

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

Our readers are, doubtless, already aware that the Democracy of Pennsylvania sustained a defeat at the late election and that the mongrel Opposition elected their State Ticket and a majority of their candidates for Congress, State Senate and Assembly. For three successive years the Democratic organization had been triumphant at our State elections and its victory of last year was one of the most splendid achievements that adorn the long and brilliant record of Democratic triumphs. To add victory unto victory and to perpetuate the Democratic policy in our legislative and governmental affairs, it was but necessary that the Democracy should remain true to their principles and that the men whom they elected to office should faithfully represent them and stand by the party. The great body of the organization felt this to be a vital necessity and, therefore, stood firm and unwavering around the Democratic banner. No matter how furious the onset of the enemy—no matter whether fanatics shrieked, or traitors rebelled—the masses of the Democratic party were found rallying around the good old flag which it has ever been and ever shall be their delight and their glory to preserve unsullied. But what of the leaders? The ambitious spirits whose insatiable maws whole treasuries could not surfeit? The Forneys, the Webbs, and the Nebergers, who must either rule, or ruin? Like so many infatuated Don Quixotes, we find them running a tilt with a Democratic President, a Democratic Congress, and with the great bulk of the Democratic party! They revile the very men whom they once vainly would have us believe were infallible! They strike at the very party which they have assisted in building up and with the praises of which they filled the ears of the people! They join hands with the bitterest and most uncompromising foes of every Democratic principle, and exert all their powers to elect candidates who represent doctrines utterly at war with those they profess to cherish! And we are told by these men that their infidelity to the Democratic organization and their combination with our political adversaries, were all intended to "save" the party! A pretty salvation they have made of it, surely. As the smoke of the battle disappears, we look over the field and find that JOHN M. REAF, an Abolitionist, is elected Supreme Judge, WILLIAM E. FRAZER, Abolition-Know Nothing, Canal Commissioner, and that about twenty one of the twenty-five Congressmen are opponents of the Democracy. This is "saving" the Democracy with a vengeance! We look again and we see Mr. NEBERGER, the Anti Lecompton candidate in the First District, beaten several thousand votes. We see Mr. CANE, another Anti Lecompton Democratic candidate, in the Schuylkill district, in a minority of several thousand. We see HEAVY D. FORNEY, of the Westmoreland District, a very popular man, who also ran as an Anti Lecompton candidate, defeated by over 1200 to 1500. In fact we find but two Anti Lecompton Democrats elected to Congress and those two in districts where the Opposition despaired of electing men of their own party. We see also that REILLY, FISHER, JONES and other regular Democratic nominees are beaten by but trifling majorities. Has not Anti Lecomptonism, therefore, injured rather than benefited the Democratic candidates that professed it?

In connection with this subject, we cannot refrain from referring to our own county, which in the general wreck looms up erect and unscathed, a Democratic county, showing the same unbroken front it has always presented. In February last, the Democracy of Old Bedford, in Mass Meeting assembled, resolved to stand by the National Administration, and proclaimed their determination to cling to the regular Democratic organization. And what is the result? Whilst the Democracy of sister counties that wavered on the subject of Kansas, have suffered a disastrous defeat, we have won a victory of which we may well be proud. And so would it have been in every Democratic county in the State, had the party stood firmly and unflinchingly by the President of its choice. Therefore, let the result of this campaign be a warning to all Democrats who may hereafter be foolish enough to suppose that their principles will be established, or maintained, by opposing a Democratic Administration and the regular nominees of the party. Let it teach us that we gain nothing, but lose all, by arraying ourselves against the masses of the party and insisting that our will, as a minority, should be done, in preference to that of the majority, whose is the unquestionable prerogative to say what shall, or shall not, be the principles and policies of our organization.

In our late campaigning perambulations, we had considerable experience in the way of lodging at country taverns. Among the very best that we remember, is that kept by our obliging friend, CAPT. JAS. S. BECKWITH, of Hopewell. Considering that the Captain is no Democrat, he keeps an excellent house. In this connection we cannot refrain from mentioning the "Broad Top House," at Stoners-town, as a very commodious and well kept establishment for good eating, commend us to the table of our friend MICHAEL WYANT, of Union tp. Besides keeping a good house, Mike is a clever fellow and "sound on the great issues."

