

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, will be held in the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING of Court week, 19th inst. Rally, Democrats!

THE NEWS.

The elections held on the 24th inst., have resulted variously. In New York the Seward candidate for Governor has about 15,000 majority over the Democratic candidate and, perhaps, ten, or twelve times as much over the American. In the city of New York, the Democratic majority over the Seward nominee is nearly 20,000 and over all Opposition, about 12,000 being a Democratic gain. Since 1856, of about 7000 votes. In New Jersey there are three Black Republicans and two Democrats elected to Congress. In this State the balance of power in the Legislature, is held by the "Straight Americans."

Utah correspondence states that the leading men of that Territory sanguinely expect its admission into the Union as a State during the next session of Congress. They claim a population of one hundred thousand, and that the United States has no right to withhold a State Government.

Walker, the filibuster, was at Washington on Monday last, for the purpose of ascertaining what the British interference with his emigration parties is to be. He was to leave for Mobile on Tuesday.

The Supreme Court, it is said, have filed with the Prothonotary at Pittsburgh, an opinion in favor of the plaintiff in the case of the Smoky and Erie Railroad vs. Cooper, deciding that the Act of Assembly for the sale of the canals is constitutional, and that a decree will be entered accordingly at the next Nisi Prius Court, subject to an appeal to the Court in banc.

The London Times is exceedingly wrathful with our Minister to China, Hon. Wm. B. Reed. The "Thunderer," it is presumed, is displeased because Mr. Reed did not consult the wishes of England in regard to the treaties which he made with the Chinese.

Influence upon the next Presidential contest.

Since the first of August last, elections have been held in a number of States, North and South. From the results of these elections, we may form some idea of the relative strength of the different political parties and of the probable conditions in which they will severally enter into the great battle which is to be fought two years hence. In Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, and North Carolina, the Democrats count their gains by thousands and tens of thousands, whilst in the remaining Southern States, that have recently voted, they retain the ascendancy, by their usual majorities. The thirteen Southern States that cast their votes for Mr. BUCHANAN, in 1856, are more firmly Democratic than ever. But in the North, parties and politics are in an unsettled condition. A combination of the isms opposed to the Democracy, has triumphed in two of the five Northern States that voted for Mr. BUCHANAN, viz: Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The remaining three, Indiana, Illinois and California, (the last named by a largely increased majority) are still Democratic. The rest of the Northern States, with the exception of Minnesota, remain Black Republican, as they were in 1856, although in most of them there are heavy Democratic gains. For instance, in New York, the Democracy are beaten by about 15,000, whilst Fremont's majority over Buchanan, was 80,000 and the combined vote of Fremont and Fillmore exceeded that of Buchanan 205,000! This shows a Democratic gain in this State in two years of 65,000! In Maine, Massachusetts and even in Vermont, there are Democratic gains. In Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, the Black Republican majorities are greatly reduced and in each of the last two the Democrats gain a member of Congress. In short, the vote of the North is considerably less emphatic against the Democracy than it was two years ago. Demagogues may talk about the people rebuking the Administration, but they can not make figures lie, and when they come to count their anti-Democratic majority in the Northern States that have just spoken, they will find themselves decidedly unable to cipher it up as large as in 1856.

In Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin, all of which were formerly Democratic, the Democracy have once more obtained a foothold, by electing some of their candidates for Congress. The tendency of these States is now toward their first love and the Black Republicans are already apprehensive of their return to the Democratic column in 1860. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the success of the Opposition will prove but temporary, their supremacy in these States, whenever they obtained it, having always been spasmodic and short-lived. The

shrewd and calculating men of the Opposition, even now concede these States to the Democrats at the next election.

The result in New York, notwithstanding the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor, is ominous to the Opposition. It is a triumph for Seward and the ultra-Black-Republicans. It is the annihilation of Crittenden; it scatters the so-called "People's Party" to the four winds of heaven. It draws deeper and darker the line of demarcation between the Black Republicans and the Americans, and forces the latter to maintain a separate organization, or, if they would preserve whatever is national in their creed, to unite with the Democracy. It does all this, because Morgan, the Governor elect, is the representative of the Seward party, and because the (Morgan) succeeded not only over the Democratic candidate, but also over the American, thus placing Seward in the foreground, as the choice of the Opposition in New York, for President in 1860.

