State." A law authorizing new State loans for the purpose of redeeming the present over due lums for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, at ple. This is in accordance with the principles would be within the constitutional exception, and would be free from objection on constitutional grounds.

The new loans thus authorized, redeemable at the expiration of twenty years, with the banking privilege attached to them, would undoubtedly sell at a high premium. The proceeds of their sale should be applied to the payment of the present State debt, now overdue, amounting to more than seventeen millions of dollars .-Under this system the State loans would no longer be held by foreigners, and the semi-auanal shipments of specie, to pay interest, would therefore cease.

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est, would therefore cease.

As the currency would be limited to the amount actually secured, the danger from expansions, which have heretofore stimulated the neautious to embark in ruinous enterprises, in overtrading, and in extravagance in their expenditures, would be greatly lessened, if not entirely overcome. As the securities would be in the hands of a high and responsible officer of the State, with authority to sell them for the purpose of redeeming the circulation, the powof the banks to arrest specie payments at their own pleasure would be at an end. The system proposed is as near an approach to a specie basis as the condition and habits of the people are at present prepared for. The duty of securing the community from losses continu-ally atising from unsafe currency, cannot be longer delayed without a manifest disregard of the public interests. The subject is therefere commended to your early attention.

The report of the commissioners appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of citizens of Penn-sylvania, who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico, will inform the Legislature of the proceedings had on that subject. After receiving proposals for the erecion of the monument, and the adoption of a plan, it was determined, in view of the limited and inadequate appropriation made for the accomplishment of the purpose, by the last Legislature, to postpone the commencement of the work until further legislation could be had.— It is the opinion of the commissioners that such a monument as would do credit to the State, and honor to the living and the dead, cannot be built for a less sum than thirty thousand dollars. If the Legislature should concur in that opinion, the apprepriation should be

increased accordingly.

The report of the State Librarian will inform you of the progress made in the catalogue authorized by the last Legislature, and the general condition of the Library, which has grown to be an institution that deserves your fostering care. I would commend to your attention the suggestions of the Libratian.

The report of the Attorney General, which will he laid he's require the Government for the past year. The Act of the 21st of April, 1857, which requires the Attorney General to keep an office at Harrisburg, and which provides that all debts due to the Com-monwealth shall be collected by that officer, has proved to be a highly beneficial enactment. Under its provisions large sums are saved which were formerly paid for commissions and counsel fees. And the improved state of our finances is in no inconsiderable degree owing to

The Adjutant General's report, which will be laid before you. will show in detail the present condition of the Military Department. I would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the recommendations of that of-

The Militia Law of 1858 has not been fully tested, but it is believed to be, in the main, an improvement on the laws in force at the time of its passage. One of its best features, and one that should be strictly enforced, is that the system is self-supporting. In no contingency should that department be a charge upon the

public Treasury in time of peace.
In reterring the attention of the Legislature to the elaborate reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, relating to the finances of the State, which will be laid before you, I cannot restrain from giving expression to my views on the importance of a change in the mode of keeping and disbursing the public moneys.

The State Treasurer receives and disburses between four and five millions of dollars annually; and it not unfrequently happens that there is a balance in the Treasury exceeding one million of dollars. The bond of the Treasurer is but for eighty thousand dollars. He deposits the money of the State wherever he pleases, and is paid exclusively on his own check. The monthly settlements with the Auditor General afford some security that the funds of the Commonwealth will not be misapplied, but it is entirely inadequate to the complete protection of the public interests.

Until the State shall adopt a different system for the collection, safe-keeping and dis. bursement of ber revenues, the money on hand must be kept either in the Treasury vault or deposited with the banking institutions in the State. For many years the other mode has been adopted. I respectfully recommend that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any bank by the State Treasurer without requiring security to be first given to the Commonwealth for the repayment of the sums deposited-that all checks issued by the State Treasurer shall be countersigned by the Auditor General before they are used-and that daily accounts of the moneys received and paid shall be kept in the office of the Auditor General as well as in the Treasury Depart-

The Commissioners appointed to revise the Criminal Code of this Commonwealth, are progressing with the duties of their appointment, and will report the revised code before the adjournment of the Legislature.

