

THE NEWS.

The Democratic Delegate Convention of Berks county, re-assembled on Saturday last, and nominated J. B. WASSER, Esq., for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. GLASSY JONES. GEN. W. H. KEEL is the independent Opposition candidate.

Hon. SAMUEL MEDARY, of Ohio, and late Governor of Minnesota, has accepted the Governorship of Kansas.

WALTER FORWARD, Esq., formerly of Somerset, Pa., and a son of the distinguished and lamented Chancellor Forward, has been appointed Marshal of Oregon.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of New York at the recent election, received upwards of 30,000 more votes than Mr. Buchanan did in 1856. Wonder whether this was a "rebuke" to the Administration?

Great excitement was caused in Mobile (Ala.) on Friday last, by the detention of Pillsbury Walker's party of Nicaraguan emigrants, by the Collector of the port, who refused their vessel a clearance.

A shameful hoax was perpetrated in New-York city on Thanksgiving day, by the publication in the Sun, of an advertisement announcing that 6,000 pounds of bread and 1200 pounds of beef would be distributed to the poor of the city on that day. It is said that the scene which this cruel deception produced, was pitiful in the extreme.

"POLK, DALLAS AND THE TARIFF OF '42."

The Abolition hypocrites who just now pretend to be in favor of a high Tariff, take great delight in referring us to the motto which they say the Democracy of Pennsylvania adopted on the Tariff question, in 1844. They tell us that our banners were then inscribed with "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42," and that we deceived the people because the tariff of '42 was repealed during Mr. Polk's administration. These very sagacious gentlemen forget that there was but a single Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania, who voted for the repeal of the Tariff of '42, and that that Congressman was DAVID WILMOT, who only free trade in all Pennsylvania, who but one year ago was the standard-bearer of these same Abolition sticklers for a high tariff. Every Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania who had made any pledges concerning the Tariff of '42, manfully redeemed them, and DAVID WILMOT, who is now one of the chief captains of the Opposition and who has never publicly renounced his free trade notions, was the only Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania that voted for the repeal of that tariff. Therefore, the charge that the Democracy deceived the people in 1844, is utterly false and unfounded. However, if the Abolitionists are willing to rest that charge on the ground that Wilmot deceived the people, we have not a word to say in contradiction, and, in that case, they are heartily welcome to all the capital they can make of it.

WILL MR. WILLIAMS RESIGN?

MR. JORDAN in his speech at the justification of the Black Republicans, on Tuesday night of Court week, endeavored to account for the loss of the Illinois legislature, to his party, by saying that the Senatorial and Representative districts of that State, had been "gerrymandered" in the apportionment, so as to enable the Democrats to elect a majority of both houses, in spite of the fact that the popular vote of the State was against them. If Mr. JORDAN had looked a little nearer home, he might have found another "gerrymander" against which to vent his anathemas. He might have told his audience that by an infamous fraud practised upon the people of Bedford county, Geo. W. WILLIAMS is enabled to obtain a seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He might have told them that owing to a "gerrymander" of his own, the freemen of Bedford county have been defrauded of a right guaranteed them by the Constitution of the State.—He might have told them that he, Francis Jordan, deliberately and with malice aforethought, betrayed the majority of his fellow-citizens of Bedford county into the power and control of the minority, by giving that minority the privilege of calling to its assistance the votes of the people of another county. But Mr. JORDAN evidently preferred talking about matters not quite so familiar to his hearers as the "gerrymander" of this legislative district. He even forgot to tell us whether Mr. WILLIAMS will persist in claiming to be the representative of a people who at the ballot-box so indignantly spurned his proffered services.—We are, therefore, again under the necessity of repeating our question, Will Mr. WILLIAMS resign?

WINTER.—A light snow has covered the ground for several days, and the tokens of approaching Winter are beginning to show themselves every where. The forests are stripped of their foliage and the fields are robbed of their herbage. The sun shines faintly in the heavens and the rude winds come dashing from the North, on their icy chargers. And we are glad that winter is here, for to us it is the happiest and merriest of all the seasons. There is new life in its keen and frosty airs. There is joyousness in the tinkle of its bells, there is grandeur in its storms and greatness in its floods. And in the "long Winter evenings" there is pleasure at the fireside and in the parlor; there is fascination in books and a "perfect glory" in the creations of Art and of Science. May the coming winter be a merry one to every one of God's creatures and may it especially have no rigors for the helpless poor wherever they may be found.

