

Bedford, Nov. 4, 1859.

B. F. Meyers, Editor.

"REPUBLICAN" FEELING.

The Pennsylvania State Journal, the organ of Ex-Gov. Pollock and other leading "Republicans" in this State, has a long article in its last issue, in which under the mask of a pretended disapproval of the recent Abolition outbreak at Harper's Ferry, there is a strong and striking attempt to justify the conduct of Brown and his fellow conspirators and to create sympathy for the miserable wretches who wantonly and brutally shot down the aged and unoffending BOOKER and who deliberately and defiantly committed treason against the Government of their country.

"We live in strange and startling times.—The great national ulcer, slavery, having inflamed with its virus the circulation of the entire body politic, after fitful periods of febrile burrowing, breaks upon the surface in diseased aspects as unexpected in kind as in locality. Three years ago, when pro-slavery ruffianism was devastating Kansas, who could have predicted that in the lapse of half a lustrium, the infamies of the African slave trade would be extensively revived and advocated in this republic, the traffic defying the tardy and feeble efforts for its suppression by the National Government; or that a score of brave, devoted, but misguided men would inaugurate insurrection upon the self-improvised soil of the Old Dominion, and sacrifice themselves in a bloody and menacing occasion?

Mencing, not in the sense of an occurrence with immediate results of moment, but in the force of a precedent which may encourage by showing the facility with which kindred enterprises can be attempted, and, with commensurate preparation, prosecuted to deplorable consequences. Menacing, also, as illustrating the temper, more than earnest, intense, and enthusiastic, which the unscrupulousness and arrogance of the slaveholding oligarchy has awakened in the breasts of thousands; for honest observers must know and confess, however regretfully, that the twenty-two bold men who recently held their entrenchments at Harper's Ferry in the face of an armed array of as many hundreds for over thirty hours, were in feeling but representatives of a large and growing class.

Further on, this organ of Pennsylvania "Republicanism" attempts to justify Brown, by comparing his case to that of filibuster Walker, holding that if Walker's expeditions to Central America were right and lawful in the eyes of the South, then Brown's Abolition raid into Virginia, should also be considered, by the South, right and lawful. "If your Walkers are heroes," says the Journal, "how comes it that your Browns are felons?" The cases would be parallel, had Walker invaded a State of the Union as Brown did, but he invaded a foreign country, which was an offence against the law of nations and not treason against the Government of the United States.

In the passage above quoted, the Journal talks about the Harper's Ferry affair, "as illustrating the temper, more than earnest, intense, and enthusiastic, which the unscrupulousness and arrogance of the slaveholding oligarchy has awakened in the breasts of thousands."—This, taken in connexion with the assertion in the succeeding sentence, that the Harper's Ferry conspirators "were in feeling but representatives of a large and growing class," can mean nothing else than the Abolition sentiment of the so-called Republican party. That is the "temper, more than earnest, intense and enthusiastic." (Did the Journal mean insane?) That is the "feeling" of the large and growing class of which those "twenty two bold men" were representatives.

The Journal concludes with a paragraph that needs no comment. It might as well have said in so many words, "there will be more servile insurrections, more Browns and Cooks, whose standard will never sink till slavery shall be blotted out in blood." Such is the tone of the leading "Republican" weekly in Pennsylvania. How do the conservatives of Bedford county, the national Americans and Whigs, like the "temper" and "feeling" of this organ of the party to which they nominally belong? We need not ask the "Republicans," for they glory in the shame of sectionalism and riot in the saturnalia of fanatics. But hear the Journal's conclusion:

"We have lived long enough in this world, in an age of vicissitudes, to know that nothing is impossible. The title issue of to-day may become the pregnant fact of to-morrow. When LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the adventurer,

descended upon Boulogne, and men were lavish of ridicule upon the madcap enterprise and its utter failure, they did not foresee the empire in France, and the Corsican imperialism enthroned at the Tuileries. If the African trade is to increase the victims of slavery, and the results and necessities of an expanded bondage—less regard for the individual slave, and greater apprehension of servile revolt—the restraints upon inhumanity falling with the money value of the "cattel," and the terror of a growing insecurity, it may be confidently predicted that the South, sowing the wind, will reap the whirlwind."

