

THE NEWS.

Washington Irving, the great American author, is lying very ill at Tarrytown. His extreme old age and delicate bodily organization render his recovery very doubtful.

The "fight for the championship" between Morrissey and Heenan, came off at Long Point Island, Canada, on Thursday of last week. Eleven rounds were fought when Morrissey was declared the victor. How "civilized" we are, to be sure!

The overland mail from St. Louis to California, is considered a "fixed fact." It leaves the former place on Monday and Thursday mornings. Letters intended for this route should be endorsed "Overland Mail." The price of postage on single letters is three cents. No newspapers can be forwarded by this route.

Mrs. Twigg, convicted of the murder of her husband and Mrs. Clark, was executed at Danville, on Friday last. She died protesting her innocence.

A Washington letter writer states that between \$800,000 and \$900,000 will be required for the volunteers engaged in the service against the Florida Indians, until the removal of Billy Bowlegs and his band.

The French Government have disavowed the operations of Monsieur Bely in Nicaragua. Bely's plans were not well digested.

Vice President Breckenridge has written a letter to the Illinois Democratic State Committee, in reply to an invitation from the latter to address the Democracy of Illinois, in which he takes occasion to say that he could not approve of the course of Senator Douglas on the LeCompton question, but nevertheless, as the standard bearer of the Illinois Democracy in their present struggle with Black Republicanism, he hoped that he would be re-elected to the Senate.

The New Yorkers are at present having a "resurrection" over a new foreign musical prodigy, Yseult Pterolomoni.

Indiana has gone Democratic, by from 3000 to 2000. The "Honest State" is always O. K.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable has ceased to "work." The mysterious English electrician, Dr. Sarty alias De Sarty, has at last acknowledged his fault and continued impracticability.

The result of the late elections, notwithstanding the defeat in this State, leaves a Democratic majority of 17 over the Black Republicans in the next Congress.

The Legislature of our State, is this year largely Know-Nothing-Black-Republican and Whang-doodle. Look out for favoritism to the Railroads and Banks, and for bribery and corruption generally. The K. N. R. W.'s have 25 majority on joint ballot.

Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, the author of the much abused "English LeCompton Bill," has been re-elected to Congress, by nearly 2000 majority! Wonder who was "rebuked" by this result.

Hon. Gaylord Church, of Crawford county, has been appointed by Governor Packer, Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Hon. Wm. A. Porter, resigned.

The President has appointed Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Berks county, Minister to Austria. This is another mark of favor to Pennsylvania from Mr. Buchanan.

Kimber Cleaver, Esq., of Schuylkill co., a prominent Native American politician, died a few days ago.

Gen. Denver has resigned the Governorship of Kansas and is at present on his way to Washington.

BEDFORD COUNTY A DEFEAT.—The aggregate vote for President in this State, in 1856, was 460,395. Of this number, 230,710 were received by Mr. Buchanan, and the remainder, 229,685, were cast for Messrs. Fremont and Fillmore. At the election just held, the aggregate vote of the State, was only 369,246, showing a loss on the vote of 1856, of 91,149. The Democratic vote was 171,120; the Abolition vote, 198,116; showing a Democratic loss on the vote of 1856, of 59,590 and an Abolition loss of 31,569.

It is plain, judging from these statistics, that Pennsylvania is unchanged in her political status. She is still, as she has been, from her earliest history, a Democratic State. The Opposition have not made any gains; on the other hand they poll, now, over thirty thousand votes less than they did two years ago. They beat us this Fall only by getting a fuller turnout than ours, and it will, therefore, be but necessary for the Democracy to bestir themselves, at the next election, to wrest from their foes the supremacy which they have just obtained.

JOHN C. KNOX.—We have before stated that we were surprised when we saw so rank an Abolitionist as John C. Knox selected by a Democratic Governor as his constitutional adviser. We are still more surprised to find that notwithstanding Knox's speeches against regular Democratic nominees—notwithstanding his conspiracy with John W. Forney and other renegade Democrats, to defeat the very man whom Gov. Packer appointed to office and whose nomination by the Democratic party was brought about by the fact that he was the Governor's appointee—we repeat, we are still more surprised to find that after such conduct on the part of Knox, he is still suffered to hold his place as Attorney General and to latten upon the emoluments of a Democratic Administration. Is Knox better than any other traitor, that his treachery should thus be winked at? Does Gov. Packer fear his displeasure more than he does that of the great party to which he owes his present position? Or, (as we have heard it intimated, but which we do not, and can not believe) does the Governor sympathize with the movements of his traitorous and disorganizing Attorney General?

