

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor Will the "Republicans" endorse Mr. Wade?

Benjamin F. Wade, the Republican Senator from Ohio, delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States, on the 17th of December last, in which he took occasion to speak of the Fugitive Slave Law as follows:

"I know the charges have been made and rung in our ears, that we have been unfaithful to your Fugitive Slave Bill. The law is exceedingly odious to any free people, and deprives us of all the old guarantees of liberty that the Anglo Saxon race have considered more sacred than anything else."

Now there are but few members of the so-called Republican party in Bedford county, that will not say that the Fugitive Slave Law is a righteous enactment and ought to be carried out in all its provisions. That is to say, there are but few of them that will at present agree with Mr. Wade in his denunciation of that law. How long they will be true to what is, doubtless, an honest conviction, we would not venture to guess. Their leaders generally mould them like so many noses of wax, and we have no doubt that when they find that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Wade, Mr. Seward and the other bell-wethers of their flock, are leading off in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law and against an honorable conciliation of the South, they will not hesitate to swallow all their former declarations of conservatism, and fallow in the footsteps of their leaders. Republican conciliation will at last end in coercion and violence. It is the secret desire of such men as Wade, Giddings, Hale, Sumner, Grow, Greeley, Wilmot, Andrews and their confederates, to plunge the Government into a war with the fifteen Slave States of this Union. It is not the case, why do they refuse to lend their assistance in settling the troubles that are upon the country? Why do they refuse to go into compromises which many of their party are willing to endorse? Why do they denounce the Fugitive Slave Law and oppose the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line and its extension to the Pacific? They are for war, war between father and son, between brother and brother, and for no other reason than that they hope that in the anarchy and confusion which would ensue, the darling projects of their lives, the abolition of slavery and the civil and social equalization of the white and black races, would be accomplished. Now let us see whether the Republicans of Bedford county, will be true to their oft repeated declarations that they are in favor of giving the South her rights. Let us see whether they will have the courage to repudiate such men as Wade and his co-workers when they denounce the Fugitive Slave Law. Let us hear them speak out if they are honest in their boasted conservatism. What say you to Mr. Wade, Messrs. Republicans?

Is it true?

The Bedford Abolition organ of last week speaks as follows of the late fanatical and incendiary speech of Ben. F. Wade in the Senate of the United States:

"Senator Wade, of Ohio, delivered in the Senate, a few days ago, a powerful and patriotic speech, vindicating the position of the Republican party, and completely refuting the charges brought against it by its enemies. He took a strong stand for the Union, and against the right of a State to secede, denouncing such an act as treason."

If Senator Wade vindicated the position of the "Republican" party, then the position of that party must be one of hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law, because Mr. Wade says that that law is exceedingly odious to any free people, and deprives us of all the guarantees of liberty that the Anglo Saxon race have considered more sacred than anything else." Is it true that this is the position of the "Republican" party, and do the Bedford "Republicans" endorse it? Let us know, if you please.

The Charleston Forts.

After our last week's edition had been put to press, we received the news that Maj. Anderson, the officer in command at the Charleston Forts, after spiking the guns and setting fire to the gun-carriages, had evacuated Fort Moultrie and drawn off the men under his command to Fort Sumpter. The President immediately convened the Cabinet, when it was resolved that Maj. Anderson should be allowed to remain at Fort Sumpter. Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, not agreeing in this decision, tendered his resignation to the President, who accepted it at once, and appointed Post Master General Holt to the vacancy. Judge Holt will administer the affairs of the Department, under the advice of Gen. Scott. It is rumored that the appointment was tendered to Gen. Scott, but that he declined it. The appointment of Judge Holt is highly praised, writing an approbatory paragraph from even the N. Y. Tribune. All this looks as though President Buchanan was determined to execute the laws.

Fuel to the Fire.

