be far better to depart and be with Christ. She longed to join the innumerable company of angels and the spirits of just men made perfect, and to see in his glorified humanity the Mediator of the New Covenant. Hence, she departed joyfully the summons to go on higher. Her end was peace. Calmly she entered the shadowy vale under the conduct of the good Shepherd, so calmly that we thought her sleeping when she died.

She dies as sets the morning star, which goes Not down behind the darkened West, nor hides Obscured and the tempest of the sky; But melts away into the light of Heaven.

T. G. E.

In Monroe township, Bedford County, of a long-lingering Consumption, which she bore with Christian resignation, which she bore with Christian immortality, on the 6th inst., Miss Rachel Nycum, daughter of the late Jonathan Nycum, aged 28 years, 8 months, 21 days.

dearly relying upon your assistance in all difficulties I may encounter, and your forbearance in all errors into which inexperience may betray me.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—The Judges of this judicial District met at McConnellburg on last Monday, and elected Hon. W. T. DAUGHERTY as Revenue Commissioner, and we congratulate the people upon the selection made, for he will certainly do all that can be done to promote the true interests of the taxpayers.

Clerk of the House. We rejoice to chronicle the election of Capt. JACOB ZIEGLER, of Butler, as Clerk of the House at Harrisburg. He is eminently qualified for the trust, and is one of the most deserving Democrats in the State. He will make a worthy successor to Col. JACK, who was one of the best clerks we ever had, and, withal, a gentleman in the strictest sense of the term.

Auditor General BANKS has our thanks for a copy of his annual report, which is highly creditable to himself as an officer, and will be gratifying to the tax-payers of the Commonwealth by reason of the favorable exposure which he gives of the finances.

Love after Marriage; And Thirteen other choice Nouvelles of the Heart; by Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, Author of "Linda," "Rena," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Marcus Warland," "Robert Graham," &c. &c. complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents, or in two volumes, paper cover, for one Dollar.

is now in Press and will be published on Saturday January 31, 1857. Copies of either edition of the work will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition they wish, to the publisher, in a letter. Address T. P. PETERSON, No. 102, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The work is highly recommended by the Saturday Courier, who says that a high moral charm pervades all the stories in this volume.

Democratic County Meeting.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford County will be held in the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday evening of the approaching Court, being the 9th day of February, to appoint delegates to the State Convention which will assemble in Harrisburg on the 21st of March next, to nominate candidates for Governor, Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner, and the importance of the occasion calls for the presence of every Democrat in the county, who can make it suit to attend. In addition to this, let a voice be proclaimed by the Freemen of Bedford County, which will cause our traitorous representative to feel the full force of the odium he has recklessly brought upon himself.

As we have a Prothonotary, Sheriff and Treasurer to elect next fall, in addition to the other officers annually elected, let us open the campaign on this occasion in a manner which will present an earnest of triumphant success.

Rally from every hill and valley in the county. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. You have just struck down the serpent Abolition, but no sooner have you done this than you have been betrayed by those whom you cherished as your own children.

Also, one other tract of land containing 150 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a Two story Log House, Tenant House, and Double Log Barn thereon erected, also an apple Orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Lane's heirs, Hopewell Iron & Coal Company, and others.

Also, one other tract of land containing 475 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of the above, and all situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James J. McElhenry and John Daugherty.

Also, one lot of ground fronting 30 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike road, and extending back about 360 feet to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river, with a Two-story Frame Carriage Shop, with Brick Building attached thereon erected, adjoining lands of Abraham Weisel on the East, and lot of Michael Weisel on the West, situated in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Weisel.

Also, all of D. H. Henry Wood, his right title and interest in, and to 2 lots of ground, in the Borough of Bedford, situated on the South side of Pitt street, containing 120 feet in front, and running back about 250 feet, numbered in general plan of said Borough as Nos. 184 and 185, and having thereon erected a Two story and a half Stone Dwelling House, and Warehouse, and also three Brick Offices, and Stone Stable thereon, adjoining lot of Jacob Reed on the East, and lot of George Blymire on the West, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Wood.

Also, one tract of land containing 136 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House, and Double Log Barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Clark, Thomas Jones, and others, situated in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Sleek and Philip Sleek.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff. Jan. 16, 1857.

LIST OF CAUSES.

Put down for Trial at February Term, 1857, (9th day.)
John King vs Melford James.
Hezekiah Reynolds vs Wm. P. Schell et al.
James M. Reynolds vs S. M. Barclay's ad'r.
John May vs John Shoaf.
Jacob Stoerkenius vs Daniel B. Troutman.
Joshua Miller vs Samuel Williams.
George W. Anderson vs David Over.
Peter Wertz vs Mary Kerr et al.
Wm. Patterson's heirs vs David Patterson.
Kimber A. Moore vs Espy L. Anderson.
John Bower vs Samuel Whetstone et al.
John W. Duncan and wife vs D. Ditz et al.
David Whetstone vs John Bower et al.
Jos. Gregory's adm'r. vs Wm. Stuckey.
Catharine Coleman's heirs vs D. Shroyer.
A. W. Stoner vs Patrick Burns.
James Leasure vs Abby Boylan.
Daniel Berkhimer et al. vs Henry Yont et al.
Betts, Pusey & Co. vs Locke & Snider.
D. WASHBAUGH, Prot'y. January 9, 1857.

