



BEDFORD, Pa.

FRIDAY NOV. 30, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor

First Fruits of Lincoln's Election.

According to the promises and predictions of black republican leaders, Lincoln's election was to bring us good times—prosperity to every thing and every body—peace to the country on the slavery question—and in fact, everything was to go "merry as a marriage bell."—Alas! and alack! how sad the illusion. The very announcement of the success of Mr. Lincoln has well nigh rained the integrity of our government, and has given business and financial matters a shock the effects of which will be felt for many a day to come. The warnings of Democratic statesmen and of the Democratic press, heedlessly passed over by the people in the recent election, are now unfortunately fully verified. The people of the South, justly alarmed for their safety, are in a state of turbulent excitement which may soon end in lawless and revolutionary movements. The nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law by the enactment of Northern Legislatures, the mal-treatment, and in some cases, the murder of Southern citizens by Northern mobs, when in pursuit of their fugitive or stolen property, the raid of Old Brown into Virginia, the "irrepressible conflict" speeches of Seward and Lincoln, together with the aggressive and inimical attitude of the Republican party in its platforms, have operated to inflame the Southern mind to such a pitch of hostility toward the newly elected President, that secession and disunion have become the watchword, as it were, of Southern safety and honor. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern states are openly preparing for a severance from the remainder of the confederacy. As a natural consequence, the commercial relations between the North and the South, are broken off. The inter-state trade is paralyzed. Banks suspend and business generally is prostrated; money becomes scarce and "Hard Times," with their attendant terrors, cast their gloom upon the land. Such are the first fruits of the election of Abraham Lincoln. Instead of improving the condition of the country, it has plunged us into ten-fold greater difficulties than we have ever yet experienced. And if the mere announcement of Lincoln's success was sufficient to involve us in so great a trouble, what would be the result, if his doctrines or those embodied in Republican platform, were to be made the policy of his Administration? Our only hope is that Mr. Lincoln will not dare to make an effort to put his Anti-slavery theory into practice. He must recede from his Abolitionist radicalism, or this Republic, glorious as it has been in the past and more noble and glorious as it might be in the future, will soon be but a faint echo of departed greatness, another Rome reft of empire and torn by the bloody feuds of rival and jealous factions.

Another John Brown War.

By accounts from Kansas published in the present issue, our readers will learn the alarming intelligence that an armed descent has been made by the Abolitionists upon the territory and property of the Southern people. The notorious MONTGOMERY, the companion and bosom friend of JOHN BROWN, with a chosen band of fanatics, ruffians and outlaws, armed with Sharpe's rifles, has taken possession of Fort Scott and other towns on the Missouri border, and is carrying indiscriminate murder and rapine into the country adjacent. Judge Williams (formerly from Somerset in this State) and the other United States officers, were compelled to flee for their lives, and the citizens of Missouri on the Osage and Merriwater rivers, were leaving their homes for safety in the interior.—Montgomery's avowed purpose is to hold possession of Fort Scott and the towns along the border, until he will have cleared out South Western Missouri of its slaves.

Such is the oil which Northern Abolitionism pours upon the troubled waters of Secession and Disunion! Blood, Southern blood, is upon the hand that the people of the South are asked to grasp in tokens of future friendship!—Thank Heaven, this crime against God and our country, cannot be laid at the door of the men who opposed Abraham Lincoln. Thank God that our ballot did not approve of the sentiment of the newly elected President, that slavery ought to be put in course of ultimate extinction!

"Sho't canst not say I did it, Shake not thy glory locks at me."

"A Change! A Change!"

This was the cry of the black republicans before the late election, and deluded many honest people into voting for Lincoln. Well, they have got their "change." Lincoln is elected, and the very first "change" is that made by the banks in suspending specie payments. How do you like your "change"? Measrs. Republicans.

The secession of a number of the Southern States is now considered imminent. We hope sincerely that such may not be the case, but the prospect certainly looks gloomy.

Turning "Union Savers."

ABOLITIONISM ON THE BACK-TRACK.

