

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford county, are respectfully requested to assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday evening of Court week, Feb. 13th, 1860, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the coming Democratic State Convention and to transact such other business as may come before them. A large attendance is desired. The conservative and Constitution-loving men of other parties are invited to attend.

By order of the Democratic Co. Com. O. E. SHANNON, Chairman.

All typographical errors and other inaccuracies and short-comings in this number, should be attributed to the absence of the editor.

The Organization of Congress.

The election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the Lower House of Congress, is a moral victory over "Republicanism," which will prove the forerunner of a Waterloo defeat of the enemies of Democracy in 1860. The "Republican" members of Congress had nominated Mr. Sherman as their first, last and only candidate, the New York Tribune had applied the lash of party drill to elect that candidate and its motto was, "Sherman forever!" and Thaddeus Stevens had proclaimed that the Speaker must be Sherman, or nobody, and that he would vote for the Helper nominee till the crack of doom. But all this swaggering and threatening could not drive the moderate and conservative members from their position. The "Republicans" were driven from Sherman, they were compelled to abandon him and to cast their vote for a man who repudiates and despises their leading dogma. Thus has nationality triumphed over sectionalism. Thus is the treason of the Helperites rebuked.

THE TRAITOR REWARDED.

JOHN W. FORNEY, the blackest and foulest traitor that ever apostatized from the Democratic party, has just received the thirty pieces of silver for which he agreed, two years ago, to sell out the party that nursed him and raised him to a position of respectability. People can now see why it was that Mr. Forney has been so persistent in his slanderous abuse of a Democratic President. His vilifications of Mr. Buchanan, was the price he was required to pay to the Black Republicans for the Clerkship to Congress, to which he has just been elected by his newly found friends. This places Mr. Forney clearly and incontrovertibly in the ranks of the Opposition. We hope he may stay there, never to return.

H. W. Hoffman, of Cumberland, Md., has been elected Sergeant at Arms to the House of Representatives at Washington.

The coldest day we had in Bedford in the month of January, was on the first. The thermometer was four degrees below zero at seven o'clock in the morning; ten above, at two o'clock p. m., and four above at nine in the evening; making the mean temperature of the day, three degrees and thirty three hundredths of a degree. We had twelve inches of snow, all put together during the month and two and thirty two hundredths cubic inches of water, in the form of rain, snow and sleet.

The County Institute.

The last meeting of this association was a very pleasant one, and also profitable to those who attended its meetings. About the one half of our teachers appear to have no ambition to learn to teach; but to teach to learn and to make the school-house their school-master; and they seem also to act as if the Institute were only for the teachers who are perfect in their profession, and those who are a little behind, had better stay away, lest they be called upon to participate; and consequently they absent themselves.

Every teacher who is ashamed to improve himself in his profession, had better absent himself from the school-house too, in the capacity of a teacher, but attend in the capacity of a scholar; for as teacher he will "kill up" a school; but as a scholar he may fill up a school; and though he may not be able to communicate, yet he may receive something, even should the receptacle be lower than the head. All who turn a cold side to the means of their own improvement cannot be ruled out of the Teacher's ranks any too soon.

The Institute was gotten up for mutual improvement, and all, certainly, should embrace the most favorable opportunity of meeting with their fellow teachers in conference, when each one can add to his knowledge from the rich experience of the others; especially the younger portion, who have little or no experience of their own and who, perhaps, have never read a single book on the subject of teaching. In neighboring counties, every teacher feels bound to attend the Institute, in our own every teacher feels at liberty not to attend. Should it be my good fortune to serve as county Superintendent another term, I will issue certificates to no teachers who are unwilling to spend a day or two in consulting with his fellow teachers how to advance the best interests of the schools. Both the county and also the township Institute, have already done very much in this respect, and should be properly kept up.

Those twenty five or thirty teachers in attendance at the last meeting, certainly deserve credit for their interest and energy, and it may be a few others whose hearts are in the work, but were providentially prevented in attending; but, certainly, the resolution respecting "Live teachers" appended to, an abstract of the minutes, which were published in the last

week's paper reflects discredit upon the "Not live teachers."

SUPERINTENDENT.