The various charitable and reformatory institutions, which have heretofore received peenniary assistance from the State, such as the

the present outstanding indebteduces of the burg. the Pennsylvania Training School for | Executive has been greatly reduced by the trans-Philadelphia, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, at Philadelphia-1 recommend to your fostering aid and care. The annual reports exhibiting a detail of the operations of these noble and excellent charities, during the past year, will be laid before you. I cannot ecommend appropriations to charitable Associations of a purely local character, however praise worthy the objects and motives of their ounders and supporters, or bowever useful they may be to their particular localities.

The present condition of the revenues of the General Government demonstrates the urgent necessity of increased duties upon foreign importations. The people of Pennsylvania have ever taken a lively interest in the proper adjustment of a tariff; and they have with singular unanimity, at all times, favored such an assessment of duties, as would not only produce revenue; but furnish the largest incidental protection to the great mineral, manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. Had their voice hitherto been more potential in the counness men might have been to a great extent averted. The necessities of the government and the people, now alike demand a changean increase of duties-and I take great pleasure in endorsing the views of the President of the U. States as expressed in his last annual message, relative to the change proposed. His advocacy of specific duties on all "commodities which are generally sold by weight, or by measure, and which from their nature are of equal or of nearly equal value, -such as iron, of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits," has met with a hearty response from the great body of the people of this State. It is to be hoped that his views on this question will be favorably regarded by Congress, and that the action of the federal government may correspond with the suggestions of the Presi

When I was called upon to assume the Gubernatorial chair, nearly one year ago, in de-ference to public opinion and my own feelings, after a rapid review of events in Kansas, stated, that "to the people of Penusylvania the admission of a new State into the Union-into that Confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments, as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such constitution after it is

Subsequent events have confirmed me in these sentiments. The deplorable disputes in the first session of the present Congress,—the popular excitement resulting from those disputes, together with other proceedings in their nature novel and alarming, would all have been averted, had the people been secured in "the unqualified right' to vote upon their domestic institutions. I regret to be compelled to say, that, under various pretences, this sacred franchise has been virtually withheld from them. Wi made for them by delegates representing the minority, they were explicitly denied the privilege of making their own constitution, unless upon a condition not previously exacted. If they accepted the Lecompton Constitution, they entered the sisterhood of States at once, with a population less than one-half of the existing ratio of Congressional representation; but, if they refused that Constitution, they could not be admitted into the Union, with the Constitu tion of their choice, until they were ready to the prompt manner in which outstanding claims show, by a formal census, that they had attaingreater ratio, the means of the company will be vides that all debts due to the Commonwealth of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., in to-day's paper. ed a population equal to that ratio. The re-The last expressive vote of the people of

Kansas against the act of Congress, commouly known as the English Bill, has for a time arrested Congressional intervention. Peace has resulted alone from the votes of the people, not from the suggestions of outside influences .-But, during the angry feelings which this controversy has aroused, the theory has been started, and insisted upon, that it will henceforward be the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the territories, if the people of the territories shall fail to do so. The warrant for this extraordinary assumption is alleged to exist the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the case of Dred Scott. Entertaining, as I do, profound reverence for the dicisions of that august tribunal, and standing ready to obey them, whenever they are enunciated, I have yet to be convinced that any such construction can be fairly given to their action in the case referred to. Such a doctrine, no matter how sanctioned, or supported, will shake the very pillars of our constitutional fabric. It would compel every territory to elevate property in slaves above every other description of property,-and to establish a slave code in its early municipal regulations: or else it would convert the Congress into a theatre of crimination and confusion, and fill the whole country with strife. And all this, without securing a single advantage to the North, or protecting a single right of the South.

Regarding myself as fully committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty in its broadest sense, I can never subscribe to the theory of Congressional intervention, as understood and supported by the opponents of this doctrine .-By popular sovereignty, I mean no violation of the rights of the States-no assault upon the institutions of the South-no appeal to section- ated. al prejudices. On the contrary, I regard the dostrine as the embodiment of the popular will in States and Territories, as the conservator of part it is proposed to cut off for the new Terthe rights and the equality of States and people-and as the only means by which a vexed and dangerous agitation will be satisfactorily and perpetually "settled."