A few weeks ago when Democrats warned the people against the troubles that would inevitably follow the election of Lincoln, their admonitions of danger were received with ribald sneers and insulting jibes. The crazy enthusiasts that followed the sectional banner of Lincoln, would have nothing to do with the "Union-savers," as they derisively called the Democracy. It was "all a humbug, a stale electioneering cry," said they, "that this Union was in danger, or that any trouble between the North and the South would result from Lincoln's election." But, now how changed!—now that the predicted crisis of the Union is certainly upon us. These courageous, devil-may-care Republicans, who were continually engaged in denouncing, vilifying and taunting the South, now fall upon their knees before us and ask us for God's sake, "to save the Union!" Their newspaper organs and their stump-orators have suddenly imbibed a most fraternal and conciliatory spirit toward their "Southern brethren," as they now affectionately style them.—(They are no longer the Slave Oligarchy, but "our brethren!") Even their President elect makes it convenient to say a few words at different railroad stations in Illinois, to give the Southern people some reason to think that he will not attempt to carry out the doctrines of his platform. The latest conversion of a rabid enemy of the South to a Union-saver, is that of the Philadelphia Bulletin, a rank Abolition concern, and a paper that has done its full share in exasperating the people of the Southern states against those of the North. In a recent article, headed "PRESERVE THE UNION," the Bulletin makes the following remarks (which if they had appeared in a Democratic paper four weeks ago, the Bulletin would have pronounced dough-face-ism and toady-ism to the South) in regard to the Nullification Laws of this State:

"But the men of the South, who are no frenzied, are asking the people of the North to do something else, by way of restoring confidence and harmony. They ask that the Northern States repeal all such enactments as in any way interfere with the operation of the federal laws in reference to fugitives from labor.—This is not an unreasonable request, and it should be cheerfully and frankly complied with. The tenor of most of these State laws has been much misrepresented. But this matters little. Even if the laws were meaningless and inoperative, yet if their titles or phraseology are offensive to our Southern fellow citizens, if by any forced construction they could be made to appear hostile to them, let them be blotted out of the statute books. This is no time for punctilio. The Union is in danger, and the people of the free States can afford to make many sacrifices to save it. They should promptly and cheerfully comply with the demand made by the South to repeal every law that can possibly be construed into an interference with the federal laws or a design upon the property of Southern citizens."

We think we can safely promise that the Pennsylvania Legislature, which is to meet in January next, will, without delay, repeal the statute of 1847, which, although having no resemblance to the present Fugitive Slave Law, is still an offence to the people of the South. It is almost a dead letter, as it is; and its continuance is not needed. But even if it were, we could readily give it up, for the sake of restoring peace to the country. The same may be said of the laws passed by other States, some of which are far more severe than ours, and were enacted with special reference to the Fugitive Slave Law.

It is doubtful whether the repeal of these laws will satisfy all the South. Still, as it is demanded by many Southern people as the only thing that can tend to abate the present excitement, we should yield to the demand. Those who advocated the election of Mr. Lincoln should advocate such repeals. They owe it to the man whom they have called to a place of such mighty responsibility, that they should, as far as possible, remove all obstacles in the way of a peaceful and successful administration. If these offensive statutes remain un repealed—supposing even that there be no secession—they would still be causes of disagreement and quarreling during his whole term of office, and would seriously interfere with his efforts to govern the country properly and peacefully.

Resolved, That we deplore and lament the madness and folly that proposes disunion and secession, on the flimsy pretext that a majority of the people of the United States have exercised the right of elevating to the Chief Magistracy, the candidate of their choice, and sincerely trust that the good sense and patriotism of our Southern brethren will induce an early abandonment of such a scheme.

The above is one of a series of resolutions passed by the black republican meeting on Tuesday night of Court week. It is a fair specimen of the mendacity and false presentment of political issues so generally resorted to by our opponents during the late campaign. In the first place the Southern States do not propose "disunion and secession," merely because of the election of Mr. Lincoln. The people of the South say (and say it with entire truth) that the North has nullified a plain provision of the Constitution, in setting at defiance the Fugitive Slave Law, and that with Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential Chair, whose views are well known to be thoroughly anti-slavery, there is no longer any guaranty that their stolen or runaway negroes can be recovered under that law.—Besides, invasions of the slave states, by Abolition fanatics, are apprehended with just fear, under the administration of an anti-slavery President. Such are the reasons given by the Southern people for their present attitude toward the North, instead of the "flimsy pretext" referred to in the above resolution. Again, it is not true that "a majority of the people of the United States have exercised the right of elevating to the Chief Magistracy, the candidate of their choice." Lincoln is in a minority of nearly one million of the votes cast at the recent election. He is a minority President, and well did the author of the above resolution know

it. Lastly, we would beg leave to express our agreeable astonishment at the fact that the author of the resolution in question, could have so far condescended from the grandeur of his moral and political dignity, as to style those terrible "barbarians," "oligarchs," "slave-ocrats," and "nigger-drivers" of South Carolina and Mississippi, his "Southern brethren!" Verily, some men "can smile and murder while they smile," can stab their fellow, whilst they affectionately inquire, "is it well with thee, my brother!"

