

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, August 4, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Ticket.

GOVERNOR: HON. WILLIAM BIGLER. JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT: HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK. CANAL COMMISSIONER: COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

A Young Man, of respectable morals, and agreeable disposition, between the age of 17 and 18 years, will be taken at this office, to learn the Printing Business, on favorable terms.

We invite especial attention to the speech of Hon. James L. Orr, which will be found on the first page of the Gazette of to-day. It was delivered in Philadelphia on the 3rd of July, and is a production which cannot fail to reach the feeling as well as the understanding of every man who reads it.

JUDGE POLLOCK AND THE WHIGS.

The letter of Judge Pollock to certain gentlemen in Sullivan County has been aptly termed "a legal and political curiosity." Its legal doctrines and its political bearing certainly present a difficult problem. It contains a variety of distinct and dogmatical assertions, which, unfortunately for the author, are not consistent with each other.

For instance, he assumes that an act of Congress, passed in 1820, fixing the Missouri line, should and has the power to determine the local policy of the territories, so far as relates to slavery, regardless of the will of the people or the power of the local government. In this he clearly recognizes the right of Congress to legislate on the subject; and we wish the reader to bear this important fact in mind.

In another part of his letter he says, "Congress has no power to establish, directly or indirectly, by positive act, or by permission, under the plea of non-intervention, slavery in any free territory in the United States." This is simply denying to Congress any power to legislate on the subject, and is in direct conflict with the preceding position. We agree, that Congress has no power to establish by positive act slavery in a free territory. But we do not agree that Congress has not got the power to do anything on the subject—to adopt the principle of non-intervention. We do not agree that Congress cannot permit the people of a territory to do as they please on the question. The only way, therefore, that Congress could carry out Mr. P.'s doctrine would be to preserve the territories a wilderness to keep the people out of them. But what is still more singular, Mr. P., in the same paragraph, alleges that another act of Congress, similar to that of 1820, or the same act re-instated, would "necessarily exclude slavery from those territories, and the unconditional manumission of all slaves then there could not be regarded as a legal or moral wrong to any party."

Here he claims for Congress the highest degree of legislative authority, and avows a doctrine antagonistic to the teachings of the preceding paragraph. We can see no possible way of reconciling these positions with each other. Surely Judge Pollock will not contend that the power to create and to destroy the institution are not identical—that the power to create may proceed from one source and that to destroy from another. That Congress could establish and not abolish the institution, or, vice versa.

But he says that Congress cannot permit slavery under the plea of non-intervention." Henry Clay and Daniel Webster thought otherwise, for they both voted for the laws organizing the territories of Utah and New Mexico, containing precisely this principle of non-intervention in reference to slavery.

Again he says, "slavery can have no legal existence in those territories either by act of Congress or under the false pretence of popular sovereignty." The inquiry is at once suggested to the mind, then why all the clamor against the Nebraska bill? If slavery can have no legal existence in those territories, under the laws as they now stand, of course it will not go there. But the Whigs and Abolitionists say it can and will go there. The Whig Press says that Congress has legislated slavery into those territories. Mr. Pollock says Congress has no such power. Who is right, the Whigs or Pollock? He says that "if slavery enters those territories it will be there without authority of Constitutional law, and in violation of all law." The Whigs and Abolitionists generally assume that the law of Congress has authorized it to go into those territories. It is clear that some body is beggared. But, in all candor, we would enquire, what does Mr. Pollock mean by assuming that popular sovereignty may be a false pretence. Surely he does not mean to say that the will of the people of a territory or a State expressed in reference to the institutions under which they live, is a false pretence—that it is an assumption of power which they do not possess. We are unwilling to attribute to him such an unjust sentiment, and yet his language will bear no other construction. If the power to establish slavery, or abolish it, is not in the people and the local government, it can have no existence on the face of the earth, and all clamor on the subject should cease. Mr. P. denies the power of Congress and the pretensions of the people, and thus settles the whole question that slavery cannot extend into the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Hereafter, therefore, when the Whigs give vent to their virtuous indignation on this subject, we shall promptly interpose the doctrine of their own candidate against their ravings. They will not thank Mr. Pollock for thus spiking their only gun.