Hence, in making up our opinion as to the nature and issue of the next Presidential campaign, when we remember that the whole South, with the exception of Maryland, is firmly with the Democratic party, that the Opposition to the Democracy in the North, did not show near so formidable a front at the last election as in 1856, that Seward the great sectionalist, will probably be the Black Republican nominee, and that the Americans will have a candidate of their own in the field, we can not arrive at any other conclusion than that a Democratic President will again be chosen on the first Tuesday of November, 1860.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Whatever may be the relations which Judge Douglas sustains toward the Democratic party of the nation, one thing is certain—he has unhorsed the chosen champion of Black Republicanism in Illinois and robbed the Opposition of a triumph which they confidently and fondly anticipated; and whatever good, or ill, his reelection to the U. S. Senate, may bring to the Democracy, it is not to be denied that his success has demoralized the Black Republican organization in Illinois and has laid on the shelf one of the most talented and untiring of its leaders. When at the beginning of the last session of Congress, Judge Douglas opposed the Kansas policy of President Buchanan, the Black Republicans were loud in their praises of his independence, and literally bedizened his name with their glittering laudations. Of late, however, they have acquired a distaste for his "independence" and they now begin to think that Douglas isn't so patriotic after all. What a pity that they have been compelled to change their opinion of the "Little Giant" and how sad that they should have been defeated by the very man they vainly would have received into their organization! Alas! and alack! and a well-a-day!

WILL MR. WILLIAMS RESIGN?

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, declares that "Each county shall have at least one Representative, but no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate representation until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one Representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established." This clause was contained in the Constitution of 1790 and forms, in the same identical language, a part of our present Constitution. By this provision, every county in the State, which was established prior to 1790, is separately and individually entitled to at least one representative. Bedford county, as every body knows, was erected previous to that date, and, therefore, has a just and Constitutional claim to at least one representative, independent of any connexion with any other county. This fact being established, the question arises, did the framers of the Constitution intend when they granted one representative to Bedford county, that Somerset should choose that representative, and not Bedford itself? Did they intend that if Bedford cast 2008 votes for General Burns and but 1806 for George W. Williams, that Williams should be considered elected as that representative merely because he was preferred to Gen. Burns by the people of another county? Most assuredly not. It would have been the climax of nonsense, to say that a county shall have at least one representative, but such representative shall be chosen by the people of another county! Will Mr. Williams, therefore, set at defiance the Constitution which, if he claims his seat, he must swear to support, or will he like a man who respects his own dignity and honor, decline to be the representative of a people who have so emphatically refused to accept the services he has volunteered?

The Somerset Herald & Whig seems to imagine that unless it dabbles in Bedford county affairs every now and then, things do not move on here as they should. Regularly about once a month, its redoubtable editors make a furious descent upon the "Old Gazette," threatening us with utter demoralization, but somehow or other, we always manage to survive. The editors of the Herald & Whig must suppose either that their party friends here are unable to take care of themselves, or that their lucubrations are greatly relished by the people of this county, that they devote so much attention to our affairs. We would recommend to their assiduous and careful study, the lines of Burns, "Oh! had some power the giftie gie us To see ourselves as others see us, It wad frae monie a blunder free us And foolish notion."

New Goods at Reed and Minnich's.—Call and see them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. In One Volume, 12 mo. 350 pp. Published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., 13 Winter St., Boston, Mass. It is superfluous at this day, to say any thing in praise of THE AUTOCRAT. During the year that has passed, probably more than a hundred thousand readers have eagerly perused the numbers of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY as they have appeared, and turned first to these inimitable articles. No contributions to magazines, either in England, or America, have ever attained such instant and universal popularity. They have lit the public at the point where all men agree; and it is because they are full of the nature that makes all men kind. We believe, therefore, that this will be one of the most successful books ever issued in this country;—an ornament upon every book table, a cherished friend in every library, a solace to the invalid and the traveller, and a lasting honor to the literature of the country.

Mirror of Fashion. A Journal of the Toilet.—Published by Fish and Mallelan, Philadelphia.

This is a neat quarto monthly newspaper, devoted to fashion and dress, and profusely embellished with fine engravings. The number before us contains a portrait of "Hecolomist," the new musical prodigy. Its columns are also enriched by literary articles of great merit. Price only 60 cents per annum.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia.

The November number of this excellent work is on our table. We can recommend Arthur's as a magazine entirely worthy of the support of the public. It furnishes a large quantity of wholesome, amusing and instructive reading and its pictorial illustrations are always pure and chaste. Price \$2.00 per annum.