DOUGLAS ON DISORGANIZERS.

Previous to the late election there were men calling themselves "Douglas Democrats" who imagined that the only way by which to signalize their admiration of the Illinois Senator, was to oppose the regular nominees of the Democratic party. They supposed that FORNEY was doing in this State, just as DOUGLAS was doing in Illinois, and that if they followed Mr. FORNEY's lead, they were acting in accordance with the wishes of Mr. DOUGLAS.—For instance, in this Congressional District a large majority of the so-called "Douglas Democrats" voted for McPHERSON for Congress, and thus contributed directly to Mr. KELLY's defeat. Mr. DOUGLAS reads the following summary style: "Such of them (his opponents) as are Democrats, and show their Democracy by remaining inside of the Democratic organization, and supporting its nominees, I recognize as Democrats, but those who, knowing they would be voted down inside the Democratic organization, go outside and attempt to divide and destroy it, in concert with the 'People's party, have ceased to be Democrats."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quite a number of causes were tried at our late Court, though none of any importance.—All the Commonwealth cases were settled or continued, with the exception of the following:

- Commonwealth vs. E. A. Fockler. Indictment for Malicious Mischief and Libel, on oath of Wm. H. Brown. Fatal variance in Indictment. Bill quashed.
Commonwealth vs. Henry Miller. Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Catherine Taney. Verdict Guilty.
Commonwealth vs. William Huffman and Adam Huffman. Indictment for Larceny on oath of Henry Wertz. Verdict, Guilty. New trial granted.

CIVIL LIST.

- Shroyer vs. Hixon. Summons in Partition. Verdict for the Plaintiff.
May vs. Troutman and Kresst. Ejectment for 302 acres of land. Verdict for the Plaintiff.
Dean and Tricker vs. Hemming and Wiley. Appeal. Plaintiffs took nonsuit.
Mahoney and Wife vs. Sponsor. Ejectment. Verdict for the Plaintiff.
Weimer vs. Carnell. Summons, Trespass de bonis asportatis, Deft. confesses judgment for \$22.00 and costs of suit.
Bicker's use vs. Taylor and Pearson. Sci. Fa. to revive judgment. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$25.00.
McEldowney vs. Williams. Summons, Trespass for mesne profits, damages, &c. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$89.57.
Helsel vs. Long, Evans et al. Summons, Trespass. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$183.00.
Barley vs. Stucky. Summons, Trespass Quare Clausum Fregit. Verdict for the Plaintiff for \$25.00.
Filler vs. Jamison. Summons, Case, on promises. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$33.66.
Trout vs. Feaster. Appeal. Verdict for the Plaintiff for \$63.034.
Herrick vs. Smith. Appeal. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$17.63.
H. & B. R. P. R. Co. vs. Patrick Lohdy. Appeal. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$100.00.

LUMBER.—COL. L. M. STETLER, of Mr. WORTH, Somerset county, requests us to inform his old friends in this region, that he has lately erected a new saw-mill, which will enable him to furnish all kinds of lumber in any quantity and at low prices. The Colonel is pining to supply the Bedford market.

New Goods.—Messrs. REED and MINICK have just received a very large variety of excellent winter goods. They are enterprising merchants and deserve the patronage of the public.

The Atlanta Tribune notices a remarkable cure of deafness by electricity. A citizen of that place recently lost his hearing and after every means known to the medical fraternity had been exhausted, electricity was resorted to. An instrument was produced, and placing the end of a piece of wire in each ear the electric current was let on lightly at first and gradually increased. After continuing the operation for some time the hearing of the man was so much restored that he could hear a heavy rap on the table. Again the wires were inserted in his ears and the fluid applied. On removing them the second time the patient could hear loud talking in the room. This operation took place in the afternoon, and the patient was then allowed to rest until the next morning, when the wires were again inserted and after applying the fluid for a few minutes the hearing of the man was perfectly restored.

