INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning Jan. 2, 1857.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

A NEW YEAR.

The present number of our paper, not only commences the New Year, but the first number of Volume Thirtieth; and also the first paper in the eighth year since we became the editor and proprietor. This is longer than this press has ever before been conducted by any one proprietor. In the past seven years we have endeavored to print as good and readable a paper as we were able, and were the printer as well paid as most other people, we have no doubt his paper would be accordingly better than it is. We have on our list some of the best subscribers in the State, men who pay their subscriptions as regular as clock work; and then again, we have a few who are able, but never think of paying, and owe us for from one to seven years. Upon them, will, in a great measure depend the future usefulness of a good press in Bedford. The present year a Governor's election takes place in Pennsylvania, and we confidently expect the success of our candidate, and as the present is a favorable time, the beginning of the year, we would like to increase our subscription list a couple of hundred, so that the benefits and influence of American principles may be more widely felt in our County. Will not our friends exert themselves a little in our behalf?

Whilst on the New Year, we would state, as a matter of information to our readers, that our merchants, mechanics and business men, have signed the following Card, and intend to be governed accordingly hereafter in their business affairs. It is a good resolution if it can be strictly carried out, and the only objection we can find with it is, that it includes *printers* as well as others. We hope our friends may make us able to live up to its requirements:

WE, the undersigned, Merchants and Mechanics of Bedford, satisfied that the long credits heretofore extended, operate seriously to the disadvantage of ourselves and customers, will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, adopt regular periods of settlement, viz: On the FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY, AND JULY, for cash or credit of six months. Our reduced profits compel us to this course. We respectfully ask the co-operation of Farmers, Mechanics and business men generally, in bringing about a regular system of business transactions.

In conclusion, we wish all our friends a happy New Year, health, long life, and plenty of this world's enjoyments, and a "blessed abode," at the end of their pilgrimage, on the "other side of Jordan!"

In our paper of the 19th December, we took occasion to refer to the unmitigated falsehood of the Gazette, in charging that the opposition to Locofocoism in the late campaign "*boldly avowed that a* NEGRO WAS BETTER THAN A WHITE MAN." Knowing this charge to be not only altogether indefensible, but an outrage on the intelligence of the public, we supposed Absalom would by a silent acquiescence in the truth of what we said, be willing to allow the whole matter to pass. But he is worse and more reckless than we even supposed him. Like the witness who testified in court that the horse in dispute was sixteen *feet* high when he knew he was only sixteen hands high, and on cross examination persisted in his statement, so Absalom, in the last issue of his paper, sticks to it that in the late campaign the opposition "*boldly avowed* that a Negro was better than a white man." He not only re-affirms the truth of this palpable falsehood, but gives a rigmarole of the same character, almost a column and a quarter in length, intended, as he says, to *prove the charge*—and such proof! O, Absalom! Absalom! We design making no answer to the article in question, believing it most completely refutes itself. It is a compound of absurdity and folly, malignity and baseness, leaving the reader in great doubt whether the proper place for its author would be the lunatic asylum, or the State penitentiary.

By no means the least falsehood is the one boasting of the great candor and fairness of the Gazette, and the willingness to treat everything and everybody justly. Yet in the face of all these hypocritical professions, the very article in which they are made, falsely charges Mr. Jordan with writing our article of the 19th ult., and therefore proceeds as usual with a tirade of false and malicious abuse of him, when the act is, Mr. Jordan had no more to do with writing our article, and knew no more of its publication until after it was published, than Absalom himself. This is about a fair specimen of the candor, truth, and fairness which characterizes the columns of that reckless and shameless paper, called the Bedford Gazette.

Congress has not been doing much during the holidays.

We see that the *pious* hypocrite of the *Gazette*, is out in favor of the election of that *pink* of corruption, JOHN W. FORNEY, for the high and honorable position of United States Senator of the State of Pennsylvania. This is the same John W. Forney, that wrote a letter to a person in New Orleans, we believe, requesting him to get a certain Actor named Jamison, intoxicated, and whilst in that state, to get him to say that he had had improper intercourse with Mrs. Edwin Forest, so as to enable Forest to get a divorce from that lady by such outrageous villany as this of the dastard Forney! (We are sorry that we cannot now lay our hands on this letter, but if we can procure it, we will publish it soon.) Bowman knows that Forney was guilty of this villany, by which, through the aid of a drunkenman, he wished to destroy the characterof a defenceless lady, which should cause the brand of Cain to be forever placed on the forehead of the villain, and yet he, Bowman, knowing all this, supports this scoundrel for United States Senator. *Par nobile fratrum!* One of the two is a *professor* of religion and takes the communion! Oh! Absalom, your sins will find you out!