Read the interesting letter of Gov. Denver, on the first page. The Governor's statements prove what we have frequently asserted, that the Free State, or Abolition party in Kansas, were the authors of the troubles in that Territory.

A LITTLE HIGH.—The Abolition newspapers have been claiming the election of their State Ticket by 40,000. It seems from the official returns, that their calculations were only about 13,000 too high!

New Goods!—Our merchants are getting their new goods and all who desire to invest with them can be amply accommodated. Remember the knights of the yardstick!

Atlantic Monthly.—The Atlantic Monthly, and other of the great lights of American literature, are contributors to the "Atlantic." Since the death of Putnam's Monthly, this magazine has occupied the position of the leading monthly in the United States. It is published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Graham's Magazine.—We have a pride in "Graham." It is a Pennsylvania book, and as Pennsylvanians we should be proud of it and render it a support commensurate with our State pride. There are other Pennsylvania magazines, it is true, but "Graham" was the pioneer in its peculiar field of letters. We say, therefore, *vivat* "Graham!"—Watson & Co., publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Wife's Trials," a novel by Miss Pardoe, has just been issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Argus says: Miss Pardoe is well known to the readers of fiction as a neat and beautiful writer. Her "Confessions of a Pretty Woman," "The Rival Beauties," "The Romance of the Harem," and numerous other works, are deservedly popular, and "The Wife's Trials" will rank with the best of them. It is written in a chaste and vigorous style, and the tale it tells is calculated to reach the heart. The work is gotten up in Peterson's best style, and we have no doubt will meet with a welcome reception from the public.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector.—We do not hesitate to pronounce this the best work of its kind, extant. It is a regular *Foucault* among Counterfeit Detectors. Nobusiness man should be without it.—In the semi-monthly number before us, we are informed that "sixty new counterfeits have been put in circulation since the first of October." Terms: Monthly edition, per annum, \$1.00; Semi-monthly, per annum, \$2.00. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT VERDICT.—The Pittsburg and Connellville Railroad Company has obtained a verdict against Gen. Wm. Robinson, Jr., of Pittsburg, for the sum of \$6000. It appears by a statement in the Pittsburg Chronicle, Gen. Robinson subscribed for one hundred shares of the stock of the company in 1857, when Gen. Larimer was President, but never paid up.—The defence was that the subscription was made at the instance of Gen. Larimer, with the understanding that Gen. Robinson would never be called upon to pay it, the company desiring only to have the influence of his name. It was further contended that the stock had been transferred by Gen. Robinson to Gen. Larimer, and by the latter to the company, and that therefore any claim that might have existed against the defendant was extinguished, and the plaintiffs could not recover. The jury however thought otherwise, and gave a verdict against Gen. Robinson for the whole amount of stock, with interest.

WILL MR. WILLIAMS RESIGN?—Gen. W. WILLIAMS is beaten in Bedford county, by 200 majority. The people of this county have emphatically declared that they do not desire his services at Harrisburg. Will Mr. Williams, notwithstanding his reputation by his fellow citizens of Bedford county, have the impudence to claim a seat in the next Legislature, as their representative? Under such circumstances, would not any man who has any respect for himself, at once quietly resign?

FIFTY SIX AND FIFTY EIGHT.

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PENNSYLVANIA ELEC.

Table with columns: COUNTIES, PORTER, READ, FREY, ZEAHER. Lists counties like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Phila. City, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Total 171,130 198,116 171,130

Read's majority 26,986

DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

The State elections which have taken place this year, show large and gratifying Democratic gains over the vote of 1856.

MAINE has reduced her Republican majority of 6,000 in '56, down to 3,000.

VERMONT falls from 28,000 in '56, to 15,000.

CONNECTICUT, which gave 10,000 for Fremont, is Republican by only 2,500.

CALIFORNIA, the first free state on the Pacific, shows a change of 11,000 in favor of Democracy and the National Administration.

MISSOURI has risen from a Democratic majority of 9,000 in '56, to 25,000 in '58.

KENTUCKY has run up from 7,000 for Buchanan and Breckenridge, to 13,000.

NORTH CAROLINA, which gave 11,000 for the Democratic nominees in '56, now gives 16,000.

Thus says the Jeffersonian, in the North as in the South—in the Free States as well as in the Slave States—the people are rallying against Abolition-Sectionalism, and in support of the National Administration based upon the Constitution and devoted to the Union. And so it will continue.

The Baltimore Election.