Our position that Bedford county was defrauded in the last Apportionment of Members of the Legislature, is met by the assertion that Cambria was once connected with Bedford in a representative district, and that the Democrats were well satisfied with that arrangement. True, but Cambria had not at that time, as Somerset has now, a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to a representative by itself. It was necessary that Cambria should be attached to some other county. Not so with Somerset. That county is entitled to one member, and, therefore, it was unnecessary to join it with Bedford. The apologists of this Apportionment fraud, must try some other argument, if they expect to hide the villany they desire to screen.

Resignation of Gov. Denver.

Gov. Denver retires from the office of Governor of Kansas with the respect and confidence of all parties. His address is moderate and sensible. Unlike some of his predecessors, he did not entertain any political pretensions. His sole object has been to produce quiet and order. In this laudable undertaking he has succeeded, and now he abandons office with the regret of the people of Kansas as well as of the General Administration. His address upon resigning office is a sensible document. The suggestions are valuable. It points out the way by which all difficulties in the Territory have been quieted, the duties of the Governor will hereafter be plain and simple, and such as can be performed by any man of common sense, who has no special "axe to grind."

Gov. Denver does not retire in disgust, but because he considers the object of his mission accomplished, in the restoration of quiet to Kansas. We have faith in this peace being lasting. The condition of the future State of Kansas is settled, and we presume no sensible man in the country questions that it will be a free State. The struggles for supremacy have ended.—What the Territory now needs is repose. A few years quiet devotion to agriculture and trade will give it wealth and population. Gov. Denver discourages the immediate organization of a State government, because there is not a dollar in the Treasury, but little taxable property, and the burdens of a State would be a heavy load for the people to bear. Prudence would undoubtedly dictate that the Territory should remain until the people are able to bear the taxation necessary to maintain a State; but the eager politicians cannot wait so long. The embryo United States Senators and Governors are impatient to develop themselves, and are opposed to any other settlement than one that settles them comfortably in office. This will induce an application for admission into the Union at the earliest possible moment.—Harrisburg Union.

SHALL WE HAVE CIVIL WAR?

A contemporary says that the Rochester speech of Senator Seward is creating a profound sensation in the country. The conservative Republicans are frightened by such bold and open treason against the Union, and such an open Proclamation of War against fifteen States of the country. Gerrit Smith, Theodore Parker and William Lloyd Garrison, go not so far as Seward in declaring a crusade against the South. Whoever voted the Republican State ticket endorsed this heresy of the leader of the Republican party, for the speech was made to aid, and Mr. Morgan.

The political issue submitted to the people of that State is boldly and wickedly stated by William H. Seward to be, "whether the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana shall ultimately be filled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become markets for legitimate merchandise; or whether the rye and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York shall be again surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men."

We have lived in peace with the South since 1775, and in 1858 a Senator in Congress declares that nothing short of a civil war and conquest will avail for the future. Merchants, mechanics, men of labor, and men of professions, join in rebuke of a sentiment wanting in all that is manly, just and patriotic.

A POINTED COLLOQUY.

The following dialogue is said to have occurred a few days since between two opponents of the Democracy in Boston: I met at the dinner table the other day our old friend M——, who last year was a shrieker second only to Henry Wilson. At the first glance I saw he was for playing shy. Says I, after the usual greetings were over—How goes the good cause up in Berkshire?—"Lame" was his curt reply. "Lame, enough, sir."

By this do you mean there is defection in our ranks in your section? "I mean just this and no more"—said M., filling his goblet with Scotch ale—"I have read everything on our side from Sumner's bulletins to Sackville's letters, and have come to the conclusion that Banks is a humbug and the Republican party an abortion."

And this you say in the midst of victories we have achieved all over the country? "All I judge sir. We are eternally gaining victories precisely when no earthly use can be made of them. So it will be now. Our opponents are, and have been, too busy in their arrangements for 1860 to trouble themselves much about a few State elections. When their corns are all laid we shall find ourselves in a Democratic trap, just as we did in 1856.—The fact is, Mr. Sackville, we have triumphed in recent elections, because we could not help it. The negro does wonders at the north, in making governors and such small fry, but it is a poor nag when put upon the national course."

Frazier River.