The organ of the Abolition disunionists, in this place, publishes unauthenticated reports from the Southern States, detailing accounts of mal-treatment of Northern men who were supposed to be engaged in firing cotton-gins and in doing other mischief to the property of the Southern people. It also publishes a statement to the effect that Montgomery and his band had not been committing any depredations in Kansas. This last is known to be a palpable falsehood, because Gen. Harney, in his official report, sets forth the aggressions of Montgomery upon the people of the Kansas border. But true or false, the Abolition organ publishes

anything that will tend to excite the prejudices and feelings of our people against their Southern brethren. It is determined to add fuel to the flames.

Local and Miscellaneous.

New Year's day passed off very quietly in our town. There was good sleighing and our population made the most of it. Some folks we wot of, however, preferred warm toddy to cold noses.

We had the pleasure of a call, one day last week, from our excellent friend, Prof. Osborne, of the Blair county Normal School. The Professor represents that institution as being in a flourishing condition.

The Bedford County Teachers' Association assembled in this place, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. There were upwards of eighty Teachers in attendance, being nearly twice as many as at former meetings of the Association. The proceedings, (a condensed report of which will be found in another column) were conducted with great decorum and were full of interest. The Association adjourned on Friday evening last.

The Somerset Democrat has been sold by its late proprietor, C. F. Mitchell, Esq., to Messrs. H. G. & G. F. Baer, of that place, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. We are sorry to lose Mr. Mitchell from the editorial ranks. The Democrat, under his control, was an excellent party organ and a model newspaper in every respect. We console ourselves for his loss with the knowledge that his mantle has fallen on worthy gentlemen, under whose management the Democrat will, doubtless, continue to maintain its present high position.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Peter O'Hagan, Esq., executor of the estate of James Conrad, late of Blair township, Blair county, deceased, offering for sale the mansion property of said deceased, and other valuable real estate. Persons desirous of purchasing themselves a home, or of investing in real estate, will do well to attend.

We conclude, in this week's Gazette, the publication of an excellent story written for us by our talented friend, "A Flowman." It is a well told tale and one that carries its moral directly to the heart of the reader.

"Happy New Year!—Long life to our subscribers and friends! May the Union of these States be perpetual, and all traitors hanged!"—Bedford Abolition Organ.

If the last clause of your wish were carried out, it would soon be the fashion for Black Republican editors to wear neck-ties made of hemp.

In a certain debating society not a hundred miles from Bedford, a violent Black Republican was once upon a time pouring out his sarcasm hot and bitter upon the head of "that old traitor, J. B." (which letters he, doubtless, presumed every body would take as the initials of the President of the United States) when he was interrupted by a fellow member with the question whether he was alluding to one John Brown? It is needless to add that our Black Republican orator's sarcasm was seen very suddenly to ascend the flue!

COLD WEATHER.—Tuesday last, January the first, was the coldest day we have so far experienced during the present winter. The thermometer stood four degrees below zero.

We are informed that the packages of Gazettes for Bloody Run, did not reach their destination last week. This is singular enough, as we are positively certain of having mailed them.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has now arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by Dr. J. B. F. Harry to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

THE REACTION IN NEW ENGLAND.—The annual election of town officers in New Haven was held last Friday, and resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by five hundred majority, out of about 5,000 votes. The town embraces Fair Haven and Westville, which always give Republican majorities. The victory is therefore more significant than if the election had been confined to the city proper. But even the city election was carried by the Republicans a few months ago, a majority of the officers then elected being Republican. New England is coming to her senses. Two months' experience of the practical results of a sectional abolition victory, is opening the eyes of her people to their folly. The New Haven Register, in anticipation of the election, said, and the people responded to what it said: "We owe it to ourselves, to show to the country that the heart of the chief city of Connecticut still beats to the music of the Union;" that it responds to the efforts of the noble men who are striving for the preservation of its blessings; that we know no sectional interests in a common country—and that we concede to all, and demand for all, that equality which is guaranteed to the whole under the Constitution. New Haven owes its prosperity to a fraternal intercourse with other portions of the country. Hardly a Southern city that is not in close commercial intercourse with us—or was until a few weeks ago—when a distrust of our friendship seemed warranted by the election of Lincoln—and it is the duty alike of patriotism and interest, to "lift up our voice like a trumpet," and correct the impression. New Haven is not responsible for that "dire event"—and we owe it to ourselves and the country to give Republicanism a decided, and overwhelming rebuke."