NO DODGING!

The "Republican" newspapers are trying to avoid the responsibility which intelligent people are placing upon their party in the matter of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection. Among other attempts at palliation and evasion, they set up the plea that "old Brown" was crazed by his misfortunes in Kansas whilst in arms against the pro-slavery men. In the first place this is not true, for those who know Brown best certify him to be at least as sane as any common Black Republican. In the second place, if it were true, how comes it that Brown was in arms in Kansas? Who was it, but the Republican leaders of New York and Massachusetts that placed arms in his hands? Who was it but those arch-demiagogues that furnished him with Sharp's rifles and with money to carry on his war? And it he was "crazed in Kansas," how is it that they suffered him, a madman, to have possession of the weapons with which he was able to take and hold for over thirty hours, the National Armory at Harper's Ferry? Let us have answers to these questions—plain, unequivocal answers—and no dodging!

Local and Miscellaneous.

—OSAWATOMIE BROWN IN BEDFORD.—Reports having been circulated that some of the colored people in this vicinity, had been connected with the Harper's Ferry affair, we have taken the pains to inquire into the matter and have found no positive evidence, thus far, to implicate them. There are more things, however, "in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy." For instance, on the 25th of June last, when the good people of Bedford, at least those who are not Abolitionists, were thinking of anything but servile insurrections, Ossawatimie Brown and his two sons, Owen and Oliver, accompanied by J. G. Anderson, another of the Harper's Ferry murderers, came to this place and put up at the Bedford Hotel. Their names will be found registered as follows:

- Oliver Smith, Akron, O.
J. G. Anderson, Ashtabula, O.
Owen Smith, Ohio,
J. Smith, New York.

It will be remembered that Brown assumed the name of Smith and signed nearly all his letters, "John Smith." He also had the arms and munitions sent him from the East, directed to "J. Smith and sons." As for Anderson, it seems that he never attempted to conceal his name. He mistakes not he was one of the signers of Brown's Provisional Constitution and an officer in the army established by Brown's Provisional Government. That Brown's gang were manoeuvring in this region appears probable from their presence here, and the following letter found among the correspondence of the insurgents:

last week, did much credit to the military of this county. There were in all, five companies present, viz: Bedford Riflemen, Capt. Lyons; Cumberland Valley Blues, Capt. Harnay; Scheffelsburg Black Plumed Riflemen, Capt. Mullen; Bloody Run Blues, Capt. Morgart; Hopewell Riflemen, Capt. Hawman. Owing to the illness of Col. Horton, Col. ALEX. COMBER was called upon to take command of the regiment. Col. Bompher, as commanding officer, deported himself most gallantly, and it is but justice to say that in putting the regiment through the various manoeuvres of the drill, the Colonel has but few superiors. Col. S. B. TATE and MAJ. DINERT, both handsome and gallant officers, were also on duty. We also noticed Brigade Quarter Master, CAPT. S. S. FLUCK, and GEN'L. EVANS who was disabled for the service some time ago by a sprained ankle. On Thursday, the Brigade Inspector, MAJ. SANSON, having been escorted to the field proceeded to inspect the arms and accoutrements of the soldiers.—MAJ. SANSON performed his duty gracefully, and in a soldierly and dignified manner. In short, in our backwards experience of military affairs, we have seen but few displays of this kind, that take them all in all, passed off as creditably to the soldiery, and as pleasantly to the spectators, as the parade of which we have written this brief and hasty account.

