



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor

THE SACRAMENT

Of the Lord's Supper, (p. v.) will be administered in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on next Sabbath. The Pastor expects the assistance of Rev. W. B. Craig, of Bloomfield, Pa.

The Rock on which Republicanism must split.

It is the hope of some people who cannot arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln really intends to carry out his doctrine or that of his platform in regard to the question of slavery, that he will pursue a moderate and conservative course. It is very likely that Mr. Lincoln will be compelled to abandon his platform and repudiate his anti-slavery views, and this is the rock on which Black Republicanism is bound to split.

The following from the Pittsburg Dispatch, a Lincoln paper, will serve to show what "Republicans" expect of their President:

They that tub of Personal Liberty Bills to this insatiable whale, the arrogant Slave Power, and if it dares the madness of actual secession, will not appease, but stimulate to greater arrogance, and the whole work must be done over again. The same trouble would follow if Mr. Lincoln, (we do not fear it) should attempt to appease that hungry Power by any milk and water conservatism of Administration. He would sink irretrievably; the South would be more unreasonable than ever; and the North must fight another battle, against still greater odds, or be forever dragged by the Overseers.

And what a mean, cowardly, cruel desertion would it be of the brave Republicans of the Slave States, who have nobly stood in the front of the fierce fight against the Terrorism of that Power in those States—where it is only possible to speak or vote at great personal sacrifice and risk.

Figures will not lie!

The following appeared in that mendacious sheet edited by would-be Attorney General Fr. Jordan, the Bedford Abolition organ, of last week:

At the October election, we were beaten in Bedford County 97 votes. We have for President a majority of 281 over the Reading electoral ticket, and 181 over Foster, and now Lincoln has from 60,000 to 100,000 majority in the State. Pretty good, considering that the voters from New England, New Jersey and New York were "needed" at home on the 6th of November. Try again, our ex-Know-Nothing friend. Maybe you can give as good an excuse for the November thrashing your new love party has received. Perhaps this time they were imported from the South!

Now, as we have said before, the Lincolnites were successful in this county, as elsewhere, only because the Democrats did not turn out and suffered the election to go by default. If half a fight had been made against Lincoln, the black banner of republicanism would have been bumbled to the dust.—But it will not do for Mr. Jordan to attempt to exaggerate the victory of his party. In the above quoted article he says that Lincoln has a majority, in this county of "181 over Foster." This is a flat and positive falsehood. Foster had 2561 votes, whilst Lincoln had but 2505, leaving a majority for Foster over Lincoln of 55. We call upon Mr. Jordan to correct his false statement. Will he do it?

Frightened and Backing Down!

The Black Republicans at their meeting on Tuesday night last, assumed a very conservative tone indeed. Forgetting that their President elect avowed himself in favor of "putting slavery in the course of ultimate extinction," they take ground in favor of maintaining the Union. The truth is that they are frightened at the prospect before them and would like to back down from their fanaticism and folly.—But their mode of maintaining the Union, must, ex necessitate, be one of coercion and compulsion. It will not be that of granting the Southern people the equality to which they are entitled under the constitution, but it will be like the argument of John Brown, vi armis! The end will be that the South cannot be coerced and troublous times must follow.

The would-be Attorney General said in his speech in the Court House, on Tuesday night, that the Southern States were arming themselves against the Government, which they had no right to do, and that the Executive ought to interfere and put them down.—Why did not Mr. Jordan ask the Executive to interfere when Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other Northern States took up arms to resist the Government in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law!

NULLIFICATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Some nine or ten of the Southern States, since they have fallen under the misrule of the Black Republican party, have passed laws or had judicial decisions nullifying one of the compromises of 1850, the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Among these states, and we blush to say it, is our own once conservative but now abolitionized Commonwealth. An act was passed by the Black Republican Legislature of our State, on the 31st day of March last, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth," and in the 95th section thereof it is enacted as follows:

"No Judge of any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, nor any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of said Commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction, or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor from any of the United States, or Territories, under any Act of Congress; nor shall any such Judge, Alderman, or Justice of the Peace of this Commonwealth, issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of any such fugitive from labor, under any Act of Congress; and if any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of this Commonwealth, shall take cognizance, or jurisdiction, of the case of any such fugitive, or shall grant or issue any certificate, or warrant of removal, as aforesaid, then, and in either case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay, at the direction of the Court, any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, the one-half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth.