The Baltimore Exchange in an article on the recent election in Baltimore says:

"The fact that Mr. Swann has been re-elected to the Mayoralty by violence and fraud is less creditable to our city, than the supposition that he has been retained in office by the voluntary suffrages of its people. The truth is, that there was no election on Wednesday, nor even the form or pretence of one. From the opening of the polls in the morning until their close in the evening, in nineteen wards in the city, they were occupied and held by bands of armed bullies who, with comparatively few exceptions, as the returns will show, permitted nobody to vote who did not openly show and vote the 'American' ticket. That ticket, moreover, was so marked upon the back with a blue chequered or diamond shaped pattern, resembling that upon the back of an ordinary playing card, that, however folded, it could be recognized without difficulty in the hand of the voter. By this means, the secrecy of the ballot was effectually destroyed, and the ruffians who guarded every avenue to the polls were enabled to tell at a glance whose might be admitted, and whose were to be excluded. Not content, however, with excluding legal voters, opposed to the election of Mr. Swann, an immense quantity, probably not less than from two thirds to three fourths of the whole number polled—of purely illegal voters, were cast in his favor—not only men but boys, frequently voting—not twice or thrice, but ten or twelve times, not only in different wards but in the same ward—not at different hours of the day merely, but half a dozen times in succession, with scarcely an attempt at concealment or disguise. Other voters were polled which were purely fictitious—tickets being handed to the judges, and received by them which were falsely represented to have been tendered by persons in omnibusses and carriages, who were unable to get out and walk to the window. In short every trick or stratagem which fraud could invent, and every extremity to which violence could resort, were successfully employed for the purpose of electing Mr. Swann."

Resignation of Judge Porter.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16th, 1858. His Excellency William F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR:—On the first day of your entrance on official duty, I received from your hand a commission as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The event then considered possible, perhaps I should say probable, has just been realized. I have little to say of the means which produced it. On receiving the appointment, I thought that being a Judge, actually sitting on the bench and deciding on the rights of men of all shades of political opinion, I ought not to write a political letter, nor to make a political speech. In the first place, I was not willing to hide my claims to the office, however small, in the shadow of a mere political opinion. In the next place, I was and I am thoroughly convinced, by reading and reflection, that whenever a Judge can be elected by reason of his sentiments on any question of politics, that moment the real power of the judicial office will disappear. Possibly this may be very erroneous doctrine, very opportunely expressed, but I shall maintain it, while I possess a moral sense or retain a rational faculty. In the certain prospect of a defeat far more disastrous, not one hair's breadth of it should be abated.

The reverse that has occurred to the Party is of less consequence than we are apt to suppose. The Democratic party is coeval with the Government itself, and it will exist so long as the Republic endures. Within its ranks men will always be found, who remain there only to do with more success the work of disorganization. The Party itself, though depressed, is not destroyed. The point of its lowest depression is that from which it will, of necessity, begin to rise. At this moment, I solemnly believe it to be the best and strongest political organization which has ever existed for preserving the interests of the whole country.

Now to the point. I am not weak enough to suppose that the enclosed commission has had much to do in causing the present political excitement. Nevertheless, it is plain that the people of Pennsylvania prefer another person as a Judge of their Supreme Court. In these circumstances, it seems to me a simple dictate of delicacy and propriety to retire from the office. In addition to this, I ought to state that there are several important causes pending in which I wish to take part as counsel, and these require immediate attention. I, therefore, enclose my resignation. The office was tendered by you very kindly, without solicitation on my part. I resign it gratefully, and without, as I hope, having brought upon it a stain of dishonor.—Less was accomplished than I could have wished, but I am not conscious of an act which does not meet the approval of my own sense of duty. To yourself, personally, and to those friends who are sending me their sympathy, I beg to say, in a word, that there is no cause for regret. I return to a profession which I was conscious of abandoning too soon, and to a position at the bar as honorable as that which is now relinquished, and so much more remunerative, that comparison is out of question. Certainly, I ought to regard it no hardship to exchange for the comforts of home, that wandering life which the law of Pennsylvania compels her Judges to lead. If I have any regret, it is in parting with those pure and upright men, who will remain to discharge their arduous and unrequited work.

Wm. A. PORTER.

Condition of the English laborer.

According to some of the British journals the condition of a large portion of the English laborer is truly deplorable. They can with great difficulty, earn the means of subsistence, while their social comforts are few and far between. Various efforts have been made to produce a change, but thus far with little success. The Northern Times, published at Liverpool, takes up the subject in detail, and in the course of a sympathetic article, says:

We boast of our abhorrence of negro slavery; we romance, we moralize, and we actually weep over the tales of African suffering, but we can not afford a passing thought for the millions of white slaves who constitute the masses of our laboring population. What are these in reality but mere animated machines? employed only because it has not been possible as yet to discover others to supersede them. As their employment has been the result of necessity, and not of choice, the great object of the employer has been to tax the physical endurance of the employee to its utmost limits, and reduce the rate of remuneration to the lowest minimum. Unfortunately, the fierce competition of trade, and the unusually overcrowded state of the labor market, combined to render this state of things apparently inevitable.

