



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

VOL. 34, NO. 6.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Bedford County for 1860. William Schafer, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County in account with said County, from the 2nd day of January, 1860, to the 7th day of January, 1861.

TREASURER, DR.

To cash received of collectors—	
John B. Zising, 1857	\$14 11
Solomon Steel, Hopewell, 1858	10 00
John Morgan, Camb. Valley	40 00
George F. Steel, Liberty	1 32
Michael B. Jones, Londonderry	84 87
William Garsell, Monroe	81 11
Anthony Smith, Napier	20 00
William Kirk, St. Clair	78 92
Jared Hanks, Southampton	81 00
John B. Fluke, S. Woodberry	4 95
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Bor.	250 00
Michael Fetter, Bedford Tp.	662 67
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	140 00
Michael Diehl, Colerain	204 78
Jacob B. Anderson, Camb. Val.	198 57
David Miller, Harrison	48 60
William Young, Hopewell	138 93
John Gillespie, Juniata	149 00
George Rhoads, Liberty	40 00
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	181 25
Philip Snyder, Monroe	107 79
Abram Blackburn, Napier	427 25
David Pace, Providence East	117 00
Joseph Randolph, Prov. West	125 00
Jacob W. Miller, Schellburg bor.	68 52
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	424 00
Adam Steyer, Sackie Spring	63 60
John Bennett, Southampton	245 64
John Fields, Union	153 72
G. B. Holsinger, Woodberry M.	556 79
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	562 00
A. J. Sanson, Bedford Bor.	282 63
M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp.	307 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	72 85
Simon Stucky, Colerain	125 60
Samuel Bror, Camb. Valley	236 00
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	80 00
Wm. Oyster, Hopewell	63 00
Leona D. Bittner, Colerain	65 00
Isaac Kensingler, Liberty	90 00
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	140 00
Philip Felton, Monroe	162 00
Joseph Black, Napier	81 00
Wm. Lynting, P. ex. E.	75 00
L. Kibbey, Prov. East	150 00
John Otto, Schellburg	20 00
Jacob Beckler, St. Clair	280 00
Joseph Diawer, Snake Spring	138 00
Philip Kingsman, Southampton	71 05
Alexander Croyle, Union	251 00
Joseph H. Croyle, Woodbury M.	120 00
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	\$38 71
Amount received of Samuel Davis	140 02
Wm. S. Fluke, jury funds	1 40
D. Shuck	1 40
M. H. Peckles, on extras	3 92
Att. for over- and under- P. Stiffer	219 40
Amount on unassessed lands	353 21
	\$9181 624

Balance due county 161 78

9181 62

### STATEMENT of moneys due to the County of Bedford, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1861.

Abram Snowdon, Camb. Val.	1854	\$39 79
J. A. Nicodemus, M. Wood'by	"	78 23
John Dasher, Hopewell	1850	60 53
John A. Osborne, Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith, St. Clair	"	548 04
Leonal Evans, Broadtop	1858	227 08
John Margaret, Camb. Valley	"	109 24
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	225 20
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
J. A. Nicodemus, Wood'by M.	"	122 11
J. B. Mandollar, W. Providence	1859	91 83
Joseph Evans, Broadtop	"	167 47
J. B. Anderson, Camb. Valley	"	83 01
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
Wm. Young, Hopewell	"	90 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 08
George Rhoads, Liberty	"	115 44
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	74 72
Philip Snyder, Monroe	"	167 48
A. Blackburn, Napier	"	15 76
David Fore, East Providence	"	66 86
J. B. Mandollar, W. Providence	"	109 27
J. W. Miller, Schellburg Bor.	"	16 15
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 66
John Fluke, Union	"	168 95
J. S. Brumbaugh, Wood'by S.	"	157 61
A. J. Sanson, Bedford Bor.	1860	462 40
M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp.	"	583 62
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	\$120 20
Simon Stucky, Colerain	"	418 85
Samuel Bror, Camb. Valley	"	816 46
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	219 70
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	272 48
Isaac Kensingler, Liberty	"	331 28
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	216 91
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	318 45
Joseph Blackburn, Napier	"	506 53
Wm. Linsinger, Providence E.	"	249 65
D. Ritchey, (of L.) Providence W.	"	169 55
John Otto, Schellburg Bor.	"	8 73
Jacob Beckler, St. Clair	"	376 00
Joseph Diawer, Snake Springs	"	236 87
Philip Clingerman, Southampton	"	324 16
Abram Croyle, Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	731 57
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	555 19