One of the most awful results of sleep-walking of which we have heard for a long time transpired at St. Louis on Sunday night. On Friday evening, says the St. Louis Republican, a farmer named John Bray, from Indiana, who was removing to some point on the Missouri river with his wife, father-in-law, and four children, came in on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Being in straightened circumstances, the family obtained permission to stop for the night in a small room on the ferry dock at the foot of Car street. Between twelve and one o'clock in the night Bray arose, in his sleep, and taking his youngest child, aged three years, in his arms, actually walked from the room and into the water! The piteous wailing cries of the child, and the loud calls of the father for help, soon drew a number of persons to the melancholy scene from adjacent places on the Levee. The frantic grief of the family partook of the incoherence and wildness of the maniac, and is described to be of the most heart-rending description. Before ingenuity could resolve on any way of rescuing the drowning objects both had sunk, to be seen no more alive.

A BLOW FOR SPIRITUALISM.—An exchange states that a young man has just returned home who was believed to have been lost in the wrecked barque Wade, of New Bedford, ten years ago. For a long while his father has been conversing with him in the spirit land, and the last message through a "medium" was to the effect that he "was among the saints, and a crown of glory was awaiting his father."—His appearance in the land of the living is the greatest blow "spiritualism" has ever received.

A TERRIBLE DEED IN KENTUCKY.

Two Men Hung by a Mob—Suicide of One Person—Arrest of Other Persons—Excitement.

Two men charged with murder, were lynched at Greensburg, Ky., on the 10th inst., and another, prisoner, to escape the fury of the mob, committed suicide. It appears that some eight months since a wealthy farmer of Kentucky, living near Campbellsville, was murdered and robbed of between \$5,000 and \$6,000, by parties who entered his house by midnight and accomplished the double deed while he was soundly sleeping in his bed. Mr. Simpson was much respected, and of course the cowardly murder caused a great excitement in his community. Soon after the guilty culprits were discovered and arrested, and an attempt was made by the populace to hang them, which was frustrated. Afterward they were taken from the jail at Russellville to that at Greensburg. The Louisville Journal has a letter dated at Campbellsville, Ky., Nov. 10, which says: "This morning, according to a previous understanding, men from this and the adjoining counties commenced gathering at this place, and at an early hour took up their march to Greensburg, meeting with accessions at different points along the road until the crowd numbered two or three hundred men, including, we learn, a considerable number of spectators. The mob proceeded to the jail, which is built of stone and very strong, and found the doors locked and the jailer gone. A number of men immediately seized a large piece of heavy timber, and, with several tremendous blows, burst the door from its hinges. An inner door was speedily broken with crowbars and sledge hammers, and a portion of the mob stood in the debtor's room, fronting the cell in which the prisoner was confined. The locks of the cell doors were soon broken and the doors opened, when a mob, horrid and sickening, and revolting sight met the gaze of those present.

One of the men, Elias Scaggs, a man weighing two hundred pounds, was found weltering in a large pool of blood in the last agonies of death, the blood spurting in large jets from a ghastly and self-inflicted wound in the neck, having with a razor cut his throat from ear to ear. His body, convulsed in death, was dragged into the debtor's room, and from thence down a flight of steps on to the paving. The remaining three men, viz: Bill Saul Thomson, Sloan Despano and George Hunter, were then brought from the jail bound and mounted behind men on horseback, when the crowd, in double file, amid throngs of spectators, took up their return march to this place, a distance of twelve miles, during which two of these miserable men displayed considerable firmness, asserting their innocence in the most positive terms. Thompson wept and prayed audibly a good part of the way, calling on all to witness his innocence. The crowd having arrived at the place, determined to lynch Boko also, a negro, belonging to the murdered man, who had been implicated by Scaggs as the real murderer.

At this juncture, amid the yellings and howlings of the crowd, the exhortations of the sheriff and our excellent jailer, and "amid confusion worse confounded," Robert Colvin, Esq., a prominent and influential citizen, having succeeded in gaining an elevated position and in catching the ear of the crowd, addressed it in a short speech, which, for point, appropriateness and good sense, I have hardly ever heard excelled; and it was as effectual as it was sensible, for after an unsuccessful effort of one or two inexperienced orators, the mob left the negro in jail and conducted the three men a short distance to an elm tree, and began making preparations to hang them. At Thompson's request prayer was offered in their behalf, he praying and weeping aloud during the time. He was then mounted on a horse, and after again asserting his innocence for the last time, a rope was put about his neck, the end thrown over a limb, the horse driven from under, and Thompson was launched into eternity. He seemed to die easy—one or two spasmodic jerks of the limbs, a shudder, and all was over. Despano soon shared a similar fate, dying much harder.—At this stage Hunter gave evidence of making a clean breast, which, after some delay and a good deal of reluctance, he did, confessing to the guilt of Scaggs, Thompson and Hunter, and implicating five others—as being concerned in the murder. Their names are as follows, Henry Scaggs, Jerry Scaggs, Lloyd McDannel, John Underwood, and a son-in-law of Simpson. The latter is under arrest, but is, we believe, generally considered innocent. The sheriff, with a posse, is out to-night to arrest the others. Boko was also implicated by Hunter, and brought forth, and the two confronted. Nothing of importance was elicited, and they were both taken to jail—both of them making a narrow escape.