If any person or persons, claiming any negro or mulatto as a fugitive from servitude or labor, shall, under any pretense of authority whatsoever, violently and tumultuously, seize upon and carry away to any place, or attempt to seize and carry away, in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, and so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, any negro or mulatto within this Commonwealth, either with or without the intention of taking such negro or mulatto before any District or Circuit Judge the person or persons so offending against the peace of this Commonwealth, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and further to be imprisoned in the County Jail, for any period at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding three months."

Now, this law sets at defiance the Fugitive Slave Law which is founded upon the Federal Constitution, and which was adopted by Congress, through the advocacy and earnest recommendation of such patriots as Webster and Clay. The Fugitive Slave Law was conceded to the South as a set-off to the admission of California as a free state. This was a solemn compromise entered into on the part of the North, and from which the North was to derive tenfold more benefit than the South. And yet the treachery and dishonesty of the Black Republicans have placed upon our statute-books a law absolutely cheating the South out of their rights under the Compromise of 1850!

Is it any wonder that the Southern people talk of secession, when a party has gained the ascendancy in the Government which has already violated the Constitution wherever it has been in power?

The loss of the Locofocos in Cumberland Valley, on the October election, is 44 votes. Suppose they had the same majority they had before, we would still have carried the County by 137 over all. They lost 14 votes in Southampton, and 33 in Juniata, add these together, and we still would have carried the County by 99 over all. We think Bedford County is a pretty safe Lincoln County.—Jordan's Inquirer.

It was well enough for your purpose, to stop at Juniata in counting the Democratic absentees. If you had proceeded with the remaining districts, you would probably have discovered that in Bedford borough the Democratic loss was 18, whilst Lincoln gained but two and those two transient voters; that in Bedford tp, the Democratic absentees were 33, whilst Lincoln gained but 7; that in Broad Top the Democratic absentees were 7, whilst Lincoln had 4 votes less than Curtis; that in Colebrook, the Democratic absentees were 19, Lincoln receiving 2 votes less than Curtis; that in Hopewell the Democratic absentees numbered 37, whilst Lincoln had but 3 more votes than Curtis; that in Monroe the Democratic absentees were 11, in Napier 10, Lincoln receiving but 2 votes more than Curtis; that in Hopewell the Democratic absentees numbered 37, whilst Lincoln had but 3 more votes than Curtis; that in Monroe the Democratic absentees were 11, in Napier 10, Lincoln receiving but 2 votes more than Curtis; that in Providence 11; in West Providence 7; in Middle Woodberry 11; in South Woodberry 11. In short, as the footing up shows, there were but 2238 Democratic votes polled in the county for President, whilst Foster had 2561, showing that 323 Democratic votes were unpolled at the Presidential election. This is basing the calculation on the October election, when there were at least 125 Democratic voters not out. We think Bedford county is "a pretty safe" Democratic county, by at least 200 majority when the full vote is polled. Let the Attorney General try again.

The Bedford county office-seekers attempted a glorification on Tuesday night over Lincoln's election. The signal for the beginning of ceremonies, was the running up of the flag by one of the applicants for the Post Office. As twilight came on, another applicant for the Post Office was seen to shoulder his baton, and march a half-a-dozen Belsnickles around town, and other would-be Postmasters looking on and "grinning horribly a ghastly smile." The bell rang, and a dozen or more applicants for Flour Inspector, Sergeant at Arms at Harrisburg, Transcribing Clerks, etc., etc., sauntered up to the Court House, to hear an applicant for the Attorney Generalship under Curtin, and a candidate for President Judge, abuse those dreadful fellows, the "Locofocos." There was no enthusiasm, but jealousy, green-eyed monster, stared continuously from the face of one prospective Postmaster to that of another. It was truly a melancholy assemblage and looked more like a funeral than a triumphant gathering. Competition for office, Southern thun-

der, and the effect of Lincoln's election upon the money market, is doing its work among the poor Republicans.

