

Bloody Riot at Panama.

The public will doubtless be interested in the particulars concerning the unfortunate affair that occurred at Panama on the morning and night of the 15th April, instant, which resulted in the death of so many and the injury of a large number of American citizens.

The steamer Cortes of the Nicaragua line, arrived from San Francisco on the 20th of March, and was bound for San Juan del Sur, with about 350 passengers. The second day out, she was boarded by the Uncle Sam, of the same line; but that intelligence was received by her was not known to the passengers.

On approaching San Juan, the Golden Gate of the mail line, appeared to the landward and the passengers of the Cortes and the agent of the Nicaragua line, going upon the Gate, came on board the Cortes, leaving papers, &c., and returned to the mail ship. The Cortes was then twenty miles from San Juan, which port she entered and dropped anchor about 9 P. M., April 1.

The passengers generally retired, and were awakened at daylight by perceiving the vessel was moving, and it was soon rumored that she was leaving San Juan for Panama, taking in a large coal ship, which she towed through the Panama Canal, arriving there on the 6th of April, at 8 P. M.

The Green Law, on account of the tardiness of the Cortes, left Aspinwall before her arrival, and the passengers, with their Nicaragua tickets, were compelled to remain at Panama until the steamer might be ready to sail from Aspinwall for the North American ports.

The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th, and the Illinois, from New York, arrived the 15th of April, together, bringing to Aspinwall, bound to California, over 1,600 passengers.

A small portion of the passengers of the Cortes, waited at the wharf, and a few others who had been spending some days in the city, crossed the Illinois by railroad on the morning of the 16th, and the same train, with other trains, returned to Panama in the afternoon, taking on board the whole crowd of 1,600 just arrived at Aspinwall, with their baggage.

After their arrival at Panama, they were gathered around the depot, preparing to go on board the John L. Stephens, their baggage lying on the ground about the depot, and in the vicinity of the building.

A portion of the baggage was immediately removed to the wharf of the Railroad Company, at the end of which lay the small steamer Tanager, ready to receive the passengers and connect them on board the Stephens.

A baggage lighter lay alongside the Tanager, and, unfortunately, the tide was so low that both by ground and could not move from the wharf.

At 6 o'clock, or near that time, a drunken man from New Orleans, who arrived at Aspinwall by the Philadelphia, called "New York Jack," and who had been sometime strolling around the suburbs of the city, insulting all he met, stopped at a fruit stand a few rods south of the depot, and near where an iron boat was on the docks, being built for the mail company, and immediately got into a quarrel about a watermelon with the native who sold fruit.

A mob was drawn by the rowdy, and the native brandished his knife in defence, and the friends of the drunken man were soon pitted against a crowd of natives.

In a moment a general row was awakened, and knives and pistols were flourished without restraint.

As soon as the fight became rather general among those who happened to be near, the natives shouted "Caraka Americano," and comrades of the demons rushed into the combat.

The signal to assembling the police of the city was given; bugles sounded, and shouts of warning were heard in all directions, and in a few moments twenty or thirty soldiers appeared, armed with muskets and fixed bayonets.

At this stage of the fray, and before many had been taken, the American Consul Ward Mr. Center, the agent of the railroad company, and other gentlemen of influence, intervened; and for a moment quieted the mob, but some base spirits, who seemed to have little regard for life or the safety and welfare of others, could not restrain their evil passions, and talked out again, discharging revolvers, and using again the vengeance of the natives.

The police, consisting mostly of black natives of the country, in full sympathy with the masses and hatred of all Europeans, and especially Americans, commenced firing upon the passengers, killing as many as their miserable ability would allow.

The passengers were generally unarmed and entirely defenceless, and the miscreants shot them down while endeavoring to escape from the docks.

A few rods south of the iron boat, where the riot commenced, stands the "Pacifique House," a good hotel, where were congregated a large number of the passengers. The police and the band of natives, rushed towards it, and the efforts of those inside to prevent their entrance being ineffectual, they broke in, cutting and shooting at everything that opposed them.