Resolved, That in the present state of affairs, it is the duty of the people every where to express and maintain their fidelity to the Union of the States, and pledge themselves to the support and maintenance of the rights of the people in every State, slaveholding or free, but at the same time to declare their readiness to stand by and defend the Union in every emergency.—A King's resolutions passed at the Black Republican meeting on Tuesday night of Court week.

What has brought about "the present state of affairs," Mr. King? The unholy crusade of your fanatical and sectional party against the South and her institutions, has done it, sir! It is a little late in the day, for you and your co-agitators of the anti-slavery dogma, to begin talking about preserving the Union and giving the Southern people their rights. A pretty way, indeed, you have had, hitherto, of preserving the Union and giving the South her rights. In 1856 you laid down your platform and said that the "peculiar institution" of the South was one of the "relics of barbarism." In 1860 you vote for a candidate for President who declares that he "hates slavery almost as much as any Abolitionist," that he is in favor of "putting it in the course of ultimate extinction," and that "this Union cannot endure permanently half slave and half free," whilst your great apostle of Republicanism, W. H. Seward, says there is an "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery, and that the one must crush out the other. If you are a Union man why did you not long ago discard and repudiate the men that hold such doctrines? Why did you not do as the Democratic party has done, as it still does and ever will continue to do, stand by the Constitutional rights of the people of all sections of the Union, and turn your face against and frown upon all agitation calculated to bring the different portions of the Union into sectional conflict? Had you and your party done this we would not now be called upon to "deplore and lament" "the present state of affairs."

From the Constitution. Renewed troubles in Kansas.

The following despatch, from an entirely reliable source, was received here yesterday: "WARREN, Mo., Nov. 21.

"The abolitionists, with arms newly imported from Boston, or the East somewhere, under Montgomery, from three to five hundred strong and increasing, have attacked Fort Scott, and broken up the United States district there. The judge and all the officers of the court were compelled to fly for their lives. They have also taken the towns on the lines of Missouri, the land offices, &c. They intend at once invading Missouri."

Montgomery is already known to our readers as a lawless miscreant, who, as leader of an equally lawless band of "free State" men, committed numerous outrages on the inhabitants of Kansas during the former troubles.

We have no doubt that prompt and effective measures will be taken by the Government to suppress this insurrection, which, as a force of United States troops are in a situation to be readily moved against the insurgents, will probably be early accomplished.

The following contains some additional information, being a letter addressed to Governor Stewart, of Missouri:

CLINTON, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 21, 1860.

SIR: I am here to inform the citizens of this place of the following facts, and I have been requested to present them to you as a governor of the State: the abolitionists, under command of Montgomery and Director Pennington, to the number of 300 to 500, armed with Sharpe's rifles, dragoon sabres, navy revolvers and bowie knives, have suddenly commenced a war of extreme ferocity on the law-abiding citizens of Southern Kansas in the counties of Lima and Bourbon. These arms arrived by the wagon load at near Mount City about one month since, in boxes marked as donations for Kansas sufferers. Montgomery has been in Boston during a part of the summer, and returned with plenty of money to enlist recruits. Many of his men are newly imported. He has taken possession of Fort Scott, and other towns on the border, near the Missouri line. He has murdered Mr. Moore, a grand juror; Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott, Mr. Hinds, and obliged all the United States officers, including myself, to fly for our lives. His own expressed design, made in a public speech, as he said without concealment, is to keep possession of Fort Scott and other places near the Missouri line, to prevent a fire in the rear, while he cleared out Southwest Missouri of slaves. So he has carried out literally his declared programme. The citizens of Missouri, on Osage and Merriwater rivers, in Bates and Vernon, are flying from their homes into the interior. He boasts that he has money and arms to equip and sustain 1,000 men.

My court was broken up by them, the United States court for the southern district, and I suspect they have seized the records, and also of the land office, as he publicly declared that he would do so.

Yours, &c., J. WILLIAMS, United States District Judge for the Third Judicial District of Kansas.