—The Daily News, published at Philadelphia, says, "the Republican press of the North is preparing the public mind to defend openly the insurrection at Harper's Ferry." The News is a rampant Opposition paper and is very bitter in its invectives against the "locofocos," but, now and then, the negro smells a little strong in its oratory. The News will, occasionally, say unpleasant things of its "Republican" brethren, but, generally, when election time comes around, it helps on the fanaticism which it affects to loathe, about as much as the best Black Republican newspaper in the country.

—We are under special obligations to MR. JOHN FLEMING, Gardener at Bedford Springs, for several bunches of very fine celery. The stalks measure about 3 feet in height.—There are few gardeners that excel Mr Fleming.

The Darning Record.

The Black-and-Brown Republicans are ashamed to acknowledge the Harper's Ferry Insurgents and their brothers; and some of them denounce Old Brown and his dupes in good terms. At a meeting in New York, the other night, Mr. James A. Briggs even went so far as to say that he would hang anybody as high as Haman who should go South and deliberately attempt to incite insurrection. But the Black Republicans cannot blot out the darning record of their treasonable utterances—utterances, which in other times and in other lands, would have brought their authors to the gibbet and the dungeon. Below, we subjoin a few of the sayings of the distinguished lights of the many-hued Republican Party, omitting those of the crazy men and women who are ranked as distinctive Abolitionists—the Garisons, the Douglasses, and the Abby Kelleys. Read the record:

Gen. James Watson Webb—A Republican leader, said, in the Philadelphia Convention: "If we (meaning the Abolitionists) fail there, (at the ballot box) what then? We will drive it (slavery) back sword in hand, and so help me God! believing that to be right, I am with them."

Horace Greely, a Republican:—"I have no doubt but the free and slave States ought to be separated. The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."

Josiah Quincy—Republican, of Boston:—"The obligation incumbent on the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves is that burden, and it must be obliterated from the Constitution at every hazard."

Mr. Banks, present Republican Governor of Massachusetts:—"I am not one of those men who cry for the perpetuation of the Union, though I am willing, in certain state of circumstances, to let it slide."

Mr. Burlingame—A Republican Congressman:—"When we shall have elected a President, as we will, who will not be the President of a party, nor of a section, but the Tribune of a people, and after we have exterminated a few more miserable dogliances from the North, then, if the Slave Sends will not give way, we will grind it between the upper and nether millstones of our power."

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois—a leading Republican of the West:—"I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new, North as South."

Senator Wilson, Republican, of Massachusetts:—"Let us remember that more than three million of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall cease to reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance."

"I tell you here to-night, that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American republic."

"We shall change the Supreme Court of the United States, and place men in that Court who believe with its pure and immaculate Chief Justice, John Jay, that our prayers will be impious to Heaven, while we sustain and support human slavery."

Benjamin F. Wade, U. S. Senator from Ohio, Republican leader:—"There is really no union now between the North and the South, and he believed that no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor towards each other than these two nations of the Republic. The only solution of the Union, therefore, was to be found in divesting it entirely of all taint of slavery."

insist that freedom, AT ALL HAZARDS, shall be preserved. God forbid that for the sake of the Union." John P. Hale, a Delegate to the Republican Convention, June 17th, 1856:—"Congratulated the Convention upon the spirit of unanimity with which it had done its work. I believe this is not so much a Convention to change the administration of the Government, as to say whether there shall be any government to be administered." * * * * *

Dennison, Governor elect of Ohio, said the following in the canvas:—"If I am elected Governor of Ohio—and I expect to be—I will not let any slaves be returned to Kentucky or any other slave State; and if I cannot prevent it in any other way, as commander in chief of the military of the State, I will employ the bayonet—so help me God!" Henry Ward Beecher, in a lecture on the subject of disunion, delivered in New York, January 16th, 1855, said:

"Two great powers that will not live together, are in our midst, and tugging at each other's throats. They will search each other out, though you separate them a hundred times; and if by an insane blindness you shall contrive to put off the issue, and send this unsettled dispute down to your children, it will go down gathering volume and strength at every step, to waste and desolate their heritage. Let it be settled now. Clear the place. Bring in the champions. Let them put their lances in rest for the charge. Sound the trumpet, and God save the right!"