But we think Mr. P. is peculiarly unfortunate in assuming that popular sovereignty might be a false pretence." It was that power which abolished slavery in Pennsylvania, and yet the authority has never been disputed. If it should decide in October that some other man than himself should be Governor he would not contend that the pretence was not real. If it should demand a prohibitory liquor law, will he say it is a false pretence. Popular sovereignty can never be a false pretence. It is just that absolute sovereignty which can make or unmake local institutions—can accept one public man and reject another. It is the legitimate source of all governmental power, simply the principle of self-government, the basis of all our republican institutions. There was a time when British Statesmen and American Tories regarded this doctrine as "a false pretence," but we had hardly supposed, that at this time in our history, any man could be found hardy enough to declare such a sentiment.

But we have done with this rich letter for the present. It is one of two or three we have seen from the same source, and we think they indicate too clearly that Mr. P. is willing to "stoop to conquer," and contain some evidence that he is a "KNOW NOTHING" on some subjects.

Gov. Bigler visited Schellsburg on Tuesday last, and spent a few hours very pleasantly in conversing with the citizens of that place. He was courteously called upon by gentlemen of both parties. Mr. Frazer served up a dinner on the occasion that would have done honor to any Hotel in the County.

The Whigs and Adopted Citizens!

Necessity is said to be the mother of all invention. The Whig party, in its recent efforts to gain power, would seem to furnish a verification of this saying. To the necessities which surround them, may, perhaps, to some extent, be attributed the rare specimens of inventions and expedients which they have recently presented to the country. Dishonored in their past professions, and ashamed of all their former measures, they are now countenancing the doctrines and courting the co-operation of the Native, Abolition, and Know Nothing factions, with the vain hope of gaining power. They have resorted to the dangerous, and mischievous expedient of tampering to national and sectarian prejudices—arraying one class of professing Christians against another—of sowing the seed of intolerance and persecution, which, in other ages of the world, have produced the bitterest fruits that have ever been presented to the lips of man, save only that presented to Eve by the serpent.

Two years since they had especial affection for the foreigner and for members of the Catholic Church, and vainly attempted to cajole and flatter this class of people to support the Whig candidates, without reference to their political sentiments. But this expedient failed. These people voted in accordance with their previously conceived notions of political affairs, and the Whig candidates were rejected. Now they are about to try another invention.—They have allied themselves with the Know Nothings and Natives, and forewarned the proscription of both the former classes from civil place. In the election of Mayor Conrad, of Phila., we have the first fruits of this coalition, and, in its inaugural address, we have their first edict against all citizens not native born. The adopted citizen is distinctly told in that document that notwithstanding the guarantees of the Constitution, he shall not be permitted to hold office in this country. Not even the humble station of police man.

Let us contemplate, for a moment, the practical workings of this unjust and anti-republican doctrine in our own community. The accident of birth is to be a test for civil office, and every citizen not native born must be proscribed. Under this doctrine many, very many, of as good citizens as we have in Bedford County would be degraded. For instance, Messrs. NICHOLAS LYONS, JACOB BOLLINGER, ROBERT EYAN, JOSEPH FEICHER, MICHAEL BASSON, WM. STABLE, VAL. WYANT, JOHN J. LUTHER, JOS. GONDON, JAMES PRICE, GEO. VONSTEIN, EWD. KEEL, WALTER BROWN, REV. J. McELHENEY, GEO. HYNESING, JOHN REDDLEBIS, and hundreds of others that might be mentioned had we room, all citizens of high respectability, with all their affections, interests, and hopes centered in our country. With no other country to love, and no other institutions to obey, they are Americans, true Americans, by adoption, faith, affection, and hope; yet, with all this they could not hold any office under this strange dogma of Whiggery. How shall the sons and daughters, and grand children, of these respectable citizens brook the imputation thus cast upon their parents? How shall they relish a doctrine that breaks the pledge of the constitution to their fathers? How shall they tolerate a party that proscribes their ancestors because of the place of their birth, and assigns to them an inferior and degraded position in society?

Office, honor, and emoluments, these valuable citizens whom we have named, do not seek, and in this regard they could bid defiance to the intolerant demagogues who have started this new test; but it is the implied disgrace and humiliation—it is because they are to be set apart as a degraded class of people who should not be trusted with civil office—not even the humble position of police man, that they have just cause to complain. It is this, indeed, far more than the loss of civil office, that wounds their pride and excites their indignation. They have filled the conditions of the Constitution—have become citizens—have felled the forest—cultivated the soil—and made the wilderness to bloom as the rose. They have paid the taxes and fought the battles of the Country—have worshiped God according to the dictates of conscience—thanked him for the blessings incident to it; and Republican Government—for the blessings of civil and religious liberty—and prayed for the continuance of all these. And shall we now, in their ripe years, with many of their locks whitened for the grave, break with them the pledged faith of the Constitution? Shall its promise of political and religious freedom to the oppressed of all nations, become a by-word and scoff—the word of promise to the ear to be broken to the hope? We say so. The people say so. And an all-wise Providence will stay the wrong.

