

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning Jan. 9, 1857. "Fearless and Free."

DAVID OYER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met on Tuesday last, and was organized by the election of Mr. Taggart as Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Getz as elected Speaker of the House.

The Governor's Message was then delivered. We have no further news of the proceedings.

Cold.—On Tuesday morning the thermometer stood at 3 degrees below 0. This was five degrees colder than on any other morning this winter.

The Irish on the public works in our Borough, have been compelled to quit work on account of the cold weather.

ALL GONE.—Of the 26 members of the famous Hartford Convention, every one has passed to his grave.

According to the New York Express, Stewart, the noted dry goods dealer, imports annually ten millions dollars' worth of goods.

Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, Democrat, has been re-elected Senator from Florida, by the Legislature of that State, for the term of four years ending in 1861.

A man named Adair, who was the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Clinton county, Michigan, at the late election has gone crazy over his defeat.

The Legislature of South Carolina, which has just adjourned, passed an act to amend the State Constitution in such a manner as to require every naturalized citizen two years' residence in the State after being naturalized, a condition precedent to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

The Wisconsin Electors, although prevented by a snow storm from voting on the day provided by law, met next day, cast their votes, and made up their return, with evidence of the peculiar circumstances; of course the vote of the State will be counted, and a precedent established for the future.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer at Pittsburg, a few days since, rejected an application for a divorce made principally on the ground that the wife was an inveterate soid, therefore a most undesirable life companion.

Judge McClure remarked, that if men married sharp tongued women, they must expect an occasional exhortation, and not trouble his Court with an application for a sacrament. Bachelors should remember this decision, and as a remembrance, we advise them to cut this paragraph out and paste it in their hats.

Mrs. Polk Not to Marry Mr. Buchanan.—The Nashville Union, doubtless by authority, confirms the contradiction of the report that Mrs. ex-President Polk was about entering into wedlock with the President elect.

Our knowledge of the lady warrants us in saying that, though Mr. Buchanan were ten times President, there would be no truth in the report. The editor was in want of a paragraph who started it.

This leaves the public reason to hope that the diary of President Polk, of which his widow is the depository may yet see the light.

BURNING A BABY.

The Zanesville, Ohio, Courier, of the 27th of November, mentions the arrest of a man named Peter Ward, for putting the baby of Patrick White in the fire. The man was held under \$1000 bail, failing to give which, he was lodged in jail. The Courier says the only reason given for the foolish act lies in the fact that White, who it appears, was brought up in the Catholic religion, had married a Protestant wife, and refused to have the child baptized in the Catholic faith, to which Ward was a warm adherent.

The Kansas Tribune, noticing the appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars, to buy seed for making experiments on the cultivation of Sugar cane in the Southern States, makes this pertinent remark:

Wonder if the General Government will appropriate one fourth of that amount to buy seed corn, potatoes and wheat for the Kansas farmers next spring, to make up for the large fields of grain which were destroyed last summer by the proslavery ruffians, under the eye, if not the sanction of this same Government, which has appropriated \$75,000 for the benefit of the sugar planters of Louisiana!

The Newport (Kentucky) Daily News says no candidate for any office in Newport will say he is in favor of Slavery. That is significant in a slave state, and the same is true of St. Louis, we think. At least no avowed proslavery candidate can be elected either in the city or county.

The renowned Capt. RYNDERS is at least not a sun-flower. He does not turn the same look on his god when he sets that he does when he rises. At the Nicaragua meeting in New York, the other evening, the illustrious Captain spoke of Mr. MARCY as a "white-livered, dough-faced politician," and called the President, a "small potato JACKSON."

CAUSE FOR A DEEL.—Lieut. Gov. RAYMOND, of the New York Times, recently insinuated that the great Irish patriot, T. F. MEAGHER, had, by certain acts of his own, made an ass of himself, whereupon the Celts' blood got up to fever heat. Meagher wrote a sharp note to Raymond, demanding a retraction of the offensive words, or a hostile meeting would be the consequence. To this note Mr. Raymond condescended to reply, and after considerable correspondence, an amicable adjustment of the difficulty was brought about. Moral: Beware whom you call an ass, unless you are prepared to fight.

