



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, FEB. 14, 1862.

VOL. 35, NO. 7.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1861.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, 1861, to the 7th day of January, 1862.

TREASURER.	DR.
To Cash Received from Collectors:	
John Dasher, Hopewell township 1866	\$119 59
James Smith, St. Clair	820 00
Joseph Nicodemus, M. Woodberry 1868	15 00
Jacob Hanks, Southampton	37 23
Isaac Neech, Hopewell	50 00
Isaac Mungle, Bedford Borough	1859 91 00
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	55 10
Jacob Anderson, Cumb'd. Valley	44 48
David Miller, Harrison	60 00
William Young, Hopewell	29 08
John Gillespie, Juniata	62 42
George Rhodes, Liberty	35 00
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	167 42
Philip Snider, Monroe	98 00
Isaac Keninger, Napier	39 18
David Ford, East Providence	92 88
Jacob Barndollar, West Providence	17 66
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	7 04
John W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	131 00
John Fickes, Union tp.	42 72
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough 1860	500 00
Michael Halderbaum, Bedford tp.	142 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	308 00
Samuel Stuckey, Colerain	226 59
Samuel Boor, Cumb'd. Valley	170 00
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	245 20
William Cypser, Hopewell	207 55
Leonard Bittner, Juniata	71 71
Isaac Keninger, Liberty	99 16
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	225 63
Philip Felton, Monroe	469 90
Joseph Black, Napier	175 40
William Lysinger, E. Providence	115 00
David Ritteny, W. Providence	68 87
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	225 00
Jacob Berkimer, St. Clair tp.	210 19
Joseph Diabrow, Snakespring	227 00
Philip Clingaman, Southampton	316 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	345 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	328 99
R. D. Barclay, Esq. Bedford Bor. 1861	210 54
Samuel Deilhaug, Bedford tp.	26 00
John Kinard, Broad Top	238 99
Henry Shafer, Colerain	345 00
Henry Wertz, Cumb'd. Valley	49 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	180 00
James Fink, Hopewell	50 90
Frederick Hildebrand, Juniata	56 52
Jacob Stover, Liberty	63 15
William Bonnell, Londonderry	171 00
John Pennell, Monroeville	85 00
Peter H. Studebaker, Napier	132 52
D. A. T. Black, Providence E.	142 83
John Manspaker, Providence W.	39 00
A. E. Schell, Schellsburg Bor.	181 00
Michael Lutz, Snake Spring	199 00
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	159 00
Francis Beard, Union	295 55
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	260 00
Samuel Working, Woodberry S.	158 00
To amount received from Wm. S. Fluke, fines and jury funds,	10 00
Received from Rosanna Lehman fines	10 00
" " Thomas Young	50 00
" " S. H. Tate, Jury funds	108 00
" " J. J. Gosens, Esq., do	22 00
Tax on unassessed lands	49 00
Whole amount received	\$9,969 27
Balance due county on last settlement	161 78
	\$10,131 05
CONTRA.	CR.
WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, credit by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons on drafts drawn by Commissioners, as follows:	
Paid Constables for returns, &c.	\$245 56
Paid Election Boards and return Judges	558 55
Paid Assessors	634 55
Paid Road viewers	139 00
Building, repairing, viewing bridges, &c.	87 40
Paid costs in Common wealth cases	1,987 16
Dr. Borch making post mortem examinations	10 00
John W. Hull holding inquest (Huges)	10 12
do do (Kringler)	10 12
B. F. Meyers for printing	157 25
David Over for printing	159 25
Paid interest on borrowed money	420 00
S. H. Tate money appropriated for wives of soldiers	250 00
Wives of soldiers on orders drawn by Board of Relief	1,040 00
John G. Hartley for wood	81 00
Levi Dodson for pine	2 00
Charles Merwine chopping wood	65 00
S. H. Tate Prothonotary fees	165 53
L. W. Hall fees in Bedford county vs. Stiffler	32 00
O. H. Galtier auditing Prothonotary's acct.	25 00
William T. Daugherty do	12 00
John Mower, Esq. fees, &c.	6 78
Supporting criminals in Penitentiary	16 93
E. D. Walker for map	2 00
Moneys refunded to collectors	28 00
Paid for viewing township lines	67 00
Paid damages for opening roads	45 00
Paid for fox and wild cat traps	290 04
Paid to Commissioner to sell Poor House	12 00
Paid Mary Morris and others for scrubbing Court House, &c.	59 20
Paid costs on unassessed Lands	29 37
Paid insurance on Public Buildings	64 00
Paid freight on State arms	31 12
Paid repairs to Court House	49 75
Paid street in last settlement	60 05
Paid Commissioner Evans	5 00
" Beckley	76 00
" Feigenthaler	79 50
" Pearsall	70 00
St. Nicodemus clerk for Commissioners	22 00
Paid Commissioner Shoemaker	31 00
Paid for Assessment books	16 00
Paid uncurrent moneys	124 50
Paid Levitt Agnew Court clerk	40 00
Paid Constables attending court	91 50
Paid Petit Jurors	814 74
Paid Grand Jurors	359 99
Paid Treasurer postage, stationary, &c.	10 00
Paid Levitt Agnew attending Auditors	3 00
Paid County Auditors and clerk	70 00
Paid Treasurer's salary	185 00
	0,600 00
Statement of moneys due to Bedford County on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862:	
Abraham Snowden Cumb'd. Valley 1864	\$30 79
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	78 28
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857 79 00
James Smith St. Clair	28 00
Louise Evans Broad Top	1858 237 08
John Morgant Cumb'd. Valley	194 23
Solomon Steel Hopewell	178 20