Rev. Andrew F. Ross, of New Hampshire, at a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, New York, May 13th, 1857:—"It would not have been more wrong for George the Third to put chains on George Washington, than it was for George Washington to put chains on the limbs of his slaves."

Where Slavery and Freedom are put in the one nation, there must be a fight—there must be an explosion, just as if fire and powder were brought together. There never was an hour when this blasphemous and infamous government should be made, and now the hour was to be prayed for when that disgrace to humanity should be dashed in pieces for ever."

W. H. Seward, Republican, in the Senate of the United States:—"These antagonistic systems are continually coming into close contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or inattentive agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a free labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the Sugar plantation of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rice fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must and will be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromise, when made, vain and ephemeral. Startling as this saying may appear to you, fellow-citizens, it is by no means an original or even a modern one."

Joshua R. Giddings, a Republican Congressman, in a speech, said:—"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South—when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South and blot out the last vestige of Slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity—nor laugh when they fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millennium."

THE HARPER'S FERRY REBELLION. HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 29.—S, p. m.—The prisoners have been committed to the jail at Charlestown to await the action of the grand jury. They will be indicted about a week or two. The arrangement about the jurisdiction was settled this way: The Virginia authorities are to try the prisoners for murder. In the mean time the United States authorities will proceed to try them on a charge of high treason.

Gov. Wise said to District Attorney Ould there would be no objection to the United States government proceeding against them—that is, what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities are done with them. Brown is better, and has made a fuller statement. He says he rented the farm of Dr. Kennedy six months ago, and has paid the rent up to next March. He never had over 22 men with him at the farm at any one time that belonged to the organization, but had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and the Canada. He had arms sufficient for fifteen hundred men; had 200 revolvers, 200 Sharp's rifles, and 1,000 spears, all which he left at the farm. Had also an abundance of powder and fixed ammunition. The arms, from time to time he brought from Connecticut and other eastern points to Chambersburg, Pa. They were directed to J. Smith & Sons, Kennedy Farm, and were packed in double boxes so as to deceive those who handled them.

Brown says he made one mistake in either not detaining the train on Sunday night or permitting it to go on unmolested. This mistake, he seemed to infer, exposed his doings too soon, and prevented his reinforcements from coming in.

The names of all his party at the Ferry on Sunday night, except three, whom he admits he sent away on an errand, are as follows, with their titles under the provisional government: Whites.—Gen. John Brown, commander-in-chief, will re-cover. Captain Oliver Brown, dead. Captain Watson Brown, dead. Capt. Aaron C. Stephens, of Connecticut, badly wounded; has three balls in him; cannot live. Lieut. Edwin Coppel, of Iowa, unhurt. Lieut. Albert Hazlett, of Pennsylvania, dead. Lieut. Wm. Leman, of Maine, dead. Capt. John E. Cook, of Connecticut, escaped.

PRIVATES.—Stewart Taylor, of Canada, dead. Charles F. Todd, of Maine, dead. Wm. Thompson, of New York, dead. Capt. John Kagi, of Ohio but raised in Virginia, dead. Lieut. Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana, dead. And

three other whites previously sent off, making seventeen in all. NEBRASKA.—Dangerfield, of Ohio, but raised in Virginia, dead. Emperor, of New York, but raised in S. Carolina, unhurt and a prisoner. He was elected a member of Congress of the provisional government some time since. Lewis Leary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead. Copeland, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, unhurt, and a prisoner. Gen. Brown has nine wounds, none of which are fatal. At least a bushel of letters have been discovered from all parts of the country—one from Gerrit Smith informs Brown of money being deposited in a Bank in New York to the credit of J. Smith & Sons; and this appears to be one of many informing from time to time as the money was received.