GOV. BIGLER.

His Excellency, WILLIAM BIGLER, arrived in Bedford on last Friday evening, and took lodgings at Maj. DAVIS' Hotel. On Saturday, in the absence of any arrangement, several hundred of our citizens called to pay their respects to him, and had a pleasant interview. The bold and manly ground taken by the Governor, (in his recent letter,) in defence of his official acts and the great principles of the Democratic Party, has inspired a lively confidence throughout the Commonwealth, and Democrats feel a commendable pride in having such a standard-bearer to lead them to certain and overwhelming victory. Gov. BIGLER has no concealments on any subject affecting the public interests. He is ready, willing, and anxious to speak to the people face to face, and to meet any charges that our opponents may prefer against his administration. He is also ready to defend the CONSTITUTION against all encroachments.

"Polk a Better Tariff Man than Clay."

The Philadelphia News complains that the Democrats claimed Polk as a better Tariff man than Clay. Experience having emphatically developed the fact that the Tariff of 1816 is a better Tariff man than that of 1812, of course, Polk was the best Tariff man. The Whigs having bartered their bantling of 1812, for the principles of a party which profess to "KNOW NOTHING," the News ought to be ashamed to torture them by thus raking up its ashes!

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. TOMUS, Principal of the Cassville Seminary, which will be found in the Gazette of to-day, and take pleasure in saying that the Institution over which he presides is worthy of a generous support. Mr. T. is well adapted to the charge entrusted to his care, and we hope he will receive liberal encouragement from this quarter.

A VERY SAD STORY.—The Edwardsville (Ill.) Enquirer, of the 14th, tells the following, as sad a story as we have lately heard:—We have just heard of a sorrowful incident—the effects of a fright. A colored woman, named Bruner, who, with her husband, lived some six miles from this place, was supposed to know where some stolen property was concealed. She denied all knowledge of the property, whereupon her accusers told her that unless she told the truth they would take her from the house and hang her. She still stoutly denied knowing anything of the property, and appeared much frightened. On their repeating the threat to hang her, she fainted away and died in a short time after ward. She was ex-cante at the time. Since then, her husband, through grief from her loss, has become a maniac. Such an occurrence should prove a warning in future as to how far coercion is carried towards defenceless women.

Col. THOS. J. KEENAN, the able and accomplished Editor of the Pittsburg Daily Union,

spent a day or two at the Bedford Springs last week. He gives encouraging accounts of our political prospects in the West.

Our valued friend, Hon. JOHN C. MOSS, of the Supreme Court, arrived at the Bedford Springs a few days since.

Hon. P. C. SHANNON, of Pittsburg, made many friends in our place during his stay at the Springs. He is a noble specimen of a true Democrat and accomplished gentleman, and is a favorite wherever known.

Mr. WM. CESSNA desires us to say that he does not wish to be considered a candidate for County Commissioner. No man in Bedford County is better qualified to fill the office than Mr. CESSNA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the Arabia brings news that the Turks, emboldened by the withdrawal of the Russian forces from before Silistria, have crossed the Danube at Giurgewo, and also taken possession of the islands in the river near that place. The Turkish forces, to the number of 40,000, were under the immediate command of Omar Pacha. By this movement the Russians were totally defeated in the Wallachian territory. It is now clear that the Turks have determined to push the campaign on the offensive principle, and as the first division of the Anglo-French army is within supporting distance, will urge the Russians to a general battle if possible.

It is reported that the Czar has issued counter orders, and that the Russian army will not evacuate the Principalities. This view receives confirmation from the fact that Gen. Gortschakoff, with an army of 30,000 men, is advancing, by forced marches, against the Turks at Giurgewo. In the face of all these hostile movements, the Continent is filled with reports of negotiations between the great Powers. A meeting of Austria, Prussia, France and England, it is said, is shortly to be held, for the purposes of considering the Russian propositions. This will not, however, prevent Austria from entering Wallachia, which she will do immediately, but will not formally declaring war. The German governments, as well as the King of Wurtemberg, are reported to be favorable to the Austro-Prussian league, with a view of preserving the balance of power in the East.