The latest news from Frazier River is unfavorable. The river had fallen, but failed to reveal the auriferous sands in the anticipated abundance. As one effect, several "projected" cities had vanished. Such miners as had claims, however, were at work, with variable success; but as the number of those possessing claims are only a small portion of the whole, and all the rich ground yet discovered having been taken up, many were leaving in disgust. The San Francisco Bulletin gives its views on the subject as follows:—

Whether there are any extensive gold fields at the head of the Fraser or Thompson river, is not yet settled. Sufficient time has not been allowed for 'prospecting' in that distant and inaccessible region. It will be a year before the gold-mining capacity of British Columbia is fully known. The bars in the bed of Fraser river are being worked with good results. In some places, it is complained that the pay dirt does not hold out to any great depths—but this fact does not appear to be fully sustained by the proof at hand. In short, the condition of affairs in British Columbia may be summed up in one sentence: There are more miners than can find diggings; the idle are returning disgusted, abandoning the country; those busy are operating quietly, keeping their own counsel, but are undoubtedly doing well; even if 'dry diggings' be discovered, it will not be possible to do much upon them until next season; and in the meantime, the people at Victoria may expect to see pretty hard times. Probably more than half the Californians in that region will return to our State during the next three months—some never to go back, and some determined to 'try again' next season."

In these opinions the San Francisco Herald substantially concurs. It says "the gold which was expected to be found in such marvelous quantities did not exist, save in the imaginations of unprincipled men, who consorted with the Spaniards."

STRANGE MORTALITY AMONG CATTLE.—We have been informed by a gentleman of Wayne township in this county, that his neighbor, Mr. Daniel Stewart, lost a number of cattle under circumstances not a little mysterious. One day he found a fine heifer lying dead, without any visible marks of violence about her. He skinned her and found a slight wound above the hook joint, as if bitten by a dog. The next day he found another one dead, and after skinning it found a precisely similar mark in the same place. The next day he found another of his cattle going about, with the same kind of a wound in the same place, and badly swollen. He immediately tied it by cutting off its ears and tail; and the animal seems to be improving at last accounts. On the day following the discovery of the last named beast another— a large ox—was found dead, and after being skinned there were no marks whatever to be found upon it. Mr. Stewart and his neighbors are at a loss to account for the sudden and mysterious death of his cattle, as the slight wounds discovered were entirely too trifling to cause death under any circumstances.—Waynesburg Messenger.

FUNNY STORY.—One day last week a number of persons were amusing themselves pitching three and five cent pieces into the mouth of an old "gamban ob color," generally known as "Lije," the great natural speller. One young gent, standing off some distance, tossed a half dollar at the open crater in Lije's face, and with such precision, too, that it went clear in. Lije clasped his hand to his neck or breast, and after a few grimaces and rather homely contortions of the face, declared the half dollar had gone down his throat—at least it was beyond his reach, and he must have something to wash it down. This was furnished and the patient improved; but it was not long before the trout half dollar was back in his throat, and required another washing down—and so this process was kept up at short intervals all the afternoon, and with such success that Lije is still living, and only regrets that "dat half dollar is not in his phroat again." We have not been informed whether our young friend has recovered his half dollar yet, or whether he ever expects to.—Waynesburg Messenger.

MURDERS AT CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati is afflicted with an inefficient criminal judiciary, and murder and outrage are there, as they will be everywhere, the consequence. The Commercial says:—

There are now confined within the county jail, six persons who are awaiting their trial upon the charge of murder, as follows:—Michael Dor, who killed a man near Mt. Pleasant by shooting him through the head with a gun; Charles Kendall, who brutally beat Wm. Gregory to death with a wash bowl; Michael Julz, who stabbed his wife to the heart, in the 17th ward a few weeks since; Augustus Ward, who stabbed John L. Mortimer two or three weeks ago, and Charles Cook and William Seiter, who were yesterday committed to await their trial for killing Kate B. Aaron, on Saturday night last. Who will not say that the "liberty of the knife" has followed fearfully close upon the advocacy of the "liberty of the cudgel" in our Criminal Court! What a commentary is furnished upon a judicial decision in the Common Pleas!

TWENTY-THREE BOARDERS DESIGNELY POISONED.—After dinner on Wednesday noon, all the inmates of Casper Muhlmann's boarding-house, on Second street, below Almond, were attacked with nausea and vomiting. They were twenty-three in number, and had partaken of soup and vegetables. Dr. Weigel was summoned, and accordingly administered emetics and other medicines, by which the patients have since recovered, though some remain unpleasantly affected. The doctor advised a chemical analysis of the food left upon the table, and especially of the salt, which appeared mixed with a foreign substance. The salt and soup were found by Dr. Enno Saunders—a physician at Walnut and Second streets—to be strongly mixed with arsenious acid.

