

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, December 24, 1858.

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

THE NEWS.

—ROBERT M. RIDDLE, Esq., formerly editor of the *Pittsburg Commercial Journal*, died in that city, on Saturday last. Mr. Riddle was a man of brilliant parts and fine education. He was at one time Mayor of Pittsburg, and at another, Post Master of the same city.

—Congress has, as yet, done nothing of importance. In the House, shortly after the meeting of Congress, Mr. DEWART (Democrat) of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to raise the duties on coal and iron. Every Democrat from Pennsylvania present in the House, voted for this resolution, our own member, Mr. REILLY, included. It is said the new member from Berks, who rode into office on the high tariff hobby, dodged when the vote was taken. The impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas, has occupied the attention of the House for some time. It is supposed that articles of impeachment will be presented to the Senate.—Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in place of J. Glancy Jones. An attempt was made in the Committee on Territories to tack a clause to the bill for the admission of Oregon repealing that portion of the English Bill which requires Kansas to have a population sufficient to entitle it to one member of Congress before it can be admitted into the Union.—The proposition was lost. In the Senate, the Pacific Railroad Bill has been under discussion. Mr. GALEX, of Missouri, has been made Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in place of Mr. DOUGLAS. Senator BIGLER voted to retain Mr. DOUGLAS, as did also Messrs. TOMBS, BROWN, and other strong friends of the President.

—Oregon is ready for admission into the Union. She comes with a free constitution. The Democrats in Congress are in favor of admitting her, and thus adding another to the number of free States, but the Black Republicans are determined to keep her out. The reason of this conduct on the part of the latter, is that Oregon is Democratic, and if admitted, would cast her vote for the Democratic nominee in 1860.

—At a late election for Mayor, in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, the Democrats elected their candidate. The Black Republicans have also been beaten for Mayor, in Boston.

THE STATE DEBT.

We publish an article on the first page of this paper, taken from the *Harrisburg Patriot and Union*, from which our readers will learn that our State finances are in a prosperous condition, and that under the present administration of affairs at Harrisburg, there is hope that a considerable amount of the State debt will ere long be cancelled. The Auditor General's Report shows the Receipts and Expenditures for the year just closed, to have been as follows:

Receipts for 1858,	\$4,139,778.35
Expenditures for 1858,	3,775,857.06

Excess of Receipts	\$363,921.29
--------------------	--------------

Such is the result of the first year of a Democratic Administration. The Receipts and Expenditures of the last year of Pollock's (Opposition) Administration, stood,

Receipts for 1857,	\$4,690,587.54
Expenditures for 1857,	5,407,276.79

Excess of Expenditures	716,688.95
------------------------	------------

Hence, we perceive that under a Democratic Administration, the State government is carried on, with a surplus in the Treasury, at the end of the first year, of three hundred and sixty three thousand, nine hundred and twenty one dollars, whilst under an Opposition Administration, it cost seven hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and eighty eight dollars more than was received into the Treasury, to carry on the government! Besides, the Democratic Legislature of 1857, lowered the taxes considerably, which would naturally lessen the revenue of the State. The people can judge from this, to what party they must look for a judicious and economical government.

AN ECONOMICAL OFFICER.

We find the subjoined article in the *Washington Star*, of the 11th inst. The great reduction in the expenditures of the Department over which Gen. BOWMAN presides, is no more than what was expected by all who are acquainted with the man and know his strict honesty and whole-souled devotion to the interests of his country. Will the slanderers of the National Administration, tell the people of this instance of economy in one of the most important Departments of that Administration, and thus show that they have some fairness in their composition, or will they continue to give but one side of the picture, in their customary style of caricature and exaggeration? We shall see.

PROPOSALS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Superintendent of Public Printing, Geo. W. Bowman, Esq., on Wednesday declared the contracts for supplying Government with paper for the ensuing year.