ERRATUM.—In our last issue, in the first line of the article headed "Nullification in Pennsylvania," the types made us speak as follows: "Some nine or ten of the Southern States, since they have fallen under the misrule of the Black Republican party," &c.

The reader will at once perceive that the word "Northern" was intended to be used instead of the word "Southern."

The Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburg banks, excepting only the old Bank of Pittsburg, have suspended.

Local and Miscellaneous.

... Disappointed—our fast young men who have been burnishing their sleigh-bells for the last few days. That snow went "glimmering" very suddenly.

... Rather impatient—the gentlemen who are after the Bedford P. O., with a "sharp stick" with a lamp on the end of it.

... Subsidized—the free white young men who with "cap and cape and lantern," made the "welkin ring" for "Lincollen."—Ditto, the free colored genis that assisted them.

... Hard to beat—that "fine fat gobbler" that we didn't eat on Thanksgiving day.

... Cut our acquaintance—the gent who stole our axe. Hope he mayn't cut himself over two inches in his calf the first time he uses it.

... Gone to jail—our new Sheriff—took his family with him. "Know all men by these presents," &c.

... Flattering—that portrait of "Honest Old Abe" in the Abolition organ of last week. Muggins thinks spectacles would improve it.

... Notice.—Robert Brown, Esq., takes this method to inform his friends, that he will black their boots at half price since Lincoln's election. Conservative Republicans will of course give him a call.

... Complimentary—the communication from Pleasantville in the last number of the Abolition organ—especially to the gentlemen who played "Douglas and his mother on horse-back," and made speeches on "amalgamation" and "the course we are to pursue."

... A large bear was killed a few days ago, by a Mr. Brumbaugh, of Morrison's cove, on the Mountain between Woodberry and Hope-well.

... The hog fever is raging in this place to an alarming extent just at present. The friends of fat hogs hold their regular meetings every evening at the store of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., where the merits of the porkers are discussed ad infinitum. Several respectable large pigs have been killed, one of which owned by Alex. Deftaugh, weighed 429 1/2 lbs., another owned by Simon Ling, weighed 395 lbs., and two owned by Maj. Sansom, 14 months old, weighed together 727 lbs.

... Bedford Lyceum.—The members of the Bedford Lyceum, will please assemble at the Court House, on Saturday evening, next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing said Lyceum. All persons interested in its success will please attend.

... The following verses surreptitiously placed among our papers, are indignantly rejected. If the author had a spark of humanity about him, or if he had ever experienced but a single twinge of the "rheumatics," he would never have been so cruel.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE CAMPAIGN OF '60.—Oh, don't you remember, Southampton, dear Ben, Southampton way down on the line; Where the hills are so tall and the people ain't small,

And don't you remember the smile on your face, Though soon it was changed to a frown, For who could be jolly and set with good grace, When his "cussed old boggy" breaks down?

I know you don't swear—'you couldn't, dear Ben, But your thoughts were not pleasant, I know, When you found on the mountain the rain pouring down,

Whilist your "farnal old critter" wouldn't go, Go back to that place and try it again, You can do it in less than a day: But when the cold rain, and you'll save yourself pain,

And don't take that buggy and hay! J. P.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—We refer our readers to a descriptive advertisement of the above work, in another column. It comes highly recommended as supplying a public want, in offering in a compact, portable form, plain, simple rules for every calculation required for ordinary business. To the man who has so far out-grown his schooling as to feel rusty when called upon for work or estimates out of the line of his every day transactions, it affords the clue most readily and conveniently, while to one deficient in all but the rudiments of a mathematical education, its lucid Rules and examples are sufficient to enable him to solve every question presenting itself in any but extraordinary business transactions. As a hand book of reference it is invaluable, and may be relied on as authority.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases were tried in the Criminal Courts of our county during the recent session: Commonwealth vs. Abraham Andrews, William Hazlett, Mathias Ickes, George Yarnell, Mary Yarnell and Leah Yarnell. Indictment for Malicious Mischief and Larceny on oath of Perry Trout. Verdict, Guilty, as to Abraham Andrews, Mathias Ickes and William Hazlett, and Not Guilty, as to the rest of the defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Perry Trout. Indicted for Assault and Battery, on oath of Nicholas Sleek. Verdict, Not Guilty, and each party to pay his own costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Brown. Indictment for assault and battery, on oath of Rachel Harris. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence of Court to pay a fine of one cent, undergo imprisonment for one month, and pay the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Barnes. Indictment for Assault and Battery, &c., on information of Samuel Amich. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for the term of three months, and to pay a fine of one dollar, and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel M. Griffith. Indictment for Assault and Battery with intent to kill, on oath of W. A. Mock. Verdict, Not

Guilty, but defendant to pay half of the costs.