10034 343

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1860, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing account of money due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct, as witness our hand and seals, this 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE, DANIEL FLETCHER, GEORGE BAUGHMAN, Auditors.

ATTEST: J. W. LINGENFELTER.

### REPORT of the Auditors of Bedford County, to the Auditor General, January 7th, 1861.

Wm. Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Treasurer, DR.

### Tax on Real and Personal Estate.

Aggregate amount of said tax outstanding at last settlement	\$7662 59
Aggregate amount of said tax assessed for the year 1860	8127 50
Amount received on unassessed lands	314 79
Amount due Treasurer Schafer	132
	\$18005 014

### CONTRA.

By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipts	\$437 80
Collectors' commissions for 1860, and previous years	340 95
Collector's exonerations as per certificate of commissioners	107 37
Paul F. F. Meyers publishing notice to retailers and dealers	3 00
F. F. Meyers, publishing list of retailers	15 00
D. Over, publishing list of retailers	15 00
Levi Agnew, mileage as mercantile appraiser	12 00
Levi Agnew, services as mercantile appraiser	20 62 1/2
Treasurer's commission on 5977 78	59 77
Amount uncollected for the year 1860, and previous years	9992 58
	16005 314

### Retailer's License.

Aggregate amount of said licenses for 1860, as per list furnished by mercantile appraiser	449 00
---	--------

### Cash paid State Treasurer.

Treasurer's commission	210 00
Cash paid State Treasurer	22 45
Cash paid State Treasurer	216 55
	449 00

### Tavern License.

Aggregate amount of said license for the year 1860, as per return of Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions	650 00
---	--------

### By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts.

Treasurer's commission	550 00
Exonerations of J. A. Snively's license	32 50
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	25 00
	42 50
	650 00

### Eating Houses.

To aggregate amount of said license	110 00
By cash paid State Treasurer	60 00
Treasurer's commission	5 00
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	44 50
	110 00

### Distilleries.

Aggregate amount of said license for 1860	50 00
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	47 50
Treasurer's commission	2 50
	50 00

### Venders of Spirituous Liquors.

By the quart	75 00
By cash paid State Treasurer	71 25
Treasurer's commission	3 75
	75 00

### Billiard Rooms.

To aggregate amount of said license for the year 1860	17 00
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	16 15
Treasurer's commission	85
	17 00

### Ten Pin Alleys.

To aggregate amount of said license	89 00
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	86 10
Treasurer's commission	1 90
Exonerations on P. Devore	5 00
	85 00

### Confectionaries.

Aggregate amount of said license	35 00
By cash paid State Treasurer	28 75
Treasurer's commission	1 25
Exonerations on P. Devore	5 00
	35 00

### Hawkers and Peddlers.

To aggregate amount of said license	8 00
By cash paid State Treasurer	8 00
	16 00

### Banking Houses.

Aggregate amount	10 00
By cash paid State Treasurer	9 50
Treasurer's commission	50
	10 00

### BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals, this 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE, DANIEL FLETCHER, GEORGE BAUGHMAN, Auditors.

ATTEST: J. W. LINGENFELTER.