BARGAINS.—The undersigned desirous of reducing their stock—in order to make room for Spring supplies, will offer purchasers the best bargains ever seen in Bedford. Call and you can save money.
A. B. CRAMER & CO. Jan. 16, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, as heirs, creditors or otherwise, that the following named persons, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, which will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, on Friday the 13th day of February next, for confirmation, at which time they may attend if they think proper.
The final account of Alexander, of John King, late of West Providence Township, dec.
The account of Geo. H. Spang, Esq. adm'r of Thomas Keefe, late of Bedford Borough, dec.
The account of Cyrus Ober, adm'r of Jacob Ober, late of South Woodbury Township, dec.
The account of O. E. Shannon, J. G. adm'r of Benjamin of Christina Anderson, late of St. Clair Township, dec.
The account of Danl. B. Wisegarver, Esq. Guardian of Gordon and Amanda Hammer, minor Children of John W. Hammer, dec.
The account of Francis Donahoe, adm'r of James Donahoe, late of Southampton Township, dec.
The account of Wm. Frazer, acting adm'r of Wm. Swope, late of Juniata Township, dec.
The final account of Wm. Rock, adm'r of George Rock, late of Napier Township, dec.
The account of Elias Gump, Esq. trustee to sell the Real Estate of John Feight, late of Colerain Township, dec.
The account of Samuel Brown, surviving Executor of the last will &c. of John Keeffe, late of Bedford Township, dec.
The account of Frederick Smith Guardian of Mary Ellen Feight minor daughter of John Feight, late of Colerain Township, dec.
The account of Hugh Wilson trustee to sell the Real Estate of Otho Wilson late of Southampton Township, dec.
The account of Josiah Miller and John Laflerty, adm'r of John Laflerty late of Juniata Township, dec.
The account of Robert Elder adm'r of John A. Nicodemus late of Woodbury Township, dec.
The account of Josiah Miller Esq. one of the adm'r of Daniel Moser late of Londonderry Township, dec.
The account of John and Samuel Snider, adm'r of Adam Snider late of West Providence Township, dec.
The account of David C. Long adm'r of Henry Hetrick late of South Woodbury Township, dec.
The account of Aaron Bowler Esq. of the last will and testament of Dr. Wm. W. Reed late of South Woodbury Township, dec.
The account of Isiah and Irish Conly adm'r of Allen Conly late of Napier Township, dec.
The account of Saml. M. Boor acting Executor of the last will &c. of Michael Boor, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec.
D. WASHBAUGH, Register. REGISTER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:
One Tract of land containing 147 acres, more or less, about 55 acres cleared and under fence, with a Story and a half Log House, and Log Stable thereon erected, also a small apple Orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Fore, Abraham Morgart, and others, situated in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Latta.

Also, one other tract of land containing 47 acres, more or less, about 18 acres cleared and under fence, with 2 Two story Log Houses thereon erected, adjoining lands of George B. Kay, John King, and others, situated in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Preston Biles and Milford James.

Also, one other tract of land containing 150 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a Two story Log House, Tenant House, and Double Log Barn thereon erected, also an apple Orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Lane's heirs, Hopewell Iron & Coal Company, and others.

Also, one other tract of land containing 475 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of the above, and all situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James J. McElhenry and John Daugherty.

Also, one lot of ground fronting 30 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike road, and extending back about 360 feet to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river, with a Two-story Frame Carriage Shop, with Brick Building attached thereon erected, adjoining lands of Abraham Weisel on the East, and lot of Michael Weisel on the West, situated in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Weisel.

Also, all of D. H. Henry Wood, his right title and interest in, and to 2 lots of ground, in the Borough of Bedford, situated on the South side of Pitt street, containing 120 feet in front, and running back about 250 feet, numbered in general plan of said Borough as Nos. 184 and 185, and having thereon erected a Two story and a half Stone Dwelling House, and Warehouse, and also three Brick Offices, and Stone Stable thereon, adjoining lot of Jacob Reed on the East, and lot of George Blymire on the West, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Wood.

Also, one tract of land containing 136 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House, and Double Log Barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Clark, Thomas Jones, and others, situated in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Sleek and Philip Sleek.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff. Jan. 16, 1857.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford county that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners at the commissioners office in the borough of Bedford on the days specified, to wit:
For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodbury, on Monday the 24th day of February next.
For the Townships of Broadtop, Liberty, Monroe, East and West Providence, on Tuesday the 31st day of February next.
For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry and Southampton, on Wednesday the 4th day of February next.
And for the Townships of Bedford, Juniata, Napier, and the Borough of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 5th day of February next.

When and where all persons or corporations, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, pursuant to the several acts of Assembly, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law.
CADWALADER EVANS, WILLIAM WHETSTONE, H. J. BRUNER, Commissioners. Attest—H. NICODEMUS, Clerk. Jan.