A theory equally heretical has been advanced in another portion of the Union. It has been held that this government, divided into free and slave States, as it was framed by our revolutionary fathers, cannot endure-that all must become free, or all become slave. When such a doctrine shall be enforced, the constitution will have been subverted-State sovereignty prostrated-State rights disregarded, and the liberty of the people destroyed. It should meet an indignant rebuke from every lover of his coun-

of self-government, out it must be scknowledged that in relieving the Executive from many serious responsibilities, it has diminished his ability to maintain the rights of the State against Federal and other encroachmen's, and has thrown a greater share of responsibility upon the people. The extensive patronage of the Federal Government, and the large salaries paid to its officers, in comparison with those of the State, present constant inducements to our citizens to overlook the State in the pursuit of mere lucrative employments under the U. States. It is, therefore, the more necessary that the people should guard the sovereignty of the State with increasing watchfulness. The constitution of the U. States contains

the great fundamental principle which should govern its construction on every question respecting the extent of the Federal power.— The powers not delegated to the U. States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, voice hitherto been more potential in the councils of the nation, it is no longer problematical that every claim of Federal power, not grantthat much of the pecuniary distress lately ex-perienced by all classes and conditions of busi-ed. The tendency to centralization is so great, and the overshadowing influences of power and patronage so seductive that liberty cannot long be preserved without the exercise of sleopless vigilance in enforcing a strict construction of the Federal compact. The doctrine of State Governor truly says that "The short experirights is the doctrine of true liberty. Popular sovereignty is the life blood of our free institutions, and the palladiam of our safety. Every patriotic inducement to sustain those great principles should be fearlessly held out to our citizens, and every unauthorized assumption of large have been as well, if not better, accomnower should be resisted with unceasing energy, and by all constitutional means.

Having now discharged the duty imposed on

the Executive, by the constitution, I cannot conclude without congratulating you upon the peculiarly favorable auspices under which you enter upon the session of 1859. Few impor-tant subjects of legislation press upon your attention. Prudence, firmness, fidelity-a watchful regard for the interest of the Commonwealth
—a jealous guardianship of her finances—on the part of the government-are all that are required, under Providence, to ensure the coninuance and increase of our onward prosperity. Pennsylvania may then, at no remote period, rejoice in the extinguishment of her public debt the repeal of the onerous and burdensome taxes-a fame and a credit untarnished-a free and popular educational system--and an industrious and loyal people, prosperous and hap-

WILLIAM F. PACKER. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 5th, 1859.

PACIFIC ROAD OF TEXAS.

The company has twenty-five miles of road completed and in running order, at a cost of \$22,000 per mile, worth, therefore, \$550,000; of land accurring they have 256,000 acres, of which at the low estimate of \$5 per acre, will produce \$1,080,000, making a total of \$1.080,000 and to the indebtedness of the company—far above the mark as well as could be ascertained—would leave \$1,230,000 of unincumbered assets .-On the completion of fifty miles, at a corresponding cost, making the amount of its value \$1,000,000, there will be 512,000 acres of completion of the road to the Rio Grande, a distance of 700 miles, at a cost of \$20,000 per mile, it would represent assets to the value of \$14,000,000; the land accurring, 7,1168,-000 acres, at the very low average of \$7,50. would represent \$53,860,000; and the cost of building the road being paid, there would be assets to the amount of \$36,760,000 in the possession of the company, and one of the best paying roads in the world. The road extended o the l'acifio, a distance of 800 miles from El Paso, at a cost \$30,000 per mile, would still leave the company \$15,000,000 of assets; and 1,500 miles of road completed, the annual revenue from which, allowing \$3,000,000 a year for repairs, he had roughly estimated at \$12,500,000, or \$15,600,000 in gress; namely, from 150,000 travelers, which is fewer than those who now cross the continent, at \$70 each. \$10,500,000; from freight, \$3,000,000; from transportation of mails, troops, subsistence and material of war, \$2,000,000.

Proposed Territories.

"Dacotah" is the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn thro' the middle of the Territory from north to south. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota-the western is unorganized and without a govern-

New Mexico, with that Mesilla Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local govern-

"Navada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California. "Larimie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situ-

"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky Mountain

"Superior," or "Ontonagon," is the peninsu-la between lakes Superior and Michigan part and Wm. S. Picking. of which now belongs to Michigan and part to Wisconsin.

THE NEW CENSUS .- The appointment for nembers of Congress, under the census of Adjourned. 1860, will make a great change in the repre-sentation of several States, judging from the votes at the recent election in some of the Westarn States. Illinois, with nine members of Congress, has given 250,000 votes, while nois. Compared with the votes of many other try, and the blood-bought right of the people and the States to self-government.