### A ROMANCE OF LIFE.

An exceeding romantic episode in every day existence is related by the St. Louis Republic. "Three or four years ago Mrs. Odiam came to this city from Canada, in search of an uncle whom she believed to be here. She was accompanied by a daughter of about sixteen, and two sons, younger. She remained at Barnum's Hotel at first, but when the search for her uncle proved unavailing, she removed to humbler lodgings, took in sewing, and placed her two boys in the care of a clergyman. Her daughter obtained a situation to do housework. At length she returned to Canada, but finally resolved to make one more endeavor to secure an honest living in St. Louis. She re-established herself here with a small millinery, the proceeds of which enabled her to support her children. All this time she had relinquished her endeavors to find her missing relative. As a last resort, she caused an advertisement to be inserted in the Republican requesting information. Strange to say, this advertisement chanced to meet the eyes of an agent who was eagerly seeking her. Her uncle, who had been living for some years in Cuba, had recently died, leaving her a large fortune and five hundred negroes. He had given his agent instructions to seek Mrs. Odiam out. The advertisement was instantly answered, and Mrs. Odiam has left this country to take possession of her Cuban wealth! We should like to see the novel writers construct a prettier romance than this.

### The English Press on the American Crisis.

The comments of British journals on American affairs, are not all favorable to the secessionists. We make a few extracts to show how the question is viewed in England: [From the London Daily News.] The aversion of the planting interest is the characteristic most established in public opinion in America. The cupiditas has long existed at that stage at which it defeats itself. After despoiling their districts, and debasing their neighbors in their rage of monopoly, the slaveholders find themselves stepped to the verge of debt. Under such circumstances, it was supposed that they would never part with the protection afforded to slavery by the Union; yet they profess to be disposed for war; in other words, to be ready for the extinction of their commerce and the destruction of such property as they have. To account for this we have two explanations—either the immediate trust to the pacific disposition of the Northern States, or they sincerely believe that they could sustain a war. Probably both these are true, and the secessionists imagine that in a few weeks or months they shall have their commerce in their own hands, with unlimited power of slave making and slaveholding.

### Mr. Clemens' Speech.

The speech of Mr. Clemens, of the Wheeling district, of the House, on Wednesday, is spoken of very highly by all the Eastern papers. We give an extract of two: "I speak," said Mr. Clemens, "as a Southern man, identified with all the interests of the South; as a Western Virginian; as the equal of those who were not old enough to know the perils to which they were exposed by those who were now riding on the crest of the popular wave, but who were, nevertheless, destined to sink into the very trough of the sea to a depth so unfathomable that not a bubble would ever rise to mark the spot where they went so ignominiously down. Well might those who had inaugurated the revolution which was now stalking over the land cry out with uplifted hands for peace, and deprecate the effusion of blood. It was the inventor of the guillotine who was his first victim, and the day was not far off when they would find among their own people those who would have to rely upon the magnanimity of that population whom they had most cruelly outraged and deceived. He had not the heart to enter into a detail of arguments, or to express the indignant emotions, which rose to his lips for utterance. But before God, and in his inmost conscience, he believed that Slavery would be crucified should this unhappy controversy end in a dismemberment of the Union. If not crucified, it would carry the death rattle in its throat. It remained to be seen whether treason could be carried out with the same facility with which it had been plotted. There was a holy courage among the minority of every State that might for the time be overwhelmed. Lazarus was not dead, but slept; and ere long the stone would be rolled away from the mouth of the tomb, and they would witness all the glories of a resurrection.

### Without adequate ports, shipping, varied industry or available capital, they assume that they can provide the world with cotton, while all the world sees the impossibility of it. It must be remembered that there is no fresh land for them to occupy. They have no means with which to take Cuba or invade Central America, even if the Northern States did not prevent such an attempt; and they are barred in on the southwest by a desert too destitute of water to admit of even a railway across its breadth. Restricted with their present territory, which is yearly becoming exhausted with slave tillage, and supplied with the dearest labor in the world, which will escape into the free States faster than ever, the American cotton planters not only have no chance against other producers of cotton, but could not make it answer if they had the field to themselves.