Senator Bigler's Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the bill, presented in the United States Senate by Mr. Bigler, for the protection of the States and Territories from invasion:

Section 1. Provides that whenever any State or Territory is invaded or is in imminent danger of invasion from external or internal foes, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to collect the militia from the State or States or nearest to the point of danger, and also to employ the land or naval forces of the United States.

Section 2. Provides that any person actually engaged or participating in carrying on a hostile military expedition from one State or Territory against another, shall be adjudged guilty of treason and suffer death.

Section 3. Provides that any person having knowledge of such treason, and shall neglect to disclose the same at the earliest moment, shall be adjudged guilty of misprison of treason and shall be fined a sum not exceeding \$1000, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven years.

Section 4. Gives power to the President to seize and detain any vessel fitted out by one State against another for hostile purposes.

Section 5. Provides that any materials, arms, valuables, &c., found in such vessel, shall be forfeited, one half to the Government and the other half to the informer.

Section 6. Provides that any person furnishing or providing means of money for such hostile expeditions, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and fined a sum not exceeding \$3000, and be imprisoned not over ten years.

Section 7. Provides that any person enlisting himself or procuring others to enlist shall be deemed guilty of felony and fined not over \$3000 and imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten years.

Section 8. Provides that any person fitting out or procuring to be sent any ship or vessel for such hostile expedition, shall be fined a sum not exceeding \$10,000 and be imprisoned a term not exceeding ten years.

Section 9. Provides that any person accepting or exercising a commission for such hostile expedition, shall be fined not over \$3000, and be imprisoned not more than ten years.

Section 10. Provides that nothing in this bill shall be construed as relating to any piracy as now defined by the existing laws.

Let By-gones be By-gones.

We clip the following excellent remark from the Washington States and Union, of the 2d inst. It gives us great pleasure to see such sentiments so universally prevailing throughout the entire Democratic party, North and South, East and West. The indications are in favor of union in our ranks, and with a united party we can have no fears of the result next Fall. The States and Union disagreed with the Administration on the LeCompton question—and Doctors will disagree sometimes but is now willing to forget all past differences and labor for the good of our whole party. This is the spirit of every Democrat, and we hope no other may be allowed to creep in among us.

Oblivion to dissensions in the Democracy, we trust, is the generous sentiment of every true member of the party at this joyous season. Let us unite cordially, fraternally, resolutely, for the eventual combat of the 15th of November. Even thus united, we shall have no need to meet whose numbers may vastly exceed our own.—We shall be an easy prey unless we summon to our aid all the strength that we can command. If we decline to do this, it is worse than non-sense for us to meet in convention at Charleston.

Trial of Stephens.

THE TRIAL CONCLUDED.—VERDICT OF THE JURY. CHARLESTON, Feb. 4.—The trial of Andrew Stephens, charged with treason, murder and conspiracy, was concluded today. No new evidence was adduced. The speeches of the counsel were mostly of a political character, discussing the present position of the question between the North and South. The Commonwealth made a proposition to submit the case without argument, but it was declined by the counsel for the defence, who desired to be heard for his client. Mr. Harding made the opening argument.—He denounced as a falsehood and a libel the assertion of Brown that he was to receive aid from the laboring classes at Harper's Ferry.—He claimed that they were true to the Constitution and the State of Virginia, and referred to their action in assisting to quell the invasion as a proof of their fidelity. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury to vindicate the law, styling the prisoner a bloodthirsty villain and wretch, and worse even than his master, John Brown.

Mr. Sennet for the defence made an able and eloquent speech, going into a detailed narrative of the rise and progress of the Republican party, and closing with an earnest appeal to the jury to spare the life of the prisoner. Mr. Andrew Hunter closed on the part of the Commonwealth. He replied to the arguments of that counsel for the defence with telling effect. He had no confidence in the Union meetings which had been held in the North.—He believed that this invasion of John Brown had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position in which they were placed. He referred to Mr. Hickman's boast of the eighteen millions of freemen of the North, and declared the South was prepared for any emergency.

The case was submitted to the jury at 4 o'clock this [Saturday] afternoon, they retired, and after fifteen minutes absence, returned with a verdict of guilty on all the counts of the indictment. The prisoner received the verdict with most perfect indifference, and even appeared to smile at the announcement.