SABBATH SCHOOL.—We regret that we were not present on Christmas day to witness the awarding of the Premiums at the Methodist Sunday School. The Church was very full and we hear that the Scholars conducted themselves in an orderly and becoming manner. Several of the Scholars, rehearsed a remarkably large number of verses in the Scripture during the year.—The whole number of verses during the year committed to memory by the Scholars was 31,900! Rev. Mr. Gibson delivered some eloquent remarks to the Scholars and the audience. The premiums consisted of several beautifully bound copies of the Scriptures, and several other religious works.

☞A very silly article appeared on the outside of our paper last week, on coquettes in which it says "Bedford is full of them." The article appeared without our knowing it, until the whole edition was worked off, and was put in from some other paper and Bedford substituted, by one or two hands in this office, *after* we had read the proof. We will take care to avoid such liberties on their part hereafter. Our opinion of the majority of the ladies in Bedford, is, that they are as free from affectation, as they are amiable, virtuous and pretty! Any one in need of a good wife, can find the article in abundance in our beautiful Borough.

THE BANKS.

The following Pennsylvania Banks have within the last few weeks, all failed, or are reported so. None of them are purchased at heavy discount. So look out, now, as the banks can't stand in these Locofoco times!

Lancaster Bank,
Erie Bank,
Erie City Bank,
Bank of Newcastle,
Warren County Bank.

SLAVE TRADE.

One hundred and fifty two members of the House of Representatives voted on Monday week, that the slave trade is shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portions of mankind, and that a revival of it would subject the country to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world.—Fifty two Southern members dissented from the shocking to the moral sentiments clause, but were ready, all of them except seven, to declare the slave trade unwise and inexpedient, and to condemn the policy of repealing laws declaring it to be piracy.—There are, therefore, only seven members of the House who do not consider traffic in slaves to be best characterized by that unmistakably expressive word piracy, and who do not wish it to continue an integral part of our national system, to punish it as such. This is a broad, solid landmark to go by. It is as satisfactory a test of strength as could be desired, between the ultra fire eating action at the south, and the humane and conservative sentiment of the whole country. In the palmiest days of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, men of the bloody handed, like Messrs. Barksdale, Bennett of Mississippi, Brooks, Keitt, Shorter, Walker and Wright of Mississippi, could have been found, ready to sacrifice the progress of civilization of eighteen centuries, for the cause of humanity, and the interests of their country and of their constituents, for the sake of pandering to the worst passions of the race. It need excite less surprise that there are so many, at the present time, than that there are so few. The administration of President Pierce has been a hot bed for that growth of all that is rank and offensive in the southern states, yet, at the close of his term of office, but seven representatives of the south could be found in favor of the African blood.

☞The past few days have been mild and beautiful, much resembling Spring. The whole of December until the day after Christmas, was extremely cold.

☞The Legislature meets on Monday next. If we are able, we will lay the Governor's Message before our readers next week.

☞We call attention to the new advertisements in to-day's paper. Valuable lands for sale, &c., &c.

GOOD PREPARATION FOR NEW YEARS.—*Look up all borrowed articles, (especially Books,) and return them to their owners, and thus oblige* MANY LENDERS.

The County settlement commences on Monday next.

Senator Wilson, on Faiday, resorted to the argumentum ad hominem, in repelling an attack on his colleague, Mr. Sumner, made by Gen. Cass, and the effort seems to have been all that could have been desired. He referred to the ungenerous reference made by Gen. Cass in his recent speech to Senator Sumner, and remarked that soon he would be returned to the seat which was now vacant by the almost unanimous verdict of the people of Massachusetts, while the Senator from Michigan, in obedience to the voice of the sovereign people of his adopted State, will be obliged to retire, and the seat which now knows him will know him no more forever. Then, said Mr. Wilson, when my colleague shall have occasion to make known his views to the Senate and the country, I know he will not be so unfair and uncomplaisant as to utter an unkind word of its former occupant. This sharp and deserved reference to the venerable Senator from Michigan. fixed all eyes upon him, but he sat like a dumb statue.

