THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, September 24, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Ed[illegible]ET.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COURT:
JUSTICE A. PORTER,
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
Of Fayette County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
HON. WILSON REILLY,
Of Franklin County.

ASSEMBLY:
JAMES BURNS, of Bedford county.
DAVID HAY, of Somerset county.

COMMISSIONER:
JACOB BECKLEY,
Of St. Clair tp.

CORONER:
CAPT. JOHN LONG,
Of Liberty tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN AMOS,
Of Bedford tp.

AUDITOR:
JAMES C. DEVORE,
Of Londonderry tp.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS!

The Democracy of Bedford County, will hold meetings for the purpose of discussing the issues, and presenting in their true light, the political questions, at present agitating the public mind, —at the following places and times:

At HOPEWELL, Thursday, 23d of September.

At RAINSBURG, Saturday, 25th of September.

At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Tuesday, 28th of September.

At PALO ALTO, in Londonderry township, Thursday, 30th of September.

At V. B. WERTZ'S, in Harrison tp, Friday, 1st of October.

At SCHELLSBURG, Saturday, 2d of October.

At BARLEY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, in Bedford tp., Monday, 4th of October.

At LOUISVILLE, in Union tp, Tuesday, 5th of October.

At STONERSTOWN, Wednesday, 6th of October.

At BUENA VISTA, Thursday, 7th of October.

At CHENEYSVILLE, in Southampton tp., Friday, 8th of October.

At CENTREVILLE, Cumberland Valley tp., Saturday 9th of October.

All the above named meetings will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., with the exception of that at Berry Cabin Run, which meeting will be held, if desired. Able speakers will be present to address the people at all the above mentioned places. Rally, Democrats Rally!

By order of the Democratic Co. Com.
JACOB REED, Chairman.

☞ Below we publish the letter of JOHN M. READ and others, to GEORGE M. DALLAS, congratulating him upon his casting vote against the Tariff of 1842. MR. READ is the candidate of the Opposition party for Supreme Judge, which party is now so loud and clamorous in its pretensions for a high Protective Tariff. In order, therefore, that his Abolition friends hereabouts may know MR. READ'S sentiments upon this "great question," we would respectfully call their attention to the following:

LETTER OF THE HON. JOHN M. READ AND OTHERS TO THE HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS,

CONGRATULATING HIM ON HIS CASTING VOTE

AGAINST THE TARIFF OF 1842.

Philadelphia, July 20th, 1846.

To THE HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the Unitied States.

SIR,

The fate of the new tariff bill having been decided by your casting vote yesterday, in the Senate of the United States, we seize the earliest moment, as your personal and political friends and as the friends of the toiling millions of this great republic, to congratulate you on your unflinching adherence to Democratic principles, especially to that cardinal point, "The greatest good of the greatest number," at a moment too when every eye was directed towards you, when a large mass of intelligence and local interest was enlisted and exerted in the antagonist cause, and when it required a desertion even of two Senators to throw the whole responsibility upon your single vote. Assuring you that we are certain that the majority of the American people will thank and honor you for this noble act of Roman firmness so seldom known in these modern times of "principle in proportion to interest," and which act aids in creating a law for the equal benefit of the whole people, while it sustains a President and his administration whose every deed has been designed for the honor, prosperity, and happiness of the whole nation. It is true the workings of your political foes may create a momentary agitation against you, but remember it is not the first time that you have withstood their harmless missiles and fruitless assaults, and now we confidentially predict that the great agricultural interest, the paramount interest of the land, will have reason to rejoice at the firmness of your course, and the independence with which it was exercised; and place you by acclamation on the list with Jefferson and Jackson who outlived every breath of slander and whose memories are cherished in the hearts of millions of freemen.

We have the honor to be with great respect your friends and fellow citizens,

JOHN M. READ, and others.

☞ The Democrats have made large gains in the Abolition State of Maine.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

ARE YOU a citizen of Pennsylvania, between the age of 22 and 23 years? The law requires that every voter must be assessed ten days before the election to entitle him to a vote. Saturday, the second day of October is the last day for this purpose. See to it, therefore. Examine the case for yourselves, and do not let it be said of you that through your own neglect you were deprived of the right of suffrage.

MR. McPHERSON AND "AMERICANISM."