The Presidential Election.

We have the following additional particulars in regard to the result of the recent election:

Virginia is now certain for Bell by 400 or 500 majority.

Maryland has gone for Breckinridge by about 300 majority.

Kentucky gives Bell 12,000 to 15,000 majority. Douglas receives a heavy vote in this state.

Tennessee has gone for Bell by several thousand majority. Douglas received upwards of 11,000 votes in Tennessee.

Missouri is still in doubt, but the latest reports give it to Douglas by about 500 majority over Bell, 40,000 over Breckinridge and 45,000 over Lincoln.

The rest of the Southern States have gone for Breckinridge, with the exception of Georgia which failed to choose electors by the vote of the people. The Legislature will choose the electors.

Douglas carries New Jersey by 3000 majority.

D-patches from reliable sources give California to Douglas by 3000 majority over Lincoln and 20,000 over Breckinridge. The remainder of the Northern States, Oregon excepted, (which is not heard from) have gone for Lincoln.

A comparison of the popular vote of each of the candidates, develops the fact that Lincoln is largely in the minority, and that Douglas, though not receiving as many electoral votes as either Bell or Breckinridge, exceeds them largely in the vote of the people.

Thanksgiving Day.

Editor GAZETTE: Please give notice through your paper that Thanksgiving Day, (Thursday, Nov. 29th) will be observed in the usual manner by the Merchants and business men of Bedford. Business will be suspended on that day.

MANY CITIZENS.

Local and Miscellaneous.

John J. Cessna, Esq., our newly elected Sheriff, will be installed in office this week. A better Democrat or more clever gentleman than Sheriff Cessna, is not to be found anywhere. We predict for him a very successful administration of the duties of his office. The retiring Sheriff, Mr. FLUCK, goes out of office with the good wishes of the people of the county, having made an excellent officer.

"Dog! Little Dog! I say, you're a demagogue," stammered a drunken individual, who staggered to the front of a crowd which Douglas was addressing. The witty Little Giant retorted, with telling emphasis: "If some one would put a few wisps of straw around you, you'd be a demi-john!"

Read the article in another column written by J. B. Fluck, Esq., entitled "Opening of the Common Schools." Esq. Fluck is a practical teacher and a gentleman who gives much attention to educational matters.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" has a circulation of 100,000. For 1861, it will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 800 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novels are by the best writers. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Price but Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazine of its class. To clubs, it is cheaper still—viz: three copies for \$5, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send a magnificent premium. Specimens sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Editor has just returned from his first trip up "Salt River." The Governor of the Salt River Territory, hearing that we were from the same county from which hailed his former subject, Mr. Jordan, of the Inquirer, came to the conclusion to send us speedily back; "for," remarked he, with a very serious countenance, "my old friend Jordan needs a little watching, now and then, not only for his own but for his country's good, and, therefore, as a well-wisher of the people of Pennsylvania generally and of Bedford county particularly, I deem it my duty to advise you to return at once and keep an eye upon him and all who are of his way of thinking." We shall endeavor to obey the injunction.

Our friend Mr. S. H. Tate has been installed for the second term of his office, as Prothonotary of Bedford county. Every body that has had any business to transact in that office, speaks well of Major Tate's discharge of his official duties. In fact, people generally look upon the Major as the model Prothonotary. Long may he wave!

Mr. John Nelson, of the Poor House Mill has the patent right for this county, of one of the best machines for making buckwheat flour we have ever seen. Our family has been using buckwheat flour made by his process, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it decidedly superior to any other we have ever used. Give him a call.