THE WIDOW'S THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The following is the report of a case decided at the recent term of the Supreme Court in Pittsburg, which is of very general interest. The decision settles the law in a matter of frequent occurrence. We copy from the Pittsburg Union:

SUPREME COURT IN BANC.

The widow of a decedent is entitled to three hundred dollars out of proceeds of the sale of his real estate, in preference to a judgment creditor, in whose favor the husband had waived the benefit of the Exemption Act of 1849.

Joseph Spencer's Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County.—Sarah Smith took out letters of administration on the estate of her deceased husband, James Smith, who died September 15, 1854. In her administration account she charged herself with the proceeds of a lot of ground, sold by her under an order of the Orphan's Court, and retained credit for the sum of three hundred dollars claimed by herself as widow, by virtue of the act of April 14, 1851. Joseph Spencer held a judgment against James Smith, the deceased, entered January 24, 1854, on a bond with a warrant of Attorney waiving the benefit of the exemption act of 1849. Joseph Spencer accordingly filed exceptions to the administration account, and contended that the widow was not entitled to retain $300 as against him. The Court below, McClure P. J., decided differently, and Mr. Spencer appealed.

The case was argued by Mellan and Negley, for appellant, and by Hasbrouk for the appeller.

The opinion of the Court was delivered November 27, 1856, by

Lowrie, J.—We think that the learned President of the Orphans' Court decided this case rightly. The act of 1851, allowing a widow to take property to the value of $300 out of her deceased husband's estate, is plainly a restriction on the remedies heretofore existing in favor of creditors.—It is therefore a restriction or qualification of any liens acquired by operation of law against her estate after the passage of the act, except so far as it is excepted by the act.

It is supposed that his waiver of any right of exemption alters the case; but we do not think so. His waiver of a privilege granted by law to himself cannot effect a right granted by law to another. It puts the creditor in the same position which he would have occupied if the husband had no exemption to be waived. And surely this provision in favor of the widow might havebeen exacted and enforced, even if of the debtor himself.

The creditor might have divested his whole estate in his life time, but not having done so, the perspective provision in favor of the widow comes into operation and restricts his remedy so far as to prevent it from interfering with the rights granted to her.

Decree affirmed at the cost of the appellant and record remitted.

The Supreme Court at Washington was occupied during four days of the last week, in the trial of the case of Dred Scott, a colored man, once a slave to Dr. Emerson, who removed him to Illinois, and then returned to Missouri. Dred sued for his freedom in 1854, and the Supreme Court of Missouri decided against him. By the act of Dr. Emerson the title to Dred and his family was transferred to his brother in-law, Mr. Sanford, of New York, the present defendant in the case. The decision involves the following questions:

First—Whether a free black man is a citizen of the United States, so as to be competent to sue in the courts of the United States.

Second—Whether a slave carried voluntarily with his master to his home, is a free man by virtue of such temporary residence; and,

Thirdly—Whether the eighth section of the Missouri act of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., is constitutional or not.

Several eminent lawyers were engaged in the case, and among them George T. Curtis of Boston. The decision will not be made for several weeks, probably not until the end of the present term of the Court.