MR. EDWARD MCPHERSON, the Abolition candidate for Congress in this District, has published an "Address," in which he states, *seriatim*, the various grounds upon which he bases his claims to the support of the people. These grounds are, *first*, "A HIGH TARIFF;" *secondly*, "ANTI-LECOMPTONISM;" *thirdly* and *lastly*, "THE EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT."—We have already shown that his arguments on these subjects are fallacious and forceless, and that they are mere attempts to shift responsibilities from the shoulders of his own party, who, in every sense of honesty and justice, must bear them, to those of the Democratic party who are not answerable for them in any degree. We have hitherto spoken of the subjects which MR. MCPHERSON has treated; we shall, now, have something to say of some of those which he has left untouched. He has ranted and philosophized on the subject of the "Tariff;" he has raved and harangued on the Kansas question; he has declaimed against and prevaricated concerning the expenses of the National Administration; but what has he said about "Americanism?" what allusions has he made to the doctrines of that party which declares that "Americans shall rule America?" what expression of sympathy with the Fillmore men of Bedford County, has he made in his speeches, or his published "Address?" Not a line has he written to show that he has any thing in common with the "Americans;" not a word has he spoken to indicate that he has any love for their principles. He has not even honored them as much as to mention their name. He passes them by with contempt. He ignores their organization, their principles, their very existence. Even Wilmot treated them with more respect. He smiled upon them very pleasantly, when here last Fall, but, then, his case was different from that of MR. MCPHERSON. Wilmot had an "American" competitor, MR. HAZLEHURST, to fight against, whilst MCPHERSON has not. The former was compelled to court the "Americans;" the latter (McPherson) imagines that, as the "Americans" have no candidate of their own, they will vote for him at any rate, and, therefore, does not deign even to ask them for their support. He supposes that he can afford to treat them independently and, consequently, refuses to recognise either their party, or their principles. But let the Hazlehurst men of Bedford county, remember that Edward McPherson was secretary of the WILMOT STATE COMMITTEE, last Fall, and that he did all that lay in his power to lessen the vote of ISAAC HAZLEHURST. Let "Americans" read the "Address" of MR. MCPHERSON, as published in the Abolition papers of this Congressional District, and see whether they can find a single word in it, concerning their peculiar doctrines. Let them read it and see whether they are not contemptuously ignored in it and whether they would not be entirely justifiable in ignoring, with the same contempt, its unscrupulous Abolition author.

FREE TRADE McPHERSON.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that EDWARD MCPHERSON spent weeks last Fall, in electioneering for DAVID WILMOT, who according to the Whig newspapers, was "A BRITISH FREE TRADE TORY," and, that, in doing so, he endorsed Wilmot's Free Trade doctrines and, therefore, is only trying to humbug the voters of this Congressional District, when he tells them that he is in favor of a high tariff.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that EDWARD MCPHERSON is, now, on a ticket headed by an avowed Free Trader, JOHN M. READ, who has, time and again, expressed his hostility to a Protective Tariff.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that EDWARD MCPHERSON is the nominee of a party which had the majority in Congress, when the present Tariff was established, and one of whose leaders, LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, is the author of that Tariff.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that EDWARD MCPHERSON belongs to a party which in the Eastern and Western States, is in favor of Free Trade and which makes "Protection" an issue in but a single State in the Union, viz: Pennsylvania, where it supposes votes may be caught by so doing.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that, as EDWARD MCPHERSON supported a so-called "British Free Trade Tory" for Governor, last Fall, and as he is on a ticket headed by a notorious Free Trader and below to, and is the nominee of a party which is responsible for the present low Tariff, he is a full-blooded, wool-dyed, Wilmot Free Trader, no matter what may be his professions in favor of a high Tariff.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.

Silas Cover, Postmaster at Davidsville, Somerset county, Penn'a., was arrested in Philadelphia, a few days ago, on a charge of abstracting letters and money from the Mail. He was a merchant and had gone to the above named city, to "lay in" his stock of winter goods some of which, it seems, he paid for with money he had obtained from packages passing through the Mail and which had been marked by an agent of the Post Office Department. Mr. Cover ought to have known better than to deal so boldly with Uncle Sam.

☞ The Abolition organ has a long article in its last issue, in which a very lame effort is made to explain away the well established fact that the indebtedness of our county is owing to the bungling of the late Abolition Treasurer and the withholding of moneys due the county by Abolition collectors. Says the organ, the Treasurer cannot pay out money without the the authority of the Commissioners. It is true that he cannot pay money to any persons except such as hold orders from the Commissioners, but he can pay out *State funds* in cashing those orders, with or *without* authority from the Commissioners. The late Abolition Treasurer paid *State funds* on *county orders*, and his doing this is what has created the confusion into which the financial affairs of our county have been thrown. He should have paid none but *county* money on *county* orders and then he would not have been in debt to the state at the end of his term upwards of $3000.00.