Bedford County Teachers' Association.

BEDFORD, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, 1860.

The Association met according to previous notice, in the Hall of the Union School House, at 10 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was organized by the election of A. N. Raub, President, J. E. Fluck, Esq., Vice President, C. W. Greene, Secretary, M. A. Points, Assistant Secretary, and Geo. Sigafos, Treasurer.

A Business Committee was elected, comprising J. G. Fisher, M. A. Campbell, A. N. Raub, J. E. Satterfield and J. H. Miller. After some remarks by the former President, Mr. Sigafos, the officers took their seats.

A resolution was offered adjourning the Association until Friday evening and constituting the body of teachers an Institute under the direction of the County Superintendent, and was adopted.

A Business Committee consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Bliss, and Points, were appointed to report the programme of exercises for the Institute and at the close of each session the order for the next meeting was adopted. On motion, "The best means of promoting the educational interests of the County" was adopted as the subject for discussion and remarks were made by Messrs. Fisher, Sigafos, Greene, Rawlins, Walker, Bliss, Kerr, Miller and Replogle.

A resolution fixing the hours of meeting at 8 1/2 A. M., 1 1/2 P. M., and 6 1/2 P. M., and of adjournment at 11 1/2 A. M., 4 1/2 P. M., and 9 1/2 P. M., was adopted.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Institute was called to order by the President, and at each succeeding meeting, the Roll was called, and the minutes read and approved.

Mr. Raub delivered a very interesting lecture upon "School Ethics." The question, Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania should enact a law compelling parents to send their children to school regularly," was adopted. Messrs. Fisher, Sigafos, Raub, and Campbell on the affirmative, were opposed by Messrs. Points, Longenecker, Fluck, Osborne, Satterfield, Fuller, Tate, and Barclay. The question was decided by a vote of the Institute in the affirmative.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Institute was called to order and the exercises were opened by prayer, led by Rev. Sigafos. After the transaction of regular business, an exercise in the Elementary Sounds and Articulation, was conducted by Mr. J. H. Miller.

Mr. Greene gave a lecture upon Reading and the method of teaching it.

Mr. Osborne addressed the Institute upon Physical Education. By request of the Institute, Mr. Raub showed the manner of conducting an object lesson and urged the necessity for their introduction into the Common Schools.

On motion a committee of five were appointed to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Institute. It was composed of Messrs. E. F. Kerr, J. G. Fisher, J. E. Satterfield, J. H. Miller, and M. S. Campbell.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Institute was called to order by the President.

Mr. Raub delivered a Lecture upon the First Principles of Written Arithmetic.

J. B. Fluck, Esq., followed with an Exercise in English Grammar, and as in all other exercises, questions were proposed by members.

Methods of teaching Geography were given by Messrs. Livingston, Raub and Greene.

THURSDAY EVENING.

After the usual introductory exercises, Mr. Longenecker addressed the Institute.

His theme was "The Relation of the Teacher to his Country." Mr. Geyer read an interesting Essay upon "Teachers' Institutes." Mr. Wonders read a well written Essay upon "Improvements." On motion the question was adopted for discussion, "Resolved, That the study of Mathematics is better calculated to develop the mind of man than the study of the classics."

It was discussed by Messrs. Points on the affirmative, and Raub on the negative.

The discussion being closed by motion, the question was adopted, "Resolved, That Female teachers are better adapted for the profession of teaching than Males."

It was discussed by Messrs. Greene, Henry W. Fisher, Sigafos, Replogle and Kinzel, on the affirmative, and Messrs. Miller, Hunt, Raub, Campbell and Speice on the negative.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The opening exercises were the singing of the Doxology, and prayer by Mr. Sigafos.

Mr. J. G. Fisher lectured upon Penmanship.

