

[From the Alta California (of San Francisco) of December 12.]

Narrative of Lieut. Beale's Wagon Road Expedition from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River.

We present our readers, this morning, with an outline narrative of Lieut. Beale's exploration of the southern wagon route, taken from the note book of Mr. J. H. Porter, attached to the scientific corps of the expedition. Lieut. Beale arrived here on Thursday, from Los Angeles. The object of the expedition, (which is just completed), as specified in the written instructions of the Secretary of War, was to proceed from Philadelphia to Indiana, Texas, where the camels had been landed from the storeship Supply, Lieut. David Porter, and from thence to proceed to Fort Defiance, in New Mexico, near Santa Fe, and from that place to commence the survey of the wagon road through Colorado River, near the supposed mouth of the Mojave.

Lieut. E. F. Beale and his party arrived at San Antonio on the 10th of June. From San Antonio they proceeded to Camp Verde, on the Verde river, where the camels had been conveyed, to await his requisition and that of Capt. Pope, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, who had been deputed by Government to construct artesian wells upon the Pecos, in Texas. He selected twenty-three out of the ninety camels at that place and three dromedaries.— Together with the animals were two Greeks, a Turk and two Arabs, who left him at San Antonio, being desirous of returning home.

THE START. The party left San Antonio on the 25th of June; the camels packed with a large portion of the grain for ten teams of mules. The to-lus, or regular pack camels, of which there were seven, are capable of carrying a load of one thousand pounds. They passed over the old wagon road, extending some seven hundred miles between San Antonio and El Paso, and reached Albuquerque on the 10th of August.

THE ROUTE THROUGH NEW MEXICO. Leaving some of the wagons which had become unnecessary to transport the baggage, the expedition crossed the Rio Grande, and turned towards the Colorado. They crossed the dry bed of the little Puerto, and proceeded on the road lying within sight of the river and among the mountain spurs extending through New Mexico. They passed through the pueblo of Laguna, inhabited by a mixed population of Indians and New Mexicans. They were now travelling upon Coronado's route—who, in 1580, passed through this country, the first explorer of New Mexico. Continuing upon the road, to the new town of Zuni, situated about eight miles from the aboriginal ruins of that name, they passed the Rio Frio, running through a remarkable volcanic basin, of ancient formation. They waited, upon the Pinedo, the arrival of Col. Loring, who was returning with his command, from the Gila. While the expedition was proceeding to Zuni, Lieut. Beale in company with Col. Loring, made a detour towards the northward, in the Navajo country, to Fort Defiance, a distance of ninety miles, to procure an escort of United States troops, for which he had an order from the Secretary of War.

THE INSCRIPTION ROCK. Passing over this country, which Mr. Porter considers the most beautiful he ever traversed, and covered with almost interminable forests of noble and lofty pine trees, they arrived, on the 24th of August, at El Moro, or the Inscription Rock. This remarkable natural formation merits a particular description. Emerging from the forest which skirts the bases of the backbone of the Western Continent, without any previous indication of its existence, and in the midst of an almost exclusively volcanic country, a smooth wall of white sandstone rises from the grassy plain which spreads away from its base, to an altitude of 1000 feet.

At its southeastern base is the spring known as El Moro. It is wedge-shaped, and its summit is crowned by an ancient aboriginal fortress evidently the work of the same artisans, whose tumuli are visible from Peru to Wisconsin.— Sloping from the southwest it is an artificial plateau, leading to the western entrance of the mountain, which forms a natural corral, capable of holding at least five thousand head of animals, and entirely impregnable except by a very narrow passage, easily defended and partially fortified. In this corral grow the loftiest pine trees, whose heads are far below the crest of the rock which towers above them.— The party from this point proceeded to within twelve miles of Zuni, where they encamped, and awaited Mr. Beale's arrival from Fort Defiance.

THE ROUTE FROM EL MORO. He arrived on the 28th, with his escort, and after treating with the Indians for corn, they started upon Whipple's trail, and encamped upon a plain covered with splendid gramma grass. The expedition from this camping place, passed over a comparatively level country, well watered, and abounding in fine grass. Ranges of mountains, of volcanic origin, were visible in all directions, some of them capped with snow. This mountainous feature is the prevailing topography between Zuni and the Colorado. They came in sight of the Colorado Chiquito on the 4th of September, on the 6th, they crossed it without difficulty. The river is a winding, narrow and muddy stream. At the ford there were only four feet of water.— The camels from the first made the marches without fatigue or flagging. They continued their course on the parallel of 35 degrees, finding excellent water at convenient intervals and the most luxuriant blue gramma grass.