Whenever the Abolition organ succeeds in making its partisan Collectors that owe the county, pay the thousands of dollars which they should have paid long ago, it may be able to make something of an argument on this subject. It had better take our advice and make them "shell out" before it says anything further on the subject. THE ONE HUNDRED QUIRES OF BLANKS ordered by an *opposition board of Commissioners*, when A. S. Russell was clerk, will, also, doubtless, be used up by the time these defaulting gentlemen square their duplicates. So the Abolition organ had better "wait a little longer."

The Tariff—How the Opposition treat it.

One of the prominent issues of the opposition in the present campaign, is the tariff. They claim to be the especial friends and protectors of American industry, and pronounce worthless any plan for its support and assistance which does not owe its origin to Black Republican wisdom and patriotism. But in the midst of all their protestations, one fact is sufficient to show the character of the attachment they feel for home industry, and stamp the whole tariff movement of the opposition as a mere political contrivance, a scheme for operating upon the masses, and securing their votes for certain candidates on the day of election. We allude to the change of front on the tariff question which has been executed by the Opposition within a few years. The old Whig party, the real father of the tariff in this country, boldly pronounced for high rates of duty, protection for the sake of protection, and went down battling for that distinctive but erroneous doctrine. In 1844, when the Opposition rallied under the lead of HENRY CLAY, the originator of the so-called American system, they repudiated the idea of a Tariff based upon the revenue principle, and denounced the Democratic party as enemies to the industry of the country for maintaining the constitutionality and correct-

maintenance of the Government, and at the same time protecting, encouraging, and developing home industry and home manufactures.—The basis of the Democratic platform on the subject of a Tariff during the campaign of 1844, was a letter written by JAMES K. POLK, the candidate of the Democracy for President, to the late distinguished Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of this State, HON. JOHN K. KANE, in which MR. POLK enunciates the following doctrines upon the subject of a Tariff. We call especial attention to the extract, as it is both curious and instructive when paralleled with the recent declaration of the People's Convention of this State upon the same subject. MR. POLK said:

"I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry."—June 19, 1844.

When this position was taken by the Democratic party, it was denounced by the opposition in all sections of the country, as *free trade* of the rankest and most injurious character, and those who supported it as deadly enemies to the prosperity of the country. But were they honest in the position then taken against the POLK-KANE letter? Let subsequent facts answer.—The People's Convention which recently assembled at Harrisburg, announced the following as the principles of that party on the subject of a tariff:

Resolved, That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the Government should be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and in laying them, such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry.

Is this not an abandonment of the whole theory of protection for the sake of protection, and the full recognition of the doctrines laid down by JAMES K. POLK in the letter from which we have presented the extract? Most assuredly it is. The resolution of the People's Convention is a fair copy of the KANE letter, with only such alterations as are applicable to the contest in this State. And yet after thus deserting their old ground, on the question of protection, and placing in nomination a life-long ultra free-trade man, JOHN M. READ, the People's party has the effrontery to call upon the citizens of the Old Keystone State for their suffrages, and to base that call on their consistent support of the protective idea in reference to a tariff. The truth is, the whole clamor which the People's party has gotten up on this question is dishonest and deceptive. The Opposition has always treated this great matter as a mere electioneering scheme, and the conduct of the Black Republicans in the Congress of 1857, when they reduced the tariff of 1856, under the pressure of Eastern gold, is a forcible commentary upon their tariff protection. Will the people look to the facts presented?—*Daily Pennsylvanian.*

MUNCHAUSEN OUTDONE.

A few days ago, we were handed the following specimen of a Western letter with a request to publish it. We give place to it for the benefit of those restless folks who leave their comfortable homes in old Pennsylvania and move West with the expectation of realizing the Paradise depictured in the letter of some Hoosier, Sucker, or Wolverine speculator.

"The Pennsylvanians think that timber is scarce in Iowa. Such is not the case, I know a tree that seven men chopped at for seven weeks, when they took a notion to go around and look at the other side. They travelled four days and came to a party of forty men who had been chopping at it for four months and hadn't cut it half through. The tree was afterwards cut down and five hundred sawmills have been working on it for two years—five new towns, seven bridges and nearly two thousand barns have been built with the lumber it has produced—the chips made in cutting it down measured four million cords and have supplied two furnaces with charcoal for the last two years—the stump was afterwards dug up and the place it had occupied turned into a pasture field."