What have They Gained?

The Democratic party has been defeated; but to which of the opposition factions does the honor of the triumph belong? It were hard to tell, and still harder to determine who is to be the gainer by the triumph. This point—and the only important one belonging to the result—is well put by the Philadelphia Evening Journal, an independent paper, in the following questions, which it would be good for the honest and well-meaning voters who were deluded into the belief that they would be the gainers by a change, to consider:

But what can they reasonably expect from a conglomeration of three or more feeble and mutually jealous factions, which are induced to unite under a common name, here and there and now and then, without any bond of hearty and lasting union? Suppose they carry an election, can any-body tell who or what has triumphed? In the odd jumble of elements, we cannot get any definite result. We can't decide whether Whigs, Republicans or Americans are in the ascendant, while beyond the purpose of electing the Democrats, there is no assurance that they will hold together an hour, or sympathize and co-operate in anything. Can such a political pot pourri of odds and ends ever come to good? Can efficient power for any object whatever be looked for from such a source?"

INDIAN BATTLE ON THE PLAINS.

Intelligence has been received at St. Louis, of a desperate battle between the U. S. troops and the Comanches, near Wichita village, in which Lieut. Van Camp and four men were killed. The United States force was composed of two hundred and fifty men of the second cavalry, under Major Van Dorn and one hundred and twelve friendly Indians, under Capt. Ross. The latter officer and ten men were wounded. The whites captured a number of horses and took two hundred women and children prisoners.

How the Old Whigs of Massachusetts Go.

Mr. Richard Yeadon, the editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, in writing to his paper from Boston, speaks of the prevailing sentiment of the Old Line Whigs of that city, the associates and supporters of Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate has been openly with the Democracy since 1856, and Mr. Yeadon says:

"I strongly hope and verily believe that Winthrop, Everett, the Curtises, Hillard, and numerous others, will incline the same direction, and at least be with it of the Democracy, at my approaching State elections. Indeed, on my telegraphing Mr. Everett of the happy coincidence I had found between my heat and myself, in that we were both Old Line Whigs turned Democrats, and expressing the hope that our example would be numerous followed, he pleasantly remarked: 'Well, I have taken the first step myself in that direction, as I addressed the Democratic Young Men on the Fourth of July.'"

We are not surprised at this. There is no other party for Mr. Everett, the great student and expounder of Washington's life and history to associate with. It is a curious fact in our political history, that nearly all the first class men of the old Whig party, North and South, the contemporaneous and personal friends of Webster and Clay, are now active Democrats. It is the small men, the political tricksters and traders, who are ready to join a sectional party, whose triumph would prove the death knell of the Union—and the demolition of the cherished hopes that our national progress has inspired in the hearts of the lovers of freedom everywhere.—Newark Journal.

DEGLAS on VERMONT.—I was born away down in Yankee land; I was born in a valley in Vermont, with the high mountains around me. I love the old green mountains and valleys of Vermont, where I was born and where I played in my childhood. I went up to visit them seven or eight years ago, for the first time in twenty odd years. When I got there they treated me very kindly. They invited me to the commencement of their College, placed me on the seats of their distinguished guests, and conferred upon me the degree of LL. D. in Latin, the same as they did on Old Hickory at Cambridge, many years ago, and I give my word and honor I understood just as much of the Latin as he did. When they got through conferring the honorary degree, they called upon me for a speech, and I got up with my heart full and swelling with gratitude for their kindness, and I said to them: "My friends, Vermont is the most glorious spot on the face of the globe for a man to be born in, provided he emigrates when he is very young." [Speeches on the Stump in Illinois.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department for the quarter ending on the 30th of June, 1858, as exhibited by the books of the Auditor of the Treasury for that Department:

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, Amount of letter postage, Newspaper and pamphlet do, Postage for registered letters, Stamps sold, Emoluments. Total \$1,816,021.73

WHAT THEY SAY

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Aug. 21, 1858. Messrs. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen—The close attention which our own affairs have required since the fire, has hitherto prevented us from writing to you about the safe. On the occasion of our visit to you on the 23rd inst. we suffered a large loss, our store, with a number of other buildings, was consumed. The safe, of your manufacture, which we had in the store, was exposed to its strong iron frame, which, from its flaked and scaly appearance, looks as though it had been heated for a long time in a furnace. The safe, with bags of molten glass and kegs of nails, forced a mass, fell into the cellar, surrounded by burning materials, and there was suffered to remain, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached us) until the 24th inst., 14 days afterwards.