AN UNEXPLORED COUNTRY. The course now lay through an unexplored region, presenting the wave line, intersected by ranges of irregular serrated volcanic mountains. They encamped upon a reservoir of pure water, discovered by the guide, Sevedra, to which Lieut. Beale gave the name of King's Creek. The trail of 1853, made by Lieut. Whipple, being obliterated by time, and also that of Aubrey, Lieut. Beale selected a road for himself, and thus from the point above mentioned, the travellers, until reaching the Colorado, were passing over a terra incognita. Expeditions from the camping place were despatched by Lieut. Beale, in various directions, to examine the face of the country.

AUBREY'S GANON. In one of these, led by Lieut. Beale himself, they discovered what was believed to be the celebrated canon of Aubrey, described by him in his notes. An idea may be gathered of the stupendous depth of this great chasm, from the fact that standing on its precipitous brink, a

musket ball discharged, occupied nearly half a minute in reaching the bottom at its shallowest point. This was proved by frequent experiments. Its width was so great, that a musket ball, discharged horizontally, fell about a quarter of the way across. This chasm appears to be a vast sink in the general level of the country, the result of some ancient volcanic convulsion. They descended to the bottom and explored it to its mouth. In it they discovered the Indian trail to the Mojave villages.

EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL FEATURES. Some peculiar characteristics in the feature of this section of country are worthy of remark. The road extending over mesas resembled more a work of art, like the roads constructed by the Roman Generals and Napoleon, than natural formations. The palisade formations, on all hands, loomed up like gigantic fortifications. Singular to say, the volcanic rock was carpeted with the most luxuriant blue gramma grass, affording food for animals as nutritious as oats. Only a thin stratum of soil laid between this and the rock. Specimens of petrifications of the most wonderful description, presented themselves. And there, on the western bank of the Rio de la Xara, they found a rock, about twenty-five feet square, in the heart of which was a large petrified tree. The fragment was detached from the main body, in which the boughs were distinctly visible. They also found, in the beginning of their new route, inscriptions on the rocks, evincing the progression of the writers from the Geographic to the Phonetic character. This argues a very high degree of civilization among the ancient inhabitants of these regions, as do their fortifications.

ARRIVAL AT THE COLORADO RIVER. The guides having proved unworthy of trust the expedition was preceded by parties detached in search of water, which was invariably found, showing that, up to this point, the route is in every way available for emigrant trains, it being scarcely necessary to double teams in a single instance. Nothing of consequence occurred from this point until the arrival of the expedition at the Colorado river, which they gained without difficulty, camping on its banks, for the first time, on the 19th of October, having ridden over the country on either side of the route for a considerable distance.

SWIMMING THE CAMELS. At this place, the camels themselves refuted some assertions which have been confidently made of them—that they are unable to swim. Father Hue, in his work, describes his detention upon the Yellow river, in China, on account of the difficulty of crossing his camels, for, he says, "the animal cannot swim." The opinion has also been supported by many writers. On this occasion, Lieut. Beale's determination to try the experiment, led one of the large to-lus to the bank of the river, and had him driven into the water. As soon as he found himself out of his depth, he struck off without hesitation for the opposite shore, swimming high and with perfect ease. The rest of the train were crossed in batches of five and six, not one of them, apparently, had the slightest difficulty in the passage.

A PORTION OF THE GREAT DESERT. Here the travelers found the first sandy country on their route. The grass was poor and thin, and water at longer intervals than they had yet found it. They were enabled, however, to procure a sufficient supply, without any suffering, and continued their course due west, until they struck the Mojave River—a distance of about eighty miles—that is to where water appears flowing in the bed of the river. This is a northern continuation of the great American Desert of New Mexico, but presents less of the sterile and desolate features of the southern or main body of the desert, and is infinitely preferable to travel over.

