

# THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

"THE FREE COMMUNICATION OF THOUGHTS AND OPINIONS IS ONE OF THE INVALUABLE RIGHTS OF MAN."

NEW SERIES.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1837.

VOL. 5—NO. 24.

The Bedford Gazette.  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**GEO. W. BOWMAN,**  
IN BEDFORD, PA.

JULIANNA-STREET,  
AT \$2 PER ANNUM PAYABLE WITHIN THE YEAR,  
OR \$2 50 AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR.

**JAMES WEISEL,**  
CLOCK AND WATCH

**Maker,**

BEDFORD, PA.

VERY respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at his old stand in East Pitt street, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

He will repair Lever, Horizontal, and Repeating Watches—also make and repair Brass Eight Day CLOCKS, which he will warrant to keep good time.

He will also keep a well selected assortment of fashionable

**Jewelry,**

such as Watch Keys, Chains, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Watches, Spectacle Glasses, assorted, Silver and other Trinkets, Ladies' Waist Buckles, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c. Old Gold and Silver taken in payment of Work.  
Dec. 9, 1836.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of BARBARA DICKEY, late of the township of Greenfield, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against said estate will likewise present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON LANGHAM,  
Administrator.

Nov. 25, 1836

## HIDES & SKINS WANTED!

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING determined to commence the TANNING BUSINESS, will purchase, and pay the highest price, for every description of Hides and Skins.

They also wish to buy

### FIFTY CORDS

well cured Bark, for which they will pay a fair price, to be delivered at the Tan Yard formerly occupied by Major Samuel Davidson.

WM. T. DAUGHERTY & Co.  
Nov. 25, 1836.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking two Promissory Notes, given to JOHN FIECHNER, of Somerset county, for the sums of Twenty five dollars each, dated sometime in July last—the one payable in July, 1837, the other in July, 1838, as said notes will not be paid unless compelled by law.

JACOB WOLFORD.  
Dec. 16, 1836.

## DEEP SPRING WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY!

THE subscribers hereby inform the public, that the Schellsburg Deep Spring Woollen Manufactory is now so far advanced in its operations as to do Scouring, Coloring, and Dressing Flannel and Cloths in the best workman like manner, and on the shortest notice, during the winter season. Feeling themselves warranted in saying that there will be no delay in the operations of the Establishment, on account of the scarcity of water, or hard freezing at any time, they flatter themselves that the Factory will meet with a full share of custom.

They further inform the public that they purpose having the Factory in full operation some time in the month of May next, to manufacture Cloths, and Sattinets, from the fleece, in the best manner.

JOHN CLARK,  
HENRY SCHELL,  
GABRIEL HULL.

Dec. 23, 1836.

## DISSOLUTION.

### THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing under the Firm of LOYER & SMITH, Tailors, was dissolved on the 26th day of July last by mutual consent, C. Loyer being duly authorized to settle the business of the Firm.

C. LOYER,  
SAMUEL SMITH.

## FASHIONABLE TAILORING Establishment!!

IN consequence of the above Dissolution, the subscriber deems it advisable again to inform his friends and customers that he continues to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its various branches, at his old stand in Julianna street, where he has just received, from New York, the Fall and Winter Fashions, which will enable him to execute all orders in his line in the most fashionable and durable manner.

The subscriber cannot conclude this advertisement without offering his sincere thanks to the people of Bedford and its vicinity for the very liberal manner in which they have encouraged him since his location in this place; assuring them, at the same time, that no effort, on his part, shall be wanting, to render all satisfied who may entrust him with their custom—and, he sincerely and confidently hopes to receive and merit a continuance of the liberal support already afforded him.

## FASHIONS!

Subscribers to the Fashions are informed that they have been received, and are ready for distribution.

He has also received the

## PHILADELPHIA Fashions.

Wanted, to learn the above business, two or three apprentices, of moral habits, between the ages of 14 and 16 years, to whom a favorable chance will be given.

Garments of every description cut to order on the usual Terms.

C. LOYER.  
Nov. 4, 1836.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARTHA SMITH, late of Colerain township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BORTZ.  
Nov. 4, 1836.

## STRAY STEERS!

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Belfast township, Bedford county, on the 10th of October last, TWO STEERS, having no particular marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN RICHEY.  
Nov. 4, 1836.\*

## STRAY MARE.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bedford county, on Saturday, the 19th day of November, inst. a DARK BAY MARE, shod all round, and supposed to be about six years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS KENSER.\*  
November 25, 1836.

## STRAY BULL.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, living in Providence township, Bedford county, about the 1st of June last, a BRINDLE BULL, having sme white spots, and a small mark in the ear, supposed to be two years old last Spring.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ABRAHAM SPARKS.  
Nov. 25, 1836.

## FOR SALE!

A Stout, able bodied mulatto Boy, who has between three and four years to serve. He is a first rate fellow to work, and has a good knowledge of Farming. Any person wishing to buy the time of said boy can have the requisite information by applying to the Editor of the "Bedford Gazette."

Jan. 6, 1837.

## A. BOWMAN'S EXCHANGE

AND  
**BANKING HOUSE,**  
NO 28, MAIN-STREET,  
**CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

Uncurrent Bank Notes Bought and sold.  
Drafts, Notes, &c. collected and sold on all the principal cities and towns in the U. States.  
American and Foreign Gold, purchased.  
Exchange on Europe, procured.  
Interest allowed on Special Deposites, &c.  
August 5, 1836—6m.\*

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Providence township, Bedford county, Pa. on the first inst. an indented apprentice to the farming business, named SAMUEL BEQUETH. Said runaway is about 8 years of age, and had on a Blue Cotton Roundabout and Blue Pantaloon. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me, but no charges. All persons are cautioned not to trust nor harbor said boy on my account, as the law will be rigidly enforced against any person so offending.

JOHN WEAVERLING.

August 12, 1836.

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, one DWELLING HOUSE with two Lots of Ground attached thereto, situate in the Borough of Bedford. This property is valuable, and will be sold a bargain.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

ALEXANDER HENRY.  
Sept. 23, 1836.

**GOOD INTENT**  
STAGE COMPANY WEST OF BEDFORD,  
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership composed of the undersigned, and Abraham Horbach, in the business of carrying the U. States Mail and passengers, between Bedford and Pittsburgh, under the name of the Good Intent Stage Company West of Bedford, has been dissolved; and that the said business is now, and will hereafter be, conducted by the undersigned, as partners under the said name.

SILAS MOORE,  
NOAH MENDELL,  
JOHN GRAHAM,  
JAMES BURNS,  
JAMES WAUGH.

September 2, 1836.—1 ft.

## \$600 REWARD.

FOUR negro fellows escaped from my jail on the 13th inst. to wit.

JIM, a black man, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high; is well known about Martinsburg, having been purchased of Thomas C. Smith, Esq.

DAVID is a stout man, about 34 or 35 years old, of black complexion, with some fore teeth out, about 5 feet 10 inches high; he was purchased of Wm. Taylor, on the South Branch, near Springfield, Hampshire county, Va. near which place they were seen on the 15th, at night, and it is probable that they may remain in that neighborhood a few days, as David has relations there; but they will no doubt make for Pennsylvania soon.

TOBY is about 30 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, copper colour, and small whiskers. Another named JIM, of copper complexion, a tall and very likely fellow, with a down look and projecting eyes, lisps a little in talking—he is slightly stoop shouldered—had on a black fulled cloth cap, drab pants and white hat, though it is likely he has changed his clothes.

The above reward will be given for the above Negroes, or one hundred and fifty Dollars for either one of them, if taken out of the State. Four hundred dollars for all of them, or one hundred for either, will be given, if apprehended within the limits of this State, and a liberal allowance for expenses if brought home.

HENRY G. DANIEL.  
Winchester, Va. Nov. 17, 1836.\*

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT JOHNSON, late of Air township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same—and those having demands against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HOKE,  
Administrator.  
December 2, 1836.

## FALL SUPPLY.

### New Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement extended towards him since he commenced the mercantile business in Bloody Run, and would merely state that he has just received, in addition to his former stock, at his old stand, an extensive and splendid assortment of seasonal

## GOODS,

comprising, in part, fine Blue, Black, Brown and Green CLOTHS; Black, Blue and Fancy colored Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, Muslins, Calicoes and Gingham; Chintzes, a variety of Silks, Fancy Dress Handkerchiefs, Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings, Ribbons of every description, Book and Jaconet Muslins, Lace and GAUZE Veils, Irish Linens, Stockings, Gloves, Umbrellas, Parasols, American Nanken, a variety of Summer CLOTHS, Combs, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Palm Leaf Hats, Shoes and Boots of every description and quality, together with a large assortment of Glass and

## Queenware, GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of the most

## CHOICE LIQUORS.

He flatters himself that his assortment is not surpassed by any Store in the place, and as he is determined to sell at a very small advance, he respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock of Goods.