DEATH OF COL. FRAZER.—We learn with sincere regret that Col. Reah Frazer, of Lancaster City, is no more. We announced a few weeks since, that he had been taken to the Insane Asylum, in consequence of exhibiting unmistakable evidence of mental derangement and we regret to learn now, that he died in the Asylum on Tuesday last.

Col. Frazer was eminent at the Lancaster Bar, and for many years a most prominent and influential leader of the Democracy of that county. He had some estimable traits of character, and a most indomitable will and energy; and, we believe, over-taxing his mental and physical energies, is supposed to have caused his derangement.—Ez.

FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Fulton arrived at New York, on Wednesday last, with dates from Liverpool to the 17th December. She brings news of the safety of the steamship Herman, which had put back to Southampton for repairs. Hostilities are threatened between Spain and Prussia.—Persia formally accepts the English declaration of war. The Arctic ship Resolute at Cowes, has been visited by Queen Victoria accompanied by the Royal Family, the American minister, and a number of distinguished persons.

THIRTY-FIVE NEGROES HUNG.—We find the following intelligence in the Alabama Advertiser and Gazette:

In York District, South Carolina, to day, the slave excitement continues. Powder and muskets have been found in possession of the slaves.

A dispatch from Columbia says fifteen negroes have been killed by their owners in Perry. Escapes of slaves are numerous.—The whites in all directions are arming themselves.

The New York Tribune has a despatch from Washington which says:—I have reliable information from New Orleans that, within a few days, the slaves have serious troubles among the slaves in Louisiana, and that as many as twenty negroes have been hung; but the newspapers carefully refrain from any mention of the fact.

THE SLAVERY CODE OF KANSAS TO BE REVEALED.—The Slavery Code of Kansas, the most cruel, barbarous, pitiless and foolish lot of laws that ever blackened or reddened the statute book of a civilized people. The Pro Slavery party of Kansas, in the folly of their madness, passed these laws, and commanded all citizens of the Territory to swear by them. The merciless enactments could only be executed at the point of the bayonet, and not very well even then. They were the cause of three fourths of the horrors that blacken the history of the Territory. The Pro-Slavery party in the Territory are beginning at last to appreciate and acknowledge the odiousness of these laws, and to call for their repeal. A meeting was held at Tecumseh, a strong Pro-Slavery town, on the 25th ult., for the purpose of giving a public expression of sentiment on the subject, which, among other resolutions, passed this one:

Resolved, That we believe the existing Territorial laws contain provisions that should be repealed, and we have confidence that the Legislature will, at the next session, with a spirit of justice and moderation, correct oppressive legislation.

In a recent sketch of the life of Mr. Breckinridge, the author says he began life poor and parentless. Rather a poor start that. Perhaps like Topsy he "wasn't born, he grew."

In New Bedford, on Monday, 500 barrels of whale oil were sold for 81 cents a gallon.

BEHOLD THE FIGURES. Pennsylvania, for Buchanan, 35,000. New Jersey, " " 17,000. Indiana, " " 22,000. Illinois, " " 10,000.

"THERE IS A NORTH" —Thus publishes, (and without a blush,) one of our Democratic exchanges;—and its Democratic readers we suppose have read its sneer at the Freeman of the North who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, with gusto and satisfaction; deeming it warranted by the editor's show of figures.—But do his figures warrant his sneer? Nay, verily, they do not; for in the face of the proverb to the contrary, it is most clear that figures do lie, most outrageously. Thus: Pennsylvania is not 35,000 for Buchanan. 230,013 of her honest yeomanry voted against him, whilst only 230,500 of all sorts voted for him Pennsylvania can therefore only be set down at 487 for Buchanan. New Jersey is not 17,000 for Buchanan, but 4,748 against him; for he received only 47,812 votes in the State, whilst Fillmore and Fremont received 52,560. Nor is Illinois 10,000 for Buchanan, but is against him, like New Jersey, and to the magnificent tune of 28,317; and Indiana is for him only by the beggarly count of 1,910, instead of 22,000, as claimed above.

BUT "BEHOLD THE FIGURES" AGAIN! The New England States are against Buchanan, by a majority of 172,855. The Middle States are against him by a majority of 207,313. The North Western States, (California excepted,) are against him by a majority of 121,746.