"Prodigious!" as Dominie Sampson would have said. That out-Munchausens Munchausen forty times, and yet the fellow who wrote it told about as much truth as most other Western letter-writers.

☞ A Ferguson & Co. have just received a new and splendid stock of boots and shoes from the eastern cities, which they will sell astonishly cheap. All in want of any article in their line would do well to give them a call. See advertisement in another column.

☞ We are requested to announce that the Rev. D. Bacon will preach in the Court House, this evening, Sept. 24th. The public are invited to attend.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. PORTER.

During a brief visit to Pittsburg last week, we had the pleasure of meeting Judge Porter, and making his acquaintance. He is a polished gentleman—in the prime of life and the vigor of manhood. He is pre-eminently qualified for the proper discharge of the duties of the high and honorable position which his Democratic fellow-citizens desire to assign him. He is a man of great practical judgment, sound common sense, and talents of the highest order, which, combined with his high literary and legal acquirements, enable him to bring to the discharge of his official duties, a degree of judgment, practical experience, and profound legal lore which is rarely, if ever, met with in men of his age. We heartily wish every voter in Somerset county knew him, and we feel assured, that they would agree with us in saying he would be a credit to the bench and an honor

The President's Disposal of the Captured Africans.

The Washington *Union* announces the fact the President had concluded a contract with the American Colonization Society for the subsistence and instruction of the Africans recently captured in the slaver now at Charleston, for the period of one year after their landing on the African coast. We understand that this disposal of the Africans has been made with reference to pure considerations of economy; it having been ascertained on full inquiry that the cost of executing the directions of the law would be less under this arrangement with the Colonization Society than under any that could have been made with private individuals; the character and reputation of the Colonization Society affording, in addition to superior cheapness, a guarantee of a faithful execution of the contract, which would have existed under an arrangement with private individuals personally unknown to the government.

As various disscussions have been lately ripe in the Union on the propriety of expediency of returning these captives again to their native coasts, and the subject has been treated as if the President passed under the laws an *option* whether to send them back to Africa or retain them on this continent, it is proper to state that by the law under which his proceedings have been taken, he is allowed no such option as is spoken that alluded to.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.—The Valley Spirit says: On Sunday evening last, two brothers named David and Daniel Funk, who reside on a farm about one mile from the town of Waynesboro', in this county, perpetrated a deliberate and cold-blooded murder on a man by the name of John Osburn, a shoemaker by trade. It appears, according to the rumors which have reached this place, that Osburn, who is an old man and a cripple, resided as a tenant on Funk's farm, and was in the habit of obtaining the water used in his family from a spring near the residence of the Funk's. At this spring there is a spring-house from which several articles, such as are usually found in places of the kind, had been purloined. The Funks blamed Osburn and his sons for committing the thefts, and forbade him or them to visit the spring, although allowing his wife and daughters to do so. On Sunday morning, the old man Osburn visited the spring as usual. The Funks ordered him off but he refused to go until he obtained water. They then attempted to shoot him, but the gun would not go off after being snapped at him several times. The Funks, anticipating Osburn's return to the spring, made preparations for his reception. They drew the load out of the gun and reloaded it afresh with a heavy charge of buckshot. In the evening, about 4 o'clock, Osburn returned to the spring and the Funks sallied out to attack him. Dave struck him a severe blow on the head with a stone, and Dan, the younger brother, fired the contents of the gun into his side a little above the hip. Osburn died during the night from the effects of the wound received. Some forty or fifty shot penetrated his side and hip. The blow received on his head it is also thought would have been sufficient to cause death. Osburn leaves a wife and several children. The Funks are both married men. They were arrested at Waynesboro' on Monday and brought to this place and committed to jail to await their trial at the next term of our Court.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer *Persia* arrived at New York on Thursday evening, with three days' later news from Europe.—She brings the details of the American treaty with China. The treaty is to be ratified within a year. It provides for a direct correspondence between the American Minister and the government at Pekin. It stipulates for the good offices of the United States in case of any difficulties occurring between China and the other powers, and declares that American shipping shall never pay higher duties than the most favored nations. The double tonnage tax is abolished. It is reported that Captain Preedy, of the Agamemnons and Mr. Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, will be knighted. The Emperor of Russia has emancipated the two hundred thousand serfs belonging to the national domain. A powder magazine, containing two hundred thousand pound of powder, exploded at Astrakan, on the Caspian sea, destroying half the town, and killing half of the inhabitants. Letters from Vienna say that advices from Constantinople inspire fears for the safety of the Christians.—The existence of a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan is confirmed. Cotton has declined one-eighth of a penny.