The following letter implicating Joshua R. Giddings, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Ohio was found among a large mass of Old Brown's correspondence. Giddings confessed in a recent speech at Philadelphia, that he had contributed the \$3,000 mentioned below. "John Smith," it will be remembered, was the assumed name of Brown.

WEST ANDOVER, Ashtabula Co., (Ohio.) Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859. FRIEND HENRY: Since I received Isaac's and yours of September 20th, I have been making every effort to raise stock, and am succeeding well. Yesterday I sent draft of \$15 to J. M. B. of Chatham, with which to get on ANOTHER HAND. Shall soon have enough to send again. Yesterday I returned from a trip to Jefferson and Ashtabula, where I met with some success. Our old friend, J. R. G., took stock to the amount of \$3, and as he was just starting for Ravenna, said he would form an association there. Monday next I shall start for Cleveland. Hope to find a letter from you at Mrs. Sturtevant's. You may depend upon it, I HAVE BEEN, AND AM YET "STRAINING EVERY NERVE" IN FURTHERANCE OF OUR CAUSE. [Others] is here and actively working in behalf of the mining operations.

You will have me with you just as soon as I am satisfied I can do more and be of more use there than where I am. Nothing new of special interest. All well.

(In haste) Yours, JOHN SMITH.

A large bundle of papers and letters, was discovered at Brown's rendezvous, among which was a document purporting to be a Constitution for the new Government to be established by Brown and his confederates. This Constitution is published at length in the N. Y. Herald.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Oct. 25th.—The trial of Brown is still in progress. Henry Griswold, of Ohio, appears as additional counsel for Brown. His former attorneys have withdrawn from the case, on account of Brown's saying that he had no confidence in them.—Mr. Hoyt, the volunteer counsel from Boston, was very ill. Mr. Chilton, of Washington city, has also been employed by Brown. An attempt has been made to delay the trial, but the court has decided that it must go on.

ARREST OF COOK. CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 26.—Capt. John E. Cook, was arrested yesterday, by Messrs. Daniel Logan and Claggett Fitzburgh, at Mont Alto, Franklin county, fourteen miles from this place. There is no doubt of this being the man. His printed commission, filled up and signed by Gen. Brown, and marked No. 4, was found upon his person; also a memorandum written on parchment of the pistol presented to Washington by Lafayette, and bequeathed to Lewis W. Washington, in 1854. The pistol, he says, is in a carpet bag which he left on the mountains. He was fully armed and made a desperate resistance.

He came out of the mountain into the settlement to obtain provisions. He was much fatigued, and almost starved. He was brought to this place at 8 o'clock, last night. After an examination before Justice Deuser, and being fully identified by one of our citizens who formerly knew him, he was committed to jail to await a requisition from Governor Wise. He acknowledged having three others with him on the mountain. He had a blue blanket over his shoulders and carried a Sharp's rifle and double-barrelled gun. He said it belonged to his partner, who had gone for provisions.

Parties will go in search of the others to-day. [The following despatch was received on Tuesday last:] Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1859. To "Gazette." Old Brown, the Harper's Ferry insurrectionist, was convicted yesterday. The jury found him guilty of Treason, Conspiracy and Murder in the first degree. He evinced no perceptible emotion at the rendering of the verdict. D. J. Chapman.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new. The assortment we now offer is superior in EXTENT, VARIETY, AND CHEAPNESS, and all who favor us with a call, may depend upon being suited in PRICE and QUALITY. We respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn "our prices" before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods. A credit will be extended to PROMPT PAYING BUYERS, and also to customers who will cheerfully settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to. A. B. CRAMER & CO. Nov. 4, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply at next Nov. Court, for a discharge from his office, as admin. with the will annexed of Maj. S. M. Barclay, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd. JOB MANN. Nov. 4th, 1859.