Behold these figures, 501,944 majority against Buchanan in the Free States. Verily, verily, and of truth.

"THERE IS A NORTH." —And there will be a greater North if Kansas be admitted to the Union a Slave State—or if Slavery be extended over territory now free—or, if a serious attempt be made to revive the Slave Trade. This our Democratic friends may write in a book, if they please. It is "manifest destiny," and no number of Naturalizations practices; nor frauds, nor party drill, nor aught in Democratic power can prevent it. But for the present, let the figures we have given thunder in the ears of the Slavery Extensionists.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.—We have been so much accustomed to regarding polygamy as a heathenish and unchristianlike practice, that it excited some surprise and incredulity to hear that Judge Carson, of the First Judicial District Court of the territory, has charged the grand jury that the practice, in that region, of having more than one wife, is indictable, and that it is the duty of the grand jury to bring such persons to punishment. The fact seems indisputable, nevertheless. It appears that there is no statute law, of any kind, in the territory, regulating marriage, the matter having been kept as a church regulation, probably for the purpose of introducing this immoral custom, so destructive to social purity, and the interests of christianized civilization. The court, however, points to a law against lewdness, as sufficiently wide in its scope to embrace and condemn the practice of polygamy as a crime against society; and he urged it as a duty of the citizens of the territory to respect the acts of the Legislature as the supreme authority, without regard to the assumed dominion of the church, which is as much subject to the laws of the country as any citizen. All persons, therefore, who are not legally married in other States are liable to indictment particularly, however, when two or more women are cohabiting with one man. This is the first blow at the priestly yoke of oppression in Utah—the first indication that there is no higher law there than the laws enacted by the territorial authorities, which hereafter not to be thwarted by the mandates issuing from priestly power. The first effect will probably be to induce those who are now living together without the sanction of the laws to hurry off and get married in some social community where such ceremonies are considered necessary to their legality; the next will be to have a law passed regulating marriage, and making it a crime in that territory to do the admitted customs of the civilized societies which compose the other States and territories of the Union, and the next will be to rid the people of the oppression of priestly tyranny which has hitherto ruled in Utah with a rod of iron.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The wife of Judge Daniel, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was burned to death, last night, by an accident, at the residence of her husband, in Franklin row. The Judge and his wife had been out, and on returning home, he went into the library, and she repaired to her sleeping apartment and commenced dressing, preparatory to retiring for the night. Being very near-sighted, she did not perceive a candle sitting on the hearth, nor the flames that communicated to her clothing, until they completely enveloped her. She then ran from the room, shrieking for assistance. Her rapid motion only added strength to the flames, and before any effectual assistance could be rendered, she was terribly burned from head to foot, and her recovery was rendered hopeless, from having inhaled the fire. She died this morning, after lingering eight hours in dreadful agony. She was a most estimable lady about 5 years of age, and leaves two children, the youngest being only six or eight months old. She was the daughter of the late J. Harris, of Philadelphia, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, attached to the Navy Department.—This terrible calamity has caused much regret, a large circle of friends and the community at large, who deeply sympathize with the Judge in his bereavement. He was himself burned, but not seriously, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames. A company was with regard to the origin of the accident. One statement is, that Mrs. Daniel is in bed reading by a candle, the flames which communicated to the sleeve of night dress.

WESTERN EDITOR PUTS UP ON THE DEAR OF HIS PEN.—"Lady visitors are requested to go the devil when they wish to obtain an interview with the editor."

which they had no cognizance! The secret process by which this startling result can be accomplished is said to have been discovered in France and communicated to parties here a few months since, and it is claimed for it that gold bullion, adulterated as high even as ten per cent, will resist the chemical tests now in vogue at the assay office.—There is naturally a good deal of skepticism in a matter of such great importance as this, but the assertion is made by parties whose word is entitled to a full measure.

THE TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.