At the contract price for 1858, there was a saving to the Government of \$12,775 60, or about six per cent, over the previous contract. The present contract prices give a saving to the Treasury of \$35,699 33, or about twelve per cent, over the contract of last year for the same amount of paper, showing in two years a saving to Government of \$38,464 93 under the contracts awarded by the present superintendent. This great saving, reflecting vast credit upon Mr. Bowman, is, we apprehend, not the only instance in which he has been able to reduce Government expenditures in his department.

The samples upon which the contracts were awarded, are, we are told, of a very high grade, superior, as a whole, to any paper ever furnished the Government.

CHRISTMAS.

will be with us on Saturday next. We are requested to state that the stores of our town will be closed on that day. A merry Christmas to all our readers!

Buy AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for Coughs, AYER'S SASSAPARILLA for Scrofulous complaints, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

CITY WEEKLIES.

There is a class of newspapers published in our large cities, known by the general name of *literary weeklies*, which at present are pouring upon the reading public a perfect flood-tide of wishy-washiness and "high-falootin'" nonsense. They are pulled into circulation by flaming handbills, insinuated into the hands of the people through the medium of "gift" lotteries, and palmed off upon a gullible public, by every device of humbug and trickery. Such are your "Golden Prizes," your "Police Gazettes," your "Star Spangled Banners," *d id omne genus*.—They all contain the "Avenger" by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and that is about all they do contain, which is a great attraction, surely. Let American boys and girls read Cobb's "Avenger," by all means! It will instruct them in the mysteries of every day life; it will teach them how to raise up families and to better the condition of their kind; to be sure it will! It is not merely an idle raw-head-and-bloddy-bones story; it contains much sound philosophy and much that will be of use to the general reader. It is true that its philosophical and useful portions are a little hard to discover, but if they are not discovered, the fault, of course, is the reader's and not the writer's.

But there is a wide difference between these trashy concerns, and the *bona fide* literary newspapers. Of this latter class, however, we find but very few, now-a-days. The "Home Journal," published in New York City, is the only really literary weekly that we can at present call to mind. "Harpers Weekly" approaches the standard, but is given too much to pictures, to be thoroughly literary. The *Boston True Flag* has pretensions in this direction, but is slightly flashy and Cobb-ish. There is more merit in the literature of the "New York Ledger" (always leaving Cobb out of consideration) than some people are willing to give it credit for. Everett's contributions will raise it out of the slough of milk and water in which it has floundered since its existence.—The "Saturday Evening Post," of Philadelphia, has some claims to the title of a literary weekly. It is generally, however, filled with stories of sickly sentimentalism, whilst its other articles are often of the stalest and most unprofitable kind.

These Journals all claim to be neutral in politics. There are but few of them that keep aloof from the political arena. For instance, a few years ago, the last named ("The Saturday Evening Post") published some violent Abolition articles on the subject of the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson. It is still edited by the same man, who wrote those articles and therefore, we cannot recommend it to the support of our Democratic readers. The only truly independent city weekly that we know of, is the "Dollar Newspaper," of Philadelphia; and, by the way, it is the best family newspaper published. We have given this rambling sketch of our notions concerning city weeklies, for the reason that we have no patience with the frauds that are constantly perpetrated in the name of literature, and because we are ready and willing to do our share toward lopping off those enormous fungi of our literature, which, if their growth be not stayed, will most assuredly poison and destroy the tree from which they derive their nourishment.