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PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate. BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, as Executors of Elisha Horn, late of Juniata Township, deceased, will On Monday, the 26th day of Dec., next, expose to Public Sale, on the premises, One tract of Land, situate in said Township of Juniata, containing about 137 acres of which are cleared, including four acres of meadow, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, a spring house, and other improvements and also two apple orchards of good fruit, adjoining lands of James Burns, Valentine Wertz, Gordon Hitchcock, and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. TERMS: One third of purchase money on the first of April next, when possession will be given, one third (after payment of debts) to remain in the land for the use of the widow, and the remaining third to be paid in two equal annual payments without interest, the whole to be secured by judgment bonds.

DANIEL B. HORN, JOHN A. BURNS, Executors. Nov. 31, 1859.

MRS. S. E. POTTS HAS just returned from the cities with a large and full assortment of WINTER GOODS, consisting of French Merino Valenciennes, All-Claths, of all shades, all wool Delaine Robes, Silks of all styles, handsome Silk Robes, with double skirts, elegant Winter Cloaks, Velvet Bonnets, and an endless assortment of GAY SILK BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, ribbons and plumes, and French Flowers, with a general assortment of all kinds of goods. Bedford, Nov. 4th, 1859.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. Elizabeth Ross, in the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford Co., vs. William Mower, Alias Subpena on Bel for Divorce, vs. William Ross.

The undersigned appointed commissioner to take testimony in the above case will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford borough, on Saturday the 19th day of November, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. O. H. GAITHER, Commissioner. Nov. 4, 1859.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary to the estate of Miss Elizabeth McDowell, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them, and all persons owing the said estate to make payment to John Mower Esq., Bedford, or to JOHN F. LOY, No. 25, Fifth Street, Pittsburg. Nov. 4th, 1859.

STILL CHEAPER! HANDSOME SUGARS, at 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 cts, per pound. Molasses and Syrups, at 10, 12, 16, 18 and 20 cts per qt., at OSTER & CARNS. "WE AIM FOR OSTER & CARNS," is the cry if all who are in want of neat, durable and CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES. NEW STYLES OF WINTER BONNETS, Ribbons and Ruches, at OSTER & CARNS. PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRTS, for sale, cheap, at OSTER & CARNS. BEST PICKLING VINEGAR, for sale, by OSTER & CARNS. Nov. 4th, 1859.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., call at Shoemakers' Cheap Store, and you can get them. Nov. 4th, 1859.

WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR GOODS? I see they are very nice. Why, I buy at Shoemakers', where you can get all kinds of goods, nice and cheap." Nov. 4th, 1859.

CHEAP COATS, PANTS and VESTS, to suit the times, at Shoemakers' Cheap Store. Nov. 4th, 1859.

WANTED.—At Shoemakers' Cheap Store, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Flour, and all kinds of Produce, for which the highest market price will be paid, in cash, or merchandise. Nov. 4th, 1859.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to state an account for George Cowan, guardian of Andrew Pote, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when all persons interested may attend if they see proper. JNO. H. FILLER, Auditor. Oct. 21, 1859.

Hardware, Farm Implement and IRON STORE. STOCK SELECTED WITH THE GREAT EST. CARE AND sufficiently large to meet the wants of the people of Bedford Co. Every exertion made to please, both in goods and prices. FOR CASH, all goods in my line sold as low as they can be got in Cumberland or Hollidaysburg, and many things cheaper. CASH buyers favored particularly. Six month buyers not quite so well liked, but if prompt in payment, will find their bills O. K., to their entire satisfaction. As my prices are fixed for the two classes of customers named above, I have no prices to suit that class, whether rich or poor, who contract debts for their executors to pay, or the limitation to liquidate. So that those whose credit is not very good and who are slow in paying debts, or get mad when dunned, will please buy for CASH, or produce, or not at all—as I have lost enough and am tired dunning such customers. Bedford, Pa., Oct. 21, 1859. WM. HARTLEY.