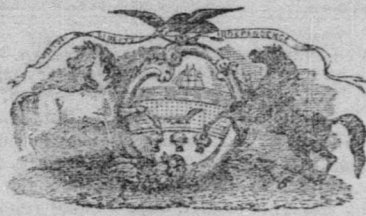


he eng, unless she asks me to do wrong; then we must part company for a time. The South, gentlemen, is committed to this principle, and thus with all the pledges of the present, with all the hopes of the past, I call upon you to take the principle, and to take it soon; the train is moving and the cars are filling up.—Come on, let us take this principle for a single principle. Everything else that is right will follow, and in 1860 there will not be a white man in the North willing to say he ever heard the name of Lecompton. [Loud cheers.]

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 17, 1858.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE, JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia. CANAL COMMISSIONER, WM. E. FRAZIER, of Fayette.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS, EDWARD McPHERSON, of Adams Co. ASSEMBLY, GEO. W. WILLIAMS, of Bedford Co. GEO. G. WALKER, of Somerset Co. COMMISSIONER, GIDEON D. TROUT, of St. Clair, Pa. POOR DIRECTOR, HENRY M. HOKE, of Snake Spring. AUDITOR, JAMES CARNELL, of Moore. CORONER, WM. SHOWMAN, of Harrison.

COUNTY DEBT \$8,000 AND UPWARDS.

Who is Responsible?

The last Gazette wriggles and squirms, like a skinned eel, in attempting to answer our exposure of the County's indebtedness. Its attempts at falsehood and mystification are truly awful and every one who reads it will see that the book still tries to create the impression that the late Treasurer was the cause of the County borrowing the \$5,000.00 last spring. The Gazette shows that the County owed the State at the end of Taylor's term, \$1490 87. This is true, and in our term we paid this amount off, \$1130 00 to Wm. Hartley, and \$450.00 to Wm. M. Hall's ex'or, making in all \$3070 87, and the Gazette states what is a fact, that the Commissioners only paid over to us \$2375 72, nearly \$700 00 less than we paid on County indebtedness! But that paper says that Major Davis, the present Treasurer, "paid for the same said David Over," the amount of \$810 25 to the State Treasurer.—That paper had better not mentioned the latter. The facts of this item are these: The Locomofo Commissioners, and their Clerk, assessed the taxes of the County too low, according to the valuation of the Locomofo Board of Revenue Commissioners, by the amount of \$810 25. It was not levied on the County—it was not charged to the Collectors—it was not charged to the editor of this paper as Treasurer, and the State held the County for the amount, and the Commissioners had to pay it! Thus by the gross bungling and stupidity of the Locomofo Commissioners and Clerk, the County lost \$810.25 in one little transaction! While on this point, we will mention another small item. The State holds the County for nearly \$300 more, for which the Commissioners improperly converted Collectors, and though it is charged to the late Treasurer, the County will have to pay it! Here are only two items in which the County loses about \$1100.00 by the stupidity and carelessness of the Locomofo officers!!! So much for that.

We also paid in our term to the Western Penitentiary, on Check of the Commissioners, \$237.23, an unusual expenditure, for we believe the County had not been called on for ten years for any money for that institution. We also paid four or five hundred dollars interest on borrowed money in our term.

The booky states that the indebtedness of the County to the State was more than doubled in our term. If it was, whose fault is it? Do we not show above that we paid in the neighborhood of \$4000.00 of Locomofo debt and interest, some of which was caused by the "bungling" and stupidity of the Locomofo Commissioners and Clerk.

That paper charges this altogether on the late Treasurer! How ridiculous! Any man of sense knows better! Could we pay out any money at all, without the authority of the Commissioners? Does not the Treasurer pay the money on their checks, and does he not hold these checks as his vouchers at settlement? Is not the majority of the present board Locomofo? Certainly. A Treasurer is only responsible for the money he handles. He cannot be held responsible for the way it is expended. He has nothing to do but to pay it

out of the authority of the Commissioners. If it is improperly expended, they are the cause; and we contend that money has been improperly expended, within the last few years whilst we were Treasurer, before and since, and the Treasurer cannot prevent it any more than the man in the moon. The Commissioners send the check to the Treasurer, it is his duty to pay it, and he does not know whether they are allowing a just bill or not. If the County has spent so much lately, we have to thank the Locomofo officers, who allow the bills, and none other.