—The contemptible hang-dog villain of the *Gazette* begs leave to say that Mr. JORDAN's veracity is slightly at fault, when he says that we attribute the "hard times" to the establishment of the Tariff of 1857. Our readers can testify that we never made any such foolish assertion. We have always maintained that the "hard times" were caused by the rottenness of our banks, the inflation of the currency, and a reckless system of speculation superinduced by the two first mentioned evils, and not by the operation of any tariff whatsoever. On the contrary, it was an assertion continually in the mouth of Mr. JORDAN, during the late campaign, that the present low Tariff was the cause of the "hard times." But we are not astonished at that gentleman's deliberate misrepresentation of our position on this subject, as falsification of the record, is invariably the groundwork of his argument. Besides, he finds himself driven to the wall, by Senator Wilson's statement, and, therefore, must needs wriggle himself into a new position. He finds that he can no longer combat the overwhelming array of testimony brought to bear against his side of the case and, therefore, incontinently abandons his charge that the "hard times" were caused by the Tariff of 1857, at the same time asserting that it was the Tariff of 1846 that did the mischief. Mr. JORDAN has discovered that the people are as well informed on this pet subject of his, as he is himself, and that it will not do any longer to insist that it was the present low Tariff that brought about the "hard times," for in that case his own party would be chargeable with those "hard times," they having established that Tariff. "We, of New England," says Senator Wilson, (every one of them being Black Republicans) "used all our powers of persuasion" to pass the Tariff of 1857. "We, of New England," "sustained the Tariff to deplete the Treasury," which made it necessary for the Government to resort to a loan in the shape of Treasury notes. He might also have added that THURLOW WEED, the leader of the New York Black Republicans, and L. D. Campbell, a leader of the same party in Ohio, did all in their power to effect the passage of the Tariff of 1857, and to reduce the duty on iron and coal. Hence, Mr. JORDAN had better fall back on the Tariff of 1846, or some other anti-diluvian measure, when seeking for a cause of those everlasting "hard times."

—Joke when you please, but always be careful to please when you joke.

MUTINY IN THE OPPOSITION SHIP!

A prominent Whig Editor repudiates Black Republicanism!

HON. JAMES BROOKS, one of the editors of the *New York Express*, a journal well known as the leading organ of the Fillmore party in New York, in 1856, recently sailed for Europe, and in bidding a temporary farewell to his readers, thus expressed himself:

"As my name is to continue upon the imprint of the *Express* during my absence in Europe, I avail myself of that coming absence to say, I am not responsible for its political course, that I belonged to no party organization since 1853, and that I am not likely to belong to any, as parties now exist.

What prompts me now especially to break silence, is the revolutionary and anarchical speech of the very prominent Senator from New York, made on the eve of an important election, to be approved or disapproved by his State, and the seeming approval this great State has given to the speech. Seemingly, I say, because I cannot feel that the State at heart endorses revolution, or the resulting anarchy; and yet it cannot be disguised that the endorsement has all the force of a reality, or, that the coming Legislature, if a vacancy existed in the United States Senate, would re-elect him to fill it. After such a State's endorsement, then, of such a speech, I cannot as a Journalist, refrain from saying, with a full sense of the meaning of these words, that, in my judgment, no political calamity could be greater than to add to the New York endorsement, the endorsement of the Republic, which his friends are contriving or shaping for him. Conservative Whig as I am, of the school of Clay, and Webster, and Crittenden, trained in their ideas of Constitutional Law and Order, I can have no sympathy with contemplated Civil Revolution or Domestic Anarchy, and therefore shrink from and repudiate all entanglements that may lead to them."

When such men as Mr. BROOKS (who is not a party man, but an impartial and unbiased witness) do not hesitate to declare the doctrines of Seward and his party to be revolutionary and anarchical, is it not high time that all patriotic, law-abiding, Union-loving citizens set their faces against those doctrines and oppose with all their strength the party that upholds them? Can any one who ever was a Whig, have "sympathy with the contemplated Civil Revolution, or Domestic Anarchy," which Mr. BROOKS pronounces to be the end and aim of Mr. SEWARD and his Black Republican supporters? Can any man who ever believed in the *Nationality* of the creed to which Clay and Webster subscribed, endorse the sectionalism which confines the Black Republican party to but one half of the States of this Union?