A somewhat different version of the Monmouth, Ill., tragedy, in which the two brothers Fleming of Cumberland Co. Pa., were killed by Wm. Crozier, a suitor to their sister, appears in the Aurora Beacon, which states that Crozier, an honest and respectable young man, was rejected by the father, who was well to do, solely because he was not rich, that Miss Fleming, to prevent a marriage, was sent to Pennsylvania, and that the family wanted to get a written renunciation of all claims to her hand from Crozier, who remained locked in his room with them for five hours, before giving his signature to some compromise writing.—They then attempted to cow him; after several blows he resisted, and a desperate scuffle ensued. One of the Flemings drew a pistol and fired at Crozier with intent to kill; his lawyer, who was present, struck the pistol up, and the charge lodged in the ceiling. Crozier then drew a jack knife and instantly killed them. The report of the pistol alarmed the house; the brother of Crozier rushed to the room, burst the door open, and knocked down the elder Fleming; who opposed his passage. As soon as the door was burst open, the brother who was last wounded passed down into the bar room and fell and expired. Crozier has been discharged from custody, the act being considered a justifiable homicide in self-defense.

SCHEMING AGAINST PENNSYLVANIA.

A Washington correspondent of the N. American says of the iron interest:—A formidable combination against the iron interests of Pennsylvania, has been organized here, mainly directed by agencies from New York, now stationed on the ground, and assisted by influences from North Western and Eastern States. The movement assumes as its basis, the united support of the South, and will be attempted whenever the aggregate forces are compactly united upon a plan of action.

Four or five active managers, with abundant means, are regularly engaged in pursuit, secured the co-operation of a female advocate, who has established quarters at one of the principal hotels, and dispenses profuse hospitality at the expense of the parties most largely interested. The names of all these persons have been placed at my disposal, and they will have the advantage of publicity whenever the facts justify that resort and without any regard to the political relations they may occupy now, or have done heretofore. The whole scheme is a venal speculation, contrived for no other purpose, and headed by men who profess the most decided antagonism to each other in party connections. It is necessary that prompt and decisive steps should be taken to counteract these malignant influences, or they may prevail unexpectedly.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN WASHINGTON—A LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

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THE ST. LUIS MURDER.—Sharp, who murdered Dr. Cleveland at the Virginia Hotel in St. Louis, was arrested and lodged in jail in St. Louis on Wednesday. He was taken to St. Charles, Mo., where his family reside. He had been absent in Mexico and has. He confessed the deed but said he married and he stabbed Cleveland. conversation he said that during his visit in Mexico and Texas he has been in free scrapes, and that he could get out this as he had always before. The Missouri Republican of Thursday says:—Sharp is son of quite a romantic fan-

A DOVE ALIGHTING ON A COFFIN.

In Edinburg, a few days ago, a respectable family in one of the nicest and quietest parts of the city, were thrown into mourning by the death of one of their number, an elderly lady. A night or two after the event a strange noise was heard at the window of the room where the coffin was lying. It seemed like the fluttering of the wings of a bird against the window panes, and when the maid servant appeared at the window for the purpose of raising it, to examine into the cause of the noise, a beautiful white dove flew into the apartment and alighted on the lid of the coffin. It offered no opposition when they attempted to secure it, and is now in the possession of the relatives of the deceased lady, who, from the singularity of the circumstances, have resolved to preserve it carefully. Had the event happened in times past, when superstition held sway, it would undoubtedly have given rise to some strange imaginings relative to the departed.—Edinburg Express.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

According to the arrangement in force when the mail left India, the forces composing the Persian expedition should by this time have arrived off Bushire. The Bombay Times reports that the expedition consisted of twenty six sailing transports or an aggregate of 24,000 tons, of three of the P. and O. Company's steamships, the Clarendon, Singapore, and Pattuger; besides three lesser vessels of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, of an aggregate burden, in all, of thirty thousand tons, at a freightage charge of above a thousand pounds a day. The fighting men in all would amount to about six thousand, without double this number of camp followers. Admiral Sir Henry Leake, commander in chief of the Indian navy, had been authorized to take the command. The Indian papers, notwithstanding the comparative proximity to the scene, are unable to speak confidently and with detail respecting the progress of the siege of Herat, in this contrasting broadly with the Brussels journals, which from time to time report the capture of Herat, with the fullest details. When the mail left it was generally agreed at Bombay and Calcutta that the town was not taken.