The following extracts from three of the leading London Journals, will show the opinion entertained there on the late state of affairs on the Continent. The European Times of the 15th ult. says:—

We have waited the whole week in daily expectation that some official communication would be made of the precise terms of the reply made by the Czar to the Austrian summons, and that he refuses to question of the Protectorate, which he pretends is an affair between him and the Porte alone, it is plain to the mere Tyro in politics that the state of the Czar's mind is precisely in statu quo ante.

Our own question is, whether Austria will at least occupy Wallachia, according to her promise, but there cannot be a doubt that Prussia is resorting to every species of artifice to gain time, and evade the performance of her pledge to take up arms. We are, however, quite satisfied that when the German powers discover that France and England have resolved to determine to humble the Czar, and bring him to terms, they will, however reluctantly, join the alliance effectively. If Prussia plays false, she will in stantly lose her Westphalian provinces, and a frightful general war will ensue, in which she is certain to be the loser.

The Morning Chronicle, of the same date, throws out the following views with reference to the present aspect of the political and military state of the Eastern question:—

A great change has taken place within the last few days. The Prussian Government complained that Austria had merely taken a step which might probably lead to hostilities. Hints and menaces have had the effect of checking the intended movement of the Austrian army on the left bank of the Danube. It is not likely, however, that the enemy will eventually derive any substantial benefit from the intervention of Austria and Prussia. There can be little doubt that an ultimatum has at last been forwarded by Austria to St. Petersburg. When the Austrian troops finally march, it will be their business to dislodge the invader. The pause in the Austrian movements facilitated the recent change in the strategical disposition of the enemy.

It is scarcely possible to believe that the Russian army, which has never yet succeeded against an equal number of Turks, will be able to resist the best soldiers of England and France; and a victory in Wallachia, while it would probably decide the neutral governments of Europe, might perhaps tend materially to shorten the war.

The London Times, which is usually accurate upon all matters, after carefully weighing the intelligence, enunciates the inference that another great and sudden change has taken place in the movements and position of the contending armies, similar to those which were observed in the Danube with so much precipitation that they left their battering train behind them. Wallachia was said to be evacuated; the head-quarters of the Russian army were withdrawn from Bueharest to Fokschai and Jassy; the Austrians were preparing to take peaceable possession of Wallachia; and the only question seemed to be upon the facts then known to the world, whether the Russians were about to concentrate their forces in Moldavia, or to retire altogether, as the Monitor asserted, behind the Pruth. We have no reason to suppose that this intelligence was erroneous, and these inferences incorrect; but it is evident either that fresh orders have subsequently arrived from St. Petersburg, or that different measures have been adopted since Prince Paskiewitch has laid down his command. Possibly the conclusion of the treaty of the 14th of June, between Austria and the Porte, may have led to more active measures. Certain it is, however, that the evacuation of Wallachia has not gone on as was expected, while the Turks have assumed the offensive on the left bank of the river.

Final Adjournment of Congress.—Both Houses of Congress have resolved to finally adjourn on Friday next, the 4th of August, and unless the resolution is re-considered and the time altered, there remain but four days of the present session. The appropriation bills will, no doubt, pass within the time agreed upon, and the Homestead and Graduation Land Bill, as returned to the House from the Senate, may possibly be reached and passed. The Texas Debt bill will probably go over. The Canadian reciprocity treaty is yet under consideration. The proposition to place ten million dollars in the hands of the President, nominally to maintain the honor and interests of the nation in the Spanish trouble, remains to be acted on. Altogether we expect an unusually lively time at the capital during the next four days.

MYSTERIOUS.—The Mount Joy Herald says that on Saturday, July 1st, between Highspire and Harrisburg, the engine upon one of the locomotives beheld something lying on the track. He stopped the engine within a few yards of the object, when what was his astonishment and that of the passengers to behold a pair of black haired, beautiful little twins—a girl and a boy, neatly dressed—and asleep. How they came there is a mystery. To suppose they were put there to be destroyed is revolting, inhuman. A gentleman on the cars became interested in the pretty children, and took them home with him to raise them.

The Nebraska Question.