—The fellows who invented the falsehoods concerning John Amos and Jacob Beckley, for the purpose of defeating those worthy gentlemen at the late election, are trying their hands at a new batch of stories, the scenes of which, however, are laid at quite a respectable distance from home. Their lies about Bedford county matters, are too easily detected and they have been caught too often telling them, to attempt their repetition for some time to come. So they hash up a yarn about the imprisonment of a "Tunker" minister, away down in Tennessee, for going there and denouncing one of the institutions of that State. They publish this tale, without a shadow of evidence that it is true, simply because they expect by so doing to arouse the feelings of the "Tunkers," who are peaceable, quiet, unobtrusive citizens, and with whom they find it necessary to use some extraordinary and exciting means to drive them into the arena of politics. Such base electioneering as this, merits the contempt and condemnation of all honest and respectable men. The principles of a party must be rotten, indeed, if such miserable tricks as these are required to bolster them up.

Another of this new grist of Abolition "roarbacks," is the charge that President BUCHANAN, in his late message, re-opens the agitation of the Kansas question. The President's statements concerning Kansas, are such as under that clause of the Constitution, which requires the Executive to give Congress information of the "state of the Union," he was bound to make. The President would clearly not have fulfilled his sworn duty, had he not given a full and explicit history of Kansas affairs, since his last annual message to Congress. But, on the principle that there is no use in "casting pearls before swine," we shall at present refrain from any further contradiction, or exposition, of the falsehoods of the Abolitionists.

FIRE.

On Monday night last, between the hours of ten and eleven, the citizens of our town were aroused by the cry of "fire," and for a time all was noise and confusion in our usually quiet streets. The burning building proved to be a stable on the lot occupied by Mrs. FILLER, and owned by Judge Daugherty, in the southern part of the town. The flames raged with such fury that it was impossible to save the building, and it speedily burned to the ground. Had it not rained through the day, and had not the roofs of the adjoining stables been very damp, there might have been a far sadder tale to tell. As it is, the loss is not much, and we believe, is covered by insurance. The Fire Companies behaved most gallantly, allowing their engines to take care of themselves; whilst the water-works, as usual, were in excellent (?) order.

B. R. R.

The engineers engaged in surveying the route for the Bedford Railroad, arrived at this place on Tuesday last. They give a cheering account of the route, representing the grade to be easy, the average cost per mile for grading, being estimated at about \$4000. They make the length of the road nineteen miles, one mile shorter than former surveys. We shall lay a full report of their proceedings before our readers as soon as we shall be able to obtain it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The first number of this new monthly is on our table.—It gives promise of a high order of excellence, especially in its pictorial department. The engravings are very fine, surpassing in delicacy of shade and clearness of expression any we have ever seen in works of this kind. The literature of the book is of a description similar to that of *Graham's Magazine*, which our readers are aware we have frequently praised.—By the way, we almost neglected to state that "Graham" is defunct, and that the "Ladies' American" is its lineal successor. The "Easy Talk" of Mr. LELAND is continued in the new publication, and is as sparkling and vivacious as ever. The price is only \$2 per annum.—Address Henry White, 7 Beekman street, New York.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the publisher, the December number of this popular ladies' book, and, judging from the specimen before us, have no hesitation in saying that we believe it to be unsurpassed in its peculiar sphere. This magazine is to be greatly enlarged, the coming year, and will contain nearly 1000 pages, from 25 to 30 steel plates, and about 80 wood engravings. In addition, to the usual number of stories, there will be given, in the series for 1859, three original and copyrighted novels, viz: JILLIAN, A DOMESTIC NOVEL, by Miss ANN S. STEPHENS; THE OLD STONE MANSION, by CHARLES J. PETERSON; HELEN GRAME, by FRANK LEE BENEDICT. Besides these, there will be contributions from such writers as Alice Carey, Virginia F. Townsend, E. L. Chandler, Monilton, Caroline E. Fairfield, &c. The magazine is edited by C. J. Peterson and Ann S. Stephens, whose names are familiar to all who are conversant with the history of American authorship. In connexion with these attractions, this work will contain reliable fashion plates (colored), mezzotints and other steel engravings, by the best artists. Price \$2 a year; three copies for \$5; five for \$7; eight for \$10; twelve for \$15; sixteen for \$20. Published by Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.—This useful and interesting family journal issues a splendid programme for 1859. Its literary matter is always excellent, but for the coming year the publishers have made arrangements to outstrip all rivalry on this score. The "MILLER'S DAUGHTER," by Mrs. M. A. DENNISON, the "STER-MOTHER'S FEUD," by Clara Moreland, and other novelettes by standard writers, will be given in the "Newspaper" during 1859.—"CHRONICLES OF THE CANE BRAKE," a series of Original sketches of Western Men and Manners, will be an attractive feature in its columns. A large space is devoted, in this paper, to Agriculture, Horticulture, Useful Recipes, &c. It is an excellent publication for the farmer. \$1000 are offered in premiums to agents for getting up clubs. \$300 for the largest list sent from any post-town; \$200 for the second largest; \$100 for the third; \$90 for the fourth; \$80 for the fifth; \$70 for the sixth; \$60 for the seventh; \$50 for the eighth; \$30 for the ninth; \$20 for the tenth. Price \$1.00, per annum. Club of 6 for \$5.00. Club of 20 for \$15 and one to get up of club.—Address Wm. M. Swain & Co., Southwest corner of Third and Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Broad Top Coal Versus Cumberland Coal.