The Lahore Chronicle declares its belief in the reports of its Calcutta correspondent, who asserts the fall of Herat, and gives reports from that place to Sept. 28, when the Shah had invested Shalazadah Mahomed Yuzaf with the governorship of the place, and has placed all the troops under his orders. Six hundred loads of cartridges in the magazines were destroyed from the accident.—Pooh was very dear.

The news that an attempt has been made to destroy the principal king of Siam, has reached us by way of Calcutta. The facts will be learned from the following narrative forwarded from Rangoon to a Calcutta contemporary:—The King of Siam was invited, about two months ago, to an entertainment by one of his richest subjects, on a very grand scale. The King, on acceptance, though it was not in accordance with the national customs for his majesty of Bangkok to accept hospitalities at the hands of any subject, yet the grand scale of the preparations induced him to comply, on this occasion, a courtier who very much resembled the King, in height, girth and face.

The hour fixed by the King to go to the assembly was about midnight; the pseudo King accordingly followed by the regal retainer and men of the court, arrived at that hour, and was introduced to a throne prepared for his majesty. No sooner had he seated himself than the whole affair blew up, destroying many who had been unfortunate enough to be like the king, and several other persons who stood near the throne. Thus the King of Siam's life saved by the fidelity of his brother, and a valuable life lost, for he is a very cultivated man, an Asiatic, and can write a letter in his own language. Whether this narrative, which is believed to be strictly true, has appeared in the Calcutta or other India papers, writer of these lines knows not.

THREE CHEERS FOR J. W. FORNEY.—"Three cheers," we are told were given for Mr. John W. Forney, at the Buchanan banquet in Faneuil Hall, in response to a reference made to that personage by a distinguished ex-Whig, who complimented him with the title of a "great leader." If Mr. Forney is a "great leader," who are the Democracy's minor gods? Not the slightest reference was made by the Whig appreciator of genius to either the great Sicksles or the greater Sanders, or the greatest Rynders, perhaps because their State did not follow the example of Pennsylvania, but obstinately voted for Fremont. Perhaps Mr. Forney's eminence as a man of letters [to Mr. Roberts] secured to him the honor of this special mention in Boston. Yet Sicksles is popularly supposed to be a man of letters, (from the post office,) and Sanders used to write Red Republican letters from the London Consulate to the revolutionists of Europe, thus interfering with the local affairs of countries with which we were at peace, and on the best of terms, too. Such over-sights ought not to be allowed. It may be that Mr. Forney's place as head of that kitchen cabinet which is yet in dubious, uncuttles him to special mention, but then Sanders and Sicksles may have scullina's tortois and therefore it would be good policy for all office-seekers to remember that in their flowing cups. If they would have cau Dor flow into their own pockets from that national Patulous, the water shed of which is at Washington. Laurie Lisklater, though only an under servant in King James's kitchen, was able to do that for a nobleman with the King which none of his patrician friends could or would effect for him. Let the spoils-hunters fly to this, and, while bowing their knees before the "chief cook and bottle washer," forget not the turnspits.

There will then be a complete bond of sympathy between the idols and their worshippers, which it would be a very fine thing to see, as no one could doubt the sincerity of the devotions offered up.—Ez.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.—From the papers of those cities, it appears that Christmas was productive of a large number of riots and desperate assaults. In Philadelphia numbers of persons were badly beaten, stabbed, etc, and one young man, named Clarke, was butchered in cold blood by the assassin's knife. Numbers of

outrages and atrocities were also perpetrated in New York. The Philadelphia Ledger thus speaks of the reign of lawlessness that prevails in that city:—We doubt whether our city ever was so badly disgraced, as by the license and disorderly conduct which were allowed to prevail on Wednesday night. From an early hour in the evening till daylight, gangs of young men paraded the principal thoroughfares, dressed in ridiculous costumes and making discordant sounds upon such instruments as they could gather. Half maddened by the villainous liquors they had imbibed during their frequent visits to the tavern, and undisturbed in the streets by any show of authority of a restraining character, they went on from one act of license to another till the night's Saturnalia ended in stabbings and in murder.—These facts are disgraceful to the police administration of the city, and prove that, notwithstanding the great expense of its organization and the effective means placed in its hands for maintaining peace at every point of the City, our police is really not to be relied on. And in another article the Ledger says:—Gangs of young men paraded the streets half intoxicated, and it was as much as a person's life was worth to attempt to re-monstrate with them, or resent the rude conduct they were guilty of. Three persons were stabbed during the night, one fatally, and another probably so.