When the opposition came into power, a few years ago, the debt of the County was \$1,660.26—they paid off about \$1,600.00 and since the Locomofoes have again come into power, they have run the debt up to between \$8,000.00 and \$9,000.00; and not a dollar is now in the Treasury! Is it not time the people should make a change?

The Gazette mentions some Collectors as being back, and says they are all opposition.—Among others he names the Collector of Colerain, for \$465.56. Mr. James was appointed, but Mr. Gump took the job off his hands, and Squire Gump is a Locomofo, and it is he that owes the County. We could name the Locomofo Collectors for S. and M. Woodberry, Southampton, Cumberland Valley, Londonderry, East Providence, &c., &c., for last and other years, all Locomofoes, and owing the County equally as much as those that paper has named.

We again put the following questions to the Locomofo party, as they have not yet been answered:

- What is the amount of indebtedness of the County of Bedford?
--How many thousands of dollars were borrowed last Spring?
--How many hundreds of dollars, yearly, has been paid, in the last two or three years, for repairing the Court House and Jail?
--Why they have, during this whole year, and in these hard times, a man tinkering about the public buildings?
--How many hundreds of dollars will these buildings cost this year, up to this time?
--How many will they cost till the end of the year?
--Why they don't stop this unnecessary expense, when there is not a dollar in the Treasury to pay the smallest amounts?
--Whether it is right, because this tinker a few years ago turned Locomofo, that he should be pensioned off the whole county, and be allowed his own prices?
--Whether this work is not altogether unnecessary, and costs double as much as it ought?
--And whether Locomofoism is not the cause of the vast indebtedness of our County and State, and also the cause of the present hard times?

DAVID HAY who is now on the Locomofo ticket in this District, was a member, and POCKETED THE EXTRA TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS! When DAVID HAY or any of his friends ask you to vote for him, just stick this at them and tell them that should David be re-elected another law might be passed increasing the pay \$200 more, and he, the said David, would pocket the money. If DAVID HAY had been opposed to the law, although he voted against it, he would have done like Judge Nill of Chambersburg, who opposed the increase and refused to take it! The following is Mr. Nill's speech, on the question. Read it, and then ask yourself if David Hay did right in pocketing the extra pay!

REMARKS OF MR. NILL ON TAKING \$200 AS EXTRA PAY.

It is somewhat singular that this House should manifest a disposition to vote to its members each the sum of \$500 besides the regular salary. Let us see how the history of Legislative pay has been. Formerly members received \$3 per day. This session will include one hundred and eighty days. The pay for this would be three hundred and twenty-four dollars. In 1855 the American or Know-Nothing Legislature chosen in 1854, raised the pay to the salary of five hundred dollars per session, and if an extra session was convened by the Executive, three dollars a day was paid as the compensation for its duration; with this the Democrats and old line Whigs found fault, and so did many of the Americans. The Legislature of 1856, which was Democratic, met and did not change the act of the previous session. In 1857, another Democratic Legislature met, and received the regular salary of five hundred dollars, and took besides two hundred more. Among the people this act was very much censured. How do we stand on this question? When elected every man knew what the salary was, and if he did not intend to take that as the reward of his services he should not have come here. It is said that we do not make much. This I grant. But did we come here merely to make money? Have we no regard for the interests of the Commonwealth? Cannot we devote a few days to her service without expecting to become rich by it? The aggregate of this Legislative plunder is \$26,000—a considerable sum.