Shipment of coal over the Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad for the week ending December 16

2,685 1/2 tons.	
Previously	97,249 "

Total since January 1,	99,934 "
Same time last year	76,697 "

Increase over last year	23,237 "
-------------------------	----------

Shipment from whole Cumberland region for the week ending Dec. 11, 11,450 tons. From this it will appear, that the Broad Top coal-field, in its infancy, yields one fourth as much coal for shipment as the whole Cumberland region, which has been operated for years. We venture to predict that before four years shall have elapsed, the coal tonnage will be greater from Broad Top than from Cumberland. Cumberland must look well to her operations.

—At a late election in the Black Republican State of Maine, the Abolition vote was divided between a "White Black Republican" and a "Negro." Think of it, a Negro running for office! Pennsylvania may witness the same scene, if Black Republicanism ever gets into power in her legislature.

—We learn that HON. HENRY C. HICKOK, State Superintendent of Common Schools, will address our citizens on Thursday evening next, 30th inst., on the subject of Education. Further notice will be given by Mr. Hecker, our County Superintendent, who is now absent.

COUNTERFEITS.—We happened to notice in the hands of an individual last week, three ten dollar counterfeit bills on the Chambersburg Bank. These notes are a very good imitation of the genuine bills, and very well calculated to deceive any one who is not a good judge of paper money. The notes had an old appearance and the signatures of Messrs. Lesly and Culbertson were correctly spelled and pretty accurately copied. Our country merchants, and even some of our town merchants have been "stuck" by this counterfeit. The best plan for those who are not very expert in detecting counterfeits, is to compare all the notes of this description with one that they know to be genuine and the deception will at once be apparent.

LARRABEE, Dem., has a majority in the Third district of Wisconsin of 1600! In the second Washington, Rep., has about 1500. The Black Republican majority in the State is less than 3000. Fremont carried the State by 20,000 in 1856. The Democracy of Wisconsin have done well in the recent election.

Another Witness to the Truth.

While the imbecile opposition to the Democratic party in the Southern States is growing more rancorous and uncompromising day by day, says the *Richmond South*, the leading minds of the old Whig party at the North are coming nearer and nearer to the only party in the country which preserves a semblance of nationality. One after another of the old veteran contemporaries of Webster, Calhoun, and Clay, have taken position alongside the Democracy, even when they have not been able to gain their consent to identify themselves openly and unmistakably with that party. In illustration of this statement, a long and illustrious list of names might be cited, which will be recalled by every person familiar with the passing events of the day.