The bar, that was well stored with liquors, was soon demolished. After drinking and seeing what they desired, they made their way upstairs and broke open and robbed every trunk, bag, and other things supposed to contain clothing or money. The inside of the house was completely destroyed.

The Ocean House, a little nearer the depot, and much larger building, was crowded with men, women and children, to the number of 200 or 300, and the bar room and other parts of the house were objects of much greater attraction to the savage rioters.

The Americans had, by this time, become alarmed for their safety and that of their families and friends, and being mostly without arms, they only sought a retreat from the barbarity of their assailants. The so-called police band found in the Ocean House in all directions, through the partitions, windows and doors, and literally riddled the building, wounding several and killing one or two. They demolished the furniture and furniture of the house, and drove out every person, pillaging everything and everything.

Here they obtained a considerable amount of money, besides clothing and other property; and every person in the house that could, fled, leaving all behind—some to the depot, some to the beach, some to the woody thickets that were not far off, some towards the city walls, and nearly all to be met again, and again exposed to the fire and knives of these merciless brutes.

From the Ocean House the mob proceeded to the depot, where it was supposed a stand could be made against them. The hope was,

however, vain. In the confusion, the railroad officers had been unable to organize an effective force, and resistance could not be made.

The building was crowded with passengers guarding their baggage, and endeavoring to find safety there, some of whom met the foe, manfully; but the force could not be resisted, and they broke in and made the place a real slaughter-house.

At least 500 persons were in the depot when it was attacked, several of whom were killed on the spot, and many others badly wounded.

Here was a shocking scene presented, not only of murder but robbery and pillage. Hundreds of trunks and packages were broken open, and their contents taken or scattered over the ground. The floor was covered with blood and the papers of the railroad company and those of the passengers were strewn about, smeared with the blood of those who were the innocent victims of these infernal demons.

When the depot was entered the crowd dispersed in all directions; but a large portion of them fled towards the wharf and the small steamer lying at the outer end. Upon this were crowded 600 or 700 persons, including nearly all the women and children. A considerable portion of the baggage of the Illinois passengers had been removed from the depot before the affray commenced, and was piled upon a lighter which lay on the outside of the Tanager. This part of the baggage was bid from the natives, and from this, or some other cause, was left unharmed.

When the villains had driven everybody from the depot, they followed in the direction whence the greatest number fled, towards the wharf. On arriving at the head of the wharf, and perhaps eighty yards from the steamer, their progress was arrested by some means, not exactly ascertained—some said by public order of the authorities, while others supposed it was the sight of so many women and children, from whom the desperadoes could not expect to take any booty. Whatever was the cause they did not fire upon the steamer, though they shot into a storehouse that lay on the north side of the wharf, wounding one or two, and they continued their ravages in other directions.

The passengers of the Cortes, were many of them, within the walls of the town, stopping at the various hotels, and, therefore, not more than half of them came within the range of the scene of action. At the first alarm, the gates of the town were closed, and about 8 o'clock all the business houses were shut and every building in the city barricaded as well as might be, under the circumstances. Consternation prevailed throughout. The bells of the city rung, and every indication was given of danger and terror among the inhabitants.

It would be vain to attempt a detail of outrages committed upon the passengers. Some were robbed of all they had—money and clothing—while others only paid a tribute of a few dollars, under a promise of protection by the police. One Cortes passenger was robbed of \$1,500 in gold dust; and another of 143 ounces—\$2,500. The money was, in some cases, hid in trunks and sacks, and often carried in belts around the owners; and in the latter case the clothes were stripped from the person in a brutal manner, and the money taken, sometimes leaving the victim helpless and bleeding.

At the Ocean House and Pacific all the baggage was scattered as at the depot, and more money taken in proportion, because many of the inmates of those were returning Californians. There was among these, also, a large amount of valuable baggage, consisting of jewelry, trinkets, crapes, shawls, &c., carried as presents.

It is estimated that the baggage taken and destroyed was worth \$20,000, besides the money lost, which was at least \$30,000.