LAND SALES POSTPONED.—The President has ordered the further postponement of the Kansas land sales till July, 1859. The reason for this is stated to be in the financial pressure in the country, and consequent inability of the settlers to prove and pay for the pre-emption by the time fixed by the proclamation, ordering the sales in November. The lands comprise three millions of acres.

The President has ordered the new land office, about to be established in New Mexico, to be located in Santa Fe.

The Comet.

The comet of 1858 is now visible to the naked eye. It is only about a hundred and forty millions of miles distant, is very rapidly approaching the earth, and already shows through a common opera-glass a well defined tail. We are told that during the first week in October, the comet will be of the most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps even surpassing that star in splendor. It it now visible for about an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise, in a line with the two stars called the Pointers, and forming nearly a right angle between these and Arcturus.—It is best seen at four o'clock in the morning.—Dr. Gould suggested in the last number of his *Journal* that, from the similarity of the elements, it was possible that this comet was identical with the first comet of 1827, and also that of 1794. This fact seems, from recent observations, almost certain, affording a reasonable presumption that it is a periodic comet, whose period is about thirty-one years.

A Man Beaten to Death in Madison County, Ky., by his Wife and her Paramour—$500 Reward Offered for their Arrest.

We learn by passengers over the Covington & Lexington Railway last night, says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday, that a shocking murder took place at Taits Creek, in Madison County Kentucky, on Wednesday evening last. It appears that a man named Wade and his wife Sarah Wade, having been living very unhappily together, on account of an alleged intimacy existing between Mrs. Wade and a man named William B. Margrave *alias* Rice. On Wednesday evening, Wade returned home, and found Magrave at his house. Wade demanded that he should absent himself and never again return. Mrs. Wade took sides with Margrave, and both commenced a tirade of abuse on Wade, to which the latter replied, using very severe language. From high words the parties came to blows, and Mrs Wade and Margrave, with barrel staves in their hands, beat Wade to death.—The murderers left their victim lifeless on the floor, and packing up all the clothing they wanted, eloped to parts unknown. A colored boy who witnessed the conflict, gave the alarm, and the neighbors far and near were soon collected. Wade was weltering in a pool of blood, and was beaten and cut in a most shocking manner. Pursuit was made for the murderers, and a description has been sent to the police of that city, but neither had been arrested up to late accounts. The affair has created considerable excitement at Taits Creek where Mr. Wade was esteemed as a very worthy citizen, and Margrave regarded as a dangerous man; this being the third murder he has committed. We understand that the murderers have been traced within thirty miles of Covington.

HOUSE BLOWN DOWN A PRECIPICE.—The Rockport (Ind.) Democrat relates a sad occurrence in that place, on Thursday last. A house, containing a family, was blown from a precipice. The Democrat says:

"The house was blown over the rock, and and falling about seventy-five feet, was literally mashed to pieces, and, horrible to relate, Mrs. Glensbeckle was killed outright, and her four little children were more or less mangled, but not killed, though it is thought one or two of them will die. The accident occurred about 10 o'clock, P. M., and soon after the alarm was given, the citizens rushed to the scene of the disaster, and rescued the little sufferers from among the rubbish and timbers. It is a wonder that the children were not all killed. The house stood on stilts, as it were, upon the very edge of the rock, and the wind must have lifted it up and turned it bottom upwards, as it seemed to strike upon the roof. It is thought that Mrs. Glensbeckle and her children were in bed and asleep, at the time of the awful occurrence.

At the Ohio State Fair at Sandusky—at Greensburg, Pa., and at Wheeling, Va.—during the past week, the best Rapid business Writing exhibited was from the Iron City College of this city.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

BUCHANAN CLUB

will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, the 25th inst. A full attendance is requested. Turn out, Democrats!

O. E. SHANNON, President.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

By divine permission, the Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier, of Friend's Cove, expects to preach, in the church, at Bloody Run, on the first Sunday in October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

DIED:

In West Providence township, on the 12th inst., Georgianna, infant daughter of the late Himas O'Neal, aged 4 years 2m., and 20 days.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's Drug Store. [July 30, 1858.]

Announcement.

To the Independent Voters of Bedford and Somerset Counties:

Thankful for the former partiality of my fellow citizens of this Legislative District, I am again a candidate for ASSEMBLY, and shall remain so until the closing of the Polls on next election day. Should I be so fortunate as to be re-elected, I pledge myself to fulfil the trust reposed in me, honestly and to the best of my ability. SAMUEL J. CASTNER.