All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, and the highest prices given.

ROBERT EARLY.

Bloody Run, Nov. 1, 1836.

## LAND AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully acquaints numerous friends in Pennsylvania, and the public, that he will act as

## LAND AGENT,

and offers them his service. Having been a number of years a clerk in the land office, the experience he has acquired will enable him to procure patents, warrants, or transact any other business, in the Land Department, with despatch. All business entrusted and letters addressed to him will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

He can at all times be found at his Hotel corner of 2d and State Street in front of the Capitol.

JOHN M. EBERMAN.

Harrisburg, June 17, 1836.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of George Statler, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to come forward and make settlement without delay; and those having claims against the estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL REED,  
Administrator.

August 5, 1836.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of CHRISTIAN REAMER, late of Belfast Township, Bedford county, deceased, in any manner whatever, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate will also present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH REAMER,  
Executrix.

JAMES REAMER,  
Executor.

Persons interested in the above notice can attend either at the late residence of the deceased or in Bedford.

## WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, two or three JOURNEMEN TAILORS, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. None but good workmen need apply.

C. LOYER.  
August 19, 1836.

## GEO. REIMUND, Tailor,

AND LADIES' HABIT MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his old friends, and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement they have afforded him since his commencement of business in the Borough of Bedford, and would merely state that he has determined to permanently locate himself in this place, where he will continue to carry on the above business in all its variety of branches at his old stand in Pitt street, one door East of WILLIAM CLARK'S Tavern, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in the most Fashionable, Neat, Substantial, and Durable manner, and on terms that cannot fail to please, and which will correspond with the pressure of the times.

He has made arrangements for obtaining, quarterly, the most approved Eastern

## FASHIONS,

which will enable him to please every diversity of tastes that may present themselves for his consideration.

But, he will not alone confine himself to the Fashions of the times, which change almost every day; he will also use every diligence to please those who may prefer their Garments made in the good old plain manner.

From his long acquaintance with the Business, and the unremitting attention it is his determination to give it, he hopes to merit a continuance of those favors already so liberally bestowed.

Garments of every description cut to order on moderate terms.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work at the market prices.

Bedford, Dec. 30, 1836.

## Stray Sheep.

SEVERAL stray Sheep were left at the Farm of the subscriber, residing one mile west of Bedford, on the Turnpike Road. These Sheep accompanied a flock which Michael Miller, of Dover township, York county, was taking down the country. It is supposed they belong to some persons near Berlin, in Somerset county, or along the Glade Turnpike from the White Horse Tavern to the forks of the road. The Sheep were left with the subscriber by Michael Miller, on Saturday the twentieth day of August, 1836. The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSEPH SELLARS.

September 2, 1836.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between STATLER and BURD, in the Tanning Business, was dissolved on the 26th November, by mutual consent. The undersigned is duly authorized to settle all the accounts of the old firm.

JAMES S. BURD.

December 2, 1836.\*

## \$250 REWARD.

## Pocket Book Lost.

A Merchant, of the city of Philadelphia, while travelling in the People's line of stages from Bedford to Chambersburg, Penn. on Monday last, either lost or mislaid, a small Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing Four Five Hundred Dollar Notes, and Two of One Hundred Dollars, each—all of the Branch of the United States Bank at Pittsburg, and sundry other memorandums. The finder shall receive the above reward, by either leaving it at the office of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia, or giving such information as will lead to its discovery.

Dec. 16, 1836.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER MILLER, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately—and those having claims against said estate will likewise present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH MILLER,  
Administrator.

June 17, 1836—42 6t.

## Delinquent Collectors

ARE notified to pay the amount of their respective Duplicates by the next Court, otherwise warrants will be issued without distinction.

JOHN A. BLODGET, Treasurer.

Jan. 13, 1837.



**BURNING OF COL. CRAWFORD IN 1782.**

There was impending over a portion of the people involved in the bloody proceedings against the Moravian towns formerly related—a retaliation deep and fierce, for its perfidious cruelty. It followed another expedition which was intended for the further Moravian towns on the Sandusky river.

On the 25th of May, 1782, four hundred and eighty men mustered at the old Mingo towns, on the western side of the Ohio; and elected Col. Wm. Crawford, an officer of high character in the continental service, as their commander.

This party may be considered as a continuation of the infamous campaign which destroyed the Moravian Indians, under circumstances of aggravated barbarity. It set off with a determination of discriminate massacre, no quarter was given to any Indian, "whether man, woman, or child." Such were the very words of the written invitation to volunteers in this expedition. It proceeded on Williamson's trail (as the route followed by that officer was called) until it reached the upper Moravian town.—Here the troops refreshed their horses, with the corn, yet hanging on the stalks which had been raised by the unfortunate people who had been buried at this place. Shortly after leaving this point, two Indians were discovered by a reconnoitering party. They were immediately fired upon, without however, any effect. So soon as the alarm of this firing reached the camp, more than half of the men rushed out without any command, and in the most tumultuous manner, to see what had happened. This was an ominous indication of future behaviour, which justly filled the mind of the commanding officer with gloomy apprehensions for the result of a serious conflict with the enemy. Nothing, however, material, happened till the 6th of June; when the troops reached the site of the Moravian towns on one of the upper branches of the "Sandusky river." It was no longer inhabited; the high grass waved over the place, and the ruins of a few huts alone pointed out, that the spot had been the residence of human beings. Its former tenants, fortunately for the character of our people, and for their own safety, had removed to the banks of the Scioto.

Disappointed in the first object of the expedition, a council of officers was held, by which it was determined to march one day longer in the direction of Upper Sandusky, and if they could not reach the town in the course of the day, to make a retreat with all speed.—The expedition continued on its course until about two o'clock the next day; when the advance guard was attacked and driven in by the Indians, who were discovered in large numbers in the high grass, with which the place was covered. The enemy were endeavoring to reach a piece of woods in the midst of an extensive prairie, when they were discovered, and anticipated in this movement by a rapid advance of our troops. An attempt was then made to possess a corps on the right of our men; but they were prevented by a gallant charge of the right wing under Major Leet. The battle now raged throughout the line until dark, but with little effect, if the number killed on our side is any criterion, for they are said not to have exceeded three, with twenty-three wounded. Both armies lay on their arms during the night; but adopted the policy of kindling large fires along the line of battle, and then retiring some distance in the rear of them, to prevent being surprised by a night attack. Our men continued to occupy the battle ground the next day without interruption from the enemy, who were hourly increasing in number. A retreat was now resolved upon as the only means of saving the troops; it was ordered for the ensuing night. The enemy seemed to have penetrated this design, as about sundown they commenced a furious attack on every side, except that which led deeper into the wilderness towards Lower Sandusky. The line of march was taken up in this direction as the only open one; but after having marched about a mile in this course, the troops were wheeled about to the left and recovered their former trail before day. The march was pursued the next day without much annoyance from the Indians; notwithstanding the most culpable negligence in keeping out guards against surprise. The numbers who composed the whole body, amounted to about three hundred men; they effected their retreat to the settlements with triumph, which last could scarcely be desired by the friends of humanity. Very different was the fate of those who wandered from the main body, in the vain hope of escaping the pursuit of the enemy who they thought would be engrossed by the principal body. These were the objects of the restless vigilance of the Indians; and few escaped their incessant exertions, excepting a party of forty that broke through the Indian line, and with some loss overtook the large body of retreating troops. The enemy spread his parties from Sandusky to the Ohio, killing one man near the site of the present town of St. Clairsville. The privations and sufferings of some of the fugitives who did escape, and the tor-

ments of those who fell victims to the enemy, present some of the most pathetic instances of the hardships and horrors of early frontier life.

Of those none is more worthy of commiseration for the agonies inflicted, the worth of the victim, and the heroic fortitude with which he bore his sufferings, than the case of Colonel Crawford, the commander of this unfortunate expedition.

