

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, December 3, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Bedford, Editors.

THE NEWS.

—Mr. MILLER who was removed some time ago from the Post Office at Columbus, Ohio, has been re-appointed to that position. The Anti-Leopontines raised a furious howl over his removal. Will they now have the manliness to acknowledge the generosity of the President in restoring him to his post, notwithstanding his opposition to the Kansas policy of the Administration?

—The Cumberland City Bank, we are informed, has closed its doors. Our readers are warned not to take its paper.

—The Atlantic Telegraph Cable has become a confirmed "nut." "Shares" low, and "odds" written for "Cable Celebrations" going to blaze as fast as their authors can throw them in the fire!

—Hon. Wm. K. Sebastian has been unanimously re-elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Arkansas, for six years from the 4th of March, 1859.

—Advices from Paris, report the death of Hon. Benjamin F. Butler in that city. Mr. Butler, if we mistake not, was Attorney General under Gen. Jackson and a law partner of Ex-President Van Buren.

—The Florence Correspondent of the Providence Journal, writes from that city under date of Oct. 16th as follows:—

"Among the Americans recently arrived here are Ex-President Pierce and lady. They will spend the winter in Rome."

—The Abolition agitators in Kansas made another attempt a few days ago to revive the anti-slavery excitement in that Territory, but failed most signally. Their call for a Convention to frame a Constitution, brought together about a dozen delegates who soon dispersed with their fingers in their mouths.

—Hon. THOMAS L. HARRIS, member of Congress from Illinois, died a few days ago. Col. HARRIS was, we believe, elected to Congress three times, having been again chosen at the late election. He held the rank of Major in the U. S. Army during the Mexican War, in the hard fought battles of which he distinguished himself as a brave and chivalrous soldier.

MR. JORDAN'S DEFENCE.

In our article concerning the late Black Republican meeting, we pronounced certain statements made by Mr. FR. JORDAN in his speech before that meeting, unqualified and deliberate falsehoods. To this charge Mr. JORDAN makes a defence in last week's issue of his organ, which instead of vindicating him from the imputation of falsehood, only brings out more vividly the brand we have placed upon him.—It will be remembered that we distinctly and positively asserted that the allegation of Mr. JORDAN that "the Democratic battle-cry in 1856 was 'Buchanan and Free Kansas,'" was UNTRUE. And what is Mr. JORDAN'S reply to this direct accusation of falsehood? Why, simply, "There is no use noticing it!" That is all that Mr. JORDAN can say in answer to this charge. He knows in his heart of hearts that he has slandered the Democratic party, when he made the assertion above quoted, and, therefore, does not utter a word in defence of that assertion, when confronted by the party he was attempting to injure. We further charged Mr. JORDAN with a departure from the truth in his statement that the Democrats were responsible for the establishment of the present tariff. To this his reply is that 67 Democratic members of Congress and 39 Black Republican members voted for that tariff, whilst 71 Opposition members voted against it. Now what does this prove? Nothing more nor less than that we were correct in our charge against Mr. JORDAN. For, the 67 Democratic votes, according to Mr. JORDAN'S own showing, were not sufficient to pass the Tariff bill, as there were 71 votes cast against it. Hence the 39 Black Republicans had the power to prevent the passage of that bill; but they all voted in favor of it, and, therefore, the responsibility rests with their party and not with the Democracy. But, says Mr. JORDAN, these Black Republicans "most likely" had "locofoco antecedents!" We would ask him whether DAVID WILSON, JOHN C. FREMONT and JOHN M. READ had not "locofoco antecedents?" And did not Mr. JORDAN endorse these gentlemen, with all his heart, notwithstanding their "locofoco antecedents?"