ARRIVAL AT LOS ANGELES. The route now followed the Mojave on its eastern bank until the party reached the Mormon road, which they kept, crossing the San Bernardino Mountains at the Cajon Pass, and continued the journey over the well known road from San Bernardino to Los Angeles, where they arrived on the 20th of November.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT. The experiment of the camels and dromedaries has proved a triumphant success. In opposition to the opinions of many United States officers, they have shown themselves admirably adapted for traversing the wastes of Western America. In some instances these wonderful animals went a week, and in one, ten days, without water—not because it did not exist on the route, but from the lack of desire for it, and on the tenth day the animal drank with comparative indifference. They could go, if required, over two weeks without tasting water. Their food is of the simplest and coarsest description; they eat, as they progress, whatever grows on the wayside, bending their long necks and thrusting their heads alike into the narrowest crevices for the cactus, or the stunted verdure, or cropping the leaves from the boughs of the trees, without in the least retarding their speed. Truly they may be called the ships of the desert, and when taken in comparison with mules, horses or cattle, which require food almost as regularly as man, they seem adapted by nature to the novel task to which our government has now devoted them.

A CABINET OF CURIOSITIES.—For the first time in the history of this nation, the Cabinet at Washington is enabled to present to the country the rare spectacle of a conclave of political huskiers. Astonishment is lost in contempt while one candidly and coolly reads the letters of Messrs. Cobb, Brown, Toney, Cass, Black etc., flanked by a weak diabrot from poor Bigler, to the late meeting called and held at Philadelphia, to endorse the new position of the administration in this Kansas swindle. Cabinet officers coming down from their position to bandy epithets, to scold and threaten and promise and beg before the country; to disclose at the gatherings of short boys and shoulder-strikers, led by their flagmen, men of the "first respectability," the policy of the administration for the future, to promise what in the next week, in the rush of events, they may not be able nor willing to perform—this is a spectacle fit to be wept over by every patriot in the land.

In the face of facts that are a disgrace to the age and land in which we live; in the face of facts disclosed by bitter Democratic pamphlets like Walker setting forth the present and past system of wrong and outrage under which seven-eighths of the people of Kansas have patiently suffered for years, Mr. Attorney General Black has the hardihood to say in his letter:—"The people of Kansas would be ruled by nothing but the bayonet, and two thousand bayonets were sent there to keep them in order."

Each of these Cabinet papers speaks of all that has been done in Kansas preparatory to this Lecompton swindle as fair, legal and above-board. Gov. Walker in his letter of resignation, says when and where the frauds and disfranchisement of the Convention election occurred, and that fifteen counties were absolutely disfranchised. His language is: "These fifteen counties, including many of the oldest organized counties in the territory, were entirely disfranchised, and did not give, by any fault of their own could not give, a solitary vote for delegates to that Convention." Attorney General Black says: "The delegates were chosen at a fair and free election, after a full notice to all the voters."

Was there ever falsification like this! The Philadelphia North American, in an exceedingly powerful article which our narrow space forbids us quoting entire, very justly remarks:—"Partisanship, and not statesmanship, stands out upon the face of each of these Cabinet epistles, as if the word had been printed in huge capitals at the head of each. The purpose is partisan, and the argument flippant and shallow special pleading. The Attorney General has a comprehensive term for the people of Kansas, and for all dissentients from the doctrines resolved on—the term 'Abolitionists.' The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, half a dozen times each, repeat the epithet 'Black Republicans,' as applied to the same classes. The Cabinet thus chooses to bandy epithets scarcely tolerable on the political rostrum, or in the partisan press. What good can come of this departure from dignity, and from the stern path of duty to which it is right—a right which will be asserted—to hold those occupying high places in the public affairs of the whole people? Those who write in this style from the high offices of government, might be rebuked by their own clerical force for gross impropriety, and a power of dismissal should somewhere exist, if the precedent now set is to be followed."

Stringfellow's Letter. Mr. J. H. Stringfellow, who once upon a time, was considered the biggest and most ferocious "border ruffian" in Kansas, is now in Washington, and writes a letter against the Lecompton Constitution, which the Union would not publish, but which the New York Herald, another organ of Mr. Buchanan, does. This letter closes as follows:—"In a few days after my arrival it was announced that Acting Governor Stanton had convened the Territorial Legislature in extra session, a course he had undoubted authority to pursue, however much the policy may be doubted. The representatives of the people, elected by 18,000 voters, 9,000 of whom voted for Mr. Parrot for Congress, as being opposed to any Constitution from the Lecompton Convention, passed a bill providing for the submission of the proposed Constitution to a popular vote, thus affording them the only opportunity they could have of expressing their objection to that instrument, or of being admitted into the Union under it. I have said that should the Democratic members from the free States, urged by the South, and for no practical good to the South, lay Kansas into the Union against the remonstrance of two-thirds of the people, that remonstrance expressed in the only legal way they could express it, namely, by a vote of the people under the act of Legislature, with all the penalties for fraudulent voting that could be provided by law, that in such event the Democratic party would of necessity be broken down at the North, the peace and interest of Missouri and Kansas, if not the whole Union, seriously endangered, and by no sort of contingency could the interest of the South in Kansas be advanced. So believing, I have urged that if the people of Kansas, by their vote on Monday last, did, by a large majority decide against the constitution, that Congress, and especially Southern members, should in answer to the petition of the people thus expressed, reject the application for admission, and at once pass an act for the formation of a new constitution, upon terms similar to those proposed by the 'Tomb's bill' of 1856.