At the commencement of the retreat which had been determined on, the colonel placed himself at the head of the troops; but he had not proceeded far, when missing his son, his son-in-law, and two nephews, he stopped and called for them as the line of troops passed him; but they were not to be found. After the body of troops had filed away, the failure of his horse prevented him from rejoining it. He then fell back with Dr. Knight, the surgeon of the expedition, who continued with the colonel at his particular request. The party toiled on slowly, overtaking other luckless officers disabled by wounds from travelling, but with the utmost pain and difficulty. In this embarrassed condition, they continued their efforts for three or four days after the battle, when they were surprised by a party of Indians, and taken back prisoners to Sandusky. On their arrival at this place, mournfully depressed with the butchery of nine prisoners on their route, five of whom were tomahawked before the eyes of the colonel and the doctor, by the squaws and the boys; they found a fire kindled—dreadful token of their own fate. When we were come to the fire, says Dr. Knight, the colonel was stripped naked, ordered to sit down by the fire, and they (the Indians) beat him with sticks and their fists. Presently after, I (Dr. Knight) was treated in the same manner. They then tied a rope to the foot of a post, about fifteen feet high, bound his hands behind his back, and fastened the rope to the ligature between his wrists. The rope was long enough either for him to sit down or walk round the post once or twice, and return the same way.—The colonel then called to *Simon Girty*, and asked if they intended to BURN HIM. Girty answered, *yes!*—The colonel said *he would take it all patiently.* Upon this Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief, made a speech to the Indians, about thirty or forty men, and sixty or seventy squaws and boys. When this speech was finished, they all yelled a hideous and hearty assent to what had been said. The Indians then took up their guns and shot powder into the colonel's body, from his feet to his neck. I think not less than *seventy loads* were discharged upon his *naked body.* They then crowded about him, and to my best observation cut off his ears. When the crowd had dispersed a little, I saw the blood trickling from both sides of his head. The fire was six or seven yards from the post to which the colonel was tied; it was made of small hickory, poles burnt quite through in the middle, each end of the poles remaining about six feet in length. Three or four Indians by turns would take up individually one of these burning pieces of wood and apply it to his naked body, already burnt black with powder. These tormenters presented themselves on every side of him, so that which ever way he ran round the post, they met him with the burning faggots and poles. Some of the squaws took broad boards upon which they would put a quantity of burning coals and hot embers, and throw upon him; so that in a short time he had nothing but coals of fire and hot ashes to walk upon.

In the midst of these extreme tortures, he called to Simon Girty, and begged of him to shoot him, but Girty made no answer; he called to him again. Girty then, by way of derision, told the colonel he had no gun, at the same time turning about to an Indian who was behind, laughed heartily, and by all his gestures seemed delighted at the horrid scene.—Colonel Crawford, at this period of his sufferings, besought the Almighty to have mercy on his soul, spoke very low, and bore his torments with the most manly fortitude. He continued in all the extremities of pain for an hour and three quarters, or two hours longer, as near as I can judge; when at last, being almost spent, he lay down on his face; they then scalped him, and repeatedly threw the scalp in my face, telling me that was my great Captain. An old squaw then got a board, took a parcel of coals and ashes and laid them on his back and head, after he had been scalped: he then raised himself on his feet and began to walk round the post; they next put a burning stick to him, as usual, but he seemed more insensible of pain than before. Dr. Knight was then led away, and the next we hear of the unfortunate Colonel Crawford is, that Dr. Knight on his way to a Shawnee town to undergo the same demonic tortures, came to the spot where he had been burned; and saw his bones lying amongst the remainder of the fire almost burned to ashes. The Indian who had the doctor in charge for the same dreadful fate, told him that it was his big captain, and gave the scalp halloo.

Ought any state of society to continue, which, so far from containing any principle of resistance to such enormities, could foster them as the ordinary military amusements of the people? If civilized states have exhibited similar scenes of merciless barbarity, they have

rather been the occasional perversion of its humanity; and not dictated as in Indian and barbarous communities, by the very spirit of its institutions. In this light no lover of man's happiness, and freedom from the ferocities of life, ought to regret the extinction of barbarous society in America, any more than in any other part of the globe. The same principles which concentrate the spread of civilization over the barbarous tribes of the eastern continent, even at the expense of all its horrible carnage, must justify the establishment of the white man in the hunting grounds of Indian savages. Such are the paramount claims of civilization, of religion, freedom, and intelligence, over the barbarity and the degradation of barbarous life. That this condition of human existence should disappear from the surface of the globe, ought to be the fervent prayer of every philanthropic admirer of the dignity and the grandeur of the human race. Nor have our countrymen exercised a dominion over the Indian more severe, than that which displaced or conquered the Gauls and the Germans of ancient Europe, or the Tartars of modern Russia. Every where the degree of divine benevolence has said, the barbarian shall give way to the civilized man—barbarousness to civilization—and for the most glorious improvement of our race. In effecting this goodly work, it behooves us, however, to execute justice in mercy; to employ every alleviation in our power, consistent with the extinction of the ferocious institutions of savage man.

*Singular Accident and Extraordinary Operation.*—Some days since while a young lady, daughter of one of our most opulent citizens, was endeavoring to pick out a knot in a thread with a cambric needle it suddenly broke in two pieces and the pointed half was sent with great force in her eye, where it penetrated to a considerable depth. The dreadful pain in consequence, can be better conceived than described. Physicians were immediately sent for, and after trying, in vain, gave up the attempt to extricate the needle, which had forced itself through the external coat of the eye.—Dr. Scudder, the ingenious oculist, was finally sent for, but not until fears were entertained that the needle would penetrate into the brain and cause death, which in all probability would have been the case. The Doctor was given to understand that the eye was considered as lost, and that the only hopes of the lady's parents were, that the needle could be extricated, and the life of their only daughter saved.

Dr. Scudder immediately proceeded to an examination, and at once pronounced that he could extricate the needle and preserve the eye. He ordered an anodyne; and when the patient was comparatively easy from its effects, made a small incision with a delicate operating knife; then by means of a powerful magnet, he drew the needle so near the surface as to grasp it with a pair of "magnetised tenaculum forceps," and as quick as thought, the needle was in the palm of his hand; by means of a mild collyrium, or eye wash, the inflammation quickly subsided, and the young lady is now as buoyant and happy as if nothing had occurred.

Many of the instruments that Dr. Scudder uses are of a peculiar construction, and of his own invention.—*N. Y. Star.*

A correspondent of the London Mirror, who had resided many years in Russia, states that a mode of making butter had been introduced into that country, in which the milk was boiled or simmered whilst sweet, for about fifteen minutes, the heat being so graduated as not to burn it. He says that no difficulty occurs in making butter from milk, thus prepared, by the ordinary way of churning, of a very superior quality to that which had undergone fermentation. The butter prepared according to this plan is also said to keep longer, whilst the milk that may remain being sweet, is possessed of almost the same value for ordinary purposes and is more healthy. It is suggested that should this mode be generally adopted, the vessels containing the milk shall be of such a shape as to admit of their standing in the kettle or boiler by which means the risk of burning the milk will be avoided.

*A Hurricane chasing a Gold Mine.*—A furious hurricane took place on the 18th of November, in Rutherford county, North Carolina. It unroofed the houses, blew down the fences, and carried off the fodder stacks of several planters near Rutherfordson, besides levelling forests to the ground and blocking up the roads with their huge trunks. Its length was 10 miles and its breadth a quarter of a mile. Among other freaks it took up a chicken house and filled the air with a flock of fowls, turkeys and ducks. About five miles north of Rutherfordson, a vein of Gold had been traced at least three miles, and a large company has commenced operating upon a portion of it, with every prospect of realizing a large profit on their investment. The gale encountered this vein at one end, and pursued it for the whole three miles, with as much exactness as the most skilful mineralogist would trace it, through its various windings, literally sweeping every thing before it.

**THE GAZETTE.**

FEBRUARY 10, 1837.

"OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG."

**"EXPUNGING!!"**

The opposition vince most dreadfully at the act of JUSTICE recently performed by the United States Senate, (says the Baltimore Republican,) in expunging from their Journal the obnoxious and UNCONSTITUTIONAL Resolution intended to disgrace our venerable President, by declaring that he had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both. But the PEOPLE, by their several Legislatures, have spoken in a different language—a language not to be misunderstood—that the charge was false—that, in the performance of his duty, and his unflinching devotion to the best interests of his country, he has merited their most hearty approbation, and is worthy of all praise.

