

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, April 9, 1858. "FEARLESS AND FREE." D. OYER - Editor and Proprietor.

The last week's Gazette has a long article attempting to criticize the conduct of Col. John W. Forney, and reading him out of the party for opposing the outrageous attempt of James Buchanan, to force upon the people of Kansas a constitution against their will, and which they have three rejected. This is decidedly rich, to say the least of it. John W. Forney has all his life long been a Democrat—one of the strictest set of Leocomptons, and always supported the principles and candidates of his party, right or wrong; but this Leocompton swindle was a little too much for even him, and he has honestly opposed it, knowing that nothing but its defeat would save his party.—The cream of the joke in its reading him out of the party lies in this: B. F. Meyers was, until late in the campaign of 1856, an active Know Nothing—instituting Conventions and making speeches. He had previously been a Whig, and a Republican, and is, as is seen by the above, a Leocompton of only a few months' standing! The other editor of that paper, G. W. Beauford, although he has not belonged to quite so many different parties as Meyers, is only a Leocompton of but a very few years' standing. He commenced political life a few years ago as one of the publishers of the Somerset Herald, a decided Whig journal! These are the men who take upon themselves the exceedingly doubtful task of reading John W. Forney out of his party. Their attempt to do so reminds us of the little dog barking at the moon!

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

We learn from our friend, Capt. John A. Osborn, that a very serious accident occurred on the Six Mile Run branch of the Broadtop Railroad, in this County, on the 30th ult. It appears that two young men, by the names of Ira Foster and Samuel Long, both residents of that neighborhood, were employed in loading cars with hoop poles, and after getting one loaded, they got on the front of it, and two others got on behind for the purpose of bracing. By some means the brake would not work, and the result was that the car ran off, the two men behind threw themselves off but sustained little injury. The other two in front could not get off, and when they came down to the main road at Riddlesburg, they came in contact with four other cars. The collision was fearful, and young Foster had his leg broken above the knee, while the other, Samuel Long, who is only about 14 years of age, had one thigh broken in two places; the other was also broken, and his left foot badly crushed.—They were conveyed to their homes, and the services of a couple of medical gentlemen called into requisition. Foster appears to be doing well, but Long's recovery is considered doubtful.

The Gazette last week attempted to account for the defeat of its editors' lately adopted party, in this Borough, by saying that eighteen Leocomptons left the Borough, and consequently did not vote. They may have had that many less votes than they had last fall, but according to the Gazette's own showing, eight of their men voted for our ticket, which leaves only ten who voted for their last fall, that were not at the polls this Spring. The most of these have left the Borough, and lost their residence. The gains are all in our favor.

Mr. Meyers' bowels yearn in compassion for the few traitors that were beaten. This is all natural. Mr. Meyers' treason to the Whigs, the Republicans, and the Know Nothings, has also been quite recent, and a "fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind!"

After writing to persons in this District that "all the sympathies of his heart" were with the Free State men in Kansas, Wilson Reilly has basely betrayed them. What was the reward? Who knows? Thanks, however, to the free, unbought, unrepurchasable men in the House of Representatives, Wilson Reilly's treason did not accomplish its object, and Heaven, we hope, will prevent it in the future.

We were last week and week before, the guest of D. J. Chapman, Esq., of Philadelphia. DAN is a clever fellow, and always knows how to do the nice thing, to members of the craft, as well as to all others.

A DIRTY DOUGH-FACE.—Beef Bigler, last week stated in the Senate, that he desired to see Kansas come into the Union as a Slave State!

S. S. McGibbons, Esq., City Auditor of Cincinnati, has our thanks for a copy of his Report.

The news of the defeat of Leocompton has been received in different parts of the Union by the firing of cannon and general jubilation. The hearts of the people are against Leocompton. The administration is growing weaker every day.

WANTED AT HOME.