Father Mathew, the renowned Apostle of Temperance, died at Cork on the 9th of December. His career has been remarkable, and his influence among his countrymen in Great Britain and America will long be felt. Theobald Mathew was born in Thomastown, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1790. He was left an orphan at an early age, adopted by an aunt and educated in Kilkenny Academy and at Maynooth. He was ordained to the priesthood at Dublin, having previously entered upon his philanthropic labors among the poor. The curse of whiskey, brought so fearfully to his notice among these wretched people, roused him to unwonted enthusiasm, and he determined upon a crusado against the demon of Alchohol. Adopting the principle of total abstinence, he commenced a series of meetings, and soon awakened the latent enthusiasm of the Irish nature to his assistance, meeting with a success beyond the wildest hopes. He traveled from town to town through all the Island. His spotless fame preceded him, and his progress was one triumphal march. The authorities unbent their dignity to do him honor, and the people followed and crowded around him with adoration. He administered the pledge to thousands at a time; at Nenagh to twenty thousand in one day, at Galway a hundred thousand in two days; between Galway and Loughrea to nearly two hundred thousand. From Ireland he went to England, where even the phlegmatic Saxons were infected with a corresponding enthusiasm. Thence he came to the United States, where to shake hands with the Apostle of Temperance and receive his medal with a pledge of total abstinence was the highest ambition of every worthy son and daughter of the Emerald Isle.—His warm reception and gratifying success in this country are well remembered.—Through all this Herculean labor he never amassed a cent for himself, but was constantly in a state of personal poverty. When he began his good work his brother was the proprietor of a large distillery. He supported Theobald until his wonderful success had ruined the distillery, and reduced the owner to bankruptcy. To meet the wants of the good Samaritan, the British Government settled an annuity of £300 upon him, which sum was just sufficient to pay the premium upon an insurance policy held by his creditors as security for their claims.—Since his return to Ireland, the weight of years and labor have compelled his partial withdrawal from public life, and his name has been less prominently before the public. In personal address Father Mathew was courteous, benevolent and winning in the highest degree.—The news of his death will be received with profound regret by every true friend of man throughout the world.—*New York Tribune.*

We publish to-day some interesting letters in relation to Kansas. They go to show that while the struggle is yet by no means over, there is still every reason to hope that by firmness and perseverance we shall yet succeed in saving Kansas to Freedom. The policy adopted by Gov. Geary, and especially the removal of the infamous and unscrupulous Lecompte, must be set down as a triumph over Border-Ruffianism only second to that which the Free-State settlers achieved when, with arms in their hands, they repelled the tide of Missouri invasion.

In a struggle by brute force for the possession of the Territory, the Border Ruffians had great advantages. They had Missouri close at hand for their base of operations, whence at a moment it was easy to draw any number of men which their necessities required. It was, therefore, plainly for their interest to bring the question to the test of arms, and President Pierce, by leaving the administration of the Territory to alternate for several months between Shannon and Woodson, gave them full opportunity to try their hand at that method. They tried it, but, thanks to the Sharp's rifles, against the introduction of which into the Territory such a clamor has been raised in certain quarters, they failed. But for those Sharp's rifles and other arms in the hands of the Free-State men, every individual of them would before now have been swept out of the Territory; but as the Border Ruffians, and still more the General Government, have found out at last that the Free-State men are both able and willing to defend themselves, that method of operation is not likely to be again resorted to.

The struggle is now reduced to a contest, not of arms, but of capital and labor.—Whether or not Kansas shall be a Free State will depend upon the fact whether the Free-State men shall continue to maintain that ascendency in numbers and capital which they already possess. In the matter of fighting and intrusive violence the Missourians had their turn. The present contest is one in which the advantage lies, or may lie, if we will exert ourselves, wholly with us.

As matters now stand, it is hardly to be imagined that the existing bogus Legislature of the Territory can be employed to fix Slavery upon it, against the determination to the contrary of a decided majority of the inhabitants. Kansas is not yet a Free State, but to make it so it is only necessary *that the same efforts should be perseveringly* continued by which it has hitherto been saved from the grasp of the slaveholders.

The coming Spring will decide the question. Having failed to drive out the Free-State men by force, the Missourians will doubtless now make an effort to outvote them, by throwing the next Spring a great body of bona fide immigrants into the Territory. We, on the other hand, must meet and outvote them by a still greater body of immigrants from the Free States. Shall it not be done? Will not our capitalists freely take hold of an operation which, at the point at which it has now arrived, promises pecuniary profits as well as political triumphs?—*New York Tribune.*