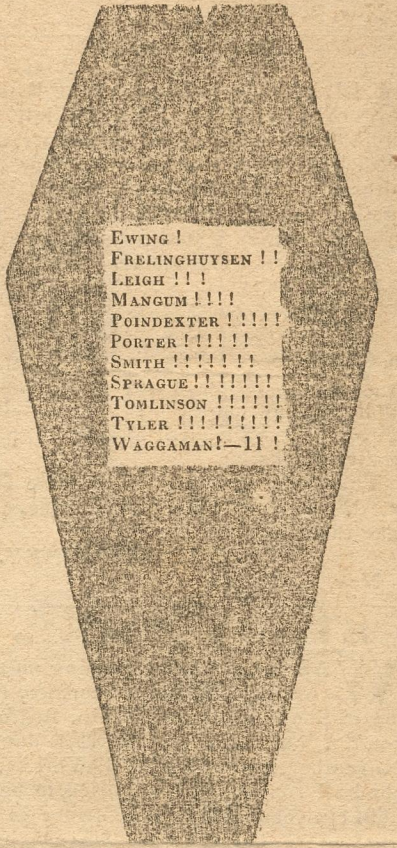
Greatly as the opponents of General Jackson's administration dislike the Expunging resolution, there is another process of Expunging which has been more DREADFUL, and which they feel most sensibly—the EXPUNGING of so many of their SENATORS—of the halls of Congress. Of the TWENTY-SIX Senators who voted in favor of the unconstitutional resolution, ELEVEN have, within the short space of THREE YEARS!! been EXPUNGED FROM THE SENATE, by their constituents, and consigned to the "TOMB of all the Capulets." How many more are awaiting a similar fate, time alone will demonstrate; but, should they continue to decrease for the next three years, as they have for the three preceding, the SPECIES will have become almost, if not quite, extinct!

In order that their names may, in future ages, be inscribed high on the scroll of infamy, we have embraced them within the narrow limits of a POLITICAL COFFIN made expressly for the occasion, with as black a mark as possible around them, from which we do not imagine they will be very shortly EXPUNGED!

The "NOVA SCOTIA GENTRY" prepared a COFFIN to thrust into a premature GRAVE the BEST and GREATEST man NOW living—but, alas! the TRAITORS to Democracy were caught in the "INFERNAL MACHINE" of their own invention!

**1000 CHEERS**  
FOR  
**THOMAS H. BENTON,**  
**JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
**THE CONSTITUTION,**  
**Democracy,**  
AND ALL THE SENATORS WHO SO NOBLY SUSTAINED THEM!

**EXPUNGED**  
From the Senate of the United States  
**BY ORDER OF THE PEOPLE**



**LEGISLATURES**  
THROUGH THEM

On the 26th ult. the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN resigned his seat as President of the Senate of the United States, a situation which he has filled for several years with honor to himself and advantage to the Union. Mr. KING, of Alabama, was chosen by the Senate as President pro tem. Both gentlemen returned their acknowledgments in a very handsome and appropriate manner.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Cincinnati "Daily Republican," one of the most ably conducted journals of the day, has served up to its readers a long article that originally appeared in our "Gazette" signed a "Dunnings Creek Farmer," in reply to a villainous speech recently delivered by Henry A. Wise on the floor of Congress.

We are under renewed obligations to Messrs. BUCHANAN and BENTON, of the United States Senate—and to Messrs. MUEHLBERG and MANN, of the House of Representatives, for interesting Public Documents.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is acting well

the part of a BUFFOON in Congress! He could make money if he would exhibit himself "down east." Will he be good enough to give us the Bear Dance when he next appears on the stage of Congress—also the Monkey performing on the slack rope?

The AUNTY masons begin to find that ABOLITIONISM is no go! The CLOVEN FOOT who goes about like a roaring Lion "so that he may catch some NEGRO WENCH to kill her," can't get the AMALGAMATION doctrine to take, if we except a few of his BRODDER WIGS, who, like himself, tink nigger good as dey be! Well, we don't dispute it.

"Times change, and we change with them."

This quotation is used by our friends of the Inquirer to show that Mr. BUCHANAN has changed opinions he entertained in 1816! Now, what an awful crime this is! If Mr. B. has, in any manner, formed different opinions from those he acted upon in 1816, (which we deny,) his present opinions are those of the PEOPLE and the DEMOCRATIC PARTY!—and is a man to be condemned for supporting his COUNTRY and her CONSTITUTION?—for defending the dearest rights of the people? O, shame! shame!—We did think the old ENEMIES of the country would cease slandering this gentleman after his TRIUMPHANT re-election by a democratic legislature—but in this we were mistaken—the TORY WIGS being so much discomfited by his increasing popularity, they all run out and give him a nip, without any meaning, just like a PUPPY does when strangers enter a house!—How perfectly ridiculous it is for the Wigs to be pursuing, with unrelenting rancor, the most able Senator Pennsylvania ever had!—a man who, after being tried three years, received the largest vote for a re-election ever obtained by any one who has been a candidate for the same office in this State.

Our friends of the Inquirer should be the last men who would charge others with inconsistency, as they were both democrats about two years ago, and "thanked their STARS that they had not a drop of Federal blood in their veins." What is the fact now? They are strongly attached to the skirts of the "Refugee and Hartford convention" party, and oppose every thing that has the least resemblance to democracy.—Oh, ye Bank Hypocrites!

FOR THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.  
THE RECENT RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Mr. Bowman: I attended the Rail Road meeting held at the Court house on Monday of the last Term, and certainly approved the object of the meeting, and as certainly disapproved the opinions of some of those who took a leading part in the matter. There can be no doubt that very few persons were present careless of the interests of the county—perhaps none inimical thereto—but men may do serious injury to a cause they wish to promote by not being sufficiently acquainted with the facts adhering to it. I freely admit I may myself be mistaken; and, if so, I will confess my error when it is made apparent. I solicit the same candor from those with whom I may differ in opinion. Discussion elicits useful facts when temperately conducted. If the remarks I purpose making are erroneous, they ought to be fairly controverted.

In the autumn of 1834, a proposition was made to hold a convention in a neighboring state for the expressed object of promoting the construction of the great state of Maryland improvements, leading from Baltimore through the state of Maryland, to the Ohio River. It was discovered that this work, once accomplished, would be ruinous to Bedford county, unless met by counteracting improvements on our part, so as to retain a portion of the trade and travel on our pike. The Editor of the Bedford Gazette intimated in his paper, at the time of the suggestion, under the head of "THE POLICY OF BEDFORD COUNTY," the propriety of extending the Columbia Rail Road to Chambersburg, and from thence to Loudon at the foot of the Tuscorora Mountain. From thence it was proposed to transport the trade from road wagons on the pike to Pittsburg and Wheeling. This object once accomplished, a home market would be furnished for all the produce of the farmer—mechanics would find increased employment—merchants would be proportionately benefitted—every occupation would experience its salutary influence—and the price of lands and other property would, in all probability, be raised to a ratio with those in the most favored localities. I believe you have not ceased to embrace those views.

In accordance with those views, efforts were made at the ensuing session of the Legislature, to extend the Rail Road from Columbia to Loudon, and the object was in part accomplished.—An act was passed authorizing the construction of a road to Chambersburg, which is within fourteen miles of Loudon. I had no doubt the extension would have been made at the next session—that of 35-6, and was not a little chagrined to find that instead of its being extended to Loudon, an act was passed, and received the sanction of the Governor, to extend it from Chambersburg to Huntingdon, thus diverting the trade from this county, and from our roads, and fatally frustrating the design of the projectors of the original scheme.

About three years since, a proposition was made to the writer of this article, by a leading politician and large property holder in Philadelphia, to extend the Rail Road from Lancaster to Harrisburg, and from thence along the Susquehanna valley in the direction of Pittsburg; and it was then said, that a continuous Rail Road could be had between Philadelphia and Pittsburg without the necessity of that dangerous expedient—an inclined plane across the mountains. This route would carry the Road at least sixty miles north of the town of Bedford, and will add about forty miles to the distance between the two points—that is the route as now travelled, through Bedford, is 40 miles nearer than the proposed one up the Susquehanna valley. But this inconvenience it is considered will be more than counteracted by the additional speed in the transportation of goods, and the important advantages of delivering them at Pittsburg, without the expense and damage of loading and unloading. On the present route, goods sent from Philadelphia are loaded at Broad street—unloaded from the cars at Columbia, frequently stored, and then loaded aboard the boats. At Hollidaysburg they are again unloaded and placed in cars, and if they have the fortune to surmount the inclined planes, in safety, are again unloaded at Johnstown, and placed in boats which leave them at Pittsburg. This tedious, dangerous, and expensive pro-



cess, merchants of the Eastern and Western cities very properly wish to avoid, and hence their anxiety to strike out another route, better adapted, and more facile for trade. But they will avoid Bedford. Their object is to avoid inclined planes, and the necessity of loading and unloading in the transit from one city to the other. This object cannot be effected on the Bedford route by rail road, because our county is a succession of elevated mountains, which forbid the construction of a rail way over their surface, and no man will be wild enough to recommend tunnelling the Tuscarora, Scrub Ridge, and Siding Hill. We cannot expect to have a Rail Road in our county from East to West, though one could be made from Hollidaysburg to Cumberland.