The loss of life could not be ascertained with certainty. Eighteen were lying dead the next morning in and about the depot, and many others were missing and badly wounded—perhaps ten mortally. At least thirty must have been killed and twenty wounded. Among the latter is the Secretary of the American Consul.

Very few of the killed were known to the Cortes passengers. A desperate fellow, by the name of Stokes, and one other of the Cortes passengers, were known to be among the killed, and several others missing. It was reported that about forty natives were killed, including several of the police. The riot lasted till near morning.

It was ascertained that one woman and two children only were killed, though several others were badly wounded; one having her hand shattered to pieces, and another was shot thro' the shoulder.

The mischief was principally done by the villainous police, under pretence of keeping order; a large portion of those killed and wounded received shots from their muskets. But few others of the natives had firearms, though they inflicted most shocking and brutal wounds with their sabres or cutlasses, which nearly all of them ordinarily carry.

The rascals who carried muskets "by authority" fired into the houses, and crowds of innocent people, who were striving to escape, without the slightest excuse or inducement, except hatred of Americans and a determination to kill and rob all they could.

The Panama Railroad Company suffered severely. All the papers of the office not only were destroyed, but the building was riddled, and the track torn up some distance from the depot, in order to secure the cars that night run in from Aspinwall, and also to prevent a train from running out.

It is understood that among the killed were two of the watchmen of the company.

The express matter of Wells & Fargo, coming by the Illinois, was not carried over to Panama with the passengers, but started on a train at evening. The robbers at Panama were aware of it, and waited for its arrival, expecting it to run off the track torn up by them, and thus become an easy prey. Just before its arrival at Panama, one of the passenger conductors (Williams) was taken by the natives, while watching the arrival of the train, and threatened with instant death unless he would go and meet the train and bring it in, which he agreed to do. They swore they would kill every man on the train. He ran and met it just before it came to the broken track, and waved a handkerchief as a signal to stop, and jumping on to the engine, begged of the engineer to back. It was instantly done, while the negroes approached within a few rods. The train ran back to Aspinwall, and was thereby saved. The treasure brought down by the Cortes was not landed before the riot, and was saved.

The next morning the rioters, wearied and many of them drunk, lay in their huts and boats asleep, and order was partially restored. The Cortes passengers were hurried off early to Aspinwall, whence they embarked on the 17th for New York via Havana, on the steamer Philadelphia.

As they left Panama some of the natives were quietly overhauling their baggage in and around the depot, and they were advised not to interfere in any way, lest another outbreak should ensue.

The disappointments, privations and other wrongs received by the Cortes passengers at the hands of the Nicaragua Company will form a chapter of some interest, but is not immediately connected with the Panama riot, which will long be remembered by those who were on the isthmus at the time, and many others whose relatives and friends were murdered there on the eventful 15th of April, 1856.

A CORTES PASSENGER.

[From the Aspinwall Courier, April 17.]

Another of these terrible fights between the natives and foreigners, which have occurred on the isthmus several times since the emigration to California commenced, transpired at Panama on the night of Tuesday, the 15th inst.

The result was a most horrible massacre of innocent passengers—a great destruction of passengers' baggage, and a devastation of property of both the railroad company and individual residents, near the Panama Railroad station.

The difficulty originated in a dispute about one dime, between an intoxicated passenger and a native, respecting payment for a piece of watermelon.

The story is, that the native, being much exasperated by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which the passenger fired at the native and severely wounded him.

This brought forward another native, who stabbed the passenger, and then the combatants increased considerably on both sides for some time—a number were shot, and more badly cut with machetes.

Through the exertions of Mr. J. W. Johnson, the Panama Railroad Superintendent at the Panama Station, the fight was then stayed for a short time.

But, anon, it broke out with renewed violence, and apparent organization and evident method, which told fearfully on the natives.

About this time, it began to be evident that spite against the railroad company, and plunder, were the chief motives of the atrocities and depredations which had been and were to be committed. The first affray occurred between 6 and 7 P. M., and but brief intervals of tolerable quiet occurred between that hour and midnight. The most terrible assault was made between 9 and 10 o'clock.