TOM CORWIN'S LAST.—At a trial recently held at Yellow Springs, growing out of a difficulty between some of the students and faculty, of Antioch, the "Old Wagon Boy," who represented the faculty, was exhibiting to the jury a foil or cane, belonging to one of the students, which was probably used in the melee. Tom was in his usual happy mood, and brought down the house frequently by his witty illustrations of the noble science of fencing; now parrying imaginary thrusts, and anon throwing himself fiercely upon the attack. At last, having exhausted his full store of pleasantries, with one full thrust, he made faint to strike one of the students, Mr. Fisher, who sat near by, and with look of unfathomable gloom, and with the voice of a Stentor, he thundered out: "And what would you do, sir, being unarmed, if I should attempt to pierce you through?" Imagine the roar of laughter which greeted this last eloquent effort of the "old stumper," when the half-lighted student collecting again his wits, sprang to his feet, and successfully mimicking Corwin's most bombastic style exclaimed: "I'd welcome you, sir, with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."—Ohio Press.

INDIAN MASSACRES.—The accounts of Indian massacres in Texas appear to multiply. A letter to the Galveston News, from Fort Graham, dated Oct. 30th, says: "I learn that the gentleman who carries the mail from Meridian to Pecan Bayou, brought to Meridian yesterday a Comanche scalp that he had taken the day before. The mail rider says there were three families murdered by the Comanche Indians, a few days ago, in Comanche or Erath county, and one other family missing, either killed or ran away to escape from the Indians. I also learn from a gentleman just from Fort Belknap, that a man was killed the other day a few miles below Belknap. About two hundred head of horses have been stolen the last few days, in the vicinity of Fort Belknap by the Indians. A hard country this.

Price of Bread in Paris.

Every bag of wheat, flour, or meal that comes to the city must be brought to the Halle au Ble, or Grain Hall. This is an immense area, enclosed with a circular wall, and covered by a huge dome, so that it presents a vast unbroken ball of grand and beautiful proportions, lightest from the top. Various stalls, with desks, form the offices of the clerks and employers. On the floor of this hall are piled up, in coo-house fashion, in huge piles, ten to twenty-five feet high, the bags of grain, presenting to the visitor a striking panorama of solid plenty.

The city of Paris is surrounded by a wall, not for defence, as it is comparatively slight, but simply for police, revenue, and other municipal purposes, one of which is the regulation of the bread market. Barriers, that is gates, with police attendants and revenue officers, form the only entrances to the city, except the river Seine, which has also its guards. Every bushel of wheat or other grain brought to the city for sale, must be registered and stored at the grain hall, under heavy penalties. This regulation is rigidly enforced, which it is easy to do, at the barriers, with so bulky an article especially as the bags must be of uniform size.

From this register of the daily supply, the governments of the city knows at any hour just how many pounds or pecks of grain of any kind there are in Paris. From the accurate statistics required to be furnished, they know how much flour or meal is baked daily at each bakery, and how much bread of all kinds is consumed. They are therefore able to fix the weight and price of loaves, each size and shape of which has its appropriate name according to the ratio between supply and demand, allowing a fair and just profit to producers, traders and bakers, no more, no less. This price, thus fairly graduated, at short intervals, is fully proclaimed to the public, the dealers, the bakers, and the police.

The police are authorized to drop in, at any time, into any bakery or breadshop wherever bread is exposed for sale, and weigh the loaves. There is also a special inspecting officer appointed for this express purpose. His visits are not stated, that they may not have things got ready for exhibition instead of inspection, according to the English and American fashion of doing such things. If the inspector finds the weight deficient, or the price of a particular kind of loaf too high for the grade, all the bread in the shop is swept off at once, and distributed to the hospitals and other eleemosynary establishments of the city. Thus are the public protected against private cupidity speculating in the mean of existence.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—The overland mail brought five through passengers. During a severe storm at Tejon, 24 of October, a stampede occurred among the camels used by Lieut. Beale, nine have been recovered and six are still missing.