The following gentlemen, who have misrepresented Pennsylvania at Washington, are wanted at home. They will return, doubtless, at the close of the present session, never again to return to the seats which, by voting for Leocompton, they have disgraced. The following are the names of these enemies to freedom, not of the servile blacks of the South, but white men, as good citizens, and as much entitled to all the privileges of citizens as themselves.—Mark the names: Mr. Bigler, of the Senate; Messrs. Ahl, Dewart, Dimmick, Florance, Gillis, J. Glancy Jones, Landy, Loidy, Phillips, REILLY and White, of the House. Come home, gentlemen, the cup of your shame is full and overflowing.

WHAT CRITTENDEN'S AMENDMENT IS.

The force of Mr. Crittenden's amendment should be thoroughly understood. We find in the Washington Union the following statement of its provisions, and it is a fair one: "It is voluminous in terms, but simple in actual provisions. It provides that the Leocompton Constitution shall be submitted to the white male inhabitants of the Territory, resident there three months, and citizens of the United States. If a majority approve, then Kansas is to be admitted as a State, by proclamation of the President."

"If, on the contrary, a majority disapprove, then a Convention is to be called to frame a new Constitution, which, in turn, is to be submitted to a like vote of the inhabitants."

"There is a secret society in Pennsylvania, which, whatever its ultimate object, must have for effect the disruption of the Democratic party. Unless it is checked, it will array the united North against the South, and present an insurmountable barrier against the harmonious action of the great party of this confederacy. Prominent Democratic politicians are engaged therein, and would wreck all, in their short-sighted madness, for the purpose of carrying out their ridiculous resolves."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Harrisburg was visited with a serious fire on Tuesday night last. The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "The fire originated in a small frame stable, on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, and with such rapidity did the flames spread, that three adjoining buildings, belonging to Messrs. Jausie and Myers, were enveloped before the firemen could bring their streams to play upon them. From these, several frame buildings in the rear took fire, and soon after the flames communicated to the Presbyterian church, on Second St. This edifice could have been saved, had the fire apparatus been of the proper efficiency, as the cornice only of one end first took fire; but the hose of the Citizen burst, and a stream could not reach that height. Here, as well as the frame building back of it, the destruction was rapid, the roof and cupola being soon enveloped in a sheet of flame, and as the creeping fire mounted to the top of the cupola, a thrilling grand sight was presented, yet appalling to many a heart who witnessed it."

Both on Second and Chestnut, in the alleys adjoining, and Mulberry street below, there was an extraordinary busy scene, in the efforts to save the property endangered, and most gallantly and nobly did the firemen and citizens generally, lend themselves to the task.—At one time it was feared the whole range of frame buildings in the rear of the church, between Chestnut and Mulberry, and the between Second and Third, would share the fate of those in which the fire originated. It is impossible to estimate the amount of property destroyed and injured by removing it from the buildings endangered. Positive losses we have been able to glean with some precision.

The stable in which the fire originated was worth but very little, being just such an affair as would tempt an incendiary.

Mr. Samuel Myers, at the corner of the alley, had a shoe store, with a stock worth \$2,000. Building and articles partly destroyed. He had an insurance of \$400.

Mr. Ludwig Weltz, baker, lost some fifteen barrels of flour, meat, furniture, &c., altogether some \$500. No insurance. The building belonged to the Bridge Company, having been sold some two weeks ago, by Mr. C. Eberly. There was an insurance upon it of \$1,000, nearly covering the loss.

Mr. John Jaus, house and furniture destroyed and broken. The loss is about \$2,000. Insured for \$1,000.

Mr. Ketter, a tenant of Mr. Jaus, lost everything in his house, valued at some \$200. Mrs. Fox, widow of Sheriff Fox, occupied a small house in the yard of Mr. Jaus. Her son and she reside together, and had already retired. They were rescued with some difficulty, although the house, being built of brick, withstood the devouring element.

Lucas Koenig, brewer, whose whole premises were in imminent peril, is indebted to the untiring efforts of the firemen for its safety. His loss is slight, some say \$200, which is fully covered by insurance.

The Presbyterian Church, which was totally destroyed, was insured in the Pennsylvania and Franklin Insurance Co., at Philadelphia, for \$7,000. The library was saved, together with two melodeons, and nearly all the cushions and furniture.