In regard to the other statements of making which we arraigned Mr. JORDAN as guilty of falsehood, we are given nothing but a simple re-iteration of those statements without a particle of proof to sustain them. The original lie concerning the stationing of the U. S. Troops in Kansas, is varied and beautified, by an exceedingly chaste and classical paragraph which reads as follows:—"It is well known that these troops only overawed Free State men, and protected the border ruffians, in murdering, plundering and violating Free State men and women, &c., &c." The charge that the Democracy are in favor of resorting to direct taxation, dwindles down into the assertion that Mr. BOYCE of South Carolina once offered a resolution favoring that doctrine, and, with a logic that is perfectly irresistible, the conclusion is reached that as Mr. BOYCE was in favor of direct taxation, the whole Democratic party of the Union must be so likewise! Here, we presume, Mr. JORDAN paused to review his article, for he winced in a towering rage, calling us all sorts of hard names, for which we do not blame him in the least, as it surely is enough to make any man angry to be in a predicament like that in which by his own act he has placed himself.

—See the Law Card of JOHN W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., which appears in our advertising columns to-day. Mr. LINGENFELTER is well versed in the principles of the Law and we can recommend him as a safe counsellor. Besides, he is a clever fellow and deserves a good practice.

BEDFORD AND DUQUESNE.

We give in to-day's Gazette an account of the celebration at Pittsburgh of the Centennial Anniversary of the occupation of Fort Duquesne by Gen. Forbes, November 25th, 1758. It is, perhaps, unknown to some of our readers, that the army of Forbes, previous to taking up its line of march for Fort Duquesne, was concentrated at this place which was then known as Fort Bedford. We learn from history that Colonel Boquet and Washington first marched to Bedford, with the advance, and were followed by General Forbes who had been detained by illness at Carlisle. The successful troops that put to rout the French, without striking a blow, were reviewed where Bedford now stands, a little over one hundred years ago.

"One hundred years ago to-day
In martial state the heroes came
To plant within the wilderness
Their grand old English name and fame.
They saw the glory of the land,
The realm of nations yet to be,
And wrested from the allied foe,
The empire of the free.

One hundred years have passed and peace
In golden fullness o'er us reigns;
Full plenty smiles on all our hills,
And gladness sings in all our plains.
The flag of freedom greets the air,
Where waved the standard of our sires,
And all our altars now are bright
With Freedom's sacred fires."

"SECRET CORRUPTION AGENTS."
FR. JORDAN & Co., in their issue of last week, talk as glibly about "secret corruption agents," as though H. BOCHER SWOOPES, the late Chairman of the American State Committee, had never fastened upon them the charge of selling their organ to the Fremont party in 1856.—What pleasant visions of Tom Ford must have crossed their minds when they were writing about "secret corruption agents!" What sweet memories of that convenient \$500 must have been conjured up! What bitter thoughts of H. Bucher Swoopes must have rankled in their hearts! Perhaps, too, Mr. JORDAN may have recollected one CHARLES GIBBONS, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in 1856, to whom he wrote the following letter concerning the transfer of the Filmore men of this county to Fremont:—

"Bedford, Oct. 2, 1856.
"CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.,—Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 30th inst., inviting me to Harrisburg on the 8th inst., to make important political arrangements, is just received. I exceedingly regret that prior arrangements make it impossible for me to attend at the time designated. "You know my views, but I am afraid you were a little too fast. My conviction is that any such arrangements made before the October election, will injure us here on the County and State Ticket. The American Committee meets in your city on the evening of the 16th inst., and I will attend unless Presidentiality prevented. I had hoped to meet your Committee at that time and to have the necessary arrangements completed. Is not that the proper time?" Yours Truly,
FR. JORDAN."

KANSAS BLEEDS NO MORE!
Our Black Republican friends despair of making any more capital out of Kansas and finding that notwithstanding all their outcry against President Buchanan, his policy has given peace to the long distracted Territory, are beginning to "let themselves down" as easily as possible. In one of their resolutions adopted at their meeting in this place on Tuesday night of Court week, they virtually declare the Kansas question to be settled. They say:—

"Resolved, That this defeat of the party in 'pows' and their consequent inability to control a majority in the next House of Representatives, have put a summary and effectual quietus upon all the nefarious schemes for forcing the institution of Slavery not upon Kansas only, but upon all our free territories."
Heretofore, if the Black Republicans repeat their hypocritical whining about "schemes for forcing" the institution of slavery upon free territories, we will take pleasure in reminding them that they have solemnly declared that a "summary and effectual quietus" has been put upon all such "schemes," and that, therefore, according to their own showing, there can be no danger of any further extension of slavery.

"Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt congratulations to our sister counties of the District, upon the election of Edward McPherson to Congress."
Resolutions adopted at the Black Republican meeting on Tuesday night of Court week.

The "sister counties" are congratulated, but where, meanwhile, are the congratulations for sister Bedford? Ay, there's the rub! The Black Republicans didn't carry Bedford county as they boasted they would, and when they see that even the strongest Democratic counties were carried by their co-workers in other parts of the State, they are ashamed to say anything about Bedford. They forgot another matter in their congratulation, of which we would remind them, viz: to "under" their "heartily" thanks to Thaddeus Stevens for his kind assistance in importing voters into the District.

"Downing men catch at straws."
Mr. JORDAN claims that the Black Republicans have a majority on the popular vote in Illinois. In order to figure up this majority he counts only the Douglas vote for the Democracy and throws the Administration vote aside unaccounted. Now the official plurality of the Black Republican candidate for State Treasurer over the Douglas nominee, is 3,573, whilst the vote of the Administration candidate for the same office, is 5,021, showing a Democratic majority in Illinois, of 1,448. Try some other straw, Mr. JORDAN!

—The Essay read before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Dr. C. N. HICKOK, on Friday evening last, was a beautiful production and elicited high admiration from those who had the pleasure of hearing it. The Doctor has few superiors as a writer of essays.

Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the occupation of Fort Duquesne by General Forbes.

Thursday, the 25th ult., the hundredth anniversary of the day on which the British and American troops under Gen. Forbes entered and took possession of Fort Duquesne, was made the occasion of a grand celebration by the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity. The Pittsburgh True Press says:—"The city presented a scene of unprecedented activity and bustle from early morn until evening twilight. The marshaling of the forces occupied several hours and the procession did not move until half past ten o'clock. The route was decorated at intervals with numerous flags, banners and other devices; bells pealed forth a merry chime; and ever anon the cannon's roar reverberated through the distant valleys. The entire population, increased by large accessions from the neighboring counties, concentrated in and near the heart of the city, and the main thoroughfares were densely packed with a moving mass of gay, joyous and exultant people. The large manufacturing establishments suspended work, the principal stores were closed and the busy wheels of industry stood still. All classes enjoyed a holiday and joined with a will in the general jubilee." At one o'clock the procession moved to the Duquesne Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had been fitted up for the occasion, when Mayor WEAVER introduced the President of the Day, Hon. Wm. WILKINS, who after a few appropriate remarks, called upon the venerable Chaplain, Dr. HENNON, to invoke the blessing of heaven upon the vast assemblage. Letters were then read from President Buchanan, Governor Paolger, Simon Cameron, S. A. Douglas and others, after which the Orator of the Day, Hon. A. W. LOUIS, proceeded to deliver an address of great beauty and power. Then came the "Centennial Ode," written by Mr. F. B. PLIMPTON, which was executed by the orchestra in eloquent style. After giving three cheers for Judge Wilkins, and three more for that other veteran, Gen. Markle, the assembled multitude dispersed, and thus ended the celebration at Pittsburgh of the hundredth anniversary of the occupation of Fort Duquesne by the British and colonial forces.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Messrs. Editors: We notice in the Gazette an advertisement of the Directors of the Poor proposing to let the mill and farm to some person who shall keep the Paupers.

Our Directors are worthy men, and desire no doubt to do their duty fully, having regard to the interests of the tax-payers and the comfort of the poor. But it is not probable that any arrangement of the kind proposed, would result in the ill-treatment of the paupers; if not at first, at any rate after a time!

In our Christian community, and land of plenty, every one, no doubt, feels that the poor should be well housed, and warmly clad, and have an abundance of plain, wholesome food. And yet a great many think our present establishment is not what it should be, and that more money is required to keep the paupers than is necessary.

In truth the property is not intended for the purpose. Why should a Mill be connected with it? It complicates the accounts and requires heavy expenditures for repairs; and the appointment of a miller is a bone of contention.