If we have a right, in discharging our duty faithfully to our constituents, to take two hundred dollars apiece out of the treasury in this clandestine way, why may we not vote ourselves one thousand dollars or more, if there was enough there to gratify our avaricious propensities? If by an amendment of the kind added in committee of the whole, we had laid our greedy hands on one thousand or twelve hundred dollars each, those who sent us here would have been appalled at the enormity of the deed, and would have spared no terms of denunciation in applying suitable epithets to our plundering act. Hence it is obvious that the difference is only in degree—the principle is the same. Gentlemen say their constituents applaud and commend such acts. The gentleman from Schuylkill, (Mr. Hipple,) believes his constituents would do it; yet he seems somewhat sore in reference to my course on this question. He seems to feel unpleasant, notwithstanding the vaunted laudation of his confiding constituents. I inform him that I have performed my duty according to my constituents convictions, and if his conscience

am, Jefferson, Madison, and all the patriots of the best days of the Republic—a Tariff similar to that of 1842.

Let the laboring classes of the 17th District, remember, that WILSON REILLY is in favor of Free Trade and Direct Taxation—that he dodged the vote on the above Free Trade British resolutions, and that if he had had the courage to have voted upon them, he would have voted along with the other Free Traders of his party.

Let the laboring classes of the 17th District, remember, that the only way to get back to the protective principle, is to vote against Free Trade candidates for Congress—against REILLY, who stands upon a Free Trade platform—and in favor of McPHERSON, who is pledged in favor of Protection.

Gov. Packer Repudiated.

The Democratic Convention of Franklin county met a few days since, and after completing its regular business, the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That we endorse Gov. Wm. F. Packer for the able manner in which he has filled the Executive chair.

An exciting discussion immediately took place, when the vote stood—yes 19, noes 21. What does all this mean? How has the Governor offended? Are we to understand that the zealots and ultras who voted in the negative are attached to the Administration, and that they adopted this course, for the purpose of rebuking the Governor, in consequence of his Anti Lecompton sentiments! If this be the real condition of affairs, madness rules the hour with Mr. Buchanan and his satellites. They are not in a condition to lose a single man, much less a powerful organization in a State like this. But the doctrine at the White House seems to be—rule or ruin—and with the present aspect of affairs, the latter is inevitable. President Pierce retired from the dignities and responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy greatly shorn of his dimensions as a statesman, and his successor seems determined to follow in his footsteps.—Phila Inq.

The meeting in Franklin County that refused to pass a resolution approving Gov. Packer, passed one sustaining Wilson Reilly for Congress. Reilly is a Franklin County man, and stands on the platform in opposition to Gov. Packer, who is an anti-Lecompton man. When Wilson Reilly opposes Gov. Packer, can the friends of Gov. Packer, support Wilson Reilly? Packer has hosts of democratic friends in the District, and after being repudiated by Reilly and his County, will they support him? That's the question.

David Hay and Extra Pay.

Our readers will remember that there was a law passed by the Legislature at its last session, which became the subject of our attention, that Major Davis, the present Locomofo Treasurer, paid about \$800.00 of State money the first Court, without the authority of the Commissioners? Is he a "bungler"? Did you ask the Commissioners, whether they did not authorize the late Treasurer to use State money to pay off jurors, witnesses, &c., to enable them to pay their expenses in town, incurred while attending Court? Did you ask them whether they did not try to borrow money long before they proposed it? Did you ask the gentlemanly Clerk to the Auditors, Wm. M. Hall, Esq., whether we made a "bungling" office, or not? Did you ask the Democratic Auditors the same question? Did you ask even the Democratic Commissioners the same question. If you did not, do so, and publish their opinion, and we will abide by it.

Wilson Reilly and Free-Trade.

has led him to take the money, he can pursue his own course.

We are daily finding fault with the vultures here who act as borers, and constitute the third House. This body is believed to be more numerous than the Senate. Some of them are intelligent—all are shrewd—and it is fair to presume that they are not influenced by pure motives. If we take money out of the treasury by a law which we pass to shield ourselves from the imputation of receiving it as the stealings of office, are we better than borers—are we not vultures, who have been chosen to guard the treasury, and who, from having itching palms, are unfaithful sentinels? We are sworn to support the Constitution, and to perform our duty with fidelity. When we came here we had no right to this money by law.—We cannot take it out of the treasury without an act being passed by ourselves to authorize it. In this we only differ from other plunderers by having the power to legalize our dishonesty.