States the discrepency is still greater, The elections at the West were, however, held un-State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, the Houses of Refuge, at Philadelphia and Pitts-stitution of Pennsylvania, the influence of the local states the discrepency is still greater. The elections at the West were, however, held under the various amendments to the Conder greater excitement and called out a fuller vote than in most of the old States.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, JAN. 14, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND PREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. We this week, to the exclusion of our usual variety of reading matter, publish the Annual Message of the Governor. It is ably written, and much shorter than these documents generally are. It shows the State debt to be actual-The tendency to centralization is so great, ly diminishing, and approves of the sale of the public works, which has brought about this happy state of affairs, although for the purpose of plunder, his party always opposed it. The ence that we have had already, proves conclusively that the Commonwealth is greatly the gainer, in a financial point of view, and it has been equally demonstrated that the people at modated by the change. It would, in my judgment, be a public calamity, if by the happening of any contingency, the Commonwealth should be constrained to again become the owner, and resume the management, of any portion of the public improvements."

He recommends the abolition of the Board of Canal Commissioners. On the subject of education his views are able, and his position

On the subject of Banks, Mr. Packer occuies an anomalous position for a Democratic Governor. He advocates the system of free banking, requiring all issues of banks hereafter to be secured by the pledge of Government or State stocks. He says: "The certificates of loan issued by the General Government, or by this Commonwealth, at a value to be fixed upon, with the power to require additional deposits of security, from time to time, as the loans depreciate in the market, would be as safe and We gather the following facts from the volu-inous report of President Fowlks, just pub-vided."

> He recommends un increase of the appropriation for a monument commemorative of those Pa. volunteers who were slain or lost their lives

in the war with Mexico. The Governor alludes to the Attorney Ganar Dill, which was gotten up and passed through the instrumentality of the late talented Senator from this District, Hen. Fr. Jordan, in terms highly complimentary to that gentleman, who is the author of the bill. He says: "The report of the Attorney General, which will be land accurring, which, at the same rate, will laid before you, will exhibit the operations of be worth \$2,560,000, and the State loan of the Law Department of the Government for \$300,000 making the total of the assets then the past year. The Act of the 21st of April, augmented as the work progreses. On the shall be collected by that officer, has proved to be a highly beneficial enactment. Under its provisions, large sums are saved which were formerly paid for commissions and counsel fees. And the improved state of our finances is in no inconsiderable degree owing to the prompt manner in which outstanding claims are collected and paid into the State Treasury."

After discussing several other matters, the Governor comes to the Tariff question, and favors specific duties on articles of foreign manufacture. He is in favor of such Tariff as will meet the wants of the people of our State and nation.

On the subject of Kansas, he opposes the policy of the general administration in strong terms, and is in favor of the people of a Territory making their own laws and constitutions. He also condemns the Dred Scott decision in strong terms.

The Message is an able one-one of the best ever delivered by a Lecofoco Governor of Pennsylvania, and we find no difficulty in subscribing to almost every position he advances.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature met at Harrisbyrg on Wednesday week. In the Senate all the members were in their seats, and after the usual routine of business proceeded to the election of jude winces." officers with the following result:

Speaker-John Cresswell, Jr., Dem; Chief Clerk -- W. H. Miller, Dem.; Assistant Clerk - F. M. Hutchinson; Sergeant-at-Arms-Theophilus Snyder; Assistant-Wm. P. Brady; Doorkeeper - Charles Wolfe; Assistants - J. chain, in the western part of Kansas, which R. Dunbar, Geo. H. Stoever; Messenger-Herman Yerkes; Assistant-M. Long; Transcribing Clerks -- Messrs. Africa, A. J. Bair,

> A committee was appointed to act jointly with the House to inform the Governor that both Houses were ready to proceed to business.

> The Message was sent in at 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

In the House the Secretary of the Commonwealth read the returns of the late election, has been on the point of victory, the Govern-Massachusetts, with eleven representatives has when the roll was called. One member was given a vote within a fraction of that of Illiabsent, On motion of Mr. McClure, the House went into an election for Speaker, with the following result:

> Wm. C. A. Lawrence, of Dauphin, P. C. Gritman, of Luzeine,

Mr. Lawrence was declared duly elected , ! and was conducted to the chair by Messrs Gritman and McClure. Upon taking the chair he made a neat and happy address. The usua! committees were appointed and the House ad-

The House re-assembled on Wednesday, and proceeded to the election of Clerks, when S. J. Rea, (Am. Rep.) was elected, receiving 67 votes, and his opponent, Jacob Zeigler, 33 .-Judson Holcomb, of Bradford, was elected Assistant Clerk.