And then the farm is not of the right kind; there is but little farming land, and the location, on the turnpike and near to town, is not a good one.

Why not sell this property, and buy a good farm some four or five miles away from town, in Friend's Cove, or Snake Springs Valley, or Bedford Township? The proceeds of the sale would no doubt buy such a farm, and pay for the necessary buildings. There would then be no necessity for miller, clerk, treasurer, or attorney, since certainly a competent Steward could keep all the accounts of a farm, and the paupers could do the main part of the farm work; and no doubt they would better enjoy life thus employed.

Such a farm well managed, would be nearly or altogether self-sustaining. This is the case in other countries—it is said to be so in Blair.

An act of Assembly might be passed authorizing the Court on petition of tax-payers to inquire into this matter, order a sale, and the purchase of another property. We commend the matter to the attention of Mr. Schell.

SEVERAL TAX-PAYERS.

For the Bedford Gazette.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I am glad to notice by your last issue that the Directors of the Poor propose to change the manner of managing the Poor House, by renting! the property and giving out the keeping of the poor to some responsible citizen. I am gratified at this evidence on the part of the Directors, of their desire to alleviate the taxpayer of his burden, for the renting of the Poor House mill and farm to a good man who shall for the rent of the same keep the paupers, would certainly relieve the people of this county of a heavy tax. There can but one objection be urged against this plan and that is that the paupers might not be well cared for. And this objection amounts to nothing when we reflect that the renter must give bail for the good treatment of the paupers and that he is liable to immediate removal if he does not fulfil his contract to the letter. And besides this it almost altogether depends upon the humanity of the Steward, be he a salaried appointee or a renter: good as I am speaking of, whether the poor receive good treatment at his hands or not. As to the property (the Mill and Farm) I believe that it will be taken care of just as well by a renting Steward, as by a salaried one. But the property at present used for the maintenance of the Poor is altogether unsuited and cannot be managed without imposing a heavy tax upon the County. It is my belief that it could be sold at a fair price and that for the money which it would bring, a good farm could be purchased, the necessary buildings erected upon it and a surplus be left to pay expenditures already incurred. In order to accomplish this act of the Legislature must be passed giving the Directors authority in the matter, as under the present law they have no power to make a sale, or to purchase another property.

Let this be done and our Poor House will be a blessing instead of a burden.

A FREEHOLDER.

BROAD TOP COAL TRADE.

Shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending November 25th, 1858,

Previously during same year	2,686 tons.
	\$9,448 "
Total since January 1, 1858	91,834 "
Same time last year	72,234 "
Increase over last year	19,600 "

Ruchanan is still President and Wilson Reilly member of Congress.

We acknowledge the receipt of a lot of excellent buckwheat flour, sent us by Mr. JOHN NELSON of Hopewell Mills. We can testify that Mr. NELSON, is a good miller, and that he is a clever and sensible man, his kind remembrance of the printer abundantly proves. *Esio Perpetuus!*

A considerable number of deer have been killed in this neighborhood since the falling of the snow. We are informed that they are more numerous than they have been for many seasons.

HOW TO GAIN SITUATIONS.—There is one desirable feature of the Iron City College, and one we believe peculiar to it, which we must not pass unnoticed—it makes itself an express, and a very efficient agent in procuring situations and occupations for such as it qualifies to hold them.—*Hunt's Merchants Magazine.*

THE OPPOSITION "TRIUMPH" IN BALTIMORE.

One of the "victories" of which the Opposition have boasted so loudly for the last month, was the election of their candidate for Mayor of the City of Baltimore. The following throws a flood of light on this grand "triumph."

The Baltimore Election.

Men Voting the Fusion Ticket Eighty and One Hundred times at the same Polls.