"Alleghany Synod," of the Ev. Lutheran Church, was in session here during the past week. The attendance of delegates, we understand, was full.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

We have elsewhere expressed the opinion that if the Democratic party of Pennsylvania had unanimously endorsed the Kansas policy of the Administration, instead of dividing upon that issue, the result of the late election would have been far different from that which we have been compelled to record. This is not an afterthought of ours, as our columns for the last nine months will abundantly prove. In all our editorials on the Lecompton question our prime object was the preservation of the unity of the party; for it was our settled conviction that opposition to the Administration would tend to the utter and ruinous dismemberment of our organization. On this point we may also cite the letter of Gen. Bowman published in the Gazette some time previous to the late election, in which it was emphatically asserted that should William A. Porter be defeated, he could attribute his want of success to no other cause than his neglecting to place himself on the Democratic platform.

This refusal to give the President of our choice a unanimous endorsement, was the leading cause of our defeat; but at the same time the trickery and frauds of the opposition had not a little to do with it. The former operated to keep Democrats at home on election day, whilst the latter brought out an increased opposition vote. In Philadelphia, for instance, a large Democratic vote was unpolled, whilst, on the other hand, the Black Republican authorities threw open the almshouses and hundreds of paupers were made to vote the Opposition ticket. In the iron districts, the furnace-masters either humbugged, or forced, their employees into opposition to the Democracy. In our own Congressional district, year even in our own county, men were compelled against their own convictions, to vote for McPherson. In some of the northern townships, railroad lands and furnace employees, were threatened with an immediate discharge if they dared to vote for Reilly. At Coalmont, in Huntingdon county, dozens of men were marched up to the polls protesting that they were voting contrary to their cherished sentiments, but said they, "what will we do? we must vote as these Republican iron masters bid us, or we lose our places and our children must beg for bread!" And this is the way our opponents have conquered. These great sticklers for "freedom in Kansas," these ardent Black Republican lovers of liberty, trample the rights of the free laborer in the dust, put a political yoke upon the necks of freemen, and then claim that the people have rebuked the National Administration!

BEDFORD COUNTY.

The result of the late campaign in our own county is most gratifying, especially as our unscrupulous adversaries made every effort in their power to carry it against us. Notwithstanding the unwearied exertions of the mongrel leaders, their innumerable and insidious falsehoods, and their compulsion of railroad and furnace operatives to vote their ticket, we have carried the county, by a larger majority than that obtained by our party in October 1856. Our triumph will appear still more splendid, when it is borne in mind that about 400 Democrats stayed at home on election day. Had our entire vote turned out, we might as easily have given 600 majority as we did 200. Last year the aggregate vote of the county for Canal Commissioner was 4316; this year it is only 3839, a loss of 477 votes. The combined Black Republican and Hazlehurst vote of last year, for Canal Commissioner, was 1971; this year the whole Opposition vote for the same office, is 1831, showing that the mongrels lacked but 140 of polling their entire strength in the county. Subtract the 140 from the 477 votes absent from the polls and we have 337 Democratic absentees, who, had they voted, would have swelled our majority to upwards of 500. This shows a large Democratic gain in the county over the vote of one year ago.

Our friends did nobly in all parts of the county, where fair play was shown them. For their gallant exertions in behalf of the great cause of Democracy we cannot award them too much praise. The Democracy of Schellsburg, Juniata, St. Clair, Middle Woodberry and other districts where we have made gains, deserve the thanks of all who are interested in the success and perpetuation of Democratic principles. In Schellsburg borough our vote is increased over that of last year and our majority is 5 more than that of Packer. In Juniata we poll 173 votes; last year Packer had 168. In St. Clair the majority for REAF, Abolitionist, is but 14; last year Packer was in a minority of 30. In this township, our candidate for Commissioner, Mr. Beckley, has 2 majority. In Middle Woodberry our majority on the State Ticket is 8; last year Packer was beaten 5. But in Cumberland Valley, Southampton and Bedford townships alone, one hundred and fifty Democrats did not go to the polls. In the remaining districts, our friends also succeeded remarkably well in staying at home, as in Monroe and South Woodberry, in each of which some 35 Democrats did not turn out.