The suggestion of a M'Adamized road, will, in my opinion, prove inexpedient, and will never be adopted. The plan was once suggested to the Councils of Philadelphia to M'Adamize the streets of the city, and much discussion took place, as to its feasibility, in public journals, as well as in the councils. It found many able advocates, and finally the councils decided on making the experiment. In observance of this decision, the stone pavement in Chesnut street between 5th and 6th was taken up and handsomely and substantially M'Adamized. It was a complete failure. The expense was enormous—the road was not durable—it has been taken up or repaired more than once, and the councils have abandoned all intention of extending the experiment. Here, then, we have experience arguing against the M'Adamized system, and wisdom will teach us to adopt her suggestions.

THE TRUE POLICY OF BEDFORD COUNTY IS TO URGE THE SPEEDY COMPLETION OF THE RAIL ROAD TO LOUDON, so as to prevent the grass from growing in our Turnpikes, and secure to our citizens some of the advantages which are now being enjoyed by other sections of the state, consequent on the general and increasing prosperity of the community. Let the existing Road Companies from Chambersburg to Stoystown pursue the plan at present adopted, of making their respective pikes good and substantial, and when the great work is accomplished, we will fit that the good old fashioned wagons, both regular and militia, will be thronging the road, an additional market will be created for the produce of the Farmer—the Companies own the roads will double their dividends—in short a new era will dawn on Bedford county. McCenelsburg would soon become a city, because it must necessarily be the stopping place of most of the wagons going to and returning from the depot at Loudon at night, when descending or ascending the Tuscarora. The county would feel the salutary impulse in every vein and artery. Our towns and villages which are now stationary, by reason of the absence of inducement to make improvements, and the emigration of our hardy and enterprising young men who seek to improve their fortunes in the far west, and leave the homes of their fathers because there is no field here for the exercise of their industry and talents—our towns and villages would be constructed for their accommodation, and new sources of wealth and comfort would be opened in every quarter. This is the ideal picture. Since the commencement of the public works, property in Philadelphia has more than quadrupled its value, and such has been the result on the entire line of the improvements. In New York, cities have sprung up in districts which but a few years ago was a frightful wilderness, the abode of wild beasts and ravenous birds, and beds of valuable minerals have been developed, which, but for the genius of De Witt Clinton, would forever have been concealed from the eye and use of man.

I appeal to every enlightened man in the community to calmly deliberate on what I have said, and, when they have examined the facts, I am willing to submit myself and my cause to their verdict.

I wish it distinctly understood that I impute censure to no one. But I differ in opinion with some of the gentlemen who took an active part in the meeting to which I referred. I thought the liberality displayed by some, in being indifferent as to the points made by the Commissioners who are or may be appointed to examine the route, exceeded the bounds of discretion.— Bedford cannot afford to be liberal on those points. She is imperatively called on, to watch with jealous eyes, her own immediate interests. She should not lend her aid, or countenance, in any way, to the diversion of the carrying trade from her own immediate thoroughfare. The resolution offered to that purpose, I venture to predict will yet find consideration in the opinions of those by whom it was rejected. My views, as to the desire of some of those who are active in establishing the route, that it shall not be located in Bedford county, are sustained by the fact that a large meeting of reputable citizens was held a few days since in Huntingdon, and the location was recommended through the Juniatta Valley. This will form a continuation of the route from Chambersburg to Huntingdon of the road which was granted last session, and totally cut us off from all participation in the carrying trade. That energetic measures will be adopted by the citizens of Huntingdon to accomplish this object, no doubt can exist.

My opinions are further confirmed by the fact that the Philadelphia members of the Legislature have recommended a loan from the Bank of the United States of SIX MILLIONS of dollars, which, connected with the stupendous scheme of internal improvements which has been projected by the same individuals, augurs no good for the Southern counties, and would authorize us to imagine that the splendid continuous rail road of about 350 miles in length will not reach Bedford. Perhaps, to suppress clamor and disarm opposition, the Southern counties may receive a fragment of public disbursements, but we are looked upon by those who have the greatest number in the affair, to be mere auxiliaries, and perhaps when the grand object is accomplished, we shall receive the *Congre delire, the cut direct*. They doubtless wish to consult the interests of every section of the State, and put every man on an equal footing with themselves with respect to the benefits arising from the public improvements.

"But oh, mankind are unco weak,  
And little to be trusted.  
Ifself the wavering balance shake,  
'Tis rarely right adjusted."

I am of opinion that the following counties should scrutinize with fearless eye this procedure in which they are so deeply interested, and the result of which may prove to them decisively injurious or beneficial. York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, Indiana, Fayette Green, and last, not least, old Westmoreland. If we fix the route among ourselves, we go on with redoubled prosperity—if it is taken the northern route, we would be placed in the predicament of the city of Solomon in the deserts of Syria. We have the power in our own hands—if we refrain from using our power to our own advantage—or exercise it to our disadvantage—it would be—"a suicidal dash."

Mr. Iowman—You published the first article which ever appeared in a public journal favorable to the extension of the Columbia rail road to Loudon. You have, with untiring industry

and zeal, sustained the best interests of Bedford since you commenced your editorial career among us. I believe you wish to make the truth manifest. Therefore, sir, I request you to publish my opinions, and shall cheerfully admit their fallacy when proved to be fallacious. I am your friend,  
THOMAS B. MELWEE.

**Singular Delusion.**—A barn in New Haven belonging to Col. Elisha Hull, was destroyed by fire late in the afternoon of Saturday, 24th ult. An unfortunate young man by the name of Platt, who is deaf and dumb, and also deranged, acknowledged by signs and by writing, that he set the barn on fire; that he set fire to the hay and lay down by the side of it, expecting to be wafted upwards; but the fire scorched and pained him so that his faith failed him, and he was induced to leave the chariot and escape on foot.—*Dedham Patriot*.

**Expansive Force of Steam.**—It is stated that a strong bottle, half filled with water, and tightly corked, having been left by the carelessness of a servant girl in a heated oven, the water was, of course converted into steam and eventually burst the bottle. The expansive force of the steam was so great as to drive the oven door, which was of cast iron, from its hinges against the kitchen wall and break it into several pieces. The oven, though of great weight, was carried from its place; two kitchen windows were blown out, and the fire place torn down!

A Postmaster in Georgia was recently found with a couple of letters in his hat containing money. The fellow, by way of excuse, said that the letters had fallen into his hat by mere accident.— This reminds us of a case of a girl, who was arraigned some time ago before the Boston Police Court for stealing a couple of cloaks from the entry of a school-house. "Please your honor," said the girl, "there's not an honest woman than me in all Boston—you see, Sir, as I stepped into the entry to tie my garter, the things fell over my shoulders, and in that way I was found, and that's the whole offence."—*Louisville Journal*.

The New Orleans' Courier, speaking of Santa Anna's liberation in Texas, and his condition here, says—

"It is evident that Santa Anna is still in duress, virtually, if not actually; for being liberated conditionally, on going under an escort, as a guard, to Washington, to ask the mediation of the United States' Government, cannot be considered legal and uncontrolled freedom."

There is not the slightest pretext for the assertion that Santa Anna "is still in duress, virtually, if not actually;" that he is "liberated conditionally;" and comes "under an escort, as a guard, to Washington." The two or three gentlemen who, on the part of the Texas authorities, have attended SANTA ANNA, and his secretary, ALMONTE, to this place, did so at his request, and doubtless for the purpose of smoothing his way through the United States, and introducing him to the public authorities here. The idea that two or three citizens of Texas would be permitted to take the United States a prison for those who have fallen into their power in Texas, is in itself preposterous. No plonker of war to a foreign power could, after having come within our neutral limits, be considered longer a prisoner. The moment Santa Anna touched our soil, he was as free as the air he breathed.