LARGE DEER KILLED.—Our friend John McMullin, of Centerville, in this county, one day last week, killed a "four-pronged" buck, weighing 190 pounds! John is a good shot and deserves his success. Beat it who can. Harper's Ferry, the scene of the John Brown invasion, voted at the recent election

as follows: Bell, 275, Douglas 278, Breck. 77. This doesn't look much as though the citizens of Harper's Ferry were afraid to trust the Little Giant.

Among the noteworthy articles on exhibition at our late Fair, was a detached lever watch manufactured by Mr. Daniel Border, of this place. It is an elegant piece of workmanship, and reflects much credit upon Mr. Border as a mechanic. Persons desirous of seeing it can do so by calling at Mr. Border's shop, two doors West of the Bedford Hotel.

During our absence from home, a communication in reply to the "Card" of Messrs. Everhart, Crisman and Nicod-mus, recently published in the Gazette, was handed in for publication. This reply is signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Rainsburg, and of the "Card" referred to had in any manner reflected upon these gentlemen, we would be bound in justice to them, to give their reply a place in our columns. But as it did not make any reference to any of the citizens of Rainsburg and as we feel decidedly disinclined to make our paper the medium of a controversy between the friends and opponents of Prof. Osborne, we shall respectfully decline its publication.

There is rather a slim attendance at Court. The Hemming kidnapping case has been continued to next term the defendant entering into security in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance.

OPENING OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

By J. B. FLUCK.

Now that the great political deluge, which for the last six months, has inundated the columns of newspapers of political proclivities, has subsided, and that the great political battle of 1860, has been fought, and it remains only to give the statistics of the victorious, wounded, dead and dying, which may be done by a tabular arrangement, in a comparatively small space, we hope to find, through the local press, an awakening interest in education and school matters; so that our home paper may continue to be, as it ever has been, a welcome guest, and an interesting companion in the family circle.

We anxiously hope that our Educational men—Superintendent, Teachers, Directors, friends of children—will make an arrangement with our Editors, to have, for home or school reading, at least one interesting article per week, inserted in our county papers for the benefit of Teachers, Parents, and Children.

Who will be the first to contribute a heart-cheering poem for the school-boys, that will make them hail with exquisite delight, the sound of the merry school-bell, as it "throws its welcome on the air," and thus adds wings to their feet as they hasten to school to greet the Teacher, who stands ready to welcome them with a smile!

Who will be our first lady friend, (or the gentleman if the lady should fail,) to exhilarate the dull and dreared task, impending over the little girls' entering school, by contributing some sweet words of encouragement, entwined with assurance of a speedy reward for industry and constancy in ascending the hill of science, thus rendered easy and pleasant?

We ask the attention of our readers to the following article from "CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR," (by the way an excellent little paper for children,) under the caption of SUPPORT YOUR HOME PAPER.

The world is flooded with papers—all sorts of papers—secular papers, religious papers; papers for the farmer, the mechanic, the teacher, the child; daily, weekly, monthly papers; papers pictorial and papers congressional; funny papers and stupid papers; Posts, Tribunes, Forums—Messengers, Advocates, Heralds—Banners, Flags, Trumpets—Day-Books, Journals, Ledgers—Worlds, Suns, Stars—Dispatches, Expresses, Couriers—Chronicles, Examiners, Reporters, and a thousand other famous papers, all of which are scattered broadcast throughout the land; but one of the best papers for a family of young persons, and the one deserving the first and prompt patronage from the head of the household, is the indispensable local or county paper—the home paper.

We would earnestly recommend farmers and mechanics, teachers, lawyers, doctors, preachers, by all means, encourage first your own paper, published in your county-town and containing all the local news of your neighborhood. It is a grand mistake for persons in the country or at a remote distance from the great cities, to send their money hundreds of miles away in exchange either for a stale daily, or a weekly made up of dead dailies, and expect thus to find profitable and entertaining reading for a family!

Be neighborly. Subscribe and pay your dollar or two, as the price may be, for your home paper. If it happens to be a little dull at times, breathe new life into it by writing something lively for its columns, or sending a few new subscribers and as many dollars to the Editor. Sure cure for dullness! Encourage home enterprise and home industry. Encourage home talent by teaching your children to contribute articles, short, pointed, useful, suggestive, to the juvenile department of your home paper.

