

Read!!

From the Pennsylvania, Nov. 3.

Black Republican Frauds Detected at the last hour—Wholesale Attempt to Corrupt the Free and Independent vote of Pennsylvania—The Abolitionists in the Field, Attempting to Purchase the votes of the Citizens—The Leading Friends of John C. Fremont, in Philadelphia, Caught in the act of offering Money to Pollute the Ballot-Box—The Abolition Leaders Proved to be the Authors of the Frauds of October—The Men who Charged Corruption on the Democrats, Convicted of Corruption Themselves.

The following extraordinary statement will confirm the suspicions which have long been entertained that the enemies of the Democratic party in this State have been supplied with vast sums for the purpose of corrupting the ballot-box; and that these funds have been distributed by a profligate and a profusion never before equaled in political experience. The parties implicated in the following expose, have heretofore stood high in this community. They bear a close relation to the immediate personal fortunes of John C. Fremont. Mr. B. Rush Plumley, the person who paid money to a Democrat, William McMullin, of Moyamensing, is an uneasy fanatic of the Lucretia Mott school. Indeed, he has been partner of the semi-lawyer of Lucretia Mott, E. M. Davis, of this city, and is the intimate associate of the friends of John C. Fremont, and doubtless identified with Fremont and them in California and speculations.

The money thus paid to Mr. McMullin is no doubt a portion of the \$70,000 subscribed to Wm. F. Johnson in New York and Boston, to corrupt the people of Pennsylvania, and defeat the will of the majority, which is certain to be declared to-morrow in favor of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. It will be seen that while this money is used in the interior of the State to buy of the honest friends of Millard Fillmore, here, in Philadelphia, it is circulated for the purpose of debauching our noble citizens. The facts disclosed, show that these funds have been distributed to others; and it is beyond doubt that expectations are indulged that they can be used to induce Democratic Officers of the Election to violate their solemn pledges to the laws and to the principles of their glorious party. We do not believe, however, that millions of this money could secure a single honest Democrat from his duty. This disclosure, coming, as it does, at a time when the whole community is rife with columns circulated against the Democratic party, charging that party with the commission of certain frauds on the elective franchise on the 14th of October, shows how little reliance is to be placed in the sanctimonious and self-righteous leaders of the Abolition Fremont party in this city.

We advise our friends in every part of Pennsylvania, to be on the alert. Telegraphic despatches have been circulated to every point, admonishing them of this great outrage on the ballot-box, and we advise our friends in the city of Philadelphia to-morrow to be vigilant and wary; for it is beyond doubt that immense amounts of this corruption fund have been circulated in Philadelphia.

The friends of Millard Fillmore can see now how the speculators and capitalists of New York and New England is brought into our midst to buy them off and induce them to betray their candidate.

Let our friends in New York, Ohio and in this State be on their guard. The following facts may be relied on: On Friday last, a well-known leader of the Fremont party in this city, B. Rush Plumley, whose residence is No. 98 North Tenth street, sought an interview at his own house, with several well-known individuals of the lower wards of this city. He disclosed to them what plans of fraud and collusion had been adopted by the Republican leaders at the late election. He gave the names of his confederates, who were at that time in session at the Girard House, and proposed a new scheme of villainy for the Presidential election. He stated that he had a deposit of five thousand dollars in the City Bank, applicable to such a purpose. The negotiation was adjourned until the next day, when it was resumed by Plumley, he visiting the house of the parties in question for the purpose. The result of this was the promise of five hundred dollars as a first installment. On the following day, Sunday, for there seems no day of rest for such schemes, Plumley called again upon the party in question, and paid to him, in pursuance of the arrangement, the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, in three \$100 notes on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, one \$50 note of the Northern Liberties, and the rest in gold. For this and the further payment to be made to-day, the plan of fraud was to be completed. Plumley stated that arrangements of the same kind had been made in some of the other wards, specifying them, and with other parties whose names the public authorities decline furnishing. At this stage of the affair, the facts were disclosed to the police and by them communicated to the District Attorney, who has the matter now in charge, and who has learned, directed the arrest of the principal offenders.

John M. Butler, who resides at Tenth and Fitzwater, a copper-plate printer, and who is high in the confidence of the Fremont leaders, gave to the Democratic Inspector of the precinct in which he resides \$100, to be divided between himself and two other persons, and also gave to the Democratic Clerk \$10, promising him \$15 more if he would help them all he could.

In addition to the above startling facts, it is only necessary to add that Truman Smith, of Connecticut, and others, have been closed at the Girard House, doubtless to prepare and to push forward this monstrous plot.

We congratulate the community on the timely discovery of this scheme of wrong. All the parties, and we learn there are some of high position, resident here, will be arrested to-day, and measures no doubt have been taken to secure some of the confederates from abroad, unless they have already fled.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of B. RUSH PLUMLEY and JOHN M. BUTLER.