Banking Houses	Dr.
To aggregate amount of License for 1861	10 00
CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer \$9 50	
By 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 case made and provided, we met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account between William Schaffer, Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.	
Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January, 1862.	
DANIEL FLETCHER, GEORGE BAUGHMAN, DAN'L L. DEFFAUGH, Auditors.	
Attest, J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk. Feb. 14, 1862.	
Poetry.	
BOTTLE'S RUN FARM.	
BY REV. J. MILTON AKERS.	
Pleasant moments here I've squandered, Here away from every harm, In solitude have wandered Round this once sequestered farm.	
In the old and home like dwelling, There was found for me a place, Now I leave it; thoughts are swelling, Which my pen can never trace.	
Will they call it Poets corner, When I've wandered far away, In other scenes a mourner, That I could no longer stay.	
Will the days be long and weary, Will they longsome seem to be, Will they e'er be sad and dreary, Will they ever think of me?	
Out on life's tempestuous ocean, I must drift forever fast, Till beyond the waves' commotion, Till the breakers' death are past.	
Oh will Saviours remind me, Of the place where once I stayed, Debits of gratitude I owe thee, But they're more than can be paid.	
Hours spent in calm enjoyment, Linger perhaps with sadness too, Here from my beloved enjoyment, Oftentimes I comfort drew.	
Puring still though I am absent, Hurrying still its course along, Weary miles I might be distant, Still I'll dwell still its wonted song.	
It will still purl on forever, Famed and known as Bottle's Run, Till the angel time shall sever, Till eternity's begun.	
Then these shall flow more familiar, Shall have passed from earth away, Onward it flows now forever, Till the time of times decay.	
But 'tis useless; I must finish, I cannot my feelings tell, Time can ne'er my love diminish, So kind friends a last farewell.	
Affectionately inscribed to Mary L. Hendrickson, Bottle's Run Farm, Allegheny Co. Md. Jan. 23, 1862.	
A TRIBUTE TO OUR GOVERNMENT.	
From the London Star, Jan. 10.	
The Federal Government of America has read a lesson to kings. It has sated in a spirit worthy of even its earliest and freest days, when the impulse of new liberty was still a passion and a religion. Placed in a position of the uttermost danger, it had not lost courage or composure; tried by the strongest temptation it has not swerved from the right. In surrendering the Confederate Commissioners on the ground that the "Government cannot deny the justice of England's claim," the President of America has done an act of true courage, which would, if such an addition were possible, have added new dignity even to the career of a Washington.	
If this be the act of a mob Government, then mobs must sometimes reach to a nobleness and a spirit of justice sadly uncommon in the history of Government by princes and peers. The Federal Government was subjected to one of the severest trials possible for the ruling power of a brave and sensitive people to undergo. The statesmen of the Washington Cabinet were at once summoned to surrender on pain of instant war, and taunted with cowardice in the event of their compliance. How hard it is to see the justice of a demand which is urged by one who elaps a pistol to your head! How much harder still if we are told that refusing to yield we shall be instantly shot—yielding we shall be branded as basely cowards!	
Are there not many men, high-minded and full of honorable principle—are there not many Governments ordinarily straightforward and just—who would rather risk all than submit to such a demand, who would become incapable of recognizing the justice of any	