More than this, we are legislating, by passing acts, and that very properly, to punish Saving Fund and Bank officers for embezzlement—for putting their hands to the money entrusted to their charge, whilst we are doing the same.—No Saving Fund or Bank officer who takes the money committed to his care, and appropriates it to his own use, occupies, in morals, a different situation from what we do by using the State funds in the same manner. If this act is passed, I can never receive one cent of such ill gotten gains. LIKE THE WEDGE OF GOLD THAT ACHAN TOOK, IN MY ESTIMATION IT IS INFAMOUS. NO FUNDS OF THIS SORT SHALL EVER ENTER MY POSSESSION. I will leave it where it ought to be, for the benefit of the State in the Sinking Fund.

Speech of Col. J. W. Forney.

We call the attention of all our readers, Democrats and all others, to the speech of Col. Forney. He has been for years the leading Democrat in this State, but differs now with the President, on Lecompton, and he proves conclusively that the position of the anti-Lecompton Democrats is the correct one.

By a card which we copy below, it will be seen that Mr. Forney spoke with deliberation; not only meant all he said, but intends in due time to prove it.

When I spoke to the electors at Tarrytown, New York, I did so upon the deliberate expectation that from the impatient clamor and conviction of the New York Herald to down the positioner of the Washington Union, I would be abundantly traduced and misrepresented. An Administration which I assisted, not inconsiderably, to elevate to the power which it has lately abused; has not hesitated to make an honest difference of opinion a pretext for a prescription extending to my business and to my most intimate relations; and I am not surprised at the spirit which my remarks at Tarrytown have created in that quarter. This is to state that I shall calmly await the accumulation of all the accusations of the Advertiser, and in my own good time, I will prove all that I have written and spoken as to the gross betrayal of a great principle and a solemn pledge, and still further establish the justice and strength of the Press and of myself.

J. W. FORNEY.

As the Administration through the Washington Union has accepted the challenge the disclosures must proceed, and it looks as if they would be rather rich.

The anti-Lecompton Democracy of Berkeley County, have nominated a candidate for Congress in opposition to J. Gianey Jones, and also a whole County ticket. This looks bad for the old citadel of Democracy.

In the Fifth District Col. John Wood, anti-Lecompton Democrat has been nominated in opposition to Owen Jones, Lecompton, and present member.

Locomofoism is in a sorry plight everywhere. The Republicans have carried Vermont and Maine by large majorities.

THE VALUE OF A NOSE.—A nose in itself, detached from a face, is apparently of very little value, and yet there are very few persons who would be willing to exchange their nose for all the ready cash in the vaults of a speculating bank. A very clever story of a nose is told by Klopstock, the celebrated German author. A young fellow was desperately enamored of a young lady, and his affection was reciprocated. She was worth twenty thousand thalers in her own right, while he was worth "nary red." For this reason her guardian objected to the match. In his desperation he consulted a crafty old Lawyer, who heard his story, and then told him he would put him through for a prospective fee, and he was as good as his word. He first asked the young lover if he would agree to take twenty thousand thalers for his nose? To this the young fellow gave a decided nay. Old Fox, the attorney then went to the Guardian, and told him that it was all a "hum" about his young friend being so poor, that to his certain knowledge he had one jewel alone for which he refused twenty thousand thalers! This satisfied the Guardian, and the wedding came off.—Of course, when he got a sight of the jewel he swore some.

Speaking of noses, and their positive and comparative value, read the affidavit of Mr. D. McCreary in to-day's paper. He has been so unfortunate as to lose his nose, but fortunate enough to get hold of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER, which has not only saved the balance of his face, but actually prevented one of the most lingering, painful and horrible deaths imaginable. Read the affidavit. The man is known, and the marks on his face attest the truth of his statement.