AFFIDAVIT.
The following affidavit, which we have just received,

was given at the Mayor's office, this evening, and discloses the character and the enormity of the fraud contemplated:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Phila., Nov. 3, 1856.

WILLIAM McMULLIN, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he resides in Eighth street below South. Deponent makes a charge against B. RUSH PLUMLEY and JOHN M. BUTLER, of conspiracy, as follows:

Said PLUMLEY came to the house of Deponent and gave Deponent four hundred and seventy-five dollars, viz:—Four one hundred dollar notes; three on the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, one on the South-west bank, and fifty dollars on the bank of Northern Liberties, and twenty-five in five dollar gold pieces. PLUMLEY gave this money to Deponent with the express desire by him (said Plumley) that it should be used in influencing votes and buying votes of persons to be voted on the election to be held on or about the 14th of November. Said PLUMLEY also told Deponent that BUTLER had all the money intended for Deponent, and if anybody could buy up votes for Deponent, it would be BUTLER, who lives on the corner of Tenth and Fitzwater street. PLUMLEY professed to belong to the FREMONT party, and told Deponent also that, if in case Fremont were elected that there were five thousand dollars deposited for Deponent in the City Bank. Also, that the Deponent should have any office in his (Fremont's) gift that he (deponent) could hold! Deponent afterwards, saw said BUTLER; BUTLER, said to Deponent that he has seen PLUMLEY, and that the Republican party would give Deponent any amount of money to help them; THAT NO MATTER WHETHER FREMONT WAS ELECTED OR NOT THEY WOULD MAKE DEPENDENT INDEPENDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. He then asked Deponent about Mr. SHELLEY, the Inspector of the Fourth Ward, the same Ward deponent lives in, said that he wanted to see him, and see how he could not get him right. I told him that I would send SHELLEY to him (BUTLER) this morning. Deponent then left him, (BUTLER) sent Mr. SHELLEY to him this morning, and this is all, except that Deponent took the money to WILLIAM B. REAR, Esq., District Attorney, and marked the notes, except fifty dollars, deponent giving Mr. REAR four hundred and twenty-five dollars. The fifty dollars were given to J. CARROLL and JOHN HAYES, according to understanding with Mr. PLUMLEY.

(Signed) Wm. McMullin.
Sworn and subscribed, this 3d day of Nov. before me.

JESSE EKER, Alderman.

Patriotism of the Bible.

The following article from the Louisville (Old School) Presbyterian paper, reflects so vividly the principles we have advocated during the present canvass, that we are induced, notwithstanding the pressure of other matter, to insert it entire:

"The Christian who does for his country all that the Bible requires him to do, will be the very highest style of patriot. His religion requires him to love all men, even including his enemies, and to do good to all men as he has opportunity. He is commanded to love his country, but he is not permitted to hate other countries, and to tear them down that he may build his own up. He should love his whole country, and not simply the particular portion of it in which he resides.

The patriotism of the Bible is wholly opposed to sectionalism or the feeling which seeks to aggrandize one particular section of the country at the expense of the other. It is remarked of nations that their interests never clash with each other, though there may at times appear to be a conflict. The same remark may be made touching the interests of different sections of one great country like ours. There may, at times, seem to be a conflict between the interests of the North and the South, and the East and the West. That interest of any section which is promoted by the injury of another section, is only a temporary one. The prosperity promoted in such way will eventually be seen to be not a lasting prosperity, just as no man can be permanently prospered by the ruin of his neighbors. He may appear, for a season, to prosper, but in the end the injury will be reflected back upon himself.

It is impossible, therefore, in the very nature of the case, that Christian patriotism can be sectional. It seeks to promote the interests of the whole country, because by so doing it best promotes the welfare of every part of it. It seeks no advantage for its section at the expense of others. Mason and Dixon's line is not the boundary of its affections. If it breathes in the bosom of a man, South of that line, it makes him rejoice in the prosperity of those of his fellow-citizens whose lots are cast North of it, as much as does the prosperity of his own section. If it is found in a Northern home, it is equally as expansive. It embraces the South as well as the North in the arms of its love. The Christian patriot ought to ask himself the question, what would I regard the measure of policy which I now advocate were I in the place of my fellow-citizens in another section. What influence will my favorite measures or men have upon the whole country, and not simply upon the part of it in which I reside? He should expand his mind, and take enlarged views of the subject. There is nothing narrow or contracted about Christianity. Those professors of it who have contracted views or feelings have them in spite of their religion, and not in virtue of it. If the enlarged patriotism inculcated in the Bible, could only become thoroughly predominant once more in the heart of Christian men at the North and the South, if they could be brought to lay aside all reference to their particular sections, and would all look at the greatest good of the whole country, the strife which is now raging with such violence would soon cease. If the North would do to the South, and the South do to the North just what they each would have the other do to them, were their circumstances reversed, all contention would soon cease, and peace and harmony would soon prevail again. This is precisely the kind of patriotism which the Bible inculcates. Without this no country as large as ours can hold together and prosper. With it, it may flourish and grow stronger to the end of time.