claim sustained in such a manner! It is impossible to deny that it was in this tone the utterances of that which too many believe to be English public opinion echoed across the Atlantic into the ears of the Federal Government. That Government has taught the world a splendid lesson. It has been just, and feared not. It feared not even the imputation of yielding to force what it would fain have denied right.

Calmly, in the midst of immense popular excitement all around; passionless, despite the insults and the taunts which every new packet brought from London the Federal Government considered the question, decided, and, in the face of the world, repaired the error of its zealous and impulsive servant. The foundation of the United States was welcomed as the first grand recognition of human freedom as the central principle of government. May not this latest act of the United States be welcomed as the first great acknowledgement of the principles of justice in the guidance of international diplomacy?

The President and Directors of "The Bedford Rail Road Company," would respectfully submit to the stockholders the following report of the affairs and proceedings of the Company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1861.

The stockholders are aware of the fact that during the year 1860, all work upon the road, except to a small extent upon sections and two, was stopped. The same cause which operated to discontinue the work during that year, prevented anything being done during the first nine months of the year just closed.—Dull, Collins & Co., to whom the contract for the graduation and masonry of the first twelve miles or sections had been awarded in 1859, after doing a considerable amount of work, relinquished their contract, and the Company owing to the refusal of a large majority of the stock subscribers to pay their subscriptions, being without means to prosecute the enterprise, it seemed, for a while, that all hopes of carrying it through would have to be abandoned. It had friends, however, who would not, and did not give it up in despair, although the difficulties surrounding it appeared to be unsurmountable, and the prospect was a very gloomy one, the worst feature of it being that the persons who would be most benefited, and who at one time were anxious for the success of the project had taken a position of hostility to it. Nothing of interest transpired in the business of the company until the 24th of June last, on which day a compromise or settlement with Dull, Collins & Co., was effected, and all connection between them and the company then ceased. At that time, and soon after, six of the non-resident directors, who had been elected in January last, resigned their places, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of citizens of the county who were known to be friendly to the improvement. About the first of September last through the influence and invaluable exertions of Wm. P. Schell, Esq., who may with truth be called the father of the Bedford of the Bedford Rail Road, and to whom when it is completed, the people of Bedford and its vicinity, will be more indebted for any advantages it may bring them, than to all others beside, an arrangement was made with the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, by which, it is believed that the first twelve miles of our road from Hopewell to a point near the turnpike about a mile and a half west of Bloody Run, will be finished and put in complete running order. The details of this arrangement cannot now be given, as the contract between the two companies has not yet been fully consummated. The important provisions of it are briefly these: The Penn. R. R. Co. is to pay to the Bedford R. R. Co. the sum of \$18,000, in cash, of which \$2,000 are to be applied to the payment in part of the \$6,000 which by the settlement above mentioned with Dull, Collins & Co., our company agreed to pay them. The remainder \$15,000, is to be expended in finishing the graduation and masonry of those twelve miles. The Penn. R. R. Co. is also to furnish the money to complete the entire superstructure, sills, turnouts, water-stations, turn-tables, &c. The Bedford R. R. Co. on its part, is to issue, execute and deliver to the P. R. R. Co. two hundred bonds for \$500 each, with coupons attached—the principal thereof to be paid at the end of the twenty years from the date of said bonds, and the interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually. These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage of said twelve miles of rail road, real estate, &c. &c. The Bedford R. R. Co. is also to execute a release to the P. R. R. Co. under and by virtue of the act entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties." Of the above mentioned sum of \$18,000, the sum of \$13,000 has already been received by our company, of which the sum of \$3,000 has been paid upon the judgment of Dull, Collins & Co.