Friends, think of this, and resolve to assist your neighbor, the publisher of the paper established and continued to promote your interest and your happiness. Give your nearest paper a hearty welcome these winter evenings; and should you have an extra quarter or half dollar left for reading money, give it to Johnnie or Mary, and let it be expended in securing the regular visits of some live youth's paper. Such investments will pay a thousand fold.

BEDFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

Editor "Gazette." Dear Sir:—As the Committee of Ladies of the Bedford Bible Society, are about to make their annual call among our community, will you prepare their way, and aid the cause, by publishing the following extract from the circular of the Penn'a. Bible Society? "Our friends are occasionally called for in prosecuting the work of supply in very feeble destitute portions of the State. [Then, we appropriate the remainder to the American Bible

Society, to be expended in supplying the destitute in foreign countries. It is impossible for us to hear of the wonderful changes now taking place in Southern Europe, without an anxious desire that the word of God may enter as a saving principle into those nations, upon whom the light of liberty is now dawning.

"How great their dangers from a sudden release from the ancient forms of faith and government, we cannot judge—but we can help them to that precious word, the revealed will of God, to which we are indebted for our own personal comforts and hopes, as well as for our national prosperity."

It is this noble and comprehensive enterprise, which while it carries to every door of our town and county, the bread of life, casts it also broad upon the waters to be carried to every shore. Who would not have some share, however slight, in such a cause? O. E. SHANNON, JOHN LYON, Sec'y. Pres't.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—The demonstration of welcome last evening to the members of the Legislature returning from the Capital, were very enthusiastic. A large Palmetto tree was planted in front of the Institute Hall, where the meeting was held, and facing the speakers' stand was a large transparency, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Mr. Macbeth, the President, made a fine speech. R. N. Gordon also addressed the delegates, and the response of Mr. Porter, the President of the Senate, called forth prolonged applause.

Several other speakers made telling addresses, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. There were abundant displays of fireworks, and many houses were illuminated. During the day cannons were fired as flags were raised with Colonial and State mottoes inscribed upon them.

SECESSION MEETING AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 16.—At the meeting of citizens irrespective of party, held here to day, resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring a secession from the Union.

A resolution to await the action of the other States was voted down and withdrawn.

MOBILE, Nov. 17.—The Register declares for the secession of Alabama, and says that the large sectional vote at the North and the South proves that a common government is impossible. All efforts to save the Union will be fruitless, and this journal appeals to the conservative men to take the movement in their own hands, as the only means of avoiding the worst consequences of an inevitable revolution.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 18.—The general impression is that Senator Toombs has not yet resigned but that he will resign on the 3d of March, unless Georgia secedes.

The bill appropriating a million of dollars to arm and equip Georgia, is a complete law.

FLORIDA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The Legislature of Florida at the last session, passed a resolution promising decided action in case of the election of a Republican President, requiring the Governor to convene the Legislature. The Jacksonville Standard and other papers urge the Governor to a compliance with the resolution.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—The people inaugurated the revolution at 11 o'clock this morning. Our leading importing merchants have erected a mammoth pole near the Charleston Hotel, and the hoisting of the State flag on it has been duly celebrated. The pole was made of Carolina pine, one hundred feet high, and surmounted by the cap of liberty. The neighboring house tops were crowded with people. Thousands of the highest respectability thronged the balconies and windows, waving their handkerchiefs. Impromptu stands were erected, and the principal merchants took seats. The flag was then hoisted amid the tremendous cheering of the populace and the greatest excitement ever known here.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 17.—Political affairs are quiet. There is such a unanimity among South Carolinians in favor of secession that it seems to be a fixed and recognized fact.

Messrs. Perry, Orr, and other Union men in former times, now either co-operate with, or do not oppose the movement.

A QUESTION.