Woodberry, Sept. 1, 1858.

FAIR NOTICE.

MURRAY & BRO., Bloody Run, would notify all persons indebted to them by note, Book account or otherwise, that they intend moving west this Fall, and desire that all knowing themselves indebted to them to come forward and pay up immediately. Any who neglect this notice longer than till the 14th of October next, will likely have cause to regret it, as after that time all claims will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Sep. 24, 1858.

D. R. ANDERSON,

OF CENTREVILLE, CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

would hereby give notice to his customers and friends, that in order to make arrangements for the Fall trade he will sell goods much cheaper than ever for cash. He also, wants all knowing themselves owing him to come and settle with him without delay.

Sep. 24, 1858.

SHOE STORE!

Ferguson & Co.,

HAVE just opened their new Store in "Anderson's Row" of buildings, nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office.

Their stock of Boots and Shoes for men, women and children, is certainly the best and cheapest that has ever been brought to Bedford, for three reasons.

First:—On account of the pressure of the times, they have been laid in at 30 cents on the dollar less than what was paid last year for the same goods.

Second:—They were bought for CASH, and the usual discounts made.

Third:—They were bought in much larger quantities than dry goods merchants buy them, and consequently were bought much lower.

If this is doubted, the evidence is on the stand at the counter.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The store room has been so arranged as to have a separate apartment for the Ladies, provided with comfortable chairs and stools where they cat sit and talk, or buy shoes as they please.

Pickles and Fruits.

In connection with the shoe business, all kinds of Pickles, Fruits and Preserves will be kept, including Pine Apple, Peach, Strawberries, Cherries, Brandy Peaches, Catsups, Mixed Pickles, Lobsters, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

The best, and most general assortment of Tobacco and Cigars, will be kept constantly on hand.

As there is no store of this kind kept in this county, the proprietors are determined to keep it right, and sell at the lowest living profits.

A. FERGUSON & CO.

Sept. 24, 1858.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS John Kegg, late of Colerain township, Bedford county, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit: A certain message or tract of land, situate in the aforesaid township and county, containing about two hundred and sixty one acres, adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker, Simon Stuckey, Abraham Weisel and others.

Leaving a widow named Rachael, and issue eight children, viz: William, residing in Hancock county, Ohio, Emanuel, the petitioner, Mary Ann, residing in Bedford county, John, residing in California, Jacob and Josiah, residing in Bedford county, Rebecca residing in Huntingdon county, Penn'a, and Margaret residing in Bedford county.

Notice is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Monday, the 18th day of October, 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's office, Sep. 24th, 1858. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS John Claar, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford county, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit, one lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on Pitt street, and adjoining public lot on the east, Isaac Mengel, Jr., on on the west, and the Bay-town branch on the north, —also a lot of ground containing about 20 acres, situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Hugh Moore, Jacob Martin's heirs, William Maskin's heirs and others.

Leaving the following named heirs; to wit, Jacob, who is dead, leaving issue a daughter Mary Ann, who is intermarried with George Hines, residing in the State of Ohio, Mary M. Kinly, residing in Bedford, Catharine, intermarried with Anthony Stiffler, residing in Bedford, John who is dead, leaving five children, viz: George residing in the west, Henry residing in Frederick county Md., William residing in the west, Margaret, intermarried with George Bechtel, residing in Frederick co., Md., and John residing at the same place, Joseph, petitioner, Sarah, intermarried with Thomas Slack, now dead, leaving issue six children, residing in Bedford county, viz:—George, Mary, intermarried with George Rock, Jane, Margaret, Amanda, and Franklin, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Over, residing in Bedford and Samuel, residing in the State of Kentucky.

Notice is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Saturday, the 16th day of October, A. D., 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sep. 24, 1858. } WM. S. FLUKE. Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county; the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Bedford township, on *Friday, the 5th day of November*, next, all the following described Real Estate, to wit: A Tract of Land with GRIST-MILL and DWELLING HOUSE, thereon erected, containing 41 ACRES and 28 PERCHES and allowance—also 2¼ acres of meadow ground, adjoining lands of John Holderbaum's heirs, John S. Ritchey and others.

Terms:—CASH, at confirmation of sale.

DANIEL HELSEL,
adm'r of the estate of Jacob Helsel, dec'd.

Sep. 17, 1858.

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by.

REED & MINNICH.