THE PESTILENCE AT NEW ORLEANS.—From a letter received in this city from the agent at New Orleans, of the Southern Aid Society, we extract the following: "The yellow fever commenced its ravages here about the middle of June, first among the sailors, but has since been gradually spreading through the city." In a postscript he says—"The Angel of Death is in our midst; the pestilence is increasing; our hospitals are fast filling up.—Pray for us." He relates the following incident: "I called to see a German family in a back yard; found the mother and four children

sick with the yellow fever, lying upon beds of shavings. The little girls, of the small family, administered to their necessities. I provided watchers for the night, and next morning sent them to the Charity Hospital.—The father had previously died—the mother and two children are since dead, while the other two little girls are there with the same disease.—Boston Traveller, Aug. 20.

COMET OF 1858.

This remarkable comet (says the Albany Argus) is now visible to the naked eye, as predicted by Dr. GOTTSCH some weeks ago. It is now only one hundred and forty millions of miles distant and is very rapidly approaching the earth, and already shows through a common opera-glass a well defined tail. We are told that during the first week in October the comet will be of the most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps even surpassing that brilliant star in splendor. It is now visible for about an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise in a line with the two stars called the Pointers, and forming nearly a right angle between these and Arcturus. It is now best seen at four o'clock in the morning.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the "Independent Blues," of Bloody Run, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His Providence, to take from our midst our esteemed brother-in-arms, HIRSH O'NEAL, Therefore be it

Resolved, That whilst we humbly bow to the will of Him in whose hands all our destinies are, we at the same time deeply mourn the loss of him, who by the ruthless hand of death, has been taken from us—one who by his moral life and unexceptionable deportment, had endeared himself to all who knew him.

Resolved, That in the death of HIRSH O'NEAL, his wife and children have lost a true husband and father, our community a valuable citizen, and the company of which he was a member a brave and noble soldier.

Resolved, That ye, as a company, do most sincerely sympathize with his family and friends in their sad bereavement; yet we are consoled with the belief that the one they now mourn is resting in the bosom of Him who said, "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Resolved, That the officers and members of this company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, and the same be printed in the Bedford Inquirer and Bedford Gazette.

J. A. GUMP, Chairman. S. BENDER, Sec'y. Sept. 6, 1858.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Wheat Flour from \$5.60 to \$6, according to quality. Rye Flour \$4.25 to \$4.50. Corn Meal, \$3.25. Wheat dull at 124, 130 cts. for good to prime red, and

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Wheat flour from \$5.25 to \$6.25. Rye flour and corn meal \$1 per bush. Wheat, white, 135 to 145 per bush. Red, 120 to 130 cts. Rye 70 cts. Corn from 80 to 90 cts. Oats 42 to 44 cts.

MARRIED.

At the Pattonsville Parsonage, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. John Ross, of Maria Forges, Blair County, to Miss Elizabeth Spiece, of Piper's Run, Bedford County.

On the 5th inst., by Lemuel Evans, Esq., at the house of Adam Richard, Esq., Mr. Wm. Forman to Miss Barbara Moggle, both of Liberty tp.

At the Parsonage, at Bloody Run, on the evening of the 8th inst., by Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. Jeremiah Bangham, of Bloody Run, to Miss Sarah Eshelman, of Rays Hill, Bedford Co., Pa.

On the 5th inst., by D. B. Troutman, Esq., Mr. Joseph H. Burns to Miss Delilah Beals, all of Londonderry tp.

At the Parsonage, on Thursday morning, Sept. 9th, by Rev. W. Lee Spotswood, Mr. John C. Trout to Miss Julia A. Drening.

DIED.

In this place, on the 29th August, ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Hon. Samuel L. Russell, Mrs. ELIZA M. MONTGOMERY, of Harrisburg, aged about 55 years.

The deceased had been in delicate health for some months, but had come up on a short visit to her daughter, anticipating a pleasant time, and hoping to be benefited by the healing influences of our Springs. But Providence had ordered it otherwise, and she died, after a short illness, away from her home, and yet surrounded by her children, who, like ministering angels, gathered around the couch of their devoted and much loved parent. She had been a most exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and gave to all the highest evidence of the soundness of her faith by her holy walk and conversation, and by the truly christian performance of all the sacred duties of sister, wife and mother.—Weep not for her, but for those of her household, whose loss is irreparable.