The fire was the work of an incendiary, and certain suspicious circumstances occurred which will be zealously investigated. An attempt was made on Friday morning to fire the same building, and it is to be hoped that the miscreant or miscreants may be traced to their deserved security, and that condign punishment be meted out to them which their dashingly act deserves.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE TAKEN.—LECOMPTON FLOORED.

Crittenden's Amendment Adopted. YEAS, 120; NAYS, 112.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 1, 1858. The House is full, with the exception of Messrs. Caruthers and Harris, who are both expected. The crowd in the Capitol is immense. Mr. Stephens takes the floor at 1 p. m. Mr. Dewart has gone over fully to the Administration since his interview with the President. The members of the Cabinet were in the House most of last night, sitting up with and putting doubtful cases.

An immense audience now crowds the galleries waiting the demonstration. One o'clock p. m.—Mr. Harris, pale as a corpse, has just been brought in and placed in his seat. Mr. Stephens moves to take up the Senate bill. Mr. Giddings objects. The Yeas and Nays are ordered on the question, "Shall this bill be rejected." Yeas, 95; Nays, 137.

Mr. Stephens yielded the floor to Mr. Montgomery, who moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute his own amendment.

Mr. Quitman proposes to amend Mr. Montgomery's amendment, by substituting the original Senate bill, striking out Mr. Pugh's amendment.

Humphrey Marshall proposes to amend.—Mr. Stephens declines to yield the floor, and demands the previous question. The yeas and nays ordered on Mr. Quitman's motion.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 1—3 p. m. Mr. Quitman's amendment was rejected by the decisive vote of 160 to 72.

A majority of the Leocomptons voted to strike out the amendment of Mr. Pugh, which gave the people of Kansas the power to change their Constitution whenever they choose, showing that they did not believe that the Leocompton Constitution can be changed until after 1864!

The vote was then taken on Mr. Montgomery's amendment, which is but slightly different from Mr. Crittenden's and it was passed, Yeas 120, Nays 112.

Dewart and Burns voted in the negative.—The vote is just declared, amid applause in the galleries. Keitt, in a towering passion, moves they be cleared, but is persuaded to withdraw his motion.

The final vote on the passage of the bill as amended is: Yeas, One hundred and twenty; Nays, One hundred and twelve. A motion to reconsider was made, and laid on the table.—Hurr!

The vote on the passage of the bill as amended is the same as on adopting the Crittenden amendment—namely:

- YEAS.—To Amend: CALIFORNIA—McKibbin-1. CONNECTICUT—Clark, Dean, 2. ILLINOIS—Elihu Washburne, Farnsworth, Loomis, Kellogg, Morris, Harris, Shaw, Roberts, Smith, Swan, S. Marshall-9. INDIANA—English, Foley, Kilgore, J. G. Davis, Wilson, Colfax, Case, Pettit-8. IOWA—Curtis, T. Davis-2. KENTUCKY—UNDERWOOD, H. MARSHALL-2. MAINE—Wood, Gilman, Abbott, Morse, 1. Washburne, Foster-8. MARYLAND—RICAUD, J. M. HARRIS, H. WINTER DAVIS-8. MASSACHUSETTS—Hill, Buffinton, Demrell, Conins, Bartleson, Davis, Gooch, Knapp, Thayer, Claffee, Dawes-11. MICHIGAN—Howard, Waldron, Walbridge, Leach-4. MISSOURI—Blair-1. NEW HAMPSHIRE—Pike Tappan, Crogin-3. NEW JERSEY—Clawson, Robbins, Adams-3. NAYS: ALABAMA—Stillworth, Shorter, Dowdell, Cobb, Moore, Houston, Curry-7. ARKANSAS—Greenwood, Warren-2. CALIFORNIA—Scott-1. CONNECTICUT—Arnold, Bishop-2. DELAWARE—Whitley-1. FLORIDA—Hawkins-1. GEORGIA—Seward, Crawford, TRIPPE, Gartrell, Wright, Jackson, Hill, Stephens-8. ILLINOIS—Niblack, Hughes, Gregg-3. KENTUCKY—Barnett, Peyton, Tallott, Jewett, Elliott, Clay, Mason, Stevenson-8. LOUISIANA—JESSE, Taylor, Davidson, Sandidge-4. MARYLAND—Stewart, Knuckle, Bowie-3. MISSOURI—ANDERSON, Clark, Craig, WOODSON, Phelps-5. MISSISSIPPI—Lamar, Davis, Barksdale, Singleton, Quitman-5. Absent—Caruthers (Mo.)