The Railroad counting room (including the decks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company,) was entirely ransacked, and everything of value carried off.

Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded.

Although the number of dead and wounded known is not greater than we have stated, we feel confident that more were killed than have been found, or of whom we have any tidings.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—FLOUR—There has been more inquiry for flour for shipment, and the market is firm. Sales of 2000 barrels standard and fair brands at \$6 per barrel, and 100 barrels fancy ("Redstone") at \$8 75. There has been a steady demand for home consumption within the range of the same quotations.—Rye Flour is dull—sales of 100 barrels at \$3 75. Corn Meal is but little inquiry after—300 barrels Brandywine sold at \$2 87 1/2 per barrel—the last sale of Pennsylvania sold at \$2 50.

GRAIN—There has been rather more doing in Wheat, but at a further slight concession in prices. Sales of 2800 bushels prime Pennsylvania, Western and Southern red at \$1 45 1/2 per bushel, and 2600 bushels extra and good white at \$1 37 1/2 55, and in store, chiefly Western at the latter quotation. Rye is unchanged—small sales at 72 1/2 cents. The receipts of Corn have fallen off, and there is a moderate inquiry—sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 54 cents afloat, and 2000 bushels damaged, in store, at 30 1/2 cents; a sale of 300 bushels white at 51 cents. Oats, meet a limited inquiry—1200 bushels Maryland sold at 33 cents per bushel, and a lot of Delaware at 34 cents.

NO HUMBUG.—H. B. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Balm, is becoming a cure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Ramey's Bedford. April 25, 1856-ly.

A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats, but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess, so far sought. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

See advertisement.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teasing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the throat and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from more formidable lung disease.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "Hofland's German Bitters." For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the Piles, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the German Bitters, I did so, using in connexion, for the Piles, your Spicewood Ointment, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER, No. 15 Pine street, Camden, N. J.

See advertisement.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO. Bedford, May 2, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOVER, Merchant Tailor.

Takes this method of announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

Garmets, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

- Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$9.00 per yard;
- Blue Cloths;
- Olive Browns & Greens;
- Blk. Casimires;
- "Doe-Skins";
- French Fancy Casimires;
- Linen Drillings;
- Plain & Figured Grenadiers;
- Superior article of Blk. Satin;
- Velvets;
- Marselles Vestings;
- Buff Casimires;
- A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
- Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
- Cotton;
- Shirt collars latest style;
- Lawn Cravats;
- Blk. Suits;
- White Linen Hand'ls;
- Summer Stocks;
- Superior article of French Suspenders;
- Blk. Kid Gloves;
- Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
- Silk;
- Lisle thread;

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gents' furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Bercees, plain and figured Swiss, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, and Ladies' Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened, an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book for publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the \$3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's, Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c., will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a \$2 and a \$1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to \$6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE, 50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE. May 16, 1856-ly.

Machine Cards.

The subscriber is still engaged in the manufacturing of Superior Machine Cards for Cotton and Wollen Factories. The best quality of Leather and Wire used in making the above, and after an experience of twenty-five years, is prepared to warrant them equal to any made in this country. I am also making superior Leather Bands, cemented and copper riveted, the stretch taken out by powerful machinery.—Elevator Straps for Grist Mills also.

Leather Hose of superior quality, made as above.

JOHN H. HASKELL, No. 33 South Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md. May 16, 1856-2m.

JOHN L. LAIRD, WHOLESALE Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFFS and SEGARS, South East Corner of Third and Race Streets, Philadelphia, where may be had a supply of all the various articles appertaining to the business, of a quality equal to any manufactured. Terms favorable as those of any Establishment in the City.

May 16, 1856-1m.

HO! YE SONS OF ART!!!

Excelsior Daguerrean Gallery!