For many years past few journals have been more popular with the Whig party, particularly of the Northern States, than the Louisville Journal. The bitter but often witty flings of PRENTICE at Democratic men and measures, have at one time or another found a place in the columns of perhaps every Whig paper in the land, and been eagerly quoted and endorsed by the rank and file of that party. At the outset of the Nebraska agitation, the Journal opposed the new bill mainly on the ground of the danger of its renewing a bitter sectional strife; but it now bitterly denounces the absurd project of repealing it, and concludes an article on this subject with the following unanswerable argument in favor of the bill itself, which the old admirers of the Journal's sayings will do well to ponder on:—

"And, after all, the main principal of the Nebraska bill is certainly in itself right. We do not see how any man of good sense, who examines the subject, can come to any other conclusion. We can see no reason why the general government should say that the people living on one side of the parallel of latitude shall have the privilege of deciding for themselves whether they will have a certain institution or not, but that the people on the other side of the parallel shall not have that privilege. Such a discrimination appears to us to have no foundation in justice, reason, or common sense. We cannot but regard it as odious and wrong. Give to the people of all territories the power to choose their own institutions, or give it to none. We should almost suppose that the northern people would have too much sectional pride to be willing even to submit to the discrimination which they advocate. How can northern folks reconcile it to their feelings that northern folks should not have the same privilege of self-government as southern folks—that persons living north of thirty-six thirty, should be denied powers freely exercised by all persons south of thirty-six thirty? When before was it known that the people of any portion of the country contended zealously for a denial of their own section of powers, privileges and rights, belonging to other sections? Will our northern friends do us the favor to bestow a thought or two, and a word or two upon this view of the subject?"

Whom they would Proscribe.

It is understood that by the tenets of the "Know-Nothing" associations their members are sworn not only to proscribe all foreign born citizens, but all Catholics, wherever they may have been born. Now, there are thousands and thousands of people in this country, of the Catholic religion, who were born upon the soil, hundreds of whose forefathers fought in the revolution, and who, many of them, were themselves soldiers in the last war with Great Britain and in the Mexican war—American by birth and patriots by impulse. All these "Know-Nothingism" would proscribe, disfranchise, ostracize, together with all adopted citizens, no matter what their religion!

What a monstrous, anti-Christian, anti-American organization must this be. No wonder its members make their connection with it a profound secret. No wonder their meetings and all their proceedings are shrouded in darkness. Democratic Union.

Horrible Murder of a Wife by her Husband.

The neighborhood of Albemarle street and Eastern avenue was thrown into consternation, about ten o'clock on Sunday night, in consequence of cries of murder proceeding from the house of Henry Weighorst, located in the corner of these thoroughfares. As soon as the cry was made, in an instant the room from which the cry proceeded was lighted up, and it was supposed by those outside that the house was securely fastened, and several persons then started for axes, that it might be broken in. At this juncture of the affair, the door was opened by Weighorst, and a woman enveloped in flames rushed into the street. She threw herself into the gutter, but there being but little water it did not quench the fire. Several females who were near by, attracted by her cries, went to her assistance, and after a time succeeded in tearing off her clothing, but her hands, face and body was burned in the most horrible manner. Her body from her hips to her shoulders, head, arms and hands were perfectly skinned by the action of the fire.

It appears that a short time before the occurrence of this tragic scene, Weighorst, in company with Mr. John Wells, entered his house and ordered his wife to bring out some brandy. Not moving as briskly as he desired her, he commenced a tirade of abuse, in which he accused her of inconstancy. Stung by such a charge against her in the presence of a comparative stranger, she retorted, when her husband seized hold of the burning lamp, containing nearly a half pint of kerosene oil, and threw it at her head. The lamp broke and the clothing of the unfortunate woman being saturated with the liquid, she was in an instant wrapped in flames. She was taken into a house opposite, physicians called, and in a short time Drs. Kimmern, Handy and McWilliams appeared and did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the wretched woman. It was found that a portion of one breast was entirely destroyed, and the whole body completely crisped. Mr. Wells, in attempting to put out the fire on the clothing of the woman was seriously burned on the hands and arms. She charged her husband with the offence, whereupon he was arrested and Justice Dorman summoned to take her declaration, as it was supposed she would expire in a short time. She declared that on the previous night her husband threatened to take her life, and on that occasion threw several glass bottles and a heavy iron weight at her head. Upon the testimony of the wife Weighorst was taken to the middle district watch house and thence to the jail to await the result of the tragedy he began. He has for several years been engaged in the grocery business, has accumulated an independence and was very much respected by those who knew him. So popular was he with his own countrymen that a short time since a new German military company was organized, of which he had been chosen the commander.