FROM THE WASINGTON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.—Mr. Bigler's written speech seemed to be the starting point of interest. But it is now very much doubted if it possessed any real significance touching the policy of the new Administration.—Indeed, he disclaimed yesterday doing any'thing beyond speaking for himself. He wears the appearance of a civil gentleman. but if his moral tone be high, his position and conduct in the debate belie him. In fact it is of no use to expect grapes of throns or figs of thistles. The Northern doughface is an unmistakable type of man whose characteristic are ever the same. Are they not writen on the hearts of all men? Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leapar his spots? Mr. Hale thrust a flambau in their faces yesterday which greatly exercised Mr. Pugh of Ohio, who demonded if he meant him, Mr. Hale dis claimed, as of course he must, saying he meant nobody in the Senate. Courtesy demanded as much as this. Anthony could say in his oration over the dead body of Cæsar: "Brutus is an honorable man, for we are all honorable men." Brougham called the members of the House of Lords "honorable," though with more truth than grace he sneeringly added: "Honorable by courtesy." Theremark has been made before: Seperately you are very good fellows, "but colectively a precious set of scoundrels." Thus we presume these individual disclaimers to be very satisfactory to the parties concerned. In a moral aspect Mr. Bigler was very badly damaged by Mr. Hale, who called upon Mr. Butler of South Carolina to rebuke him for his superservicable efforts on the side of slavery, which Mr. Butler had to do, though not without great reluctance; and when he had finished got up and left the Senate. It was a very bold, but most triumphant parliamentary stroke on the part of Hale, and must have made Mr. Bigler, who seems a sensitive man, wish himself down in the toes of his boots. He fared no better in another point of view at the hands of Trumbull, who demonstrated his obtuseness in his construction of Dunns' bill, to which, however, he was doubtless led by the comments of that prince of misrepresenters, Douglas.

☞The St. Paul *Pioneer* contains the particulars of a shocking affair. It appears that a party of Sioux Indians recently captured a Chippewa, near Glencoe, and after deliberating upon the matter, took him to a point on Buffalo Creek, and burned him to death by a slow fire. They first tied tim to a stake, then applied the blazing faggots to his person. It is supposed that this outrage was committed in revenge of a Dacotan woman last fall.

☞A Washington correspondent, in describing the recent debate in the Senate on the President's Message, says:

"For the credit of the "Old Keystone" I regret to have to record that during the progress of the discussion in the Senate, Mr. Hale literally hewed to pieces our distinguished Senator, Mr. Bigler. He has thus far had the good sense to say but little; but being unwilling longer to hide his light under a bushel, he was—that he caught a Tartar. His Democratic friends gave him but a little consolation. They allege that he was served right—that he should have taken one of his size, and not risked a hand-to-hand encounter with so jovial, skillful and overwhelming a debater as "Jack Hale." "

A DEPLORABLE PICTURE OF NICARAGUA.—It is stated that immediately after the surprise of Granada, "the city was plundered, its inhabitants were insulted, and many of them were arrested and imprisoned. One of these, Don Chamorro, was compelled to see the sack of his home, his fair young wife in the power of merciless freebooters, who cut her fingers to take off her rings, and subjected her to other outrages. The unhappy husband was thrown into prison, and threatened to be shot at every moment, and his wife at last died of her sufferings." This is, indeed a lamentable picture of the conduct of the filibusters, and if correct, the miscreants who were engaged in such inhuman cruelties deserve the execrations of civilized mankind.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

MARRIED.

AT the German Reformed parsonage, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday the 24th of December, by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Levi Kegg, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Mower, both of Rainsburg.

ON the 21st ult., by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Mr. Joseph Walter, to Miss Elizabeth Christ, all of Union Tp., Bedford county, Pa.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable Farm on which she now resides, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pa., about four miles South of Bedford Springs, on the main road leading to Cumberland, containing one hundred acres, more or less, of limestone land, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, the balance good timber land, and all capable of cultivation.

The improvements are a good two story log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, good seller underneath, good spring house, stable and other necessary out-buildings, a first rate never failing limestone spring at the door. A good orchard of choice fruits, and water in all the fields except one. A strong mountain stream runs through the place. A good site for a tanyard on the property.

It is desirable that this Farm be sold immediately, therefore it would be necessary that persons wishing to purchase should call and examine it soon.

Possession given on the first of April next, and a good title made.

Terms to suit purchasers.

MRS. NANCY HUNT.

January, 2, 1857.