The latest instance of the kind, is that of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who in the recent election in that State, gave his first vote for a Democrat, in opposition to the notorious Burlingame. Some days previous to the election Mr. Winthrop announced his intention to give such a vote, in a letter which he wrote declining to participate in an effort to resuscitate and revive the old Whig party of the State. It sharply rebuked the fanaticism of the times and avowed the belief that the country had been seriously injured in all its interests by the continuance of the controversy concerning slavery and by the elevation to places of honor and profit of mere anti-slavery agitators, whose only merit consisted in their readiness to denounce slavery and slaveholders.

We attach no undue importance to this testimony to the patriotism of the Democracy, when we adduce the fact to show that national, conservative and patriotic statesmen in every section of the Union are looking to the Democratic party, and to that party alone, to preserve the country from the ruin which sectionalists would bring upon it. That is the only purpose for which we use the name of Robert C. Winthrop to-day, and in that behalf it speaks volumes. In all else Mr. Winthrop may be, what he has ever been, an opponent of the Democracy, but his letter and his vote the other day have but one interpretation, and that says the Democratic party is a patriotic, national political organization, equal opposed to sectionalism in all parts of the country, and as such deserving the countenance and support of every true lover of the Republic. This is the calm deliberate opinion and judgment of a sagacious Whig statesman, one whom in other days the Whigs of Massachusetts and of the Union delighted to honor, and whose word ought still to be worth something with those who like political faith and practice.

It is by no means an isolated instance which we thus parade. Mr. Winthrop has been slower than others of his compeers to announce these convictions, and we have singled this out from many others only because it was of recent occurrence. There is a very general concurrence among the leading Whig statesmen, not a few of whom have openly identified themselves with the Democratic party, and we submit that all these examples teach most unmistakably that the true policy of every lover of the Constitution, as bequeathed to us by our fathers, is to unite himself with the Democracy, at least until the Black Republican party has been utterly defeated. While that faction band of sectionalists continues to threaten the peace and integrity of the Union, all attempts and projects for the formation of new parties are not only foolish but criminal. All such movements can effect no good object, and are likely to eventuate to the injury of the whole nation. Sooner or later there must come a direct issue between the fanaticism of the free States and the conservatism of the country at large, and there will probably never be a better time than the present to have the cause tried and decided.

The probabilities are now that the day of this trial draws near. The conservatism of the country, without respect to the former party affiliations is rallying around the Democratic standard, and thus arraying itself for the day of battle. Here and there an impracticable person is found, resisting this tendency of the times and frantically striving to keep himself and others aloof from the prevalent political influences; but such disorganizers cannot stay the progress of events. The blindest man must see that Democracy or Black Republicanism is to be the only option afforded the people of the country, and between these every man must in some sort make an election. Whether ostensibly connected with the one party or the other, it is infallibly certain that whatever influence he can exert will enure to the benefit of one of these twain, and it may as effectually co-operate with Black Republicanism by being withheld from the Democracy, as if directly given to the advocacy and support of Black Republican men and measures.

From Washington. Difficulty between Congressmen English and Montgomery, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18.—A difficulty occurred this morning between Congressmen English, of Indiana, and Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, on Pennsylvania Avenue. The two members of Congress happened to meet for the first time in this session, when Mr. English, extending his hand, said, "How are you, Mr. Montgomery?" Mr. Montgomery withheld his hand and uttered insulting expressions like "I don't speak to puppies;" whereupon Mr. English struck him severely over the head, breaking his cane to pieces by the blow, and knocking Montgomery into the gutter, but not entire down. Montgomery, on rising, hurled a brick at English, striking him on the boot, but did no injury to him. Mr. English states to his friends that he was entirely unarmed, and was not aware that Mr. Montgomery had any ill feeling towards him up to the time of the rencontre.—Mr. Montgomery, as to strength and size, is superior to Mr. English.