Gov. SAMUEL W. BLACK, of Nebraska, has, very properly, vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature of that Territory for the abolition of slavery therein. It is an agreed point, with all Democrats, that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in a Territory; a fortiori, a Territorial Legislature has not the power, because it derives all its powers from Congress. Gov. Black's veto has excited the ire of the Pittsburgh editors, the Standard, of this place, and, in fact, all the Black Republican papers that have noticed the subject. Gov. BLACK needs no better proof that he is right than the opposition of Black Republicans. If he could secure the favor of the Abolition county of Allegheny, we would certainly think there was "something rotten in Denmark."

LATER FROM BRONSVILLE.

The Bronsville correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, under date of n. 21st says:—Day Before yesterday Capt. Ford's company was mustered out and immediately reorganized. Ford was unanimously elected Captain of the company, 48 men being mustered in before leaving the ground. On Thursday last Mat. Noian arrived from Corpus Christi, with about 25 recruits, and Capt. Hill, formerly of Tobias' company, arrived the same day with about the same number. As soon as Tob arrives from Ringgold, (from whence he has been ordered,) all the State troops will be mustered out, and re-enlisted immediately (at least many may feel disposed to re-enlist) for a year's service, if not sooner discharged. On Tuesday Major Heintzelman, accompanied by Lts. Thomas and Ramsey, and Capt. Stone, with his company of second cavalry, arrived here from Ringgold. I understand that Major Heintzelman is to take command of Ford's company. He reports that on his way down he encountered small parties of the enemy, and some instances chased them in to the bushes.

Cortina and his captains are almost daily promenading the streets of Matamoros, and are cordially taken by the band by the officials of that place. He is encamped about eight miles above Matamoros (on the Mexican side of the river) with his principal force, while detachments of his men daily cross to this side and commit depredations. This state of things cannot and should not long exist without interrupting friendly relations between the two governments—the truth is, the Mexicans are becoming insolent and overbearing, and they are spoiling for chastisement, and nothing will bring them to their senses until they hear in their midst the whoop of the Texas Ranger, and feel the talons of the American eagle sink deep in their carcasses.

VERDICT OF THE JURY IN THE PEMBERTON MILL CALAMITY. LAWRENCE, (Mass.) Feb. 3.—The jury of inquest on the Pemberton mill calamity rendered their verdict last evening. It is quite lengthy, embracing a careful review of the testimony. The jury find that, from all the evidence adduced before them, they do not believe that the owners of said mill, at the time of the demolition, ever doubted its security. The jury further find that fire originating after the fall of said mill was caused by the accidental breaking of a lantern in the hands of some person, the name of whom is unknown, and at the time actually engaged in aiding and removing the sufferers then alive and beneath the ruins of the mill. They also find that the causes of the demolition of the mill lay in the thickness of the brick walls, the manner of construction, and in the length of space from one support to another. For the defects in the cast-iron supports, the jury find that the responsibility rests upon Albert Fuller, former constructing agent and foreman of the Eagle Iron Company in West Boston. Charles L. Bigelow, the architect, and the superintendent, are held responsible for the test of the pillars and for any defects in the building.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Feb. 3. Terrible Conflagration in New York. A TENEMENT HOUSE TOTALLY DESTROYED.—ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE SUPPOSED TO BE BURNED TO DEATH.—BETWEEN TWENTY-FIVE AND THIRTY BODIES BURNT AND INJURED.

About twenty minutes past 7 o'clock last evening, the Fourteenth Ward was the scene of one of the most disastrous conflagrations that has visited our city for a long time, and which has been attended with great loss of life. The fire originated in the tenement house No. 142 Elm street, near Grand, occupied by twenty families, about one hundred persons in all. It was first discovered in the basement, occupied by a baker, who had a store on the first floor. Like lightning almost, the fire spread so rapidly that in less than five minutes the stairway leading to the upper floors and hallway were one mass of flames. There were supposed to have been about sixty or seventy persons, men, women and children, in the building at the time, and the only means of escape being by the stairway, the loss of life must, therefore, be more serious than it was supposed at first. The escape of many by jumping out of the upper windows, and their rescue by the firemen shows that all communication was cut off with the lower portion of the building. Several were seen on the roof of the building, and the cries of those within, could be heard for some time after the flames had reached the upper stories. One woman was observed at one of the upper windows, beseeching some one to come to her rescue, but in a short time she disappeared, and that was the last seen of her. Serjt. Arment succeeded in rescuing a little girl, and, in coming out, fell over the body of a woman lying in the hall. A woman whose name could not be ascertained, jumped from the roof of the house into the alley-way, and was picked up in a dying condition. As soon as the firemen reached the scene of conflagration, they worked manly to rescue the lives of those in the building. Great credit is due to them, as they rescued no less than from twenty to thirty women and children. The immense height of the building was such, that for some time it was found imprudent for the firemen to go within, but many regardless of the danger, entered, and through their efforts rescued many.