KANSAS. The returns of the vote upon the Constitution, December 21, have been counted and declared by Calhoun as follows: Constitution with Slavery 4063 Constitution without Slavery 576 Total vote 4639 These returns include 3,562 votes from precincts known to have less than one thousand inhabitants. Governor Walker estimates that the real Pro-Slavery strength in the Territory does not exceed two thousand. At the election, January 4, under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature has been carried by the Free State party. The Senate is divided—Free State, 13; Democrats, 6. The House—Free State, 29; Democrats, 14. Calhoun had not yet declared the vote for Governor and members of Congress, although the time for receiving returns had expired. As far as received, Smith, Free State candidate for Governor, had received 6,238, against 6,530 for Marshall, Democrat. For Congress, Parrott, Free State, had received 6,623, against 6,568 for Carr, Democrat. The vote against the Constitution is not yet officially declared, but is still stated at 10,000. It remains to be seen whether Congress will drag a State into the Union, under institutions so unadvisedly repudiated by the people concerned. It is stated from Kansas, that the Territorial Legislature will provide for a new Convention to frame a Constitution. The arrest of Henderson by the Free State men, heretofore reported by the telegraph, is explained by the St. Louis Democrat. Henderson was on his way with a return of several hundred votes from "Delaware Crossing," a place having about twenty inhabitants. Some people, thinking that Calhoun had enough of such returns already, concluded to capture Henderson. Whether they have "cut his ears off," remains to be seen.—Washington Republican.

Wm. A. Porter has taken his seat on the Supreme Bench.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 16.—The R. M. steamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 2d instant, has arrived at this port. The America brings \$9,615 in specie. The political news by this arrival is not of an important nature. Financially it is quite favorable. There was a continued growing ease in the English money market, but no reduction of the rate of interest by the banks had taken place. The loss of the rebels at Lucknow was estimated at 7,000 men. OPERATIONS AGAINST CANTON. [From the London Times.] By the present time, probably, Canton has been attacked and captured. It has been determined to make the dispute entirely local.—Should the Emperor answer the capture of Canton by the expulsion of the English traders from Shanghai, then, indeed matters will grow serious; but should he determine that the Canton Governor and mob have been justly punished, it is possible that hostilities may be confined to the operations which were to be commenced in the south. The British force seems to be sufficient for the purpose of retribution at Canton. "In a few days," says our correspondent, "we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns and 7,000 men in these waters. Of the latter we shall be able, probably, to land 4,000." The "blue jackets" were being drilled for service on land. We learn that the French have also determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese. It should be understood beforehand that such a union is by no means analogous to the combined operations in the Crimea.

VIRGINIA. Governor Wise's Tammany Hall letter has created a great storm at Richmond. The Democratic members of the Legislature immediately caucused, and passed the following resolutions, with only two or three dissenting votes: "Resolved, That in the opinion of the Democratic members of the General Assembly of Virginia, the conclusion to which the President of the United States has arrived, as expressed in his recent message, in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, is just and right. Resolved, That Congress has no right to look further into the Constitution submitted by the State of Kansas, in its application to be admitted into this Union, than to see that the said Constitution is republican in its form. Resolved, That it is due to the peace and harmony of this Union, that Congress should speedily admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, without further conditions."

Resolutions of the same tenor were afterwards passed by the House, and will doubtless pass the Senate. The filibuster resolutions introduced into the Virginia Legislature on the 4th instant, have not yet been acted upon. General Walker is at Richmond, trying to urge them through.—There is a good deal of opposition to them.