L. E. Ballard, one of the judges at the late municipal election in Baltimore, has made a published statement of the facts that came under his observation at that time. He states that when the polls opened they were surrounded by a crowd of men and boys, who openly asserted that no one should vote who was not for Swann, the Fusion candidate for Mayor. Men whom they suspected of a different intention were driven off. The remainder of this statement must be given in his own words:

"The time for opening the polls arrived, and the voting commenced—and I am compelled to say I never before witnessed such scenes at an election—men and boys voting as often as they pleased, both seen and unseen by the judges, who took their ballots.

"I strenuously protested against such a proceeding, but to no avail. This sort of voting went on for about half an hour, when there was added to it another mode, viz: That of voting from hooks and omnibuses—a means by which more gross outrages are perpetrated on the elective franchise than probably any other that could be adapted, for in nearly every case two or three times as many ballots were taken as there were persons in the hooks, and there can be no doubt of the illegality of almost the entire number of those that were in them, to say nothing of the repetition of voting. This mode of voting was carried on to an extent incredible to state, while those who wished to vote a ticket other than those marked on the back, except in a few instances, were not allowed to vote at all. I saw in more than a dozen of instances a person come to the fence in front of the window, holding a ticket in each hand, both of which were taken and put in the box, as the person giving some name, no doubt assumed, as he voted. Men from other wards, known to judges, came up and had no difficulty in voting. I determined to leave the window and have nothing more to do with the election as judge.

"I took a seat in the back part of the room, and witnessed a continued repetition of voting by the same persons until their faces, which I had never seen before that day, became as familiar as the sun. From notes taken then, I am sure I would not exceed the bounds of truth were I to say that the same person voted in the Eighteenth Ward, on that day, eighty to one hundred times, and certainly as often as he wished. I know the people pretty well in my ward, having lived there for the last eight years, and I am confident not more than one thousand legal votes were polled then, although the returns show nearly thirty-two hundred; and I am sustained in this by facts collected since the election, viz: In some six blocks which I canvassed, containing about one hundred and twenty voters, one hundred did not vote, and have no reason to think that other than a fair average in the ward. I left the room about three o'clock, and did not return—consequently, gave what I knew to be a false and a gross leave, no sanction by my signature. I now leave the matter to my friends and the public to say whether or not I stand as one of the perjured judges, and whether, under the circumstances, I did right in leaving, &c."

L. E. BALLARD.

Judge of Election for 18th Ward.
Baltimore, October 23d, 1858."

If such outrages had occurred in Kansas, the Fusion press would have made a deafening outcry but as they can attain no political capital out of the Baltimore villany, which were committed by their own partizans, they are silent.

EVERY WORD TRUE.—The Boston Traveler, an Opposition paper, usually has an eye to the windward, and now evidently foresees the defeat of sectionalism in 1860. It admits that the Democrats "are sensible men," and adds:—"It is one of the felicities of the Democratic party, that it generally gets beaten at the right time, and becomes wise under the rod. It has a vast vitality, and is so hard to kill that its destruction is one of those things that are never to be possible."

SENTENCE OF A SLAVE ABDUCTOR.—Hugh Hazitt, a white man, charged with enticing and persuading slaves to run away from Dorchester County Maryland was tried last week at Cambridge and found guilty on seven indictments. He was sentenced by the court on the first indictment, to the penitentiary till May, 1867, and on each of the others for six years—making in the aggregate forty-five years.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, 22d Nov., 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your invitation to be present on the 25th instant, at the Centennial Anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne; and I regret that the pressure of public affairs, at a period so near the meeting of Congress renders it impossible that I should enjoy this privilege.

Every patriot must rejoice whilst reflecting upon the unparalleled progress of our country within the last century. What was, at its commencement, an obscure fort beyond the western frontier of civilization, has now become the centre of a populous commercial and manufacturing city sending its productions to large and prosperous sovereign States still further west, whose territories were then a vast unexplored and silent wilderness.

From the standpoint at which we arrived the anxious patriot cannot fall, whilst reviewing the past to cast a glance into the future, and to speculate upon what may be the condition of our beloved country, when our posterity shall assemble to celebrate the second Centennial Anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne. Shall our whole country then compose one united nation more populous, more powerful and free than any other that has ever existed? Or will the confederacy have been rent asunder and divided into groups of hostile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that ere the next celebration all the frictions exhausted by intestine conflicts with each other, may have finally reunited and sought refuge under the shelter of one great overshadowing Despotism?