Mrs. Weighorst died at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, after nineteen hours of the most intense agony. She stated before her death she did not desire to live, as her husband had treated her very harshly for two or three years, and though she made repeated propositions for separation, he never would consent to it. She is represented by her neighbors to have been a very thrifty and industrious woman, and has frequently had the whole control of the business of her husband. Coroner Goldsmith held an inquest upon the body, when the jury returned a verdict that she "came to her death in consequence of being burned with oil contained in a lamp thrown at her by her husband."—Baltimore American.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing. Some four weeks ago there arrived in this city, and engaged apartments at Barnum's Hotel, a young and unprotected female, who called herself Elizabeth Bushnell, arrayed in the peculiar costume of the Shaker community of New Lebanon, N. Y. Whatever her personal attractions may have been, we must leave to conjecture; if she was not "passing fair," she was believed to be so, though, of course, the most exquisite personal charms are somewhat marred by the eccentricities of Shaker habits of whatever sort. It was enough, however, to engage the sympathies of the excellent host, Mr. McLoughlin, that an unprotected female was in his house, and appealing to him for direction in a trying emergency. She had recently escaped from the community above named; had evaded designs upon a large property to which, in a short time, at her majority, she was to come in possession.

She had an uncle in the community who would spare no efforts to discover her whereabouts, but she also had a lover in Shakerdom, who would himself, in a short time, elude the vigilance of his brother-in-laws, escape the bondage of his bride, and fly upon the wings of love to her and matrimonial delights. Till then the hopeful maiden resolved to wear her Shaker dress, and it is quite probable our citizens may have seen the quickfooted Elizabeth upon our streets, or in one of McClintock & Eaton's very best coaches, paying her visits upon the little preliminary business anticipations of the nuptial hour. Upon her arrival, she confided to the host a package of money, which she desired to be safely kept until her departure.

In the meantime, she had provided herself with a number of dresses of the choicest material and style; she has been quite a favorite with the ladies of the house, and, in the enjoyment of their confidence, freely given to one so peculiarly situated, she had familiar access to their apartments. In the name of one lady she purchased a gold chain, and presented it to the house-keeper as an appendage to a gold watch which the house-keeper already possessed. As an aid to the management of her affairs, legal advice was called in, and Mr. S. Taggart had the honor of waiting on the lady as her solicitor, her choice, no doubt, being partially influenced in this case by her good taste.

Suffice it, that for four weeks the Shaker lady has been a feature at Barnum's; has distributed her favors quite freely in the community; has patronized the best establishments, and of course vindicated her gentility by invariably taking the air in McClintock's and Eaton's handsomest coaches. The most interesting feature of the whole affair however, was reserved for last Saturday, on which day the fugitive swain from New Lebanon was to arrive, the queer foggy of Shakerdom was to be put off forever, the bridal robes were to be put on, and the happy pair, the nuptial benediction said, were to be inaugurated into the fulness of those joys so cruelly interdicted by the anarchical community from which they had escaped. The eve of the important day had come, the weather was intensely hot, and the lady quietly left the house for a stroll. She never came back. The denouement is with the reader. Perhaps it may aid conjecture to say, that the Shaker swain had not arrived, that the bridal feast to which all the guests of the house were invited has proved the vanity of all sublunary hopes. The packages of money securely deposited in the private safe, has been opened, and that also has seriously impaired the faith of the excellent host in external evidences of things not seen. Sundry garments, after the fashion of this world, have come to the house since the departure of Elizabeth, but they have returned to the hands of those whose dexterity shaped them "40 order."

One of the unkindest cuts consists in the fact that before she left she borrowed the house-keeper's watch, and that gold chain she had presented to her, in the name and at the expense of a lady in the house, and forgot to return either the watch or the chain in the precipitancy of her retreat. It is hardly necessary to say that the police in various quarters are put upon the qui vive respecting the lady's whereabouts; and it is to be hoped, for the relief of that general sympathy with so adroit an adventurer, that success may attend their efforts.—Bal. San.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Kopp, Mr. HENRY STRECKMAN, to Miss ADALINA SMITH, both of Harrison township.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold, at the court house, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 4th day of September, 1854, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following real Estate, viz:—

One tract of land containing 246 acres, more or less, about 150 cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house, one two story log house, two tenant houses, grist mill, saw mill, double log barn, and one frame stable thereon, erected—also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Thomas Wisegarver, Michael Sills, and others—

Also, one tract of ridge land containing 51 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George E. Wisegarver, Michael Sills, and others; all situated in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Herr and John W. Beeler.