Soon after the foregoing arrangement was made with the P. R. R. Co., it was determined by the board of directors to let the contracts for the completion of the graduation and masonry of the first twelve sections, and a letting was accordingly advertised, and on the 25th of September last, the contracts were awarded, as follows, viz:

Sections 1 & 2, to James Hofner at \$2117 60
" 3, 4 & 5 to J. M. Campbell at 5620 00
" 8 & 9 to J. M. Campbell at 1757 40
" 6 & 7 to Thos. B. Keating at 1946 00

10, 11 & 12 " Keating at 423 00

Making the sum of \$11,865 00

The work to be done will cost more than the above sum, but, it is believed, that the \$15,000 received will be sufficient to complete the graduation and masonry, not including the trestle work, if it is to be considered as graduation.

The contractors have been at work upon the several portions of the road allotted to them, and the work done amounts, according to the estimates of the engineers, to the sum of \$3,724, of which the sum of \$3,254 has been paid to them. This does not include the work done during the present month, as the estimates of that month have not been received, owing to the illness of Mr. Butler, assistant engineer. The sum of \$749 58, has also been paid to the engineer corps. Sections 1, 10, 11 & 12, are completed, and ready for the superstructure. Some of the other sections are nearly finished, and the foundation of the bridge will be ready for the timbers in about four weeks, and although the whole work has not been progressed as rapidly as it should have done, and as was required by the terms of the contracts, yet the board confidently expects that the graduation and masonry will be completed in time to have the superstructure put on so as to have the road in running order no later than the first of June, proximo.

The engineer of the P. R. R. Co. has advertised for proposals for the cross-ties, and the contracts for them will no doubt be made early in next month, and if no difficulty or delay arises with regard to the trestling, concerning which there is a difference of opinion between the two companies, but which it is believed, will be easily reconciled, we can see no reason why the work should not be completed on the above named day.

The financial condition of the company is exhibited by the report of the treasurer, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The President and Directors deeply regret that the company could not avail itself of the benefits of the act for the commutation of tonnage duties, but its utter inability to obtain the means to grade, as required by that act, five miles at each end of our road, destroyed all hope of securing the advantages of that law.

The completion of the first twelve miles of our road, being now, as we believe, a foregone conclusion, the question naturally arises, will it be extended to Bedford? How that question shall be answered depends entirely upon the citizens of Bedford county. If they will put their shoulders to the wheel, and give to the enterprise that aid which its importance deserves, there can be no doubt that, in a short time, the Bedford Rail Road will be "an accomplished fact."

By order of the Board,
S. L. RUSSELL, Pres't.

Extract from Treasurer's Report, Accompanying the above

The Treasurer received during the year ending Dec. 31, '61, \$13,991 97
Paid out on judgment, engineering and incidentals, 8,027 52

Leaving in the Treasury \$5,964 45

The assets of the company consist in some 573 shares of stock subscribed in the county, and a number of tracts of land subscribed, including one tract bought. The domestic debts of the company amount to \$8,178 46.

To the above balance in the Treasury should be added \$5,000, due from the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and which since making report has been paid into the Treasury.

JOHN P. REED, Treasurer.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE RECESSION OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The following is the article of the London Times on the reception of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, comparing "these two fellows" to negroes, and otherwise complimenting their "worthless booty."

[From the London Times, January 11.]

A turn of the wheel, which the American Cabinet has managed to make as sudden as possible, brings us a new question. The four American gentlemen who have got us into our late trouble, and cost us probably a million a-piece, will soon be in one of our ports. Any day and hour we may expect to hear of their arrival at Liverpool, and their journey to the metropolis. Like the rest of their countrymen, they believe themselves to be of immense importance to their cause, whatever it may be. Neither side can give England the smallest credit for understanding, or wishing to understand, the rights of their case; and to nothing will they serve them but there must be somebody always turning into our ears some details or plaudits, for the speaker attach a special value. Federalist after Federalist, Confederate after Confederate, has arrived in this country in the full persuasion that if he was once permitted to occupy the attention of Lord Palmerston or Lord Russell night and day for every day for that period, England would at last begin to have an inkling of the case, and would rush to the aid of the Federal or the Confederate cause. These two Commissioners and their Secretaries are not unlikely to think even more of their importance than other similar arrivals, having witnessed in their own persons the rabid anxiety of their Northern countrymen not to let them be seen or heard in this island. To the sedate English mind this ridiculous rivalry for the exclusive possession of the British ear is only an older version of what is often witnessed in our nurseries.