The burnt and injured were carried to the drug store opposite, and to the stores in the neighborhood, where their wounds were dressed. Some were taken to the Hospital and others to the residences of some of their friends. Detective O'Keefe succeeded in saving the lives of a woman and four children. The fire burnt until near eleven o'clock before it was got under. Several of the adjoining buildings were damaged by fire and water.

The building, worth about \$10,000, was owned by Edward Haring, and was damaged to the extent of about \$8,000; fully insured. The loss of furniture amounts to about \$3,000. A two story frame building, No. 144 Elm street, was considerably damaged. Matthew Lynch occupied the upper part, and John Brown occupied the lower part. Their aggregate loss is about \$500 not insured. The building owned by Mr. Brown was damaged about \$500 insured. Mr. Brown occupied a frame building in the rear as a carpenter shop, and it was damaged about \$500 not insured. The two story frame building No. 146 Elm street, occupied as a dwelling by W. B. Neal, was damaged about \$200. The two and a half story brick building occupied as dwelling by several families was badly burned. The aggregate loss on the two buildings is about \$3,000 partially insured. A large building on the street, occupied as a white lead factory was on fire several times, but the flames were speedily extinguished by the firemen before they could gain any headway. About 12 o'clock the wall fell in, and the

firemen, with the aid of some workmen, went to work removing the rubbish. They, however, were unable to do any good, owing to the heated brick, and further work was dispensed with until this morning.

Explosion of a Brooklyn Hat Factory.

FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN WORKMEN BURIED IN THE REINS. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The boiler in the hat factory of Messrs. Ames & Molten, in Brooklyn, exploded this morning, demolishing the building, and burying from 10 to 15 of the workmen in the ruins.

The killed are Mr. Eastman, the engineer; Joseph McCracken, foreman; John Werner and Theodore Higbee, employes, and a person who has not been identified.

John Farrell is badly injured and not expected to recover. Six or seven persons, who were in the front part of the building, were slightly injured, and a girl, named Harriet Costigan, was badly injured by the falling timbers.

The loss on the property amounted to \$22,000, on which there is an insurance of \$20,000.

From the Pikes Peak Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Feb. 3.—The Overland Express, with Denver City dates to the 26th ult., and \$3,000 in gold dust, arrived here at noon. It was the prevailing opinion that the mines would yield from one to two millions worth of gold after the opening of spring. The yield last season was about two millions (?). The weather continued pleasant at the mines until the day before the Express left, when the snow fell to the depth of a foot along the Platte river.

A long train, laden with flour, had arrived at Denver City. Accounts from Arapahoe represent the miners as still employed there. Only one death had occurred since the departure of the previous express. Flour was quoted at \$16 per 100 lbs.

BRUTALITY.—The Mahoning (Ohio) Sentinel says: A young man named P. B. Baldwin school teacher in the German district of Boardman township, was brought before Justice Henry, on Thursday last, charged with willfully and brutally beating a young woman of some eighteen summers, without just cause or reason. From the testimony elicited in the case, we learn the circumstances to be as follows: On Friday, the 14th inst., the young lady, sometime during school hours, desired of the teacher leave of absence for a short time, availing it extremely necessary that she should go home at that time. The teacher demanded an excuse, which the young lady refused to give, further than that it was absolutely necessary. The teacher refused, and the young lady, knowing her own business probably better than the wise teacher, went home without his consent. During the course of the day she returned, and upon entering the school room was immediately accosted by the teacher for an excuse of absence which she as before refused; whereupon the teacher drew forth a heavy gad, (we say gad, because it so much resembled an ox-gad in dimensions, and form that we cannot properly apply to it any other name,) and at once fell to work and beat her until the gad was broken to pieces; and, not being satisfied with this, struck her once or twice in the face with his fist or his open hand. The teacher was held to answer at Court.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.—In nearly all the large towns and cities, young men form themselves into clubs, of various kinds, to enable them to pass away the hours of the long winter evenings socially and pleasantly. They are, many of them, among strangers, far away from the home-circle, and the pleasant associations which gather around the hearthstone of their childhood, and they find it difficult to get into society. Their time, after the business hours of the day are past, drags heavily, and they are ready to take up with almost anything that offers itself in the shape of amusement or recreation. A club of jolly good fellows has many attractions under these circumstances.—Whilst we would not do anything to curtail the real enjoyments of the young, especially under such circumstances as we have detailed above, we would warn them against those which are injurious to either soul or body.