In this Borough, on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., Mrs. MARGARET DAVIS, wife of Mr. John Davis, of St. Louis, Mo., and daughter of Elijah Adams, Esq., of Bedford, in the 35th year of her age.

The subject of this notice was remarkable for a goodness of heart, and a suavity of manners, that endeared her to a large circle of acquaintances. It has been said of her, with much truth, that "she never spoke ill of a neighbor." The world of fashion had no charms for her; she chose rather to "shine" around her own fireside as wife and mother.

The crowning act of her life—the theme of so general remark, was the filial affection she exhibited, and the sacrifices she made, to render the declining years of an aged parent peaceful and happy.

Although not a member of any church, she died in great peace, having experienced the consoling influence of Divine Mercy a few days before her death. "Oh, Death, where is thy sting, Oh, Grave, where is thy victory!"

On the 30th June, last, MARGARET, daughter of James and Esther Blackburn.

Mrs. MATHILA CALDWELL, daughter of Andrew Caldwell, met with a shocking death at She had been at a wedding at the house of Lloyd Knight, and was returning home at eleven o'clock in a vehicle driven by a young man by the name of Wertz. The horse took fright at a light in front of Conr's tavern, in the town and ran off. The rein broke the effort to stop him, and Mr. Wertz then jumped out to try and arrest his progress. The horse wheeled suddenly and ran down the street about a hundred yards, Miss Caldwell leaped out, and fell with violence upon her head.—She was taken up insensible and carried to her home, where she expired at two o'clock next morning, having never spoken a word after the accident occurred. She was a beautiful and amiable girl of about twenty years of age, and her shocking death has caused the greatest grief among her large circle of friends.

THE GREAT PURIFIER.—THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!—THE BLOOD SEARCHER!—GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used politics of sorrel, and a wash of blood vitriol, with no effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and prescribed a wash of sugar of lead and lead tincture. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davisville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease CANCER, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflammation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease CANCER, and applied a salve which never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Eclectic Medical College. He pronounced the disease a cutaneous CANCER, superinduced by an immoderate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflammation was not thoroughly removed. In February, 1857, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the CANCER continued growing until it had eaten off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye. I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief, but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of Blood Searcher, but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face healed as if by a miracle. I used a fourth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face was only slightly cured, I am now able to do a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER.

Sworn and subscribed, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones. JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous letter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the second bottle, pronounced myself cured.

The letter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth, chin, and extending to a perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher. My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so hot that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsay, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefited by using his valuable medicine.

JAMES WILSON, mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND McMASTER, Alderman. For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Aum; Simon Hertsman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fran, West Union; Frederick Cori, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob H. Barndollar, Mills; Nicholas Cousins, Willow Grove; John Bower, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoe-maker, Charlestown; Hillgas & Morry, Buena Vista; John Wayne, Mt. Park; Murray & Bros., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beagle, Water-trout; John Witsgarver, Woodbury; G. D. Kauffman, Fitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, Proprietors, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.—6m.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Bedford Township

FRIDAY THE 5th NOV'R, next

All the following described Real estate, to wit: A tract of land with Grise Mill and Dwelling House thereon erected, containing 41 acres and 28 perches and allowances; also 24 acres of Meadow ground, adjoining John Habberbaum's heirs, John S. Ritchey and others.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale. DANIEL S. HELSEL, Adm'r of the Estate of JACOB HELSEL, dec'd.

Sept. 17, 1858.—4.

STRAY SHEEP.

FOUND on the Premises of the Subscriber residing at Bloody Run, on the 1st inst. Seven Sheep, (2 Weathers and 5 Ewes.) two marked with the letter M, in black, and another the letter T, in Red, on the rumps two of them having ear marks, and on the remainder no marks were found. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Sept. 17, 1858. JACOB BARNDOLLAR.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors elect are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office on Thursday the 14th day of October next to receive their instructions, books &c.

H. NICHOLEMUS, Sept. 17, 1858. Clerk.