A fearful uproar of words, screams and blows reaches the mother, who hastens to ally the tumult. When she arrives she finds all confusion, and Master John and Master Tom each resolved to have the word, and afraid of nothing so much as that the other should get a hearing. The parent sees enough to be sure that both were abundantly in the wrong, but that it is impossible to adjudicate between them. The general impression in this country is that both sides in the States have sated as ill as could be, and that it is not for England to decide which of them bears the palm for insolence, outrage, treachery and folly.—However, Messrs. Mason and Slidell will not be easily persuaded but that they can throw much more light on the rupture, and on its bearings upon our interests. If we will only be so good as to shut both our eyes and our ears to everybody and to everything else, and take for gospel all that they say, we shall at last be in a condition to form an opinion on this quarrel, and the only opinion we can possibly come to is that we must immediately recognize the Southern States, send a fleet to break up the blockade, sweep the Northern commerce off the sea, and finally assist to inaugurate Mr. Jefferson Davis in whatever city of the whole Union he would prefer for that purpose.

How, then, are we to receive these illustrious visitors? Of course, they will be stared at, and followed, and photographed, and made the subject of paragraphs. There is no help for that. Mr. Thomas Sayers cannot walk the streets with a friend, or ask the Mayor for permission to put up a booth in a market-place, but the crowd immediately accosts the rough, hard-visaged, ill-favored pair to be the Confederate Commissioners. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their two Secretaries, though not so handsome and graceful as their countryman Blondin, would certainly fill the Crystal Palace if they proposed to address the visitors there on the merits of their cause. But, for the benefit of the discriminating,—for the guidance of the minority that prefers at least a respectable locality, and that does not wish to throw away its confidence and applause, we may as well observe that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion. They have long been known as the blind and habitual haters and revilers of this country. They have done more than any other man to get up the insane prejudice against England which disgraces the morality and disorders the policy of the Union. The hatred of this country has been their stock in trade. On this they have earned their political livelihood and won their position, just as there are others who pander to the lower passions of humanity. A diligent use of this bad capital has made them what they are, and raised them to the rank of Commissioners. It is through their life-long hatred and abuse of England that they come here in their present conspicuous capacity. The nation under whose flag they sought a safe passage across the Atlantic—the nation that has now rescued them with all their might from the certainty of a dungeon and the chances of a retaliatory murder, is that against which they have always done their best to exasperate their countrymen. Had they perished in the cell or on the scaffold, amid the triumphant yells of the multitude, memory would have suggested that their own bitter tirades had raised the storm, and that their death was only the natural and logical conclusion of their own calumnies and sophistries.

So do we sincerely hope that our countrymen will not give these fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility that is due to a foe in distress is all that they can claim. We have returned them good for evil, and, sooth to say, we should be exceedingly sorry that they should ever be in a situation to choose what return they will make for the good we have now done them. They are here for their own interest, in order, if possible, to drag us into their own quarrel, and for the unpleasant contingencies of a prison, rather disappointed, perhaps that their detention has not provoked a new war. When they stepped on board the Trent they did not trouble themselves with the thought of the mischief they might be doing an unforgiving neutral; and if now, by its less perilous device, they could entangle us in the war, no doubt they would be only too happy. We trust there is no chance of their doing this, for impartial as the British public is in the matter, it certainly has no prejudice in favor of slavery, which, if anything, these gentlemen represent.

What they and their Secretaries are to do here passes our conjecture. They are personally nothing to us. They must not suppose, because we have gone to the very verge of a great war to rescue them, that therefore they are precious in our eyes. We would have done just as much to rescue two of their own negroes, and had that been the object of the rescue, the worthy Pompey and Caesar would have had just the same rights to triumphal arches and municipal addresses as Messrs. Mason and Slidell. So, please, British public, let us have none of these things. Let the Commissioners come up quietly to town, and have their say with anybody who may have time to listen to them. For our part, we cannot see how anything they say will do us any good, or how anything they have to tell can turn the scale of British duty and deliberation. There have been so many cases of people and nations establishing an actual independence, and compelling the recognition of the world, that all we have to do is what we have done before, and to the very last year. This is now a simple matter of precedent. Our statesmen and lawyers know quite as much on the subject as Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and are in no need of their information or advice.

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