Commonwealth vs. William A. Mock. Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Daniel M. Griffith. Verdict, Guilty.

CIVIL LIST. John W. Mattern vs. John McCanles et al. Ejectment. Verdict for the Plaintiff for ninety-seven-one-hundred-and-forty-fourths of the land in dispute.

John Cessna and O. E. Shannon, Esqs., vs. Charles Ickes. Ejectment. Verdict for the Plaintiff for the undivided half of the land in dispute, to be released on the payment of the one half of the unpaid purchase money.

Jesse Slick's use vs. John Cessna, Esq., Gar-nishee, &c. Verdict for the Plaintiff, for \$26.31.

John Cook vs. Abraham Shaffer. Summons Case Sur Slander. Verdict for the Plaintiff for \$122.50.

Samuel Vondersmith vs. William Lyon, Esq. Ejectment. Verdict for the Plaintiff for the land in dispute to be released on the payment of \$851.00, being the balance of the purchase money.

Where the Blame Rests—The North Drives the South to secession.

The Albany Evening Journal, a high Lincoln authority, says, "Nothing has been done to injure or wrong the South, and nothing hostile is even apprehended." So says the leading Black Republican organ of this city and, indeed, so say all the organs of that party everywhere. They say the South is excited about nothing, and they ridicule, mock and laugh at her.

Let us see how the case stands. Let us see if the North has been true to her constitutional obligations, and if the great stir in the South deserves to be characterized as "much ado about nothing."

When the thirteen original States formed the Union under which we live to day, but may not live to-morrow, twelve of them were slaveholding States. They inserted in the Constitution a clause providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters. They even went so far as to legalize the African slave trade, prohibiting all interference with it before the year 1808.

The Northern slave-owners, finding that slave labor was not sufficiently remunerative in that region, sold their slaves to the citizens of the Southern States. Thus profably rid of their slaves, they began to look on slaveholders with an evil eye. They began to talk and write about slavery as immoral and wrong. They next got to denouncing it, and to proposing Congressional legislation for arresting its extension, and for confining it to the States in which it exists. From this they proceeded to devise measures for its abolition everywhere. Northern emissaries, under various pretexts, have gone South and made it their business to stir up servile insurrections, and it is but a year since one of the States, Virginia, was invaded by an armed force of these fanatics, whose object was to liberate all the slaves. But the anti-slavery party at the North get over these lawless acts by saying they are only the acts of individuals. Now let us see what the recognized authorities of the Northern States have done.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin have nullified that clause of the Constitution which provides for the return of fugitive slaves to their owners, thus criminalizing breaking faith with the South. This they have done through their Legislatures, with the approval of their Governors and with the acquiescence of their people. Some of these States through their Legislatures, declare the master, who, under the Constitution, endeavors to reclaim and recover his property, a malefactor who shall be punished with a fine and imprisonment. Some punish their citizens, who in obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, and in master in such efforts. All of them have adopted legislation alike hostile and hurtful to the South, and in violation of the Constitution and the Fugitive Slave Law. They have followed up this by the election, by the Free States alone, of Abraham Lincoln as President, who is their chosen leader to carry on the war against slavery, against the South, and against the equality of the States.

The South has submitted to all this until, alarmed and disgusted by the growth and the late signal success of the pestilent sectionalism which promises her nothing and threatens her with unmix evil, she declares that she will submit no longer. She asks the Northern States to go back to a nullified Constitution, to desist from wrong, to repeal hostile legislation and to keep faith with her. If the North shall do this the South will be satisfied. If the North shall refuse, then the South will not remain in the Union to be oppressed, outraged and degraded. The crisis is on us, and now is the time for action. As we have before suggested, let steps be taken by means of public meetings, to call on the Governors of the free States to convene their several Legislatures, that it may be decided whether they will repeal obnoxious and unconstitutional laws and give satisfactory assurances and guarantees to the South, or whether the crusade against the South shall be persisted in. The responsibility is on the North.