TO PHYSICIANS.—An eligible location for a Physician, can be obtained by purchasing the property, of the subscriber, who has retired from practice, and is about to remove to the west.

The property consists of a neat two story frame residence, with a good office, attached, good stabling and other convenient out-buildings.

Also, three lots adjoining, containing about four acres in the whole.

The above property (if not sold privately before that time,) will be offered at public sale on Saturday, January 17th, 1857.

Information repecting terms can be had by calling on, or addressing,

DR. JNO. GETTY.
Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

January, 2, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 16th day of January, 1857, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land containing 153 acres, more or less, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, Pa., one half mile west of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, within two miles of the Junction of the Road at Saxton, and three miles from the Riddlesburg Coal Mines,—adjoining lands of George Rhoads, James Clark and others. About 100 Acres of this land is cleared and under fence.

The improvements are a good two story log house, with kitchen attached, a good double log barn, spring house, and other necessary outbuildings. A good spring of never failing water at the door. There are also two good thriving orchards on this place. Possession will be given on the first of April, next.

TERMS.—One thousand dollars in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual payments thereafter. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

January, 2, 1857. JACOB SNIDER.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the last will and testament of John Allison, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, dec'd, there will be exposed to public sale on the 14th day of February next, a certain lot of ground in St. Clair Township, adjoining land of Wm. Barefoot, Robert Callihen, and others; containing twenty acres, patented land, about ten acres cleared and under fence, with a one and one half story log dwelling house, and one frame stable, thereon erected; a good well of water near the door, one apple orchard of good grafted fruit, and some other fruit trees.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known by THOMAS G. WRIGHT,

January, 2, 1856. Executor.

THREE HEAD OF STRAY CATTLE—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford county, about the middle of last November, one black and white spotted Steer, with the right ear off, a peace out of the left; one red and white spotted Heifer, with the right ear off; they are both supposed to be between two and three years old. The other a red Heifer, came about the first of August, supposed to be about ten months old. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. FREDERICK KAUFFMAN.

January 2, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Pleasantville, Bedford Co., on the Estate of Samuel Wright, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

January, 2, 1857. J. H. WRIGHT, *Adm'r.*

LAST NOTICE.—The books of the subscriber are in the hands of Sheriff Alsip, where all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and make payment, on or before the first of March next. All who neglect this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., for collection, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can be given. So look out and save costs, or blame yourselves.

January 2, 1856. E. M. FISHER.

NEW FIRM
—AT—
HOPEWELL.

THE subscribers trading and doing business under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry, & Co., would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving a large stock of Merchandise, consisting in part of Muslins, Ticking, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres Satinetts. Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Groceries of all descriptions. Also a large assortment of Ready made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the county.

G. R BARNDOLLAR,
JOHN F. LOWRY.
JOHN C. EVERHART,
C. W. ASHCOM,

Dec. 26, 1856.

EVERHART, ASHCOM & CO.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS—HOPEWELL—PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of Everhart, Ashcom & Co.—are now prepared to store and ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandise, upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hands, Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the county, and farmers. The highest cash prices paid for Flour, and Grain, that the Eastern Market will afford.

JNO. C. EVERHART,
C. W. ASHCOM,
JNO. F. LOWRY,
G. R. BARNDOLLAR.

Dec. 26, 1856.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Samuel L. Russell Esq., Treasurer of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, until the 3d day of January next, for the erection of two frame Bath-houses, each one hundred feet long.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination on and after the 1st of January next.

PROPOSALS will be received also until the 31st inst., for the graduation—masonry, and stoning of about one fourth of a mile of road.—All needful information will be supplied at the Treasurer's office. P. GOSSLER, President.

Bedford, Dec. 26: 1856.

Attention Riflemen!

YOU are ordered to parade at your usual place of training, on Thursday, the 8th of January next in winter uniform, with plume, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY, O. S.

Dec. 26, 1856.

SHOE, Glassware, and VARIETY

STORE.