### What, then, must we do? We must lose no time in promoting the growth of cotton wherever it will grow. The obvious method is to strengthen the hands of the Cotton Supply Association, and of every society which can satisfy us of its ability to grow what we want within our own dependencies or elsewhere. The case is in our own hands. Australia or India could give us all we want; but not without some pains on our part. We must take what we can get from America while preparing our own crops; but we must be ready to dispense with any amount of American cotton which cannot be got to grow in an atmosphere of political and social revolution.

### Treason against the United States.

"Treason against the United States," says the Constitution, "shall consist only in levying war against them." The people of Charleston have now deliberately levied war, and are by law guilty of treason. Declarations of secession might be made again and again, but actions are alone taken note of by the United States law, and nothing is wanting to complete the case against the culprits in South Carolina. They have usurped the sovereign and exclusive right of the Federal Government by seizing the Custom House, and levying dues on vessels entering and leaving the harbor; they have made direct war upon the United States by entering Fort Mifflin and Castle Pinckney, and though the sergeant's guard stationed therein made no resistance, yet they were United States troops, and were in military possession of the forts. We hear of further acts committed, not by the authority of the State, but by the mob.

### In the face of these facts, evincing an almost insane audacity—when we consider them as the acts of a little State of 300,000 white inhabitants against the Government of a nation of 30,000,000—what do we see at Wash-

ington? Distracted councils, a deserted President, hesitation and contradiction in every act done, and in the manner of doing it. [From the London Star.] The Crittenden proposal is not one of compromise, but of surrender. It dictates to the North such terms as only victors can hope to impose upon the vanquished. Had Douglas or Breckinridge been elected instead of Lincoln, the North could not have been insulted by proposals more intolerable; for they not only incorporate slavery with the Constitution, but charge upon the North the cost of every negro from the South. Yet these are the conditions of peace offered by a moderate Democrat—a Kentucky Senator, honestly devoted to the preservation of the Union as a paramount consideration. The hot bloods of the Cotton States know that their ultimate acceptance is hopeless, and would scarcely suspend the secession movement even should the news telegraphed to the Persia be correct.

### It is certainly true that the Union has exercised over the Southern States no such oppression as the British Crown attempted upon the colonies. But every community must be judge of its own grievances, and the imaginary wrongs of the South will be rendered very real by the least attempt at coercion. We deplore the infatuation which compels the Cotton States to a course so unjustifiable and dangerous—a course exposing them to the great peril of servile insurrection, from which they were safe while in the Union, and hurrying them into collision with the whole civilized world upon the ocean, which they desire to traverse with slave ships. We sympathize with our brethren of the North in their trial of principle and temper to which they are subjected. But while we warn the South that they rushing on their own destruction, we adjure the North to do nothing in violation of the true republican principle, that every community is its own master, and nothing that may stain with blood the banner that will be the most glorious when, with half its stars, its stripes have lost all their sinister significance.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

January 28, 1861.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 24th instant, asking if you have the right, under existing relations, to frank and distribute certain public documents, I have the honor to state that the theory of the Administration is that the relations of South Carolina to the General Government have been in nothing changed by her recent act of secession; and this being so, you are of course entitled to the franking privilege until the first Monday in December next.

If, however, as I learn is the case, you sincerely and decidedly entertain the conviction that by that act South Carolina ceased to be a member of the Confederacy, and is now a foreign State, it will be for you to determine how far you can conscientiously exercise a privilege the exercise of which assumes that your own conviction is erroneous, and plainly declares that South Carolina is still in the Union, and that you are still a member of the Congress of the United States.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
HORATIO KING,  
Acting Postmaster General.

Hon. John D. Ashmore, Anderson, South Carolina.

### A PRAYER FOR MAJ. ANDERSON.—An Indianapolis paper says that on last Sunday, in that city, at the closing exercises of a meeting at one of the Methodist Episcopal Churches, Bishop Ames, astonished and thrilled the congregation by the following prayer:

"We thank thee, O God, that while treason stalks abroad in high places, there is one man who loves his country!—one man who will defend his country's flag! God bless and protect the gallant Major Anderson and his noble band!"