The suggestion that he is still in duress becomes the more ridiculous, when the absolute manner in which he has been solved by the existing Government of Texas is understood. He is liberated by the Texans, as we understand, not merely that he may be restored perfect personal freedom, but that he may be restored to his official station, Mexico before the term of his office expires. Their object doubtless is tenable him to bear home a thorough knowledge, derived from actual observation, of the condition of things in Texas, and of its posture as it regards Mexico and this country; and that he may do this under circumstances so to put stop to the unnecessary effusion of blood, if his opinion in regard to the proper character of the war should lead him to that course.—*Globe*.

**A woman ried Alive.**—The particulars of an occurrence were related to us yesterday, which we have every reason to believe is an instance of the horrible effects result from hasty burial. An aged mulatto woman, named Woods, who resided in Barclay street, and was apparently in good health, complained on Sunday evening of a pain in her head, and almost instantly fell lifeless. She was supposed to be dead, and preparations were immediately made for her burial. On Monday afternoon about four o'clock, no more than twenty hours after her supposed death, the body was conveyed the burying ground in St. Mary's street between sixth and seventh streets and consigned to the tomb.

The mourners departed, and the grave digger, a white man, proceeded to his task of filling up the grave. He had thrown a few shovels full of clay upon the coffin, when he caught he heard a noise within the grave; he listened a while, then threw in a few more shovels full—but now he distinctly heard a

groan proceeding from the corpse.— Seized with a panic, he dropped his shovel and fled for assistance. The coffin was after some time disinterred, and the lid was found to be partly forced off. It was immediately unscrewed, and the corpse discovered not in the position in which it had been placed, but turned round upon the side, and showing other evidence of having been alive while in the grave. It was taken into the church and kept there until yesterday morning, when no signs of life appearing, it was again interred.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

**Miserable Death.**—On Thursday, the 22d of December last, a young lady by the name of Arnold, was found frozen to death, in Seine's creek, about twelve miles below Connersville, Indiana. She had undertaken to cross the creek on the ice, which not being sufficiently strong to bear her weight, broke, and let her down as far as her arm-pits, her arms resting on the ice around her. In that situation she was found on the Saturday following, having remained in the ice for nearly eight and forty hours.

**Harry White, convicted of being concerned in burning the Treasury building in March, 1834, was yesterday sentenced by the Circuit Court to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.**—*Nat. Int.*

**Frightful Accident.**—A slip from the Augusta (Ga.) Courier, under date of January 11, says—"While the workmen were engaged yesterday in excavating the earth of the 23d section of the Georgia Rail Road, the embankment fell in and buried eight men, six of whom perished before the earth could be removed. Their remains were brought into this city to-day, and deposited in one grave."—*Democratic Herald*.

**DIED,** on Sunday afternoon last, after a short illness, the Hon. JAMES RIDDLE, Esquire, formerly President Judge of this Judicial District.—*Franklin Repository*.

**Scarcity of Flour.**—The editor of the Boston Post says, flour is so "everlasting high" here, that we have not been able to buy more than a pillow case full at a time for the last six months.

The N. Y. Star says: "It frightens a man with five or six children, to look at the size of a six penny loaf. It resembles a penny roll in old times. Corn bread is cheaper, and full as nutritious." Rice, which is also a wholesome article of food, is cheaper than flour.

**A threat rewarded.**—A young man named Heywood, a student of medicine in Philadelphia, was arrested for threatening to take the life of one of the editors of the Philadelphia Ledger, and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to keep the peace.

## HYMENIAL.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

**MARRIED,** On Tuesday, the 31st ult. by the Rev. Thomas Creigh, the Rev. N. G. White, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in McCenelsburg, Bedford County, Pa. to Miss Susan Mayers, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Mayers, deceased, late of the same place.

## PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, and to me directed, there will be sold, on the premises, in Greenfield township, Bedford county, on Tuesday, the 21st day of March next, the following Real Property, viz:

### ONE TRACT OF LAND

situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Glass, Jacob Smith, Jacob Lingenfelter, and John Stiffler, and containing 400 acres more or less.

### The improvements are a Log Dwelling House AND KITCHEN,

with a good barn and other out buildings. Also, a thriving apple Orchard. About one hundred and twenty acres of the land are cleared and under fence, fifteen acres of which are good meadow.

The land is of good quality and produces well. It is convenient to flourishing markets, being on the public road which leads from the Bedford and Hollidaysburg road to the Turnpike in Blairs Gap, about four miles from Sarah Furnace, and about eight miles from Hollidaysburg.

Any one wishing to make a safe investment will find it can be done by purchasing this plantation.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Storm, deceased, in the hands of his administrator, Edward M'Graw, Esq. and will be sold by WM. COMPTON, Sheriff. Bedford, Feb. 10, 1837.

**Cholera at Naples.**—A French Journal before us, says that a report has been promulgated among the inhabitants of Naples, during the present awful ravages of the cholera, that a certain apothecary had discovered, by consulting some ancient works, a remedy for the vomiting and dysentery attending the disease. The police were obliged to station guards before the apothecary's door, in order to stay the immense masses of people, who rushed thither to save their lives.

## PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate.

THE subscriber will sell, at public vendue or outcry, on the 20th day of March next, the following valuable property, viz:

### ONE TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Woodberry township, Bedford county, about four miles from Loysburg, on the road leading from there to Buckstown, containing

### 300 ACRES

OF

### PATENTED LAND,

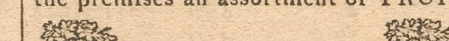
about 100 of which are cleared and under fence, 10 acres of which are first rate meadow.

The improvements are a Log



### HOUSE AND LOG BARN,

and other out buildings. There are on the premises an assortment of FRUIT



### TREES.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

SAMUEL LEEDY,

Executor.

Jan. 27, 1837.\*

### CHAMBERSBURG AND BEDFORD TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE Board of Managers have appointed William Hartley and H. Dillon, with the Treasurer of the Company, to meet at the house of H. Dillon, in Bedford, on the 20th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of enabling any of the stockholders whose claims to stock may be in dispute to establish their title to the stock. By order of the Board.

JAMES COLHOUN,

Sec'y.

Jan. 27, 1837.

## STATEMENT

Of settlement of account of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company from the 5th January, 1836, to 10th January, 1837.

To balance in the Treasury, 5th January, 1836, \$3,316 02½

Amount of Stage toll received, 1,732 15½

Amount of tolls rec'd at Toll Gates, 7,995 00

" Rent and fine for toll 29 50

\$13,072 68

By amount of expenditures same time.

Paid 3 dividends, 5 per cent in all \$7,352 10

Paid Gate Keepers, President, Managers and Treasurers, 718 75

Paid repairs on road, 2,511 21½

Paid for building addition to toll house, 113 08½

Paid costs in suit and other incidental expenses, 67 88½

Balance in Treasury 10th January, 1837, 2,209 64½

\$13,072 68

To appropriation received from the State, \$10,000 00

By amount paid out for the Improvement of the road, 6,293 52

Balance unexpended, \$3,706 48

PETER SCHELL, Treasurer.

Bedford, January 27, 1837.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons in Bedford county indebted to the Estate of MARTIN SHUCK, late of Indiana county, deceased, are requested to make payment to JOHN ROUSER, Esquire, in the borough of Martinsburg, on or before the 1st of March next, and those having claims in any manner whatever are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HILL,

Administrator.

Feb. 3, 1837.

## To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received on the THIRD day of March next, by the subscribers, at Hopewell Iron Works, for building a bridge across the Raystown branch of the Juniatta at or near the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the lattice plan.

The plan will be exhibited at the place above mentioned on the day of receiving proposals.

JOHN SIPES,

GEORGE JAMES,

MICHAEL HALTERBAUM,

Commissioners.

February 10, 1837.

# Woollen Manufactory

NEAR

## MARTINSBURG, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now fully prepared to manufacture Cloth, Cassinets, Flannels and Blankets, and do Fulling and Carding on the shortest notice, having spared no expense or trouble to improve the house and machinery so that he can card and full in any season of the year, and will not be stopped by ice or scarcity of water, and has employed superior workmen to attend to every branch of the manufactory.

He will answer all orders for

### Carding, Spinning, DYEING, AND WEAVING

of all kinds of Satinets, Cloths, Flannels and Blankets, of any pattern, at the shortest notice.