An old merchant related in our hearing, a few evenings since, his own experience and observation in regard to this matter. When he left home to go into business in the city, he felt lonely in the evenings, and longed for companionship. He was diligent, and had no influential friends to take him by the hand and introduce him into society. A friend invited him to join a social club. They spent their time in song and jest, eating and drinking and general jollity. He kept a list of all who belonged to the club during his connection with it, and has traced their histories since. Of forty-nine, but three now remain, enjoying a green old age. Most of the others went to early graves the victims of intemperance. Very few of them were ever successful in business, though some of them were young men of fine business capacity. Our venerable friend thinks the seeds of their ruin were sown in the club-room. He said, with great emphasis, had I an iron voice I would say to every young man, beware of the club-room, and especially the room of a drinking club. Many a young man is ruined there before he is aware of his danger.—PRESBYTERIAN HERALD.

LAST Saturday the graining mill of the Orange Powder Works of Rand & Smith, situated about three miles from Newburg, N. Y., exploded, destroying the building, and killing Simmerman, who was at the time in front of the mill, with a wheelbarrow of powder.—The body of the unfortunate man was thrown a great distance from the mill, where it was found entirely lifeless. The walls of the building were entirely demolished, and timbers and machinery were thrown hundred, of feet. The windows of the dwelling houses in the vicinity were broken by the concussion. The quantity of powder destroyed was equal to forty kegs.

The Picayune says a deputation of Kansas Indians, twelve in number, all chiefs, lately arrived at New Orleans and presented themselves before Mayor Smith, and claimed the hospitality of the city. They said they had come down on a pleasure trip to see the sights of this great place, and as they had heard he would provide quarters for them during the month. Questioned as to what they would need, they said they would be satisfied with a house to sleep in, with sufficient meat and daily bread, and some whiskey of course.

FEMALE FIREMEN.—At a late fire in Leavenworth, Kansas; says the Times of that city, a large number of ladies turned out to the assistance of the firemen. So well did they work that the flames were finally subdued, preventing a large and disastrous conflagration. The people of Leavenworth are loud in their praises of the intrepidity, perseverance and skill of the ladies, and think that on future occasions, should such unhappily occur, they can rely upon this new "fire brigade."

A PRESENT.—A carving knife and fork are to be presented to the President of the United States from the manufacturer, Mr. Samuel Bullen, a blacksmith, and a citizen of the State of Maine. The handles are made of the horns of a buck, shot by Mr. Bullen, and in such a manner as to make the trunks of the antlers answer for the hafts, the shanks of the fork consisting of one of the small branches of the antler. Each piece is about twenty inches in length, and the blade of the knife about an inch and a half wide.

A SMALL POX INCIDENT.—An eminent physician of New York got on board one of the city railroad cars a few days since. In a moment he said—"Ladies and gentlemen, there is a malignant case of small pox on board this car—I smell it." In a moment the car was stopped, and the passengers fled, all but one, and she a woman closely veiled. The doctor asked her to lift her veil. She did, and he beheld a most dreadful case of that foul and dangerous disorder. She said she was on her way to the hospital—her attendant was on the outside.