The Los Angeles Star, speaking of immigration, says, among other large party of immigrants from Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, arrived during the week, in excellent health, without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. Southwestern is in good order. There is a large emigration from the States now on the roads. David Harris, of Baltimore was burned to death on the 23d. The Sixth Infantry reached Carson Valley. They will proceed directly for Benicia. Three hundred recruits under Lieut. Bootes, are expected in two days.

The British ship of the line Ganges, Admiral Barnes, arrived at Esquimalt from Valparaiso, Oct. 17th. Victoria dates to the 18th of October, mentions the arrival of 900 ounces of gold dust by express, besides several large parcels in the hands of passengers.

Accounts from the above are more favorable. The mines are turning out much better than was anticipated. New diggings of all descriptions were being discovered and there were more miners going up the river than coming down.

Freight from Victoria to Fort Hope has advanced from forty to sixty dollars per ton. The shipments of gold from the Victoria, through the Wells & Fargo Company, from the 4th of August to the 12th of October, were ninety-two thousand dollars.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ARCTIC.—The U. S. steam tender Arctic sailed from the Navy Yard at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday under command of Lieut. W. S. Lovell, with the officers and crew of the Metacomset, now stationed at Pensacola, and destined for the Paraguay expedition. She also had on board a large quantity of freight, consisting of copper and brass work, chains, etc., for the steam sloop-of-war Pensacola, in course of construction at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and a considerable quantity of ordnance stores for the Paraguay fleet. A large number of persons assembled on the wharf to witness her starting, and cheer her on her way. She had left the wharf, and got well out into the Anacosta channel and the shore hawser was let go, but in winding it up, it became attached to the steamer's propeller, and before the accident could be prevented, had become so entangled in it as to disarrange her machinery, it was feared pretty seriously. A steam tug was employed to tow her back to the marine railway, where she was hauled up, and hands were immediately set to work cutting the hawser away. The damage done we have not yet been ascertained to have extended beyond the throwing of her machinery out of line, in which case a few days time will be sufficient to set all right again.—Richmond Dispatch, 18th.

A Monster. The New York Evening Post says: A child with two bodies and three arms, was brought to this city some weeks ago by a Canada physician, who has been exhibiting it at fifty cents a ticket. It was five months old, and enjoyed the usual health of young children, until a few days ago it was attacked with an acute disease, and yesterday it died. Dr. James R. Wood, was called to examine it after death, but declined the invitation. We are naturally incredulous, and on approaching the child we saw nothing extraordinary in its appearance until the bodies were exposed and they were in so natural a condition as to give the appearance of two children. On a close inspection our credulity was completely removed. The bodies were found to be united in a manner similar to the Siamese twins at the waist. They are equal in size, and each performed the natural functions of life. From the body that was grafted in, as it were an arm grew at the place of the union. This arm is disproportioned, the fore arm being very small and short, having four fingers, two of which are webbed; otherwise the limbs are all symmetrical.

Aristocracy vs Democracy.

Aristocracy, as every one is aware signifies "vesting government in a few"—or "a government where power is vested in a few." We assert this to be one of the principles of Black Republicanism now-a-days as much as in the times of the Fathers of their party, when the Opposition, headed by Alexander Hamilton, John Adams and other men who were in favor of a monarchical form of government, contended with Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, &c.

Had John C. Fremont been elected President, it would have been a victory of Aristocracy—because all southerners would have been excluded from office, and the rights of the South were trampled upon by the fanatics of the North. As it is the country is governed by the great National Democratic party, else we might now be living in the midst of revolution and anarchy.

These selfish agitators, whose views upon any question are entirely one-sided, and one-sided, seem resolved to split the Union into fragments, and establish the reign of an unfeeling Aristocracy. We, the Democracy, aim at consolidation of the Union, and desire to go forward into the glorious future, as brethren enjoying the same rights, with common purposes, and having charity for one another. They, the Opposition, or Aristocracy, with the one idea of slavery in their minds, can see nothing else and forget the innumerable evils of society in pity for a race that are far better treated in bondage than in freedom—far more happy, we know, as born slaves, than with a liberty which they know not how to use aright. We hold that old Jeffersonian doctrine, that "slavery, although an evil, cannot be abolished, save by gradual emancipation through the liberality of individuals and of a regularly organized society."