These questions, I firmly believe, united by the Providence of God, be virtually decided by the present generation. We have reached a crisis when upon their action depends the preservation of the Union according to the letter and spirit of the constitution; and this once gone, all is lost.

I regret to say that the present omens are far from propitious. In the last age of the Republic it was considered almost treasonable to pronounce the word *Disunion*. Times have changed sadly since and now *Disunion* is freely prescribed as the remedy for evanescent evils real, or imaginary, which, if left to themselves would speedily vanish away in the progress of events.

Our revolutionary fathers passed away and the generation next after them, who were inspired by their personal counsel and example, have nearly disappeared. The present generation, deprived of these lights must, whether they will or not, decide the fate of their posterity. Let them cherish the Union in the heart of their hearts—let them resist every measure which may tend to relax or dissolve its bonds, let the citizens of different States cultivate feelings of kindness and forbearance towards each other—and let all resolve to transmit it to their descendants in the form and spirit they have inherited it from their forefathers; and all will then be well for our country in future times.

I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in reference to another growing and dangerous evil. In the last age, although our fathers, like ourselves were divided into political parties which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never heard, until within a recent period, of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the voters and their representatives in the State and National Legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free Government will then be poisoned in its source, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism. A Democratic Republic, all agree, cannot long survive unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted, and the people become venal, there is a cancer at the root of the tree of liberty which will cause it to wither and die.

Praying Almighty God, that your remoter posterity may continue century after century, for ages yet to come, to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne in peace and prosperity under the protecting banner of the Constitution and the Union,

I remain, very respectfully, your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT is about to be the recipient of a beautiful present from the Scott Legion of Philadelphia. It consists of a gilt frame over three feet high by nearly three feet wide, richly embellished with carving and gilded work, and contains the certificate of membership of Lieut. Gen. Scott in the Legion. The plate is lithographed and printed in colors. On the top is a likeness of Gen. Scott in a medallion draped with two American flags and two regimental flags bearing the arms of Pennsylvania. On each side on a pedestal is a member of the Legion in the blue uniform worn in Mexico, one standing at a "rest" and the other at "support arms." The pedestals contain the names of the principal battles fought in Mexico. Tapering up along each side of the plate are two palm trees, colored true to nature, and at the bottom are bunches of the prickly pear of Mexico. The bottom of the plate contains a representation of the Scott Legion Monument in Glenwood Cemetery and in the background appears a battle scene the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec. The certificate is filled up with the name of the General in a very neat style of penmanship and is signed by the officers of the Legion.

WHAT WE DRINK.—Dr. Hiram Cox, of Cincinnati, has been analyzing various kinds of wine, particularly certain specimens of fine old port, sherry and Madeira. He says that none of them contain one drop of the juice of the grape. The basis of the port wine was diluted sulphuric acid color'd with cider berry juice, with alum, sugar, and neutral spirits. The basis of the sherry wine was a sort of a pale malt, sulphuric acid from the bitter almond oil, with a percentage of alcohol spirits from brandy.—The basis of the Madeira was a decoction of hops with sulphuric acid, honey, and spirits from Jamaica rum. Why will these dreadful chemists be perpetually frightening us with their uncomprehending analyses? Are we never to be allowed to sit around the festive board in peace without one of their ruthless warnings staring us in the face like an Egyptian coffin all the time.

INDEBTED TO GEN. TWIGGS.—The San Antonio Herald states that Gen. Twiggs had a narrow escape of his life recently. He was standing on the street in conversation with some gentlemen when a msknet in the hands of a Mexican carman some distance off was accidentally discharged, the ball striking the General on the back, but the ball being spent in striking the ground the only damage done was a severe bruise.

A GOOD CERTIFICATE.—PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18, 1858. Dr. KEYSER.—Although not an advocate of Patent Medicines, in general, it affords me pleasure to recommend your Pectoral Syrup. As a medicine it is well worthy the attention of any person who may in any manner be affected with colds, cough, and hoarseness of any kind; and for its peculiar qualifications for removing all that disagreeable sensation attending a severe cold.