WARNING TO YOUNG LADIES.—At the late Southern Commercial Convention, Col. Crooker, a delegate from Virginia, deprecated the practice of sending Southern girls to Northern schools, and made the alarming announcement that, on the evening previous, he had heard no less than seven young men declare that they would never marry a girl who had been educated north of Mason's & Dixon's line.—We hope this will not be persisted in, as it would compel the civility to remain back-ward, or marry ignorantly. The Southern braves who made this declaration should remember that they have no schools in the South provided for the education of girls, and not down the unfortunate fair sex to the dreful alternative of remaining without education or becoming old maids. Let the South qualify herself to educate her own children before she sends them home.—Make schools worthy of support and they will have it. Prepare to help yourselves, gentlemen of the Southern Commercial Convention, before you cut loose from your present support. Open up schools superior to ours, and the North will patronize you. But you will not do that. Where schools are established, and general education diffused, Republicanism flourishes, and consequently, the interests of Slavery demand the preservation of the ignorance which prevails.

NOTICE.—Of extracts from proceedings of the board of Managers, of the Bedford and Stoytown, Turnpike Road Company. At their meetings, Turnpike Road Company, 1856, and after the first day of January 1857, the company by transfer of stock of the company, from and after the first day of January 1856, shall be entitled to the privilege of passing toll free, when traveling through any toll gate or gates of the company, on any road made, first of January 1857, or any by order of the board.

EMANUEL STATLER, President. PETER SCHELL, Secretary. STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY, for the year ending on the last day of December 1856, at settlements on the 1st day of January 1857. Balance in the treasury on the first of January 1856, \$1,108.24. Amount of tolls collected in '56 1,021.72 \$1,829.96

EXPENDITURES.—Paid dividend of half year out on stock due, first of January 1856, \$750.00. Incidental expenses during the year, 22.04. Salary of Gate-keepers, do 516.50. Managers, Treasurers, and Secy., do 401.12. Repairs, and Gate houses, do 450.00. Dividend made, first of January 1857, 1857, and payable 755.00. Balance in Treasury, including bad money, 229.83 \$1,829.96

The stockholders are hereby notified, that dividends will be paid by the subscriber, and lion, Michael Zimmerman, as soon as the books are fixed. And that the election of managers, for the company, will be held on the first day of March next, at the house of James Frater in Schellburg, between one and four o'clock. PETER SCHELL, Treasurer. Schellburg, January, 1857.—33.

Orphan's Court held at Bedford County, at an Orphan's Court held at Bedford County, on the 22d day of November, 1856, in and for said county, before the Hon. Judge of said Court.

The petition of Samuel M. Barclay, dec'd, was read and filed, sitting forth that under proceedings in partition, in said Orphan's Court, the real estate of John Reynolds, dec'd, was appraised, and taken by the heirs at the appraisement, who severally entered into recognizance as is shown by Orphan's Court Docket No. 6, pages 17 &c. That said recognizances have all been satisfied, but that satisfaction has not been entered thereon; and praying the Court to grant a Rule upon said heirs to appear at next term to show cause why said recognizances should not be marked satisfied.

Whereupon on motion of Samuel L. Russell, Esq., the Court appointed the first day of next term to hear, and determine upon said matter, and dire that notice be given by publication in one or more Newspapers published in Bedford.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court at Bedford this 4th day of December, A. D. 1856. D. WASHBURN, Clerk.

January, 9, 1857.

Bakery and Confectionary, OYSTER SALOON.

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended him by a kind public, hereby thanks, and he would respectfully inform them that he has received and opened a new and choice lot of Confections, among which are candies, nuts, fruits, &c. He also keeps Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Cheese, Candles, &c. Also all descriptions of Cakes, and will serve Wedding and other parties, on short notice, with confection and cakes.

He has opened up and refitted his fine Oyster Saloon, in a superior style, and he will be always ready to serve his friends and the public with good fresh Oysters.

His stand is opposite the Old-Fellow's Building, where he is confident that those who give him a call will not go away disappointed. JOHN J. LUTHER

Jan. 9, 1857.