A RICH LOUISIANA PLANTER.—A sugar plantation was purchased in St. James' Parish, Louisiana, a few days ago by Mr. Burnside, a dry goods merchant of New Orleans for \$100,000. This says the New Orleans Delta, is considered a splendid investment, as there are some seven or eight thousand acres in the tract, and under good management it ought to produce two thousand hogsheads of sugar. This purchase will swell the investment of Mr. Burnside, in sugar culture, to nearly two millions. His slaves now exceed one thousand. Three years ago Mr. B. purchased the magnificent Hoomas estate, with some five hundred slaves, from Col. John Preston, the cost of which, with additions of slaves and lands, exceeded a million of dollars.

FAST WORK.—Mr. Thomas Rumbor, of Reading, Pa., made in one day last week, of 94 hours work, 225 horse shoes, of which number 27 were forged in the first hour. This is fast work, and hard to beat, but it was in a manner equaled by Mr. Benjamin Gehris, blacksmith, who turned out 245 horse-shoe nails in one hour. Messrs. Rumbor and Gehris are decidedly a fast team in the blacksmith line.

The peach crop, for the coming year is most likely to be an entire failure. The buds, so far as we learn from the papers and private sources, have been generally killed by the extreme cold. The extensive peach orchard of our friend and excellent farmer, Mr. George Longstreth, four miles east of town, and which had such an abundant peach harvest last year, will, as he informs us, bear none this year. The buds are mostly, if not all, killed, and he fears in some cases, his trees also are dead. Let our readers, who were so fortunate as to get peaches last year, be economical in their use. We trust the apples, which are the main fruit crop, will be safe.—Lebanon (O) Star.

AN INVENTION.—A Yankee in Utah has invented and set in operation an artificial lady, in full dress, propelled by a small boy, and advertises to sweep the sidewalks and crossings for a certain annual salary. The lady is crinoline according to the width of the sidewalk, the crinoline being so rigged that it can be widened or narrowed at pleasure.

A DUE REGARD FOR SAFETY.—It is stated that when the twelve hundred clerks employed in the Bank of England leave the building in the evening, a detachment of troops march in to guard it during the night, although burglars could not penetrate the solid vaults in six weeks.

THE amount of gold produced from the mines of California for a period of ten years—from the year 1848 to 1858—was \$448,000,000; while during the six years—from 1852 to 1858—Australia has produced \$410,922,000; making together, a total of \$858,922,000.

CONSPIRATOR ARRESTED.—During the trial of Stevens at Charleston, Va., on Thursday, Mr. Hunter, counsel for the Commonwealth, received a letter from Governor Letcher informing him that the brother of Coppe had been arrested in Iowa.

A GERMAN astronomer, Mr. Schwabe, endeavors to show that certain sunspot streaks observable upon the surface of the moon are ascribable to the existence of vegetation.—These streaks appear and disappear, he says, according to the season.

A FLOOD OF MILK.—The statistics of the Erie railroad show that some 5,358,839 gallons of milk were brought to New York city during the year 1859, by that route. The largest quantity in one month was in June, which shows a total of 657,012 gallons.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Doubt at an end. Consumption.—Can consumption be cured? is a question that has long agitated the medical world—the answer is of vital importance to the community at large. The numerous cases of prevention resulting from the timely use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, together with the actual cures of many in an advanced stage would seem to induce a positive reply to the above query. It is well known fact that the Ointment will arrest inflammation in its most rapid progress—so that will rubbed into the chest and back it will penetrate to the very lungs and prevent the spreading of the disease; while the Pills by their irriptic action will restore the organs to a sound and healthy condition. Delays are dangerous—a dry tickling cough is the first symptom of the disease.

MARKETED.—At the St. Clairsville Parsonage Jan. 29th, by Rev. N. E. Gidd, George J. Gnos, to Miss Elizabeth Walter, both of Union.

At the same place, the 2d inst by the same, Mr. George Cobler to Miss Catharine Feather both of Bedford Co.

DEED. In Bedford, of scarlet fever, on the 1st inst., Maggie Miller, only daughter of John R. and Susan Jordan, aged 3 years, 3 months and 27 days.

"I take these little lambs, said Christ, And lay them in my breast; Protection they shall find in me, In me be ever blest.

Death may the bands of life unloose But can't dissolve my love, Millions of infant souls compose The family above."

"Wherefore then should I weep? Can I bring her back? I shall go to her, but she shall not return to me."