I have been, more or less, in my life afflicted with the severest of colds and hoarseness. At times my throat would become so closed as to prevent my speaking above a whisper, and by taking a few doses of the above Syrup, it would relieve me entirely.

In recommending this medicine, I most hesitatingly say, that it is the best remedy I ever found, pertaining to cure the above, nor should any family be without this remedy for diseases so prevalent.

Yours, most respectfully,
EDWARD D. JONES,
Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

Sold by Samuel Brown, Bedford, and at J. E. Collins, Schellsburg.

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by Dr. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY, prepared by him in Pittsburgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it.—Sold at Samuel Brown's, Bedford, and at J. E. Collins, Schellsburg. Nov. 26, 58-60.

WHAT THEY SAY

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

Gentlemen—The close attention which our 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 is 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 loads of molten glass and kegs of nails, was exposed to a most intense heat, and surrounded by burning materials, and there was suffered to remain, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached us,) until the 24th of August, 11 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 uninjured by fire.

This fact has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with one of ours in use for a large sum, were we debating the privilege of getting another.

Respectfully yours,
R. H. WARDLAW & SON,
FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
139 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 17th ult, at the house of the bride's father, in Monroe, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. Lewis Hixon, to Miss Mary Vanstine. By the same, at the same time, Mr. Hugh Lingo, to Miss Kate Vansline. On the 25th ult., by the Rev. H. Heckerling, Mr. Elias Diehl, of Friend's Cove, to Miss Mary Wessel of Bedford. On the 25th ult., by the Rev. H. Heckerling, Mr. Thomas Clark, to Miss Mary Snyder, widow of Bedford Co., Pa. On the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's father in the presence of a large party, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. James More, Jr., to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Beckly, Esq., all of St. Clair tp.

DIED.

In Friend's Cove, on Monday 22d ult, after a short illness, Mr. Samuel Diehl, aged 47 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The deceased was highly respected in the community in which he lived, and is mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.—Green be the turf above him!

Holiday Festivities.—Ferguson Ken. I have just received a splendid assortment of Preserves, Pickles, Marmalades, &c., including Peaches for Pickles, Brandy Cherries &c., Peaches, Pickled Oysters, Salmon, Lobsters, Pineapple, Limes, Apples, Oranges, &c., &c., &c. Sold at the lowest living prices.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor, Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care. Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties. Office one door West of the Union Hotel. Bedford, Dec. 3, 1858-9.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Philip H. Hoover, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, died seized of the following real estate, to wit, a tract of land situate in said township, containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, more or less; with about ninety acres cleared, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, barn, stable, &c.; adjoining lands of Jacob Dull, Henry Will, Peter Willegas and others, which by his last Will and Testament, he devised to his sons, to wit, George, residing in Stark county, Ohio, Henry and John, residing in Bedford county, Pa., William, residing in Somerset county, Pa., Philip, residing in Bedford county, Pa., and Jacob, residing in Henry county, Iowa, leaving also a widow, Margaret Hoover, to whom he gave the one third of all the interest of all his estate, but who declines taking under the Will aforesaid—leaving issue also daughters, to wit, Catharine, Maria, Susanna, and grand children the issue of Margaret and of Elizabeth, both deceased.

Now therefore, a writ of partition, or valuation having been granted, on petition, by the Owners' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed—Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I will proceed to hold an inquisition, or valuation, on the said premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of December, instant, on the premises, wher and where they can attend.

WM. S. FLUCKER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 3, '58.

Auditor's Notice.

Nicholas Lyons vs. Bedford county, vend. exp. Adam Corle. No. 11, Nov. Term, 1859. On motion, J. W. Lingenfelter, appointed auditor to report a distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff raised on sale of defendant's Real Estate to and amongst creditors. The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment on Thursday the 16th day of December next at 10 O'clock of said day at his office in the Borough of Bedford when and where all parties interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Auditor. Nov. 29th 1858.