Mr. McClure read a bill to abolish the Board of Canal Commissioners, which was read and passed finally. Yeas 94, navs 6.

The caucus of the American Republicans on Wednesday completed the nomination for House officers, to wit:

Transcribing Clerks-John Picking, of Adams, and E. H. Rouch, of Carbon.

Sergeant-at-Arms-John Fleming, of Wash-

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, J. Harley, of Juniata, F. Gehr, of Crawford, Joshua Fletcher, of Franklin, and E. S. Ehls, of Berks

Postmaster-S. E. Stewart.

Doorkeeper-Jno. C. Morgan. Assistant Doorkeepers-J. B. Reese, S. Mc-Donald, Wm. Gardy, A. W. Kimmerly.

Messenger- A. 1). Davis. Assistants-James Williams, A. Hemperly,

Wm. Diehl, and W. R. Reiper. THE TARIFF.

In the last Gazette is an article on the subof the Tariff, in which that paper prophesys from a telegraphic rumor from Washington that there will be nothing done on the Tariff question this winter, and charges the failure in advance on the Opposition. Was ever anything more silly? The dispatch runs thus : that the Opposition "have come to the unanimous conlusion that parties and politics are so shaped in the present Congress, that nothing will be fessor Wood is the miracle man, his tonic did it. I am told, madam, that the nervous headeffected during this session, concerning a modification of the Tariff." That paper interperts the dispatch that "they are determined that nothing shall be effected during this session of there is no fiction or imagination about it, read-Congress concerning the modification of the Tariff." How silly! We, for our part, have come to the same conclusion, for these reasons: The present Congress is largely Locofoco in both branches: the Chairmen of the Committees in both branches to which the Tariff is referred, are both Locofoco Free Traders. Locofocoism is in the ascendancy in every branch of the Government, and if nothing is done on this question to advance the interests of the toiling millions, that party, and that party only will be to blame. The Opposition will support and do all they can to have the duties on foreign articles increased.

ILLINOIS SENATOR .- On Wednesday week Senator Douglas was reelected by the Illinois Legislature to the United States Senate from the 4th day of March next. The vote stood-Lincoln 46, Douglas 54.

LANDS FOR SALE .- We call the attention of \$3,960,000. This would be an ample basis on 1857, which requires the Attorney General to all those who wish to purchase choice Western \$1,000,000; and, in a like, or rather in a much keep an office at Harrisburg, and which pro_ and Bedford County lands, to the advertisement

> Hon. Wm. P. Scheil, of the Senate, George W. Williams, Esq., of the House, have our thanks for valuable public documents.

> AFRAID OF INVESTIGATION .- Mr. Covode, the attentive Republican Representative from the Westmoreland district, in this State, brought the President's Pittsburg letter before the House in a very conspicuous manner. We cut the following from the Congressional Globe of

> "Mr. Covode asked leave to offer the follow-

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members, be appointed to inquire into the facts, charged by the President of the United States, as contained in his letter to the president of the centenary celebration, held in Pittsburgh, on the 25th day of November last, upon certain individuals, of having sent money nto the State of Pennsylvania to influence the late congressional elections in said State, in orposition to his wishes; and to report the names of the persons implicated. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee-I object to that

resolution. Mr. Covode-Is the gentleman afraid of the

investigation? [Laughter.]

Mr. Miller-1 object to the resolution, if no

ne else does." The fact that two democrats thrust themselves forward to choke off the resolution, at one time, shows that our representative touched a very sensitive spot. "The galled

The accounts from Kansas indicate that, in spite of all the boasts of the Administration presses over the pacification of that territory, civil war is to be renewed there in all its ho rors. It is stated that that Hamilton, the leader of the band of ruffians who committed the horrible murder at Choteau's Trading Post last May, has again taken the field, and is committing new outrages. The defence of the inhabitants against this invasion from Missouri having been whotly neglected by the Federal authorities, has been taken in hand by the very Captain Montgomory whom, according to recent accounts from Washington, the Government are determined to arrest and try as a murderer and robber. As the Federal authorities seem to be powerless to preserve the peace of the Territory, perhaps they could not do batter than to allow Hamilton and Montgomery to fight it out. Hitherto, at the moment when Montgomery ilton from the fate he deserved. So far from defending the people of Kausas against force and violence, the only thing yet done has been to prevent them from defending and righting themselves. It is, however, stated that in the pres-

32 | rent instance, some energy is to be shown.