This shows that Bedford county is Democratic by 500 majority, at least, and if the Democracy are true to themselves when next election day comes around, the returns will prove our argument to be correct.

BALTIMORE.

The "Plug Uglies" and "Blood Tubs" of this thrice disgraced city held their usual saturnalia on election day. The present Know Nothing Mayor was re-elected, of course. The Baltimore Know Nothings have reduced terrorism at the polls, to a science, and only need a little instruction from the Black Republican managers of Pennsylvania furnaces and almshouses, to make them perfect in the art of forcibly defeating the will of the people.

HON. WILSON REILLY.

It is with sincere regret that we are compelled to chronicle the defeat of this gentleman, the Democratic nominee for Congress, in this district. The majority for his opponent is comparatively small, and the Opposition have nothing to brag of when it is remembered that they were wont to sweep the district by thousands. Their majority, however, is a fraudulent one and could never have been obtained through fair means. Had every freeman in the district voted as he desired, and had not Abolition votes been manufactured to order, Wilson Reilly would this day be elected a member of the Thirty-Sixth Congress. It is a notorious act that Thaddeus Stevens imported a large number of men into Franklin county, a few weeks before the election, under pretence of employing them at his iron works in that county, but with the real design of making them vote for the "sit-in-ant" Mr. McPherson. To a victory achieved by such means, our opponents are heartily welcome. We are only sorry that so able a man and so sound a Democrat was thus stricken down.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY.

Table with columns for names (Somerset, Bedford, Williams, Burns, Hay) and vote counts.

CONGRESS.

Table with columns for names (Reilly, McPherson) and vote counts for Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Juniata, Adams.

HOW THEY "CROW!"

Democrats, you that stayed at home on election day because you supposed there would be enough without you to beat the enemy, and you who "scratched" your ticket, do you hear the fiendish yells that go up from the mongrel ranks in exultation at your defeat? This have you brought upon yourselves, by your neglect, and your refusal to stand by the nominees of your party. Shall it ever be so again? Shall this not be a warning? Let your answer be your renewed, redoubled and unflagging exertions in behalf of the men and the measures of Democracy.

OHIO, INDIANA AND IOWA.

In the first of these States, the Abolitionists, as usual, are successful. Indiana has gone Democratic and in Iowa there are heavy Democratic gains.

The majority for the mongrels in this State, will probably reach thirty thousand. In 1854, Pollock, K. N., was elected Governor by nearly 40,000, and the Democrats carried the State the following year. "Pick your flints," Democrats, for 1859!

Mr. Beckley, Commissioner elect for Bedford county, requests us to say that the statement of the Abolition organ that his property was once in the hands of the Sheriff, is a deliberate and unqualified lie, and challenges the author thereof to prove his assertion, or forever after wear the brand of a wilful and malicious liar.

FIRE.

The barn of Wm. Lyon, Esq., a short distance from town, was consumed by fire on Saturday last. The loss is estimated at \$500.

JUDGE PORTER.

This gentleman has resigned the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. His letter of resignation will be given in our next.

The whole Democratic county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 145 to 221. "Good licks!"

Communication.

For the Bedford Gazette, Messrs. Editors:

The sermon delivered before the "Young Men's Christian Association," of this place, by the Rev. W. L. Spottswood, on Sabbath evening, the 10th inst., was one of the most able and eloquent efforts that I have ever heard from the pulpit. Mr. Spottswood's oratory is of the most impressive and effective kind. His manner is earnest, his language chaste and concise, his gestures appropriate, and every illustration he makes of his argument, is fraught with force as well as beauty. Such is left the impression which the sermon above referred to has given me of his character as a speaker. I beg leave thus to refer to Mr. Spottswood's sermon, not only because it deserves praise, but because I have seen no notice of it in any of the Bedford papers, and therefore hope you will indulge me with space sufficient in the "Gazette" to print these few words from A STRANGER.

Bedford, Pa., Oct. 12th, 1858.

NOTICE.

The regular Meeting of the "Young Men's Christian Association" will be held in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church on this (Friday) evening. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

THE BEST AND GREATEST variety of Penmanship just exhibited at the Pennsylvania State Fair, at Pittsburgh, and at New Castle, Pa., was from the Iron City College, of this city. This institution is now the largest in the country, and offers superior facilities for acquiring a practical business education.—Pittsburg Daily True Press.