Mr. Muhlmann is at a loss to account for the atrocity. The salt on the table, and a pitcher of salt from which the former was taken, alike contained the arsenic. The salt was bought two days previously, and had been freely used until Wednesday noon with no ill effect. The pitcher was accessible, without observation, to almost any one in the house. There had been no difficulty among the inmates, save between the landlord and a boarder named Gaetsner, who left the house in anger on Wednesday morning, but he did not partake of it. The difficulty occurred as he was returning on Tuesday night. He was not observed to go out till morning, when he came down stairs, left, and was not afterwards seen to return. This affair should be made clear by the police.

ROBBERS' CAVE.—The Franklin (Pa.) Citizen of the 27th ult. has the following:— "About five miles from this place, near where the Pittsburg road crosses Sandy Creek, a singular discovery was made by a Mr. Mason.— Whilst hunting bees, he noticed, among some rocks, a buffalo robe, and other evidences of the presence of some animals less laborious and less honest than those he was in search of. Being somewhat frightened, he called others, who, after some search, discovered jewelry of different kinds, worth in all about \$100. In addition to this, a pair of boots and pantaloons, a vest, cravat and fine coat, were picked up near the jewelry dept. The circumstance induced ten of the judicious citizens to repair to the spot and lay in wait that night for the return of the depositors, but through the imprudence of kindling a fire after night, nothing was effected.

In dispersing next morning, a sack of flour, three freshly-dressed chickens and a blanket were found unconcealed, as though they had been hastily left. Several other articles, such as powder, caps, an old revolver, a bottle of chloroform, &c., were picked up.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Herald, writing under date of October 8, says the Spanish expedition against Mexico is certainly going forward. The estimated expenses of the war—seventy millions reals—have been sent to Cuba, and are deposited in the treasury at Havana. An army and fleet will soon be on their way to the Mexican Gulf. Although Mexico is completely disorganized—her land rent with fraternal feuds and drenched with fraternal blood; and although she appears to be an easy prey for an invader, Spain may have occasion to regret her attack. The sympathies of the American people would be with our unfortunate sister republic, and against that corrupt and venal monarchy, which from the time of our Revolution, has been most cold and unfriendly to us in her American policy. Thousands of our adventurous and ardent youth would volunteer in its service, with ships and money to back them, to the Mexican government, and the only, perhaps, would be, that Spain would lose Cuba, instead of conquering Mexico. A fear of this consequence will, undoubtedly, notwithstanding the loud threats, induce Spain to pause and hesitate a long time before she sends a hostile expedition to Mexico.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE FRAUD.—The Philadelphia Evening Argus says:—The admission is at last reluctantly made by the New York papers, that no message has ever been transmitted through the medium of the Atlantic Telegraph. The whole thing turns out to be a humbug, if not a premeditated fraud. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who was a few weeks ago looked upon as a veritable lion, turns out to be an animal of a totally different description. As soon as the shares of the Company were tumbled up to the proper altitude by the general tomfoolery of the public celebrations, he took good care to sell out his stock, and resign his situation as Director of the company. Instead, therefore, of being considered an available candidate for the next Presidency, by those who had more enthusiasm than common sense, he bids fair, if justice is done in the premises, to be a candidate for a very different position.

The credulous public, which has run mad with excitement over the Atlantic cable, will now have ample time to reflect upon the egregious folly which has made us a laughing stock to the whole civilized world.

WOODEN CANNON BALS.—A Russian correspondent of the Rochester Union relates the following anecdote of the Russian Czar, which shows that not even the Emperors are exempt from the operations of sharpers:— "The Emperor Alexander gave a large order for the manufacture of cannon balls to some concern at Helmsingors, a port on the Gulf. They completed the order, stacked up and delivered the balls, received their pay, and put the money in their pockets. The Emperor being there one day upon a visit, took it into his head to inspect the balls. Taking one up, he discovered that it was exceedingly light for iron, and taking out his knife, scraped it, and behold it was a wooden ball painted black, as was the entire lot. He caused the arrest of the swindlers, and they were transported for life to Siberia.