At Home.—The Hon. Wilson Reilly was called from Washington, last week, on account of the illness of his daughter, which it was supposed was about to terminate fatally. This young and accomplished lady met with a distressing accident at Washington last winter, by her clothes taking fire and severely burning her person, and from the effects of which she has been suffering ever since. Her system is debilitated to the last degree of prostration, and her life has been despaired of for some time past. We are rejoiced to learn that some slight improvement has taken place in her condition within the last few days, and we trust it may go on until she is once more restored to her family and society, of which she was a bright ornament.—*Valley Spirit.*

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.—The State Treasurer, by advertisement in the Philadelphia papers, invites proposals for buying from the bidder \$100,000 of the State five per cent loans.

A TRUE STATEMENT.—Those afflicted with disease of the lungs and bronchial organs will find a remedy of great power in that best of all medicines compounded by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser of 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., called "Pectoral Syrup." It reaches at once the seat of disease, and hundreds have been cured by it after every other remedy has failed. Most of what are called patent medicines, and for want of proper adaptation of the ingredients, which do not reach the disease. This is not the case with Dr. Keyser's remedy, every bottle of which is compounded by himself and with the intention to alleviate bad cases, and to cure mild ones. Numbers of our citizens can attest the truth of our statement in this respect. Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by Sam'l Brown, Bedford, and at Colvin's, Schellsburg.

WHAT THEY SAY

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

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, and which was exposed to a most intense heat, as well attested by the effect 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 legs of nails, *found 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 21st of August, 13 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 test has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we debarred the privilege of getting another.

Respectfully yours,
R. H. WARDLAW & SON.

FARRELL, 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. 20, 1858.

MARRIED.

At the Parsonage, in Pattonville, on Thursday evening the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Francis F. Little and Miss Catharine Krebs, both of Pattonville.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Liberty Township, on Monday, the 10th day of January next, at the house of George Tricker.

Broad Top Township, on Tuesday, the 11th, at the house of James S. Beckwith.

East Providence Township, on Wednesday, the 12th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

Monroe Township, on Thursday, the 13th, at the house of Mrs. Ritz.

Southampton Township, on Friday, the 14th, at the house of William Adams, Esq.

Colerain Township, on Saturday, the 15th, at the house of Joshua Filler.

Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday, the 17th, at the house of Jacob B. Anderson.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday, the 18th, at the house of John Miller.

Harrison Township, on Wednesday, the 19th, at the house of V. B. Wertz.

Junata Township, on Thursday, the 20th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier Township, on Friday, the 21st, at the house of J. M. Robison (in the Borough of Schellsburg.)

Schellsburg Borough, on Monday, the 24th, at the house of J. M. Robison.

St. Clair Township, on Tuesday, the 25th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Union Township, on Wednesday, the 26th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

Middle Woodbury Township, on Thursday, the 27th, at the house of Henry Fluke.

South Woodbury Township, on Friday, the 28th, at the house of A. & J. Stoner.

Hopewell Township, on Saturday, the 29th, at the house of John Dasher.

West Providence Township, on Monday, the 31st, at the house of Philip Streckman.

Snakespring Township, on Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, at the house of Daniel L. Debaugh.

Bedford Township, on Wednesday, the 2d, at the Commissioners' office.

Bedford Borough, on Thursday, the 3d, at the Commissioner's office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects made pursuant to the several acts of assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to Law.

Attest: H. J. BRUNER,
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk, }
Commissioners' office, } C. EVANS,
Dec. 24th, 1858. } J. BECK LEY,
Commissioners.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 22d of January, next,

A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, late the property of Mrs. Sophia Mower, dec'd., situate in Rainsburg, Colerain Township, Bedford county, being the 14th Lot north from the public square, on East side of main street, containing 82 1/2 feet in front and running 198 feet back, adjoining Joshua Filler on the north, an alley on the East and South, and main street on the west. The improvements are a two story log house, with a large number of good fruit trees on the lot, such as apples, plums, cherries, and pears, &c.

The terms will be cash.

EMANUEL J. DIEHL,
Adm'r.