His Factory is commodious and situated on a never failing stream of spring water about three and a half miles west of Martinsburg, on the road leading to McKee's Gap.

Wool taken from and delivered to depositories will be charged 6½ cents per pound. That brought to and taken away from the Factory, will be charged five cents per pound, cash, for Carding.

All dues under one dollar must be paid in cash. Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats will be taken in payment for work at market prices.

### DEPOSITORIES.

Orders can be left, and the work will be returned to the following places:

L. SLINGLUFF'S STORE, Martinsburg.

J. F. LOY & Co's STORE, Loysburg.

MARTIN MILLER'S, (Farmer.)

JOHN DEETER'S do.

H. LEAMER'S STORE, Greenfield.

E. M'GRAW, Esq. do.

A. KNOX & Son's STORE, Newry.

All kinds of country work in our line punctually attended to, and will be returned to any of the places of deposit every two weeks, and sooner if necessary.

Thankful for past favors, he still hopes, by faithful attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Daniel Deeter.

January 20, 1837.

## TO CREDITORS!

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the Judges of the said Court have appointed the 3d Monday, (20th day,) of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Greensburg, when and where you are invited to attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged according to law.

WILLIAM HYLANDS.

Jan. 20, 1837.

## FOR RENT.

CALEDONIA Boarding House, situate in Shover's Valley, near Bedford Springs, being put in complete order, is offered for rent for one year from the first of April next.

Also the Farm on which the same is erected, consisting of about seventy-five acres of Meadow, and about one hundred and seventy five arable land, and a fine range in the woods for young cattle. They will be rented together, or separately, as may be wished. For particulars enquire of

WALTER BROWN,

Trustee.

January 20, 1836.

## A STATEMENT

Of the affairs of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the year ending the 1st of January, 1837:

Balance in Treasury, 1st Jan. 1836, \$5,671 65

Tolls received from Gate-keepers, 22,083 50

Stage Companies, 4,026 50

\$31,781 65

By repairs of road, \$3,089 28

Principal of debt paid, 22,753 75

Interest on do " 1288 67

Gate-keepers' salaries, 987 50

Managers' pay, 340 00

Treasurer and Secretary, 100 00

Turnpike notes destroyed, 208 00

Interest on do. do. 45 57

Balance in treasury (errors excepted) 2,968 88

\$31,781 65

The Managers of the Company report to the Stockholders the payment of the entire debt of the company, and expect a dividend will be made on the first Monday in June next.

There is yet remaining an unexpended balance of \$6,723 84 of the appropriation received from the State, which, under the provisions of the law, is to be applied to improving the condition of the road.

JAMES COLHOUN,

Treasurer.

Chambersburg, Jan. 20, 1837.



A STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of Bedford county from the 2d day of January, 1836, up to and including the 4th day of January, 1837.

**JOHN A. BLODGET, ESQ. TREASURER.**

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE in the Treasury, on the 2nd day of January, 1836, Received from		Dolls.	Cts.
		808	36½
Do Samuel Williams collector of Providence township, for 1836		216	50
Do John Perdew do Southampton do do		157	07
Do Matthias Cline do Dublin do do		156	15
Do Anthony Shoemaker do McConnellsburg Borough do		150	00
Do S. Devore do Londonderry township 1834		40	00
Do Samuel Hawkersmith do Belfast do 1836		303	64
Do John Feight do Colerain do do		145	00
Do David Metzler do Martinsburg do do		75	14
Do Matthias Ambrose do Dublin do 1834		20	00
Do James Burns do Napier do 1832		40	00
Do S. Whetstone do Colerain do 1833		91	84
Do John Wilhelm do Londonderry do 1835		35	00
Do Thomas Hunt do Cumberland Valley do 1836		197	00
Do Joseph S. Morrison do Bedford Borough do do		269	61
Do Jacob Karns do Southampton do 1835		45	80
Do Abraham Dively do Greenfield do 1834		46	18
Do C. Albright do Londonderry do 1832		58	41
Do John Shafer do Colerain do 1832		47	89
Do Simon Cook do Bedford Borough do 1834		41	00
Do John Hann do Providence do 1835		126	99½
Do James Johnson do Air do 1833		307	37½
Do William Griffith do St. Clair do 1832		60	23
Do Benjamin Vore do Napier do 1833		40	98
Do William Keyser do McConnellsburg do 1834		35	12½
Do Gaun Logan do Air do 1835		283	02
Do Peter Morgert do Colerain do 1835		149	75
Do Alexander Hunter do Air do 1834		30	00
Do James Elder do Cumberland Valley do 1833		1 44½	
Do John Noland do St. Clair do 1835		93	83
Do David Cowan do Woodberry do 1835		780	00
Do James Moore do St. Clair do 1833		37	66½
Do David Crawford do Greenfield do 1835		130	50
Do George B. Kay do Hopewell do do		137	14
Do James M. Hammett do Belfast do do		90	50
Do Jacob Burket do Union do do		120	00
Do John Akers do Providence do 1834		171	68
Do John Clark do Napier do 1835		281	00
Do David Border do Napier do 1834		179	83
Do Jacob Studebaker do Londonderry do 1833		33	35½
Do William M. Clark do St. Clair do 1834		195	00
Do Solomon Diehl do Colerain do 1834		45	12½
Do Peter Smith do Bedford do 1835		100	00
Do Thomas Morton do Belfast do 1833		33	21
Do George Morgert do Bethel do 1835		154	62
Do Jacob Stoner do McConnellsburg do 1833		8	91½
Do Jacob Barnhart do Bethel do 1836		185	00
Do Lewis Keith do Hopewell do do		15	00
Do P. Schreuder do St. Clair do 1836		215	00
Do Michael Moses do Union do do		105	00
Do Gabriel Hull do Napier do do		100	00
Do Lewis Lyberger do Londonderry do do		36	00
Do John Kettle do Air do do		150	00
Do Nicholas Burke do Greenfield do do		60	00
Do John Wishart do Hopewell do do		185	00
Do Samuel Carper do Woodberry do do		250	00
Do James Shaw do Southampton do 1834		25	00
Do Solomon Filler do Bedford Borough do 1835		115	00
Do Peter Stiffler on Judgment do Greenfield do do		35	00
Do John Cook per S. M. Barclay on judgment do do do		30	00
Do John Williams, fine for refusing to serve as collector of Napier town'p. for 1835 do do do		20	00
Do Matthias Smith do do do do do do		20	00
Do John Griffith do do do do do do		20	00
Do Unseated Lands do do do do do do		264	31

Balance due Treasurer

\$8,402 18  
108 04½  
\$8,510 22½

EXPENDITURES.

PAID		Dolls.	Cts.
		1,698	96½
Grand and Petit Jurors		360	60
Tuition of Poor Children		368	49½
On State Prosecutions		318	83
Wolf, Wild Cat, and Fox Scalps		53	25
Road Viewers		213	75
Wood		156	22
Constables for making returns to Court of quarter Sessions		45	75
Enumeration		54	00
Constables attending Jurors		715	74
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks at General and Pres. Elections		79	75
King and Mower for printing		54	75
George W. Bowman for do		37	42
Anthony Stiffler for Court Crying, &c.		200	00
James Clark for building bridge		18	00
Auditors		102	00
Robert Gibson for services as Commissioner		115	50
John Sipes do do		114	00
George James do do		35	00
John G. Martin as Clerk to do do		87	50
S. L. Russell do do		41	75
To extra services do do		126	45½
Refunding Orders		37	64
Stationary, &c.		245	41½
Materials and repairs for Jail and Court house		2000	00
Abraham Kerns in part on contract for new jail		264	17
Western Penitentiary for the support of convicts		395	01
George Mullin for conveying convicts to Penitentiary		38	07½
Solomon Mason fees in court of quarter session		75	00
John G. Martin do do		28	18½
Alexander King fees as Prosecuting Attorney		27	40
Paid Job Mann, for Stove and deed		215	62½
Assessors		5	00
By error in amount overcharged Treasurer in sum received } from Collector of Colerain		150	00
John A. Blodget fees as Treasurer		30	00
School Delegates			

\$8,510 22½

Bedford County, ss.



IN Testimony that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of Bedford county, aforesaid, from the second day of January, 1836, until the 4th day of January, 1837, both days inclusive, as taken from and compared with the books and vouchers remaining in our Office at Bedford—we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of our office, this 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

JOHN SIPES,  
GEORGE JAMES,  
MICHAEL HALDERBAUM,  
Commissioners.