### THE "AMENS" WHICH CAME UP FROM THE BROTHERS AROUND, were loud and enthusiastic, and when the congregation arose from their knees, smiles and tears were seen struggling in many a countenance.

### A KNOTT CASE.—Not many years ago, a man appeared in Court, whether as plaintiff, defendant or witness, tradition does not inform us. Be this as it may, the following dialogue ensued—

"What is your name, Sir?"

"My name is Knott Martin, your honor."

"Well what is it?"

"It is Knott Martin."

"Not Martin again. We do not ask you what your name is not, but what it is. No contempt of court, Sir."

"If your honor will give me leave, I will spell my name."

"K-n-o-t-t Knott, M-a-r-t-i-n—Knott Martin."

"Oh, well, Mr. Martin—we see through it now, but it is one of the most knotty cases we have had before us for some time."

### WHEN GUNPOWDER.—A letter from London says: "I have heard in the city of a curious invention, which concerns alike riflemen, sportsmen, and the scientific. It is the manufacture of white gunpowder. It is made no mystery of, being composed of yellow potash, chloride of potassium, lead sugar, crystallized sugar and brimstone. It possesses superior qualities over the black powder, being quicker and more powerful in its action, and not fouling the gun. For the delicate in the olatory nerve, it may be added that it is without unpleasant smell. It has just been patented."

### Secretary Dix has instructed the commanders of the Revenue cutters in Southern stations if attacked, to make all the defence in their power, and if they are assailed by a superior force, to run their vessels ashore and blow them up.

### A dead baby was recently delivered by a careless stage driver to a butcher in Ware, Mass., instead of a box of sausages. The butcher, when he recovered from his horror, sent the child to its friends who had already weepingly deposited the sausages in the Catholic Cemetery.

### A church-bell, made of glass, fourteen inches high and fifteen feet in diameter, has recently been placed in the turret of the chapel at Grange, Borrowdale, Cumberland, England.

### Franking Privilege.

The following correspondence between the Hon. John D. Ashmore, the Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, and the Acting Postmaster General, will convey to our readers information important at this time to the Southern States claiming to have withdrawn from the Union:

ANDERSON, S. C., Jan. 24, 1861.

My Dear Sir: I have in my possession some 1000 to 1200 volumes of 'public documents,' being my proportion of the same as a member of the Thirty sixth Congress. They were forwarded me in six sacks, and are now lying in my library. Since the date of the ordinance of secession, (December 20th, 1860) of South Carolina, I have not used the franking privilege, nor will I attempt to do so without the special permission of the Department.

To pay the postage on these books, &c., would cost me a large sum, and one that I am not prepared to expend. The books are of no use to me, but might be to my constituents, for whom they were intended, if distributed among them. Have I the right to frank and distribute them, under existing relations? If so, please inform me. Having said that I have not used the franking privilege since the 20th of December, I need hardly add that I shall not do so, even on a 'public document,' unless you authorize it.

I am, with great respect, truly and sincerely yours,

J. D. ASHMORE.

Hon. Horatio King, Acting Postmaster General.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

January 28, 1861.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 24th instant, asking if you have the right, under existing relations, to frank and distribute certain public documents, I have the honor to state that the theory of the Administration is that the relations of South Carolina to the General Government have been in nothing changed by her recent act of secession; and this being so, you are of course entitled to the franking privilege until the first Monday in December next.

If, however, as I learn is the case, you sincerely and decidedly entertain the conviction that by that act South Carolina ceased to be a member of the Confederacy, and is now a foreign State, it will be for you to determine how far you can conscientiously exercise a privilege the exercise of which assumes that your own conviction is erroneous, and plainly declares that South Carolina is still in the Union, and that you are still a member of the Congress of the United States.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
HORATIO KING,  
Acting Postmaster General.

Hon. John D. Ashmore, Anderson