—o—

ADAM FERGUSON

HAS just opened, next door to Minnick's, on Juliana Street, a large assortment of Shoes and Boots, of every kind, size and description. Also an extensive assortment of GLASSWARE, including cake stands, preserve dishes, cake baskets, hall lamps, tumblers, large beer glasses, window glass, card receivers, terra cotta, &c. Also silver cake baskets, and a variety of other articles in that line. He has also on hand the best kind of *tobacco* and *cigars*, cheese and crackers, carpet bags, Misses satchels, Gentlemen's canes, shotguns, Gentlemen's and Ladies' gloves, of all kinds. Hosiery of all descriptions, and a variety of other articles, not necessary to mention.

Having bought his shoes and glassware, in larger quantities, than is usual for country Merchants, he can sell at reduced prices.

Dec. 19, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at his residence in Bedford, on Saturday the 3d day of January, 1857, the following personal property, to wit:

Two thrashing machines, one strap power, the other tumbling shaft power, with shakers attached, both gotten up under the latest improvement; cast iron lathe, calculated to turn iron or wood. The above articles warranted. Also, lumber, three barrels of cider, a crout cutter, one new one horse sleigh, one set double string bells, one set new harness, one set blacksmith tools, one ten plate stove, one coal stove, one large meal chest, together with a large number of other articles not necessary to enumerate.

TERMS—All sums above ten dollars, six months credit; all sums between five and ten dollars, three months credit; all sums under five dollars, cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when due attendance will be given by

WILLIAM RITCHEY, Machinist.

Bedford, Dec. 19, 1856.

CORN SHELLER, FODDER CUTTERS,
AND
CORN MILLS.

WE warrant the above Machines to work as represented, and if after a fair trial they do not give satisfaction, the purchaser may return them and get his money back. Give them a trial, and you will save money, as they have not yet been surpassed, if equalled.

Dec. 19, 1856. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public, that he will open in Bedford, on the first Monday of November next, a high school in which all the branches of a liberal education, English and Classical, will be taught. It is designed to establish in Bedford a permanent Institution of a high order, Male and Female. The Male and Female departments will be distinct, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. In this school students will be prepared for the higher classes of any College or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.

Special care will be taken to form in the pupils habits of order strict punctuality, and thoroughness. We consider these as valuable elements of character, and indispensable to sound learning.

The physical, moral and social education of the pupils, will receive that attention which their importance demands.

There will be three grades. To the first belong the common English branches, such as Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botony, Ancient Geography &c.

The third embraces all the foregoing together with the Latin and Greek languages.

The Modern languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and Ornamental Needle work, will be extra studies, and for each there will be extra charges.

EXPENSES.

Tuition for the first grade per quarter,		$4 00
"	second	" 5 00
"	third	" 6 25

* The charges for the extra studies will be published at an early day.

The opportunity is now offered to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity of having established in their midst a *permanent* school of a high order. The enterprize, on the broad and comprehensive basis here indicated, will be attended necessarily with much labor and expense. It is hoped, therefore, that all those who feel interested in the education of the young, will come up liberally to the support of the School.

Rev. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH. A. M.

Oct. 24, 1856.

Bedford Mineral Springs Association.

NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received by the Directors of said association, at the office of the subscriber, in Bedford Pa., until Wednesday the 24th inst., for the leasing for one, two or three years of the Hotel buildings and furniture at the Bedford Springs, including the new building now being erected, the bathing houses, billiard table, bowling saloon, garden, 100 acres of pasture land and stabling. The right to sell the water will be reserved.

S. L. RUSSELL, Secretary
of the Association.

Dec. 12, 1856.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence, nearly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Watson.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.—3 m.

SHAD, Mackrel, and Herring, for sale at SHOEMAKER'S Colonnade Store.

Oct. 3, 1856.

LAST NOTICE!

SAVE COSTS!!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of RUPP & OSTER, by Book Account, Note or otherwise, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and by so doing, save costs.

Bedford, Sept. 19, 1856-2m.

WANTED.

TWO Journeymen Tailors will be employed by the subscriber, if application be made immediately—constant employment and good wages will be given. C. LOYER.

Bedford, Dec. 12, 1856.

Dr. A. P. Fields,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Huntingdon, Bedford and Blair counties, that he has located a medical office half mile from Cassville, Huntingdon Co. Pa., where he hopes to receive a good share of public favor.

P. S. I will be found at Pattonsville, on the first Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every month. A. P. FIELDS, M. D.

Nov. 14, 1856.—c*