ATTEST—JAMES M. GIBSON.

Statement of Taxes received for use of Commonwealth on Real and Personal Estate.

Received from Gaun Logan collector of Air township for 1835	\$57	68
Received from George B. Kay do Hopewell do do	39	98½
Received from David Cowan do Woodberry do do	103	24

\$200 90½

LIST OF BALANCES DUE BEDFORD COUNTY UP TO JANUARY 4, 1837.

Jacob Woy Collector of Hopewell township for 1826	\$97	36	John Feight do Colerain do 1836	153	71
Adam Ridenbaugh do Providence do 1830	29	39	Matthias Cline do do do	66	40
Jacob Anderson do Londonderry do 1831	10	00	Nicholas Burk do Greenfield do do	231	23
Samuel S. Stuckey do Napier do do	50	30	John Wishart do Hopewell do do	220	08
Alexander McGregor do St. Clair do do	152	13	Lewis Lyberger do Londonderry do do	140	35
Henry Koontz do Bedford do 1832	77	43	Anthony Shoemaker do McConnellsburg do do	16	7½
Job Hill's Ex'ors. do Bethel do do	93	16	David Metzler do Martinsburg Borough do do	4	4
Jospeh Phinecie do M'Connellsburg do do	24	63	Gabriel Hull do Napier do do	515	0
James Burns do Napier do do	127	66	Samuel Williams do Providence do do	346	1
George Shiffler do Woodberry do do	286	49	John Perdew do Southampton do do	36	9
Solomon Reimund do Bedford Borough do 1832	115	60	Philip Schreuder do St. Clair do do	116	7
Andrew Biddle do Bedford Township do 1833	122	94	Michael Moses do Union do do	78	7
Simon Cook do Bedford Borough do 1834	181	01	Samuel Carper do Woodberry do do	384	5
John Knable do Bethel do do	341	82	Thomas Hunt do Cum'b Valley do do	63	8
Solomon Diehl do Colerain do do	136	39	do do do do do do	47	54
Matthias Ambrose do Dublin do do	199	00	Due from D. Rhodes refusing to serve as collector of Woodberry for 1834	2	00
Lewis Keith do Hopewell do do	217	39	Due from S. Funk for refusing to serve as collector of Bedford Bo. for do	2	00
Samuel Devore do Londonderry do do	81	21	Due from J. Radebaugh for refusing to serve as do of Bed. t'p. for 1836	0	00
William M. Clark do St. Clair do do	114	41	James B. Moore, Rent	0	00
James Shaw do Southampton do do	52	87	From Elijah Adams, for plank	1	42
Solomon Filler do Bedford Borough do 1835	137	42	West and Leader over paid on curb-stone	6	60
Peter Smith do Bedford do do	125	70	Adam Holliday, rent	0	00
George B. Kay do Hopewell do do	297	80	Judgment vs. Peter Stiffler with interest	31	31
John Wilhelm do Londonderry do do	85	09	Mary McKinley, for rent	15	00
Samuel Camerer do Woodberry do do	31	75	Mortgage vs. Copenhagen and J. Frazey	19	52
John Clark do Napier do do	187	43	Judgment vs. Thomas Kinsor	16	71
Jacob Karns do Southampton do do	61	68	Mortgage Joseph Campbell	17	91
Jacob Burket do Union do do	16	42	Judgment vs. J. Hammond, J. Summers, C. Lego and Stephen Lego,	103	71
James Johnson do Air do 1832	397	52	Depreciated paper on hand,	15	00
Joseph S. Morrison do Bedford Borough do 1836	59	83			
Jacob Barnhart do Bethel do do	149	95			

7,843 73

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS up to the 4th January, 1835,		Dolls.	Cts.
1836,		1,309	40
Received from Joseph S. Morrison collector of Bedford Borough		255	00
Received from Samuel Williams collector of Providence township		216	59
Received from John Perdue collector of Southampton township		145	50
Amount total		3,235	80
Amount expended		1,277	75

Balance remaining in the Treasury on the 4th day of January 1837 1958 05

List of Balances of the Accepting Districts not yet collected.			
John Kettle collector of Air Township for 1836		596	71
Joseph S. Morrison do Bedford Borough do		74	44
do do do do do do		471	54
John Feight do Colerain do do		328	71
Matthias Cline do Dublin do do		229	40
Nicholas Burke do Greenfield do do		291	23
John Wishart do Hopewell do do		405	08
Anthony Shoemaker do McConnellsburg Borough do		173	29½
Samuel Williams do Providence Township do		347	57
John Perdue do Southampton do do		49	33
Philip Schreuder do St. Clair do do		331	57

Total \$3,298 87½

Expenditures up to the 4th of January, 1837.

PAID to the		Dolls.	Cts.
Treasurer of Hopewell Township		255	00
John Lutz do Providence do		150	00
A. W. Kenney do Martinsburg do		54	00
Edward M'Graw do Greenfield do		201	00

BEDFORD, FEBRUARY 10, 1837.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby very respectfully requests all persons who may have settlements to make, or know themselves to be indebted either by note or book account at his Store in Bedford, to call, in order to make settlement, without delay. Having determined to leave Bedford in the spring makes it absolutely necessary that settlements should be made before that time.

He also informs his old customers and the public generally that he has on hand

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which he will sell at the most reduced prices in order to lighten his Stock for the convenience of removing.

Produce of all kinds will be taken at Cash Prices in payment of old Debts and for Goods sold.

PETER SCHELL.

Bedford, Dec. 30, 1836.

TO TRAVELLERS AND DROVERS.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken this commodious

Twern Stand

situate on the road leading from Bedford to Hoody Run, and recently in the occupancy of Mr. Wm. Ritchey, where he is prepared to render all comfortable whomy favor him with their custom. His

CABLE AND BAR

will be well supplied, and his stable attended by industrious and attentive hostlers. In short, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

Having good fields of first rate pasture he can accommodate droves, especially, in the best possible manner, and none need fear disappointment who will call on him in this particular.

HENRY GADDIS.

August 26, 1836.

CHEAP NEW GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, AND QUEEN'SWARE,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

W. T. DAUGHERTY & CO.

Oct. 14, 1836

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1837, which, if not taken out by the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

Persons inquiring for Letters in this List will please say they are advertised.

Amos John	Lewis Edward H
Ake John	Lindsay R W
Aiship John 3	Lawhead John
Ackeson Anne Miss	Ling John
Brideham John	Mullin Samuel
Bingham Lemuel	Miller Wm W
Blackburn Oliver B	Mills Mary Ann
Baylor Jacob	McMeece Alex
Blaucher Jeremiah	McMurren Rebecca C
Beldin David	Miss
Compher John	McDaniel Joel
Crissman William	Nesbit James G
Carney Samuel	Oconner Barnabas
Croyle David	Pencil Charles
Drenning Thomas	Putnam Peter
Davidson Elliott C (dro-ver)	Pomeroy Noah
Elliot John	Riley Jacob H
Eveans Abner	Reib Michael
Esther Mary Miss	Ripley Jacob
Everhart Jacob	Ralston Isaac
Ferguson William 2	Rickett Daniel
Fechheimer A	Silvers Richard
Flowers David 2	Stiffler Henry
Fuhr George	Stiffler Wm
Gardner John	Simmons Jacob
Gem Samuel	Schaffer Wm
Harman Eliza Miss 2	Sipes Henry
Hand Isaac	Stehley Jacob
Heming Thomas	Tate Wm
Hamers John	Toler Mary Miss
Hann Benjamin	Whetstone Henry
Hashizer Lewis	Weisgarver Daniel
Helmarigh John	Weaver John W
Hare John	Weiser Jonathan 3
Kindle Andrew	Wood Lewis
Loyer Collin	Williams Mark
Lewis Joel	Wills Losen 2
Low David	Williams Ann Mrs

President of Cumberland Valley Common School District

President of Bedford township Common School District.

FOREIGN AND GERMAN LETTERS.

Andris Pater Joseph Groscur

Adam Preidel Freins Fuhrer

Bleekman Belvort

JOHN H. HOFIUS, P. M.

Jan. 13, 1837.

JOHN A. BLODGET,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his office to his present dwelling, recently occupied by Wm. Woodcock, and one door East of Mr. Keamer's Store—where the TREASURER'S OFFICE will also be kept.

April 8, 1836.

John R. Anderson,  
Solomon Williams,  
Jacob G. Deore,  
Auditors.