If the main purpose of the Republican party was not aggression on the South, why were not Bell and Everett adopted by the Chicago Convention? Their nomination certainly would have sufficed for all North and South who opposed to Democracy. It was a nomination which, if successful, would have carried apprehension of disaster nowhere.

The only difference between it and Lincoln is that the Bell-Everett ticket was composed of men not pledged to put slavery in a process of extinction, while Lincoln did stand thus pledged, and this difference made Lincoln acceptable to Giddings and all of that stripe, as being the man for their purpose, while Bell and Everett were not suited to their anti-slavery purpose.

Let every one put the question closely to himself, and he will say that Lincoln's pledged hostility to Southern institutions was the sole cause of his being preferred.—Pennysonian.

A Good Chance for a Wide-Awake.

As many of these gentry will be disappointed in their expectations for office, we subjoin an advertisement offering to some one of them a situation. In the "Massachusetts school" such situations do not go a-begging:

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored family, a white boy, 13 or 16 years of age, to wait on the table and make himself generally useful about the house.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Never Despair.—Something that never fails.—Fever and Ague.—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. In the West, Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph.)

Table with columns for Counties, Doug. & Breck, Doug. & Bell, and Bell. Lists counties like Allegheny, Adams, Armstrong, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Total. 270170 176435 17300 12705

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Alexandria Gazette publishes the returns from all the counties except Logan and Webster. Bell has 445 majority over Breckinridge.

IS THE WORLD UNGRATEFUL?

THE FRIENDS OF LAMARTINE THINK IT IS. We are utterly disgusted with the self-laudation which some of our second class great men are in the habit of practicing; and we mean to expose it, even though the task is a distasteful one. The vice is peculiarly, though not exclusively, French; and is found among the second class of great men, but never among the first who are the real benefactors of the world.

Thomas Holloway, one of the latter, whose name is idolized in all parts of the world, and to whom it is not too much to say that millions of all creeds and complexions are indebted for the preservation of their lives.—Thomas Holloway, we say, is never heard appealing either to the gratitude or generosity of those who have derived the greatest of all earthly blessings from his skill; he contents himself with the assurance that his work has been done, and that the price has been paid.

We have been led into these reflections by an appeal which is now put forward on behalf of a second class French poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, neglected to lay up any sufficient store for the support of his declining days; and now his voice is raised against "the ingratitude of the human race." The argument which he produces to strengthen his claim, is one which should rather make him blush for his extravagance: he says that millions of his productions have been sold, and that therefore the world is in his debt! But why? Was he not paid the price he asked for every copy? Or does he think that it sounds like common prose honesty to ask to be paid twice over?

He will answer, doubtless, that his poems gave a pleasure the value of which their price could not approximate. Let us admit this, and apply it to another case to test its merits. Health we all know, is the chief of earthly blessings; and upon which must be purchased, let the cost be what it may; a blessing, to be blessed with which the sinking monarch would resign his kingdom. Suppose then, that Holloway, instead of fixing such a price on his remedies as would afford him (when myriads were his customers) a fair and honorable profit, had apportioned the price of his pills and ointment to the exigencies of each case and the ability of the sufferer to pay for his physical salvation! Why, in such a case, the great physician would long ago have owned all Europe in fee simple, and three-fourths of the remainder of Europe were among his earliest patients, but are still too proud to acknowledge that they owe their lives to the same simple but all sufficient remedies which have been brought, by Holloway's philanthropy, within reach of the meanest of their race.—Les Belle's Letters.

NOTICE.

It is hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors of the 1st Brigade, 15th Division, P. M., that they are required to meet at the public house of Col. John Haler, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 8th of January, 1861, for the purpose of adjusting the Military accounts of said Brigade, and also the collectors for 1860, of the different Boroughs and Townships of said Brigade, to meet said board at the same time and place, for the purpose of having exonerations and abatements made and allowed. LEMUEL EVANS, Brig. Gen. 1st B., 15th D., P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

of Eucroene Lamp and Shades, just received at HARRY'S Oct. 2, 1860.