The difficulty in cutting it open with the best tools that could be procured, convinced us of its power to resist the attempts of burglars, and when it was opened, we found the interior, to the astonishment of all, entirely unimpaired by fire. This test has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we debarred the privilege of getting another.

"WHISKERANDO"

WARRANTED to force the Mustaches and Whiskers to grow strong and luxuriant in one month when there was none before. It will not stain or injure the skin. Price one dollar.—Sent to all parts of the country. Address, Dr. S. P. SHELDEN, N. York City. October 29, 1858-60.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO.

130 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Herring's PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN. Oct. 29, 1858.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on the 15th day of November, next, at the Court House in Bedford. The account of S. L. Russell, Executor of the last Will &c., of Mary Ann Davidson, late of Bedford township, dec'd., who was administrator of Margaret Davidson, late of said township, dec'd. The account of Anthony Smith, Executor of the last will of Hannah Hauey, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased. The account of Philip Evans, Guardian of Harry son Evans, of Monroe Township. The accounts of Jacob Kifer, and David Berger Executors of the last will of Christian Winebrenner, late of Middle Woodberry Township, deceased. The account of Simon Kern and Jeremiah Wiecht, Executors of the last will and of Charles Weich, late of West Providence Township, deceased. Register's Office, SAMUEL H. TATE, Bedford Oct. 15th 1858 Register.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 14th inst., at the residence of Mr. James Weaver, near Williamsburg, Blair Co., by the Rev. A. A. Etridge, Samuel S. Block, Esq., of Hopewell, Bedford Co., to Miss Bell C. Weaver of the former place. May the happy couple be abundantly blessed and may the bond of their union be ever bright and substantial, even as the gold dollar that accompanied the above notice.

Holidaysburg papers please copy.

On the 7th inst., at the house of the bride's residence, by Rev. David Ray, Mr. Josiah Horn, (formerly of Bedford County) to Miss Sarah A. King, all of Cedar Co., Iowa.

DIED.

On the 19th inst., near Pattonville, Gilbert Francis, only child of George W. and Anna M. Grove, aged thirteen months and two days. Weep not for him! There is no cause for woe! But rather nerve the spirit, that it walk Unshrinking o'er the thorny paths below, And from earth's low defilements keep thee back; So, when a few fleet severing years have flown, He'll meet thee at heaven's gate—and lead thee on! Weep not for him!

A. B. Cramer & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

all of which have been purchased since the great DECLINE IN PRICES EAST.

Our ASSORTMENT is the best we have ever offered, including all the NEWEST STYLES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for CASH, or PRODUCE. A liberal credit will be given to those only, who will PROMPTLY settle their accounts every January by Cash or Note.

No trouble to show goods.—Call and see the bargains. A. B. CRAMER & CO. Oct. 29, 1858.

NEW AUTUMN

AND WINTER GOODS.

OSTER, MANSEPKER & CARN.

have now in store a complete stock of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

embracing printed Badgers, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volante, Robes A'Quilla, Rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaid, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors, from 25 cents up, plain and printed Persian Cloths, from 12 1/2 cts. up, printed Flannels, Indian Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blank Shawls, from \$1.50 up, gloves and hosiery, dress trimmings and fringes, merino and silk shirts and drawers, comforts and scarfs, bleached and unbleached muslins, in all widths, from 6 1/2 cts. up, checks, gingham, tickings, flannels, new style fall prints, from 6 1/2 cts. up, cassimeres, cloths and every other article usually kept in a well ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, fresh family groceries, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our GOODS before purchasing, as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce. (Oct. 29, 1858.)

LIST OF JURORS, drawn for November

(on Monday) 1858. GRAND JURORS.

Josiah D. Shuck, George W. Buxton, Jacob Beckley, Joseph S. Brumbaugh, Martin Boor, Morgan Cassan, Christopher Carper, Guitard Dock, George W. Camp, John Hall, Jonathan Harkleroad, Chas. Helz-el, Joseph Heckman, Isaac Linler, Nicholas Koonz, Jacob Kifer, Samuel Miller, Jacob A. Nicodemus, John Nelson, Nathan Robinson, Henry Kessler, James Sill, Joseph Stilller, Gibson D. Trout.

SMALL JURORS.