When the crash comes; when the Banks break; when merchants and manufacturers shut up their establishments; when Northern laborers shall be thrown out of employment, and hundreds of thousands of unemployed and hungry people in the North shall clamor for work and bread, and clamor in vain, then will the people repent, when repentance will be unavailing, of the great error they have committed, and instead of cursing the South, they will curse the demagogues and office seekers who have deceived them.—Pennsylvanian.

Suspension of the Trenton Banks.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Both the banks of Trenton have suspended specie payments.—They will pay out only small amounts to business men in the city.

Failure at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Samuel Harris & Sons, bankers, have suspended. It is understood that it will be only temporary.

The Pressure in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—A meeting of the Bank officers is now in progress in relation to the financial pressure.

[For the Bedford Gazette.]

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Independent Blues of Bloody Run, held at the house of Captain P. G. Morgart, on the morning of the 25th Nov. A. D. 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the disposer of all events, to call from our midst our much esteemed brother in Arms, HENRY BUSSARD, therefore,

Resolved, That it is with unmingled feelings of sorrow and regret that we have heard of his untimely death. But in the loss of one of our fellow soldiers, we bow in humble submission to the dispensation of Divine Providence, meekly saying, "Thy will be done."

Resolved, That in the death of Henry Bussard, his bereaved wife and family have lost an affectionate and devoted husband and father, the company to which he belonged a brave and dutiful soldier, and the community in which he lived a kind neighbor and a good citizen. And we tender to his now afflicted wife and bereaved friends, our heartfelt sympathy, hoping that their loss shall be his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of Brother Bussard, in winter uniform, that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in our county papers.

J. J. BARNDOLLAH, Secy. } P. G. MORGART, Pres't.

The Banks of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—It is rumored on bank circles to-day that Gov. Brown will veto any law sanctioning the suspension of our banks, unless the State secedes. It is also reported that one or more of the Charleston banks have suspended; also a large cotton house, names not given but this needs confirmation.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Flour—There is no change; Standard superfine is offered at \$5 and 12 per barrel, the latter for better brands, and not finding buyers, & at these figures up to \$6 and 6 1/2 per barrel for extra and fancy brands, as to quality. The receipts are moderate, and show a falling off this week.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull, the former at \$4 00, and the latter at \$3 50.

Wheat not much offering; the demand for shipping is not large; 3000 bushels sold at \$1 17 and 1 20 for common to good Red; \$1 20 and 1 55 for White, good; the first for common.

Rye, dull—Pennsylvania sells in small lots at 75c. Corn is unchanged, and sales of 4000 prime Yellow, mostly at 64c, afloat; New is dull, and ranges from 45 to 50c.

Oats are more plenty and dull; 2000 bushels Southern at 30 and 31c; 800 bushels Penn'a. at 34c.

Barley and Malt are quiet; prices the same. In Groceries and Provisions nothing doing; very small sales this week.

Whiskey not much offering, and wanted at 22 and 22 1/2 for Pennsylvania bbls; Ohio bbls 24 and 24 1/2. Drudge 22c; hids 22c.

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.

DIED.

On the 22d of Sep., at the residence of his father, near Bedford, JAMES V. PATTERSON, in the 22d year of his age.

The deceased was an amiable youth, and of christian parentage. He had never made a profession of religion, but his covenant relation to Christ and his religious exercises during his sickness encouraged the belief that he was prepared for death. He seemed to have a deep consciousness of his sinfulness, to realize his dependence, for divine acceptance on the merits of the Saviour and expressed a hope of salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ.

His last sickness was of but a few weeks continuance, and having an apprehension, almost from the first, that it would result in death, he was solicitous about his preparation for its issue. At his request, passages of the word of God were frequently read to him, and the revelation of God's grace in the gospel of his Son, was a subject of frequent contemplation.

May the bereaved family, with whom a large circle of friends deeply sympathize, be sustained and comforted in their afflictions by the consolations of the gospel, and may we all be reminded of our frailty, and the importance of immediate attention to the claims of religion.

"Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." R. F. S.

UNION HOTEL.

BEDFORD, PA. The subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, deceased, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable. His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford. The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding. The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor. The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler. Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year. Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860. JOSEPH ALSIP.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine and settle the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account of Mahlon Smith, administrator of the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office in Bedford Borough, on Monday the 17th day of December instant, at 19 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend. JNO. P. REED, Auditor.