THE FATE OF MEXICO.—The N. O. Picayune, which is well informed in regard to Mexican matters, gives its opinion of the proposed "protectorate" as follows:—

If those who have favored this proposition, expect Mexico to place herself voluntarily under the guardianship of the United States, they will, without doubt, be mistaken. The Centralists, embracing the party of the Church, fear the presence of American influence more than misrule and pre-emptory anarchy. The Liberal party, though not so hostile to the idiosyncrasy Anglo-American, have yet a disinclination that renders the proposition as distasteful, at least to their leaders, as to the public men of any other class in Mexico. Vidaurra, their leader in Northern Mexico, is a man of intelligence, of liberal views, and intensely national. He has steadily rejected all proffers of assistance from Texas.

THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, which we believe to be largest, most flourishing and most completely organized, is the Iron City College, of Pittsburg, Pa. From Hunt's Mechanics Magazine, of October, 1858.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—In 1856, at the last election for Governor in New York, the vote stood as follows:— King, Republican, 264,400; Parker, Democrat, 198,616; Brooks, American, 130,870. It will be seen that Mr. Parker, the Democratic candidate, was beaten 66,000 votes.— This year he is again a candidate; and it is claimed that he has been beaten by Morgan (Republican) from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. The large American vote of 130,000 for Brooks, in 1857, has this year been cast pretty strongly for Morgan. The whole American vote will not, probably, be over 50,000. The Democrats, although unsuccessful in New York, have, therefore, made a good fight in reducing the majority against Parker from 66,000, in 1856, to 10,000 or 20,000, in 1858.

Murder in Baltimore—Lynch Law Threatened.

A most outrageous murder was committed in Baltimore on Friday night. A police officer named Benton, about a month since, was killed by a notorious rowdy named Gambrell, because he was the chief witness against the latter's brother on a charge of incendiarism. Another police officer named Rigdon was the principal witness for the prosecution in the trial of Gambrell, who was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree. Last night Rigdon was shot dead in his own house, in the midst of his family, by another of the gang to which Gambrell belonged, named Correy. The greatest excitement prevails in regard to the affair, and the murderer stands a chance to be lynched.

GRIEVELY ON THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—Horace is in the sulks. "Things isn't a working" to please him. In speaking of the result of the late election in that State, he says:—"The victory just won by the Republicans of our State is one of which we cannot feel proud."—Phila. Argus.

RECORDED.—Mr. Peter Hummel, the very efficient and obliging Recorder of our county has published a notice of great importance to all owners, purchasers, or sellers of Real Estate.—We learn from it that "by an act of the Legislature of Penna., no title for real estate is perfect and secure, unless it be recorded within six months after its execution, if it be made within this State; or within Twelve Months, if executed out of the State, in the office for Recording of Deeds for the county where the land lies; otherwise, every such deed or conveyance shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration, unless such deed or conveyance be recorded as aforesaid, before the proving and recording of said deed or conveyance under which subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim."—Harrisburg Keystone.

I. O. O. F. HALL OF BEDFORD LODGE NO. 202.

Whereas, Almighty God in his all wise providence has removed from amongst us our late Brother Abulwan Perrin, therefore,

Resolved, That we have heard with heart sorrow of the decease of our Brother Abraham Perrin. He has left upon our hearts and memories the recollection of a true Old Fellow. Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted wife of our deceased Brother, fully conscious that the cold hand of death has severed ties in the family circle which time can never heal and that we tender to his widow and relations our deep sympathies in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased Brother, our Hall be clad in mourning and the members of the Order wear the usual badge for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be required to furnish a copy of these Resolutions to the widow of the deceased and that they be published in the papers of this Borough.

THOMAS R. GETTYS JR., Secretary. Oct. 29th, 1858.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

ARDEVILLE, S. C., Aug. 21, 1858. Messrs. FARREL, 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 the fire 19th July, by which 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 a most intense heat, as well attested by the effects on 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 heaps of molten glass and kegs of nails, fused into 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 2d of August, 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 unharmed 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 debared the privilege of getting another. Respectfully yours, R. H. WARDLAW & SON.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., 130 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, Only Makers in this State, of Herring's PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN. Oct. 29, 1858.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. at the inn of Mr. John Brice, by the Rev. Heckerman, Mr. John A. Burns and Miss Ann Mary Rock, both of Harrison township.

On Sunday evening, the 24th ult., by Jas. Cessa, Esq., Mr. Sam'l S. Hendrickson, to Miss Ruth Miller, all of Cumberland Valley tp. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Beltz, late of Harrison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SILL, Adm'r. Nov. 12, 1858.