- NEW YORK—Muyler, Wortendyke-2. NORTH CAROLINA—Shaw, Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Soales, Craige, Clineburn-7. NEW YORK—Searing, Taylor, Sickles, Kelly, Maclay, J. Cochran, Ward, Russell, Corning, Hatch-10. OHIO—Miller, Burns-2. PENNSYLVANIA—Florence, Landy, Phillips, Glancy Jones, Leidy, Dimmick, White, Ahl, Gillis, Reilly, Dewart-11. SOUTH CAROLINA—McQueen, Miles, Keitt, Bonham, Boyce-5. TEXAS—Watkins, MAYNARD, S. A. Smith, Savage, READY, Jones, Wright, Zolner, LICOOPER, Atkins, Reagan-10. TEXAS—Bryan, Reagan-2. VIRGINIA—Gardner, 4. Millson, Caskey, Goole, Biscoek, Powell, Smith, Faulkner, Letcher, Clemens, Jenkins, Edmundson, Hopkins-13.

RECAPITULATION. Yeas. 120. Nays. 112. Total. 232. The House then adjourned.

Mr. Crittenden's amendment as passed was materially improved and modified since it was first offered in the Senate. Instead of saying that the Constitution with which Kansas is now admitted shall be submitted to the popular vote it refers to it merely as a Constitution framed at Leocompton. It prevents less than a majority of the Board of Commissioners from carrying the vote on the Constitution to the President, thus rendering Kickapoo frauds and the like fruitless. It rejects the land-grab ordinance, and punishes illegal voting of fraudulent returns with severe penalties. It declares that if Leocompton is rejected, and a new Constitution ratified by the people, Kansas shall be absolutely in the Union; thus preventing any serious resistance to her admission next Winter, or any demands for compromises as conditions of admission.

The Americans of Washington are as rejoiced at the result as the Republicans and the Douglas Democrats in Congress. The Buchanan men mourn and threaten alternately.—Old Back is very gloomy and indignant. The whippers-in insist that the House must and will recede; but the anti-Leocomptons are firm, and all say that the man who yields shall be branded by the whole phalanx as disgraced. Mr. Harris of Illinois came in from his sick room, determined to vote, if it cost him his life, as it may. He, with Messrs. Hickman and Chapman of Pennsylvania, voted to reject the Senate bill absolutely.

HON. WILSON REILLY.

By reference to the Congressional proceedings in another column, it will be seen that our Representative, Mr. Reilly, has given his adhesion to the Leocompton Constitution! After stimulating the highest hopes and the fondest expectations among his constituents as to his uncompromising opposition to this fraud and swindle, and afterwards strengthening these hopes and expectations by his several votes on Mr. Harris' Resolution—after all this he has "broke down," "eaved in," and now bows submissively to the iron rule of the Slave Drivers! O, consistency, thou art a jewel! The Spirit says:—"Our predictions, in respect to the course our talented representative in Congress would pursue on the Kansas question have been verified." Our neighbor knew better, probably, than most people, what kind of influences were brought to bear to produce such a change in the sentiment of "our talented representative," and would therefore judge whether they would be likely to prove sufficiently potent to warrant such a "prediction." One thing is certain, every word, every sentiment, every declaration that he ever made to any person everywhere, and there in their proper persons, with their records, and inquisitions, examinations and other reminiscences, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf ascertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

We append the following remarks from the pen of John W. Forney, which appeared in his paper, The Press, of Saturday last, because they are better than anything we can say with reference to this singularly strange and, to us, unaccountable desertion of Mr. Reilly on this important question:

"The shameful defection from the Kansas issue of the Representative from the 17th district of Pennsylvania, though not entirely unexpected, must call forth the hearty condemnation of his constituents. Mr. Reilly knows very well that the sentiments of the people which he pronounced on Wednesday night in favor of the Leocompton swindle, must shock rudely the Democratic sentiment of the counties which he professes to represent. His first votes, which were consistently in favor of the right, elicited a response or admiration throughout his district, and contributed to cement between the Representative and his constituents a strong bond of sympathy and friendship.