Gov. Medary has ordered four companies e dragoons to the scene of warfare, and has called out the militia in Linn and Bourbon Counties, and has sent for arms and ammunition .-It may be that the Federal Government will end nts connection with Kansas in an honorable manner, but the proof of the pudding is in the enting.—N. Y. Tribune.

For the Inquirer. MY SUNBEAM.

'Tis not at all an idle dream-Trust me when I tell you so-I really caught a sunbeam, Many, many years ago.

It chanced to break upon my way, Just as sunlight often will, I seized the goiden gleam of day, And I hold possession still.

But how I took the sunny fay,
To tell, maybe, would not do.
This much I am allowed to say,
As a lover I did woo.

So upon my path of life, So upon my path of me, Ever since that lucky day, My Sunbeam (some may call it wife) Has shone a cheery ray.

Abroad the world does often gloam,

But I do not care for this,
Since in the sweet retreat of home,
Sunshine glad I never miss. My dear Sunbeam! it is to me More than all the world beside;

The years have sped so happily Ever since it was my bride.

BEDFORD, Jan. 12, 1859.

CONJUX.

From the Yankee Blade.

What has Improved You so in Appearance? - Wood's Hair Restorative. What has given you such a youthful look? Wood's Hair Restorative. To what agency am I to attribute your increased beauty, my dear madam? Sir, you are very complementary, but I am indebted to Professor Wood's beautiful hair tonic. Sir, since I saw you last you have grown twenty years younger, how is it ? A fact, my dear sir. I am using Wood's Hair Restorative. Why, my dear friend, you wore a scratch a year ago, and now you have a splendid head of black hair, to what miracle are you indebted? Proache you were once troubled with has left you? Yes sir, by the aid of Wood's Hair Restorative. Such is the language all over the country, and er. Wood's Hair restorative is an honest and truly medicinal, as well as scientific preparation, and will do all this. Try it and see if we are

not correct. Caution .- Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo, and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canadas. See advertisement

See advertisement of Sanfords Liver Invig-

MARRIED.

In St. Clair Township on the 26th ult., by Thomas Oldham Esq., Mr. Wm. Mock to Miss Sarah Blackburn, both of said township. On Tuesday, the 11th inst., by Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. JOHN W. BEELER to Miss ELI-ZABETH CRIGER, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

On the 23d ult., FRANK, infant son of John and Emmarine Minnick, aged 1 year, 6 months

In the vicinity of Pattonsville on the morning of the 29th of December, HARRIET OLIVIA, daughter of Adam and Lethe Ann Hader nan. aged 9 months and 13 days.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Francis M. Kimmell, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Jumon Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Ju-dicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer dicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 14th day of February, next. Notice is hereby given to all the Justices next. Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner 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 remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain 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. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 14, 1859.

Dr. John Compher, No. 25, February Term, 1859.

vs.

Ellen Compher. Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce,

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant in the above stated case, that a Subpoena, and alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce has been issued; the last of said writs is returnable, 2d Monday, 14th day of February, next, and that the said Defendant day of Pebruary, next, and that the said Defendant is required to appear on or before said day and answer to the complaint of the Plaintiff as provided for by act of Assembly, and herein fail not.
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Jan. 14, 1859.

Reuben Gates No. 26, February Term, 1859, in vs. the Common Pleas of Bedford Mary C. Gates County.

Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant, in the above stated case, that a Subpoena, and alias Subpoena on libel for Divorce, has been issued; the last of said writs is returnable 2d Morday, 14th day of February, next, and that the said Defendant is required to appear on or before said day and is required to appear on or before gaid day and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by act of Assembly, and herein fail not. WM, S. PLUKE, Sheriff.

Jan. 14, 1859

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township; all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly anthenticated for settlement.

MAHLON H. SMITH, Adm'r,

Jan 14 1859.

Jan. 14, 1859.