JOHN PALMER, Artist, would respectfully inform the citizens of Schellsburg, that he will remain in that place a short time for the purpose of taking DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESSES. Photographic pictures of every description executed in a neat, beautiful and permanent manner. Likenesses SINGLE OR IN GROUPS. Portraits of sick, or deceased persons, taken on the shortest notice. Daguerreotypes, paintings, engravings, &c., accurately copied when desired. Pictures will be put up in beautiful cases, medallions or lockets, to suit the tastes of customers—also handsomely set in rings or breastpins. He defies competition to surpass his pictures either in correctness, or in depth of tone and finish. HIS STUDY IS TO PLEASE. No picture will be required to be taken unless it gives FULL AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, are invited to his gallery to examine specimens—all will be welcome visitors whether wanting pictures or not. Come one, come all!

May 16, 1856.

THE LADIES' COMPANION.

A Magazine devoted to the Improvement of the Home Circle.

A new series of the Companion begins with the number for March, 1856. The work is published monthly. In addition to a great variety of articles on different subjects, calculated to amuse and instruct the members of the family circle, each number will contain an Elegant Colored Flower Plate, printed in colors, and altogether superior to any engravings of the kind ever published in any similar work in this country. These flower plates alone will be worth the whole cost of the Magazine.

Each number will also contain one full page Engraving, illustrating one of the sketches contained in the same. Besides these, a great number of Engravings representing new patterns of Embroidery, Crochet-Work, the Fashions, &c., &c., will be given in the course of the year, and occasionally a page of music. The Companion is published at only one dollar a year, if paid in advance. Agents wanted in all parts of the Union, to whom good inducements will be offered. Letters, enclosing money for the work, at our risk, if carefully directed to

JOEL W. HUBBARD, 156 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.

May 16, 1856.

SUPERIOR TEAS.

In the Original Half Chests, in boxes of 6 and 12 pounds, and in metallic packages, of 1, 1 1/2 and 4 pounds, for sale by Jenkins & Co., (original inventors of the Metallic tea pack.) Wholesale Dealers in Teas only, N. W. cor. of Market & Ninth Sts., Philadelphia.

Teas in Metallic Packs put up in half chests, containing a variety of both Black and Green, to suit buyers.

Printed List of Prices, Terms, &c., furnished by mail to all who order them.

All Teas warranted to please, or no sale. One and the same price and terms to all, and one only.

Half Chests of Black contain about 35 pounds, and of Green, about 50 pounds each.

May 16, 1856-3t.

THE BEST COLLECTION OF GLEES EVER PUBLISHED.

TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK. A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of Modern German and Italian Composers, arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle, by C. Jarvis and J. A. Getzen.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purpose, while many of the gems of Mendelssohn, Abt. Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an original form. The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club and the Family Circle.

Price one dollar.

Just published by Lee & Walker, No. 188 Chestnut street, and J. B. Lippincott & Co., No. 20 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of \$1.

May 16, 1856-4m.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.

THE subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Rods, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest CASH PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO. No. 47 North Second St. Philadelphia. May 16, 1856-3m.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO., OF LOCK HAVEN, PA. Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, \$300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackson, W. White, Thos. Kitchen. HOX. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.

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A. S. RUSSELL, Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties. Bedford, May 16, 1856-ly.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN. May 16, 1856.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are ordered to parade in winter uniform, with pompoon, on Thursday the 22d inst. A full turn out is desired. By order of the Captain. WM. RITCHEY, May 16, 1856. O. S.

THE MENDEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms. May 9, 1856.

Rules adopted by the Democratic Party of Bedford County for its Government hereafter, at the Mass Meeting held in March, 1856.

1. The Democrats of each Township shall annually, upon written notice given, on the 3d Saturday of June, proceed to elect two delegates to represent the township in county convention; also a committee of vigilance for such township of three persons to serve until others are elected, whose duty it shall be to hold all elections and perform such duties as pertain to the office. Returns of elections to be made to the county committee.

2. The Delegates so elected shall meet in the Court House in Bedford on Tuesday following the 3d Saturday of June of each year, and put in nomination a county ticket. They shall also elect Representative and Senatorial committees to meet similar committees from the proper Districts; also seven persons to compose county committee for the ensuing year