It is time that the Opposition should be branded with a name suitable to their doctrines, instead of showing a wolf's nature under a lion's skin. And you, fellow Democrats, who have weathered many a storm in defence of our principles, stand firm in the dark hour of trial and we will rise triumphant by the present reverse.—Chilton Democrat.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The elements of opposition to the Democracy, however conflicting the principles they profess, seem to be a unit in their abuse and vilification of the administration, and their unscrupulous efforts to create a popular indignation against the administration. The strongest evidence of the injustice of the denunciation heaped upon the administration is had in the subjoined chapter of its achievements, during the brief period of its existence, which we clip from the Washington Union of a recent date:

"During a year and a half of the administration of Mr. Buchanan the government has achieved the most signal triumphs in the foreign and domestic policy of the Union—triumphs so important and striking, and apparently so impossible, as to render our very success a matter of public discredit amongst many of the journals and statesmen of the day. The open surrender of the pretension of visitation and search by Great Britain was enough of itself to make any administration with firmness and high administrative qualities. The diplomatic history of that controversy is yet unpublished. When it comes before the world it will reflect great credit and honor upon the administration, and afford strong proof that hereafter the relations between the two governments must remain most cordial and friendly.

"Mr. Buchanan encountered, when he came into office, the most annoying and apparently inexplicable domestic difficulty growing out of our relations to the Mormons of Utah. All concurred in the judgment that we had reached a crisis which demanded the prompt action of the Executive government; because the followers of Young, who had established an independent theocratic government, were in open rebellion against the laws and constitution of the United States. The prophet and his disciples had grown strong, and in their strength must be met and subdued. That this could ultimately be effected there was no doubt; but the boldest and most confident believed it would take years to do it, at the sacrifice of blood and treasure without limit. It has all been accomplished at trifling expense and without war by the energy of the administration. The President also inherited an armed and unarmed opposition to the territorial government of Kansas, and this unholy and criminal combination received the direct and support of a powerful party in the country. Kansas, so long the scene of disgraceful civil war is now as quiet as Nebraska or Oregon."—Cumberland Allegian.

THE INDIANS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Gov. Stevens, the delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, contemplates urging on the Secretary of War the necessity of the retention in that Territory of a portion of the troops recently engaged there in quelling the Indian hostilities. He thinks that at least four regiments are essential to be kept there, in order that the Government may maintain the advantages over the unfriendly Indians which have been gained through the energetic movements of Gen. Clark and Col. Wright. One of the most influential chiefs belonging to the hostilities—Camakin—has not yet been brought to terms, and Gov. S. believes that on the withdrawal of the troops, this man will gather a horde of those about him who entertain unfriendly sentiments towards the whites, and engage in marauding expeditions against the settlements. The retention of the troops will have the effect of keeping these bands quiet. Gov. S. is sanguine that there will be a large influx of settlers into the Territory, in case such measures are adopted as shall leave no room for apprehensions of another outbreak among the Indians.

The statement that Gen. Harney has been recalled from the command of the Department of the Pacific, North, embracing this Territory and Oregon, and ordered to the command of the Department of the West, with his headquarters at St. Louis, is apparently unfounded.—Washington Star.

The treaty recently made between our government and that of Japan provides for the abolition of the 6 per cent tax for receiving American money into Japanese currency; permits American ministers and their families to reside at Jeddo, and suspends the annual practice of "trampling upon the cross" at Nagasaki; permits Americans to erect churches in Japan, and guarantees religious freedom; closes the port of Simoda, and opens that of Kanagawa, seventeen miles from Jeddo; also opens the cities of Hego and Osaka, and permits the exportation of Japanese coin. The treaty is to take effect July 4, 1859.

\$10,000 Lost by Brigham Young.

Among the curious developments of the stoppage of a banking house in Washington City recently, is the fact that Brigham Young comes out minus about \$10,000, having been a confiding depositor to that extent, through the agency of the territorial delegate, who transacted his financial matters in this quarter. It seems, with all Brigham's devotions to Mormonism, he thought it as well to provide for a wet day elsewhere, and hence has been emulating some other rulers, who made investments at a distance from the scene of threatened or impending revolution. In this case, however, fate ruled adversity to the sensual speculator, and he has to mourn the loss of both principal and interest. Brigham will become even more disgusted with a government which has need in his dominion in Utah, and allowed bankers to rob his honest earnings, right under the respectable nose of the President.—Pittsburg Post.