Also, all defendant, Henry Dells interest, in being the one tenth part in a tract of land containing 294 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Fickers' heirs, Michael Shaffer, and others, situate in Union township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Dell.

Also, one lot of ground situate in Stonerstown fronting on 53rd street, thence along an alley 44 1/2 E. 380 feet, thence by lands of Abby Potts 170 feet, thence by lot of Henry Stoner 220 feet, thence along 53rd street 78 feet to the place of beginning, all cleared and under fence, situate in Liberty township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Kensingler.

Also, one tract of land containing 90 acres or less, about fifty acres cleared and under fence, with a two story brick house, one tenant house, saw mill, one other house formerly used as an oil mill, and double log barn thereon erected—also a good apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of S. Crissman, Saml. Sills, and others, situate partly in St. Clair and partly in Union townships, Bedford county—

Also, one tract of land situate on the west side of Dunning's mountain, containing 113 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of J. S. Situate in Union township, Bedford county—

Also, one other tract of Mountain land containing 200 acres, more or less, with a small house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Conrad Claycomb, Samuel Sills and others, situate partly in Union and partly in St. Clair townships, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Shimer.

Also, one Lot of ground situate in St. Clairsville with a two story frame tavern house, frame store house, ice house, cooper shop, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Jacob Water on the north and alley on the south.

Also, one other lot of ground situate on the south side of St. Clairsville, containing 81 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of John R. Sowers, Joseph Caher, and others.

Also, one tract of Mountain land containing 111 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of J. H. Henstine, David Fetters, and others, all situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel W. Lehman.

Also, one tract of land containing 108 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and double log barn thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Solomon Diehl, J. B. Bowser, and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Earnest.

JOHN ALSIP, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, August 4, 1854.

LIST OF CAUSES.

Put down for Trial at the September Term, (1854) 1854. John G. Hinchman et al vs. John Tredwell Peter Brant Jacob May George Freight admt Samuel Whetstone et al Henry M Brant & wife Valentine Wertz Jos S Morrison's admt J M Vanhorn Adam Easter Robert Mickle et al John S Bowser Valentine Wertz Same Same James M. Reynolds Samuel Davis James N. Beall George Albright Michael Shimer Peter Smith Samuel H Tate Esq Elijah Bowen Hezekiah Shipley Charles McLaughlin M Larsonson John King Broj Cogan Same L Spice Same G B Wisegarver Henry Leeks Thomas Keefe Ezra Williamson & wife Wm Adams George Vanhorn Joel Lewis Elijah Flora Herr & Beeler Christian Stooffer John Alstadt et al Stewartson's Exrs John W Beeler Todd & Hughs Charles Pen Jy Simon Stuckey James A Anderson Wm Griffith Bernard O'Neal et al Jos Gregory Jacob Barndollar B W Garretson et al Lewis Pitt Jacob Snider Levi Agnew & wife George Smith & wife Same Emanuel Smith Alexander Price Jos Price et al Mary May Michael Devine D. WASHBAUGH, Prothonotary.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

The Cassville Male and Female Seminary of the Baltimore Conference, will open its last term of the second year, on Thursday, August the 10th, and its first term of the third year Nov. 16.

Expenses for Board, Tuition, Room-rent and Furniture, for one Academic year, \$95.

Cassville, the seat of the Institution, is a romantic, mountainous region, twelve miles from the Penna. Rail Road, at Mill Creek, from which it is accessible by stages. The Board of Instruction will consist of seven, and will be prepared to impart instruction in all the Practical, Scientific, Classical, Literary and General mental branches usually taught in similar Institutions. Catalogues and circulars, or further information, can be had by addressing the Principal.

J. T. TOMLIN, Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa., August 4, 1854.—2m.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON Having permanently located at Centerville Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Halfway House. July 28, 1854.—2m.

We are authorized to announce Maj. SAMUEL H. TATE, of this Borough, as a candidate for Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce WM. M. HALL, Esq., of Bedford, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic District Conference.

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. RICHEY, Esq., of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Aug. 4, 1854.\*