Mr. Sigafos gave a practical exercise in "Mental Arithmetic."

Mr. H. W. Fisher gave his methods of teaching Orthography and he was followed by Mr. Greene.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

After the introductory exercises, Mr. Raub lectured upon Written Arithmetic, explaining the principles of Long Division, Common Fractions and Proportion.

Messrs. H. P. Williams, Livingston and J. G. Fisher, conducted an exercise in Vocal Music, and with the assistance of others, favored the Institute with several songs. On motion "The methods of conducting schools" was adopted for discussion, the Institute being resolved into a committee of the whole.

Messrs. Fluck, Sigafos, Greene and Raub participated.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The Association was called to order by the President. Prof. Brim read a beautiful and instructive address, taking as his theme, "Cultivation of the Mind." An essay by M. L. P. Blackburn was then read by Mr. J. G. Geyer.

Also, an essay by Miss L. C. Arnold "The Pursuit of Knowledge; read by C. Greene.

The question for discussion, "Resolved, That the teacher exerts a greater influence in forming the character of the young," was read by the Secretary and an animated discussion ensued between Messrs. Bliss, Campbell, Por Raub, Greene and Rawlins on the affirmative and Messrs. Fluck, Gaitner and Shannon, on the negative. The question was decided

the Institute in the affirmative. The Business Committee reported that "A semi-annual meeting of the Bedford County Teachers' Association, will be held at Bedford on Friday, April 19th 1861, at one o'clock P. M.

The following persons were appointed to report there on appropriate subjects, As Lecturers, Messrs A. N. Raub and J. N. Longenecker. As Essayists, J. B. Fluck, Esq., M. A. Raub, Jas. J. Barnard, J. G. Livingston, Miss Mary E. Allison, and Miss L. C. Arnold.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, We believe that Teachers' Institutes and associations of the friends of Education, exert a beneficial and lasting influence, upon all concerned, stimulating and encouraging teachers to attain to a higher standard of excellence in their responsible calling, and arousing the people to a better appreciation of our noble system, therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure, the growing interest in this subject among the teachers of this County, as evinced by the large attendance at this session, and, that we regard this as an auspicious omen, promising rich fruits in the future.

Resolved, That the Teachers of Bedford County who do not attend the meetings of the Teachers' Association, stand in their own light; that their success in teaching must necessarily be limited on account of not availing of the opportunities within their reach, to improve themselves.

Resolved, That we approve of grading teachers' salaries according to their qualifications.

Resolved, That we, as teachers of the County Association, will use our influence in organizing township Institutes in our respective townships.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the contingent expenses of this Association.

Resolved, That teachers have a right to conduct their schools independent of outside influence.

Resolved, That we favor Vocal Music as an exercise in Common Schools.

Resolved, That we offer our grateful acknowledgments to the School Board of the Borough of Bedford, for so generously granting the Association, the use of this Hall.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to the citizens of Bedford for the hospitality which they have displayed in entertaining the members of this Association.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sentiment of this Association that every teacher should be a subscriber to the "Pennsylvania School Journal."

Resolved, That we heartily commend the successful efforts of our able and efficient County Superintendent in getting up and conducting this Institute.

Resolved, That the publishers of the county papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this Institute.

During the evening the audience were favored with several pieces of music.

A. N. RAUB, Pres't.

CHARLES W. GREENE, Sec'y.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Institute was a complete success. Instead of having only thirty or forty teachers present, as heretofore, there were over eighty of the five teachers of the county in attendance during almost the whole session. The citizens manifested a lively interest in the proceedings and filled the hall with a large and attentive audience each evening.

On Friday evening many were unable to obtain seats and still conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

It cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon our schools.

ATTEMPT TOWARD SECESSION.

Richmond, Dec. 28.—There was an immense meeting here last night, which, it is said, was composed of all parties. There were several resolutions reported by a committee of prominent citizens. They were adopted almost, not quite, unanimously. The resolutions declare that it is not compatible with the safety of the South any longer to endure the assaults of the North, unless guarantees are given of so plain and unmistakable character that they cannot be evaded. If this be not done, it is resolved that the South must leave the Union.