California.

The dates from San Francisco, are to the 20th ult., five days later than those received by the overland rail. The news is interesting. The troublesome war with the Indians, which had been going on for some months past in Oregon, had finally terminated, and the savages had sued for peace. In California, however, the skirmishes still continued. The excitement about the Frazer River gold mines had nearly ceased. All the reports agree that there is gold in that locality, but it seems that it will not pay wages to diggers. A majority of the miners had returned to California, most of whom were in distressed circumstances. The Star of the West brings \$1,664,664 in specie, which is about five hundred thousand dollars in advance of the shipment of the corresponding date last year.

A REMARKABLE SHIP.—Shipbuilders at East Boston have in course of construction in their yard a small steamer which is to be propelled in a novel manner. She is built as an experiment, the inventor being furnished with funds to construct her by some of the leading shipbuilders in this city. The hull is fifty two feet long, and thirteen wide at the stern, and tapers gradually to the bows which are very sharp.—She is five feet deep. On deck she will have a cabin nine feet long. She will be worked by an engine of twelve horse power, which will be attached to the propellers—one at the stern three feet in diameter, to work in the water, and one at the stern, eight feet in diameter to work in the air. The air propeller is attached to a shaft which connects with the engine, and also with the water propeller at the stern. It is supported by a post at the stem. Both propellers will be worked by steam. The smoke-pipe will be horizontally on the deck. The inventor is confident that by this arrangement he can easily get twenty-five to thirty miles an hour speed out of this craft. We understand that the invention has been tried on a small boat in our harbor and has worked admirably. The hull is completed and ready for the machinery which is being made in Roxbury. It is expected that the vessel will be ready to make her trial trip by the middle of December.—Boston Transcript.

DANGEROUS LEAP.—A young man named Thomas T. Edwards, arrived at the Revere House on Thursday evening last, in the train from the West. He retired to his room at a reasonable hour; but about 1 o'clock the borders in contiguous rooms were disturbed by a noise proceeding from his chamber, and repairing thither to inquire the cause, found Edwards in a state of excitement bordering on frenzy, brandishing a huge knife and making violent demonstrations against some imaginary foe. Assistance was called to secure him but before that could be accomplished he leaped from the window to the ground below. One of his arms near the wrist, was broken by the fall and other portions of his body severely bruised and cut, though his injuries are not regarded as a dangerous character. His room was in the fourth story of the house and his escape from death seems almost miraculous. He is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of insanity at the time.—Cumberland Allegian.

STRAY STEER. CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Union township, Bedford county, the last of July last, a white and black spotted May Steer, left ear cut off and a slit in the right—one year old last spring. 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. AMOS BERKHEMER, Nov. 26, 1858.

P. H. NOTICE. PROPOSALS will be received at the next meeting of the Directors of the Poor, on the first TUESDAY of DECEMBER, at the Poor House for taking the property, including Mill and Farm and keeping the Paupers. It is believed that this can be done with a handsome profit to the contractor. Bids will be required of any one who will undertake the contract, conditioned among other things particularly to provide well for the Paupers. GEORGE ELDER, GEORGE SMOUSE, JOHN AMOS, Directors. Nov. 26, 1858.

Look Out—Last Notice! WE have left the Notes and Accounts due us in East Providence Township, in the hands of G. W. Householder, Esq. Also our Notes and Books in the hands of M. M. Peebles, Esq., in Bloody Run.—If not paid by the 1st of January next, suits will be instituted without respect to persons. MURRAY & BROTHER, Bloody Run, Nov. 26, 1858.

Teacher's Institute. THE Teachers of Bedford county, are hereby requested to meet in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, to hold a two day's Institute in connection with the Teachers of the Normal School. It is the duty of all the Teachers in the county to attend. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion. School Directors, Friends of Education and Public in general are invited to attend. H. HECKERMAN, County Superintendent. Nov. 26, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit: One tract of land containing 41 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone grist-mill, with two run stone and log stable thereon—adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, ——— Dibert, and others. Situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Bead, taken in execution as the property of Jacob Bead. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Nov. 26, 1858.