"Had he remained steadfast to the cause of justice, had he continued faithful to the manly policy he voluntarily assumed upon the question of Col. Harris' resolution, there would have been no public servitude more gratefully remembered or more highly honored by the honest-hearted masses of his district. By his present political desertion Mr. Reilly seals inevitably his Congressional career—a fate to which he himself is not blind or insensible, for in his public self justification, and recantation of the pledges he once so freely made, he has the effrontery to tell his constituents, if they do not like him, they can get somebody better to fill his place.

"This we regard as a piece of gratuitous insult, for after making what is equivalent to a candid admission that he is openly and boldly betraying his trust, the only course for him to pursue, consistently with personal honor, would be to resign his seat at once, and allow his constituents an opportunity of having their voice fairly expressed upon the commanding issue of the day. In holding on to his place, therefore, he forfeits all self respect and sacrifices, at the same time, the regard of all in his own district whose good opinion is worth having.

"Such a sacrifice ought to have some satisfactory counterbalancing advantages to break the fall of the victim. What these may be, we presume time will show. The account with those whom he is anxious to serve may be easily, and perhaps, to Mr. Reilly, satisfactorily settled, but the account with his conscience and his constituents, which must be met, will take more time and be far more difficult to arrange."

O, what a fall!—from a conscientious opponent down to the support of all the infamies, frauds, murders, arsons, and outrages that have been perpetrated in Kansas, culminating in the Leocompton Constitution! Mr. REILLY now maintains that that instrument is 'legal,' and that if Kansas is admitted under it, she can alter or amend it at pleasure. We should like to know what kind of arguments were used to effect such a change in his mind as to its 'legality.' Every thing that has been developed relative to it, for months past, has been an accumulation of the most clear, indubitable evidence, successfully controverting this very point. To his constituents it will seem strange that

this overwhelming testimony as to its being a swindle and a fraud, should have just the opposite effect upon his mind. As to the power of the people to alter, amend, or reject it afterwards—that is but a tub thrown out to amuse the whale—and if you please, to appease his outraged conscience—for all know that, if adopted, it cannot be altered before 1864, unless by revolution, and this Mr. REILLY knows very well.

FORNEY truly says that "such a sacrifice ought to have some satisfactory counterbalancing advantages to break the fall of the victim," and these 'counterbalancing advantages,' we have no doubt, have been, 'satisfactorily settled,'—while conscience has been thrown to the dogs.—Reposture and Transcript.

From the Washington States, (Dem.)

EVIDENCE AGAINST LECOMPTON, BY A LECOMPTON DELEGATE. In the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig we find a portion of a letter dated February 24, 1858, from a Mississippian in Kansas to a resident of Vicksburg. The writer has taken a prominent part in the politics of the Territory, was a member of the Leocompton Convention, and is as well posted on any man in Kansas. His evidence is peculiarly pointed and forcible, and covers every disgrace which has been connected with the Territory. This extract from the member of the Leocompton Convention is a complete key to the whole system of fraud under which Kansas has suffered:

"My reason for leaving is, I think, a good one. I cannot stay any longer. I have been, as every one must be, identified with politics. I am unfortunately for my future prospects in Kansas, have taken an active and rather prominent part. And now, to confess the truth and shame the devil, we, factors from the South, cannot expect any more or have been in a minority ever since I came to Kansas, we have denied this, to prevent discouraging emigration from the South, and have bullied and intimidated them in our elections, until even I admit they have a right to be angry. To-day they outnumber us at least four or five to one. The disproportion is too great for us to fight any longer, the more so from the fact that the ensuing spring's emigration will swell their majority probably eight or ten to one; for our men are leaving daily, and theirs are pouring in."