THE MORMONS NOT GOING TO RUN AWAY. ST. LOUIS, JAN. 19.—The Republican has received information from Fort Lawrence, through an Indian trader who arrived at Jefferson City yesterday, and who reports meeting on the 23d of December, between 600 and 700 Cheyennes and Comanches Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their villages on the Black Walnut Hills, about 80 miles southeast of Fort Laramie.

They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders. It was their intention to remain in the camp erected there until Spring, and then employ themselves under Mormon influence in harassing, and cutting off the supply trains sent to the relief of Colonel Johnson. The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had eighty thousand fighting men well equipped for service. They also spoke of numerous fortifications and a large number of Indian allies, and declared that the Mormons have no idea of running away from Utah.

ASHAMED OF IT.—In the debate in the Senate upon the Treasury note bill, Mr. Pugh (Democrat) said:—"At the last session we were called upon, in a great hurry, to reduce the tariff. What was the argument for that haste? That if we did not reduce the tariff in double quick time, there would be a surplus of \$60,000,000 of coin in the Sub-Treasury, and it would break everybody. We have passed a tariff bill, but we have no money in the Treasury. Is this the way the financial affairs of this Government are to be conducted? You begin at one session to press through a bill to drive money out of the Treasury, and then come here and press us into the night hours to get another bill to put money into the Treasury. I think it is a serious impeachment of the financial abilities of the Democratic party; and, without meaning to be unkind to individuals, I am a little ashamed of it."

MS. SENATOR DOUGLAS DIRECTING DOCUMENTS.—I called on Senator Douglas last evening, for a short time, and found him busy in his study franking copies of his speech all over the Union. Diligently engaged in directing to speeches as they were franked, was Mrs. Douglas, radiant and beautiful in her elegant evening attire. She wrote rapidly a bold run hand, which evinced energy and decision of character, while she carried on a part of the conversation at the same time. She is truly very beautiful lady in form and figure, with countenance expressive not only of intellect and energy, but affection and pure womanly sympathies. She has evidently the mind to investigate and comprehend questions on politics, for some of her remarks exhibited considerable feeling concerning the position of Kansas affairs. A gentleman had just brought in some three hundred names of citizens of Cincinnati, and she proceeded at once to direct each copy of her husband's speech, while Mr. Douglas signed his frank. Those who receive it are pleased will, therefore, have a specimen lithography by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.—Washington Correspondence of Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gov. Packer has a great many applicants for the new offices he has to dispose of.

HAMMERED IRON. THE subscribers would inform the public that they have leased, the Bedford Forge, heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT. Nov. 27, 1857.—t.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand. A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, WITHOUT MEDICINE, OF SPERMATORRHOEA OR LOEAL WEAKNESS, NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS, GENITAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY OF THE SYSTEM, IMPOTENCY, AND IMPEDIMENTS, TO MARRIAGE GENERALLY, BY B. DE LANEY, M. D. The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York. Oct. 13, 1857.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO. NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA. (THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.) MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicine, made BROOMS, Patent Grooved CEDAR-WARE, warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, COILS, BRUSHES, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock. Feb. 27, 1857.—z.

WINDMILLS! WINDMILLS! THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, as well as the public generally, that he still continues the manufacture of WINDMILLS, and keeps them on hand constantly. He will also do all kinds of repairing in his line of business. As his mills are well known in Bedford county, he deems it unnecessary to say anything about them. His shop is, as formerly, at the East end of Bedford, on Pitt Street, near the Foundry. SIMON DIJKERHOOF. Aug. 21, 1857.—Sm.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance.—It cures Gentlemen's Hair to grow in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being from shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed PETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. 127-cwz.

DISSOLUTION. THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barnollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, as com & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barnollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm. G. R. BARNOLLAR, J. P. LOWRY, J. C. EVERHART. Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage. We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid. BARNOLLAR & EVERHART. Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

SEND FOR IT. THE most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, containing over sixty splendid Engravings, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, for a year, single copies, fifty cents. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.) See advertisement headed "Brilliant Prospects" in this paper. Address, G. L. DERRY, Actuary C. A. A., 648 Broadway, New-York. Dec. 11, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodions, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, &c., of various manufacture, always on hand. Bands supplied at city wholesale rates. We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail at our expense to any part of the country. N. B. Music arranged to order. SURYOCK & SMITH, Chambersburg. March 7, 1857.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Register of Bedford County hath issued letters testamentary to the subscriber, on the Estate of Ann Feigher, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd. All those who know themselves indebted to said Estate will please make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS MCGOY, Adm'r. 1st mo. 15th, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King, and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemont Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING, JAMES MADARA. Nov. 27, 1857.—t.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemont Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interests of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co. Nov. 27, 1857.—t. HENRY S. KING.