A HIGH-HANDED ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.

The Black Republicans, it seems, are not satisfied with carrying elections by forcing men to vote against their own sentiments and by dragging papers to the polls, as they did at the late election: but even attempt to defraud successful Democratic candidates, by endeavoring to prevent their being granted the election certificates to which they are entitled. The following from the Philadelphia Ledger, an independent sheet, will acquaint our readers with some of their attempts at this sort of business:

"AN ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE PEOPLE'S WILL.—The return judges of the election are required by law to meet the first Friday after the general election, and count the votes received by the respective candidates. Their duties are entirely ministerial, and their powers extend no further than casting up the votes, ascertaining who among the candidates voted for has the largest number of votes, and giving him the certificate of election. The law says expressly that the judges shall not omit or reject any part of the returns, except when, in the opinion of the judges, the certificate of return may be so defective as to prevent the same from being understood and computed in adding the number of votes; and even in this case they are to attach a correct copy of the paper, and transmit it, with the returns, to the proper office. Notwithstanding the clearness of the law upon this point, an attempt was made yesterday, in the Board of Return Judges, to throw out the returns of some of the precincts of the Fourth Ward, on account of alleged fraudulent voting. The object of this, it was well understood, was to defeat the election of Colonel Florence, or, by giving the certificate to his opponent, to compel him to appear in the next Congress as a contestant for the seat. This attempt, which, it is rumored, was planned by some desperate politicians the evening before, failed of its purpose, for when the Court was appealed to, it decided that the return judges had no power to go behind the returns, and that charges of fraud were for the Criminal Court to investigate.—Though baffled by the intervention of the Court in this scheme, the attempt was not the less dishonest and reprehensible. While professing to be shocked by the illegalities alleged to have been committed in the Fourth Ward, the parties whose moral sensibilities were roused in defence of the law and of honest elections, openly attempt to violate the one and disregard the other, by usurping a power that does not belong to them, and endeavoring to defeat a candidate who, according to the returns before them, had the largest number of votes. Wherein does an attempt to defraud the people out of their election in this manner differ in culpability from the polling of illegal votes? Morally and legally there is not the least difference between ballot-box stuffing at an election, and the illegal throwing out of votes after it. The purpose of both acts is to defeat the fair expression of the popular will. None but the most desperate and unscrupulous partisans would resort to such illegal measures to gain a temporary advantage. If the allegations are true respecting the conduct of the election officers in the Fourth Ward, the parties aggrieved know where their remedy lies. They can have the election officers removed into Court, and on proof of wilful fraud have them punished by fine and imprisonment, or fined for misdemeanor in office. The allegations also, when sustained by proof, will be proper facts to lay before Congress, who alone are the judges of the returns and the qualifications of their own members."

THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.—The first overland mail from California, under the great contract with Butterfield & Co., reached St. Louis at 9 o'clock last Saturday night, in twenty-three days and four hours from San Francisco. The stages brought through six passenger cars, and were well supplied with provisions. We have news by this arrival, from California, Oregon, etc., ten days later than previously received by the Panama route. There is nothing encouraging from Frazer river, but good gold diggings, it is now confirmed, exist at Wenatche, Washington territory, where a fight has taken place with the Indians.

According to the terms of the contract the overland mail must make its trips regularly within twenty-five days, and the contractors have commenced operations most auspiciously, agreeably disappointing all who feared the thing to be an impracticable folly. The mail line from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, California, is carried on, inside of twenty-three days, with remarkable regularity. We, therefore, do not doubt that the great mail line now begun will be able to do well. As the mails, of course, follow the fast route, it only needs regularly for the Panama line to be superseded, and the entire Pacific mail service to be carried on over our own territories. To insure the safety of these mails, guards and posts must be always at hand, and with such advantages the travel will go by these stages, instead of the ocean steamers. These are not merely possibilities, but probabilities, and as it is to the interest of the contractors to hasten the event, they will leave nothing undone to that end.

Here, then, we have the foundation laid of the great Pacific highway. Let us but get that firmly established, and emigration will do the rest. We are fast pushing our settlements across the vast wild-erness lying between the Mississippi and the Sierra Nevada, and this overland mail will add new energy to the movement of our civilization westward.