APPROVAL OF A STATE CONVENTION. A resolution approves of calling a State Convention, for the purpose of securing the rights of Virginia in or out of the Union, and in reprobation of coercion as wholly unjustifiable.

ENTHUSIASM AT THE MEETING. There was much enthusiasm exhibited at the being, and the discussion sentiments were loudly applauded.

KANSAS OUTLAWS.—Gen. Harney's report sustains the worst representations made through the press concerning Montgomery's bandy outlaws. He says:

"I believe that Montgomery's band is fully as large as presented to be; that they are sworn to protect each other by perjury, assassination, and in every way possible. Their object is, as declared publicly by themselves, to protect fugitive slaves, the Territory, to assist them to run away whenever an opportunity offers, taking them East and receiving sixty dollars per head, and to give out of the Territory all who oppose them in doing. A large portion of the population on the border either belong to this organization, or sympathize with them and those who do not dare oppose them or give information concerning them. I am satisfied that the greater part, if not all of the donations which are sent to Harney in Kansas, go into the hands of the band, and the greater portion of it is perverted from those intended by purchasing arms and munitions of war for carrying out their plans. It would take a large force to thoroughly break up this band."

"Montgomery has a regularly organized band of about sixty men, who receive ten dollars per month, besides a portion of the robbery, &c., and also spies and runners all over the country, who give him timely notice of any movement set on foot against him. The day before the troops reached Mound City, Montgomery, then to the number of four or five hundred, assembled and passed resolutions, a copy of which has been published in the black-republican papers. I think the best and cheapest way to catch Montgomery and his party will be to furnish the governor with funds, and let him do it in his own way."

Words of Prophecy.

Mr. Fillmore recognized the difficulty of a sectional rule, even if it be a majority rule, when he proclaimed the following philosophical, truthful and just sentiments in the Presidential campaign of 1856. Read! They are words of profound prophecy:

"We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing those candidates by the suffrage of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? Can they have the madness or folly to suppose that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?"

"Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice President, and should select such by their suffrages to rule over us as the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights?—If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken! And therefore you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a precious inheritance. I tell you my friends that I feel deeply, and therefore I speak earnestly on this subject (cries of 'you're right!') for I feel that you are in danger. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading on the brink of a volcano that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation."

Twenty Thousand Mechanics out of Employment.

The Philadelphia "Press," of last week, states that there are at least fifteen to twenty thousand mechanics out of employment in that city. What terrible import that announcement carries with it. It is fair to suppose that upon those twenty thousand men at least fifty thousand persons are dependent for support—and being thrown out of employment just at the beginning of winter, it is impossible to imagine the amount of suffering which will be felt by them. We shrink from a contemplation of the misery which must be experienced in the cities during the present winter. Accused, ten thousand times accused, will be they who, for the gratification of their own selfishness, have brought it on. Where now are the philanthropists, who have sympathized so deeply with the Southern slaves? There will be more suffering in the families of the mechanics of Philadelphia during the present winter, than among all the slaves of the Southern States. And yet, we heed it not, because it is in our own mind. Charity should commence at home; and yet in the midst of all this suffering, we find the Republicans of Philadelphia giving banquets to, and feasting in the most extravagant style Col. McClure, and others, who assisted in bringing about these sad results.—Ebensburg Mountaineer.

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE REJECTED.—The Senate Committee of Thirteen were in session six and a half hours last Saturday week. Mr. Crittenden's proposition to amend the Constitution, establishing a line from ocean to ocean, with Freedom above and Slavery below, never to be disturbed, was discussed at great length, and finally rejected. Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas and Bigler, sustained the proposition, and it was opposed by Messrs. Wade, Douglas, Collamer and Grimes. Messrs. Rice and Powell joined its advocates in voting for it, and Messrs. Hunter, Tombs, and Davis, voted against it—saying, however, that they would go for it, if the Republicans would propose it in good faith. The other propositions submitted by Mr. Crittenden were voted upon but declared lost, under a rule adopted by the Committee, which requires that each proposition shall receive the votes of a majority of the Republicans and of those opposed to the Republicans.—Reading Gazette.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, on Saturday the 2nd day of February next, the following Real Estate late the property of James McDaniel, dec'd, viz: One tract of land, being unimproved adjoining lands of ——— Peter, on the east, Fred K. Colberger on the West, Andrew Martineau on the North, and Joseph McDaniel's heirs on the South containing one hundred acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of unimproved land, adjoining the mansion property and lands of Daniel Snider, David Steckman and others, and containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