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KAMMERS, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 10th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Deliverer, and Trial of capital and other offenders in the said District;—and A. J. SAIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Deliverer, for the county of Bedford, have issued their precept and do directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, for the said County of Bedford, on MONDAY the 3d day of May next. Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other reminiscences, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf ascertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK, Sheriff. April 9, 1858.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for Trial at May Term, (3d day,) 1858. Elizabeth Kelly vs. William Walsh John Shreve vs. Joseph Blixon John Cook vs. School Directors John Koonce vs. Michael Reed Samuel Amick vs. Joseph S. Reed et al E. Golt and wife vs. David Patterson —Lowry and wife vs. Same Samuel Moses exor et al vs. John Alip Peter J. Little vs. Jacob Strook John May vs. George Trotman et al Jacob F. Foster's ex. vs. John Alip H. & B. R. P. & T. Road Co. vs. Pat. Luddy Benjamin Mahoney vs. Solomon Sponser James Patton vs. Dr. William Burch D. D. Keagy's ex. vs. P. Morgan et al Philip Hardman et al vs. Elias Hite Wm. C. Logan Esq. vs. D. H. Hofus Esq. Abram Reighart vs. Thomas Inler et al Powell W. Dishong vs. David Walt et al Charles Stuckey vs. Henry Moses et al Dr. Wm. Blair vs. Archibald Blair John Wenner vs. Anthony Clinegerman SAMUEL H. TATE, Prothy. Prathy's Office, April 9, 1858.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, will take notice, that the following accounts have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation, on Friday, the 7th day of May, next, at the Court House in Bedford. The Account of Adam Kettering, Adm'r of the estate of John Tester, late of Monroe Township, dec'd. The supplemental Account of John Cessna, Esq. Adm'r of the estate of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence Township, dec'd. The Account of Thomas Beckburn, Guardian of Elizabeth Miller, formerly Elizabeth Griffith of St. Clair Township. The Account of John Blair, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of John Blair, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd. The Account of Job Mann, surviving Adm'r with the will annexed of S. M. Barclay, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd. SAMUEL H. TATE, Register. Register's Office, April 9, 1858.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF POOR HOUSE CHECKS.

The Directors of the Poor of Bedford County, hereby give notice to the holders and owners of Poor House checks that it will be to their interest to present them to the Treasurer, George W. Blinnick, at Bedford. The object in having them presented, is to ascertain the amount of indebtedness, so that the Directors may be enabled to fix the taxes and make other arrangements to discharge the same. Those living at a distance can send in the amount. The Tax Collectors are also notified that the balances due on their duplicates must be paid or the necessary means will be resorted to to compel payment. GEORGE D. SHUCK, GEORGE ELDER, GEORGE SMOUSE, Directors. April 9, 1858.—d.

NOTICE.

The Account of Sam'l H. Tate, Assignee of Sanson & Gephart, has been filed at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation on Friday, the 7th day of May, next. Also the Account of John Ficks, committee of the person and estate of Peter Colebaugh, a Lunatic of Union Township, at the same time and place. SAMUEL H. TATE, Prothy. Prothonotary's Office, April 9, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of F. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 3d day of May, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit: One tract of land, containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, with kitchen attached, and log barn thereon, and also an apple orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of James Clark on the southeast, and the Juniata river on the north and west. Situate in Liberty township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Spangler deceased.

Also one tract of land, containing 100 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log barn thereon erected, also some fruit trees thereon; adjoining lands of Wm. Situate in Scantiampton township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Geo. Blankley.

Also, one tract of land, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Daniel L. Deffbaugh, Lawrence Jamison and others. Situate in Scantiampton township, Bedford County.— Also, all Eminent Estey's right, title, interest and claim in and to one tract of land containing 20 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with 2 log dwelling houses, frame stable, and a three story frame grist mill thereon erected; adjoining lands of Daniel Deffbaugh, Miller and others. Situate in St. Clair township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Emanuel F. Ester, dec'd.