LAST NOTICE! THE subscribers now have their books posted and call upon all persons doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this is the first time for years of business, that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. Hides of all kinds will be taken in payment for balances due. TAYLOR & MOWRY. Jan. 1, 1858.—t.

COUNTRY APPLICANTS, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt St. Bedford, Penn'a. Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.

At the season for chapped hands and faces, is coming on, we advise our friends to call on Dr. Harry, at the cheap Drug Store, and get a box of Bazin's Amaline for prevention and cure of chapped hands, only 37 1/2c per box.

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DISSOLUTION. THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barnollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, as com & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barnollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm. G. R. BARNOLLAR, J. P. LOWRY, J. C. EVERHART. Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage. We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid. BARNOLLAR & EVERHART. Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

SEND FOR IT. THE most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, containing over sixty splendid Engravings, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, for a year, single copies, fifty cents. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.) See advertisement headed "Brilliant Prospects" in this paper. Address, G. L. DERRY, Actuary C. A. A., 648 Broadway, New-York. Dec. 11, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodions, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, &c., of various manufacture, always on hand. Bands supplied at city wholesale rates. We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail at our expense to any part of the country. N. B. Music arranged to order. SURYOCK & SMITH, Chambersburg. March 7, 1857.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Register of Bedford County hath issued letters testamentary to the subscriber, on the Estate of Ann Feigher, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd. All those who know themselves indebted to said Estate will please make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS MCGOY, Adm'r. 1st mo. 15th, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King, and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemont Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING, JAMES MADARA. Nov. 27, 1857.—t.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemont Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interests of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co. Nov. 27, 1857.—t. HENRY S. KING.

LAST NOTICE! THE subscribers now have their books posted and call upon all persons doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this is the first time for years of business, that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. Hides of all kinds will be taken in payment for balances due. TAYLOR & MOWRY. Jan. 1, 1858.—t.

COUNTRY APPLICANTS, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt St. Bedford, Penn'a. Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.

At the season for chapped hands and faces, is coming on, we advise our friends to call on Dr. Harry, at the cheap Drug Store, and get a box of Bazin's Amaline for prevention and cure of chapped hands, only 37 1/2c per box.



WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call, then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased scalp, to use it; and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the winking curls, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongues of thousands.

Waterbury, Mass., May 1, 1855. PROF. O. J. WOOD: Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being exceedingly gray, I purchased of Dr. Wood's Hair Restorative, two bottles; and it soon began to tell, in restoring the silver locks to their native color, and the hair which was before dry and harsh, and falling off, now became soft and glossy, and it ceased falling; the dandruff disappeared, and the scalp lost all the disagreeable itching, so annoying before, and now, I not only look but feel young again. Respectfully, yours, etc. CHAS. WHITNEY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1855. PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: After reading the advertisement in one of the New York Journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it that I continued its use for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and I have no doubt, permanently so. You have permission to refer to me, all who entertain any doubts of its performing all that is claimed for it. MISS FEEKS, 209 Greenwich Av.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restores my hair where it had fallen out; it cleans the head, and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than oil. MARY A. ATKINSON. Louisville, Nov. 1, 1855.

State of Illinois, Cahokia, June 27, '56. I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought premature, gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so. SIONEYBRESE, Ex-Senator United States.

[From the Washington Star.] Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are none that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses the most invigorating qualities, for it has never failed in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable testimonials which have been sent by parties, who have been benefited by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists, generally. Oct. 30, 1857.—Sm.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR, OR LIVER REMEDY. IS AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY BODY needs who is not in a perfect state of health for the Liver is second only to the heart in our human economy, and when that is deranged the vital machinery is wrong. To find a medicine peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the system of one of the proprietors, in a large and extended practice for the past twenty years, and the result of his experiment is the Invigorator, as a never-failing remedy where medicine has any power to help. As a Liver Remedy it has no equal, as all testify who use it.

A lady writing from Brooklyn, says, "I would that I could express in this short letter the value your Invigorator has been to me in raising a large family of children, for it has never failed to relieve all affections of the stomach, bowels or attacks of worms. If mothers once had this remedy placed within their