On the 4th inst., at the residence of her son in Cumberland Valley, Mrs. Hannah Brown, relict of Walter Brown, aged 75 years 9 months and 25 days. Mrs. Brown was a native of Derbyshire, England; but with her companion sought a home in the New World, and became, for many years, a highly respectable citizen of Bedford county, where she always enjoyed the highest esteem of a large circle of acquaintanceship; her mild temper, amiable disposition and truly Christian deportment endeared her to all around her. Since the death of her husband, just four years ago, her strength has been gradually declining, and especially during the past six months she has been looking forward with fond anticipation to her happy deliverance from the flesh, and to her meeting with the Saviour, and with her dear husband and sainted daughter and grand-daughter who went before. She calmly struggled away, breathing her last without even a struggle or moan to indicate the spirit's departure. She was a very consistent professor of religion and member of the R-formed church and departed in the triumph of a living faith in Christ.

PASTOR. PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Saturday P. M., Feb. 4, 1860.

FLOUR.—The market continues extremely quiet, but there is no disposition to accede to lower quotations. The only transactions reported are in a small way for home consumption, at \$5 50 and 5 69 per barrel for superfine; \$5 75 and 6 for extras, and \$6 12 1/2 and 6 25 for extra family and fancy flours. Straight brands of Superfine are wanted at \$5 62 1/2. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal. The former is held at \$4 25, and the latter at \$3 75 per barrel.

GRAIN.—The offering of Wheat continues small, but the supply is ample for the demand and prices are unchanged. Small sales of good red at 132 and 134, and white at 140 and 150 cents per bushel. Rye is wanted and sells on arrival at 92c. Corn is scarce and in demand. Sales of 1200 bushels yellow at 75c. Oats are in limited request; 2000 bushels prime Pennsylvania in store, and sold at 44 1/2 and 45c per bushel.

BEDFORD MARKETS. The following prices: WHEAT FLOUR \$5 50 to 6 00 per bbl. BUCKWHEAT \$1 75 per hun. CORN MEAL \$1 50 per hun. No call for Rye Flour at any price. WHEAT from \$1 10 to 1 20. RYE 62 1/2 to 68c. CORN 60 to 70c. BUCKWHEAT 50 to 62 1/2c. BARLEY 62 1/2c. OATS 31 to 33 1/2c. POTATOES 25 to 28c. BUTTER 15c per lb. EGGS 12 1/2 per doz.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. THE undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY 31 MARCH, NEXT, the following described real estate, late the property of Andrew Rice, dec'd, to wit: A tract of land containing about 177 acres, 90 of which are cleared, with double log house, double log barn and other buildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of J. C. Morgan, Daniel Honek, John B. Harding, Frederick Rice's heirs and George Elliott in Cumberland Valley. TERMS: One third 1st April 1860 and balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Feb. 10, 1860.—41. SOLOMON RICE, Executor.

ASHTOLA MILLS. W. J. BAER & CO. HAVE constantly on hand at ASHTOLA, Paint township, Somerset Co., Pa., all kinds of Ash, Cherry, Maple, Poplar and Spruce or Hemlock lumber, which they will sell at low prices, also, Fork, Shovel, Broom, and Hoe handles, Chair staves of every description, together with Balusters of any and every pattern, and also staves and heads for nail kegs, finished ready for putting together. Bill stuff of any length and size such as Girders, Joists, Scantling, &c., &c., promptly served to order. Grain and Country produce bought at current market prices, or taken in exchange for lumber or merchandise. W. J. BAER & CO., Ashtola, near Johnstown, Pa. Feb. 10, 1860.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been issued to the subscriber, residing in Juniata Township, Bedford County, by the Register of said County, on the Estate of Daniel Wertz, late of said Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them for settlement. PETER KINSEY, Administrator. Feb. 10, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Porter, late of Londonderry Tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement. THOS. J. PORTER, Administrator. Feb. 10, 1860.

GOOD CHANCE FOR MERCHANTS. THE BEST STAND IN BEDFORD. The store room now in the occupancy of John Alsip, Esq., is for rent from the 1st of April next, 1860. Apply to N. Lyon, Esq.

DIVIDEND. THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road company, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the capital stock payable on or after Feb. 1st. W. A. McDOWELL, Treasurer. Feb. 10, 1860.