The Siege of Canton—Hostility of the Chinese.

Severe in the extreme (says the China Mail) are the measures of extermination adopted by the Braves of Canton, not only in plans of assassination against us, but in persecution to which all Chinese are subject who continue to have intercourse with us. Death is not only to be inflicted on the parties themselves, but punishment is to extend to their relations, their neighbors, their property, their village, and their descendants forever. This is publicly and officially proclaimed throughout the surrounding districts, and in the suburbs of Canton itself. Bright as the prospects look in the north, they are dark and lowering here. If the present state of things is not speedily changed, we shall find ourselves at war, not with China, but with the government of Kwang-tang, but with the various leaders and the rabble of the whole province, with a numerous disorganized, lawless population, without head, without government. If Kwang and his coadjutors do not speedily adopt a peaceful policy, it will soon be out of their power. If it is not so already, to quell that system of warfare which they have created, or to control those lawless bands of ruffians which it is so easy to create, but so difficult to get rid of. The province of Kwang-tang is

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of vend. exp. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 15th day of November, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to-wit: One tract of land, containing 90 acres or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two log house, with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Castleton, P. M., William Griffith, Esq., and others; situated in Union tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Corle.

Also—One tract of land, containing 75 acres more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence; adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, Peter Stearns, Philip Croft and others; situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Edward Parsons.

Also—All of one of the Defendants' right, title, interest and claim in and to one tract of land, containing 35 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, frame stable, and a three story frame grist mill thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Geo. Rice, Samuel Wilkinson, Jacob Miller and others; situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Foster.

Also—All of one of the Defendants' right, title, interest and claim in and to a lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on the north side of Pitt Street, and extending back about 200 feet, and bounded in the general plan of said Borough as No. 188 and being thereon a two story log house, with back building attached, and three small frame shops thereon, adjoining lot of John Alsip on the east, and occupied by John Funk's heirs on the west; situate in and bounded by the Borough of Bedford, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Bly.

Also—One tract of land containing 250 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and log barn thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Geo. Rice, Samuel Wilkinson, Jacob Miller and others; situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Keeg.

Also—All of one of the Defendants' right, title, interest and claim in and to one tract of land, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and log barn thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of George Smouse, Jacob Barnard and others; situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Kooftz.

Also—One tract of land containing 157 acres more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log barn thereon erected; adjoining lands of Nathan Robinson, Anthony Smith, Samuel Jay and others; situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Miller.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 22, '58.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the several Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMEL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN G. HARTLEY and A. J. SWEENEY, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 31st day of November (being the 15th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day there and then to do those things to which you several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1858.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate.

THERE will be sold at the late residence of William Maiken, dec'd, on Wednesday, the 24th day of NOVEMBER, next, the following described REAL ESTATE, to-wit: A TRACT OF LAND containing 121 acres, situate one mile from the Borough of Bedford, adjoining lands of John Amos, George Weidel, Job Mann and others, of which about 80 acres are cleared, past good meadow, the balance timber land, having thereon a Log House, Log Barn and sundry out-buildings; a young orchard with fruit trees, and several springs of never failing water.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, 1st April, next, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest and to be secured by judgments.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock on said day. JOB MANN, Executor.

Bedford, Oct. 22, 1858.

SOLD OUT!

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of goods, begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by Note or Book account to call and settle before the first of January, 1859. All neglecting to do so, their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Oct. 22, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of William N. Brown, late of Monroe township, deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN NYCUM, Administrator. Oct. 22, 1858.

STRAY STEER.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Juniata township, Bedford county, the 1st of August last, a red steer with a white streak on his back and the right ear cropped, a nick cut out of each ear, supposed to be 4 years old—no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or else he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Oct. 22, 1858. JOHN CORLEY.

JUST RECEIVED

at Shoemaker's Colonnade store, a large assortment of coffee, sugar, syrup, molasses, green and black teas, starch, spices, indigo, capais, &c., which will be sold very cheap.

aug. 20, 1858.

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Oct. 22, 1858. JOHN CORLEY.

JUST RECEIVED

at Shoemaker's Colonnade store, a large assortment of coffee, sugar, syrup, molasses, green and black teas, starch, spices, indigo, capais, &c., which will be sold very cheap.

aug. 20, 1858.