ALSO, the mansion place of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Daniel Snyder, Wilson McDaniel, Jacob Steele, John Calhoun and others, containing about two hundred and eight acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 of which are meadow, balance well timbered. The improvements are a two-story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, also a Smoke House, Spring House, and Log stable with threshing floor. There is also an apple orchard on the premises, and a good spring at the bottom of the dwelling. The property is situated five miles South of Bloody Run, on the road to Charlevoix.

The sale will commence at one o'clock, on said day, at which time the terms will be made known.

JOSEPH McDANIEL, Administrator.

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Nov. Term, 1860. Application of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, for charter of incorporation.

In pursuance of the order of said Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given, that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, have made application to said Court, filed with the Prothonotary, setting forth that they are desiring to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation, and that they are accompanied by a constitution and articles of incorporation, defining the objects, articles, conditions and name of the corporation, and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the said Court will, at next term, decree and declare that said congregation shall become a corporation by a constitution and articles of incorporation, and title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Bedford."

By order of the Court. S. H. TATE, Prothy.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1861, at the late residence of Jacob Klites, dec'd, the following property: A three wagon, hay by the stack, corn by the barrel, oats by the bushel, grain in the ground, one heifer, one breed cow, one wheat fan, ALSO,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, Consisting of bedstead and bedding, clock, cupboard, tables, and chairs, together with a variety of other articles.

TERMS.—A credit of 9 months, without interest, on all sums over \$3.00 with approved security; under \$3.00 the cash will be required.

DAVID KLITES, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Aaron Good, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, at the residence of the dec'd, in said Township, on the 17th of January, inst., and those having claims will present them for settlement, at the same time. If the subscriber is not called on at the time above specified, James Allison, Esq., residing in said Township, is authorized to make settlement and receive money due the Estate.

WM. ZIMMERMAN, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Klites, late of Southampton Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John Hill and John Meyer Esq., assignees of Patrick Ballard, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on the 1st day of January, inst., at which time those interested can attend.

JOB MANN, Auditor.

MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.—Covered corns forward slowly per ranges from \$5 25 to 5 37 1/2 and 64 lbs, for fair and prime quality. Nothing doing in Timothy and Flaxseed and prices are about nominal.

There is a fair feeling in the Breadstuffs market and for Flour many holders are indifferent about realizing at present quotations. There is not much shipping demand and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of at \$5 12 1/2 per barrel for superfine and \$5 37 1/2 for extra, including a fancy lot at \$5 25. There is a steady home consumption demand within the range of these figures. Rye Flour is scarce and small lots sold at \$3 62 1/2. Penna. Corn Meal is held at \$2 per barrel; but without sales.

Grain.—The offerings of Wheat are very small and it is held very firmly. Small sales of fair prime Pennsylvania Red at \$1 30 and 1 33; Southern do. at \$1 35; and White at \$1 45 and 1 55 cents per bushel. Rye is wanted at 75 and 76 cents. Corn is firm at "blackwater" noted yesterday, with further sales of old Yellow at 70 cents, and new at 68 and 69 cents. Oats are unchanged.

Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1861.—Flour firm, Howard and Ohio \$5 50. City Mills \$5. Wheat firm; red \$1 20 and 1 30; white \$1 50 and 1 60. Corn steady; new yellow 62 and 63. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork \$16 25. Lard 10c. Coffee steady at 12 and 13c. Whisky nominal at 19c.