Also, one tract of land, containing 40 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, which the same tract conveyed to def't, Hezekiah Easton, and others, by A. W. Evans and wife, by deed in the Recorder's office, and Book A. B., page 154; adjoining lands of A. W. Evans, John McGeehan, Kessler & Co., and others.— Also, the undivided 1/2 part of a tract of land containing 205 1/2 acres, more or less, of which about 100 acres are cleared and under fence, with 2 apple orchards, and laying thereon erected 2 dwelling houses and 2 barns, and using the same land conveyed to def't and others by Wm. Anderson, (see deed book, page 949.) adjoining lands of A. Duvall and others.— Also, the undivided 1/2 part of a tract of land containing 97 acres, more or less, of which about 10 acres are cleared and under fence, it being the same land conveyed to def't and others by Septimus Foster and wife, Richard and March 16, 1857, adjoining lands of Richard Foster, John Lutz, Jns. Figgart's heirs and others.— Also, the undivided 5-16 part of a tract of land containing 180 acres and 30 perches, more or less, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under fence, being the same land conveyed to def't and others by Ephraim Foster, administrator of Richard Foster, by deed dated June 14, 1845, adjoining lands of Aas Duvall, John Lutz and others.— Also, all def't's interest and claim in a tract of land containing 388 acres more or less, bounded on the east by lands of James Patton and Daniel Youngman, on the west by the Juniata river and bounded on the north and south by lands of James Patton, dated Feb. 1854, all situate in Broadtop township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Hezekiah Easton.

Also, all def't's interest in a certain tract of land containing 50 1/2 acres, more or less, being 50 1/2 acres and 25 ft. back, and the lot piece of ground and cartilage appertaining thereto; a joining lands of Jackson Galbreath on the northeast corner, and lands of Rudolph Hoover on the southeast corner, and in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Rudolph Hoover and Jacob Tester, defendants.

Also, all def't's interest in a certain tract of land containing 112 acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Metzgar, Wm. Shover and wife, and others.— Situate in Harrison township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Metzgar.

Also, one lot of ground, in the town of Hope-well, fronting 30 feet on 3d street and extending back 150 feet, with a two story log house and smoke house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Berndolph, Lowry & Co., on the north, and lot of Henry K. Strong on the southeast.— Also, one lot of ground in the town of Hope-well, fronting about 150 feet on Wood street, and about 120 on Broad street, extending back to mill race, and lying three square, with three two story rough cast dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, shoemaker shop and tinners' shop.— Also, all defendant's right, title, interest and claim in 30 acres of unimproved coal land, warranted in the name of John L. Grove, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., et al, Hope-well Coal and Iron Company and others.— Also, one tract of unimproved bottom land, known as the Alan Young tract, containing 25 acres, more or less, adjoining Juniata river on the north, and land of John King's heirs on the east and west.— Also, all defendant's Thomas W. Horton's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land, called Buck Bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 4 acres cleared, and under fence, with a store and a half plan mill, and other buildings, adjoining lands of William Forrester on the north, east and south, and the Juniata river on the north, east and south.— Also, all the defendant's interest in and to three tracts of unimproved coal land, warranted in the name of Thomas W. Horton and Jesse Groves, containing in all about 150 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of William Montgomery, now John Cessna, Esq., on the north and west, and lands of John Ford and others on the south, and lands of William Evans on the east, and all the above described lands situate in Broadtop township, Bedford County, except Buck Bottom, which is situate in Hope-well township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton, and to be sold for cash. WM. S. FLUCK, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, April 9, 1858.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 21, 1858. The efficient County Superintendent of the Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools, will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution. GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH, April 9, 1858. Principal.

Just Received at the New Firm.

REED & MINNICH'S. An elegant assortment of Spring Goods, of the best quality, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Cottons, all of the latest style Calicoes and Gingham. Also, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, of every grade, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure for cash. April 9, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodberry Township, on the estate of J. H. Keagy, late of said Township, dec'd all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. L. KEAGY, Administrator. April 9, 1858.—d.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Mowry & Co., in the Dry Goods business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned. HENRY MOWRY, L. TUCKER. Buena Vista, April 9, 1858.—d.