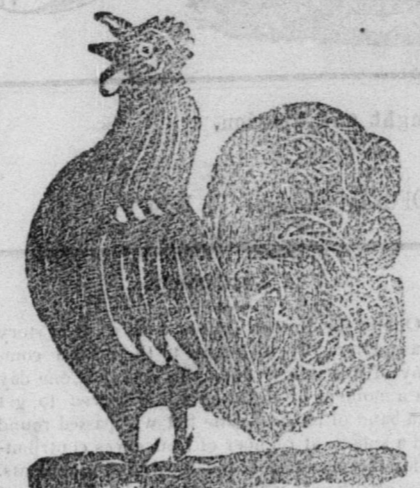
A HINT ON BUTLER MAKING.—Some people may not know, perhaps, that the cream should be stirred daily after it is put into the cream-pot, so that it may be well mixed and all soured alike. There will be much poorer butter, and, of course, more butter where this is attended to. It is better, too, not to churn cream the same day it is taken from the milk. It should stand awhile with the rest, and be thoroughly mixed together. It takes us 40 minutes to churn, and the butter comes hard and yellow. We put no water in the churn or butter, and think good judges will call the latter first rate. A dash churn is the best churning machine, yet invented—so at least we believe.—Rural New Yorker.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Nov. 7, 1856.

E. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

All Hail the Old Democracy!



Presidential Election.

Return of Bedford County for 1856.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN

Leads the Column!

The "10 cent" Woollies hold, repudiated, and Disgraced!

Democratic Predictions Fully Verified!!

The Lies and dirty Slanders of Fr. Jordan & Co. branded upon their foreheads by the verdict of Honest Freemen!!

Let Patriotic Christian Men rejoice in the glorious Triumph of Truth over Fraud and Corruption!

(Signed) Wm. McMullin.

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Still the GLORIOUS old KEYSTONE.

Democracy in thunder tones, "crushing out" the woolly enemies of our glorious Union for all time to come. All the elements that have ever disgraced the country united in one fraternal bond against us, but they have been swept by the Democratic storm like chaff before the wind, and they will now have enough to do to "shriek" for their own degraded condition, in having thus warred against Truth and their Country, instead of "shrieking" for the elevation of the Negro to the standard of the white man. "Any thing or anybody to beat Buchanan" was their motto—and, in this infamous warfare, they were joined by a large body of men who wear the robes of the MINISTRY to serve the DEVIL—in men who proclaimed from sacred desks that KILLS were better than Bibles—who made infidel political speeches from their pulpits—some of whom, according to the Philadelphia News, a Filmore paper, hired themselves out to the Abolitionists for so much a speech. Of late years, all the dirty and disgraceful stratagems employed against the Democratic party have been headed by certain Ministers of the Gospel, who, of course, are strangers to piety, notwithstanding their professions. Know Nothingism, an organization calculated to induce every species of fraud and lying, so far as related to politics, found ready co-workers in many Ministers, who not only joined the order, but hid about it like other men. They professed to give in their adhesion on the ground of opposition to Catholics, and then turned right round, like Jim Crows, and begged the people to elect Fremont, a Catholic, President! Having ridden Know Nothingism to death in less than two years, we find these same clerics on the woolly horse, belching out fire, death, and a dissolution of the Union if they cannot succeed in abolishing the institution of Slavery.—A congregation in Philadelphia, only a few days since, dismissed the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng from his charge for his political abolition harangues—a rebuke that should be administered by every church having an oath-bound abolition Shepherd. This is due as well to common decency as it is the TRUE MINISTRY—and, thank God, there are many such—who have never defiled their garments by such affiliations with the enemies of Religion; and through whose instrumentality we are mainly indebted for all the good that prevails in the world. But as this is a subject we intend to discuss at length hereafter, we will close this article by giving the result of the election as far as received up to the hour of going to press:

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLES OF MASSAYA AND GRANADA.

Terrible Scenes in Granada!—Wholesale Murders and Robberies!

Our files of New Orleans papers to the 23d are at hand. They contain the details of the late Nicaraguan news.

Capt. Williams, of Gen. Walker's army, who came as a passenger in the Tennessee, gives detailed accounts of the battles fought at Massaya and Granada. His report agrees with that telegraphed.

Gen. Walker was preparing to march in pursuit of the enemy.

The howitzers and Minnie rifles sent from New York were received previous to the recent battles.

Minister Wheeler was dangerously ill, having been attacked with a fit of apoplexy.

CAPT. WILLIAMS' STATEMENT.

Gen. Walker was well advised of the movements of the enemy, but with his usual caution he kept his information and plans from the public. About the 1st of October, the order was given for the out-garrisons at San Carlos, Rivas, Tipitapa and Managua, to concentrate at Granada. Shortly afterward the advanced guard at Massaya was ordered to fall back also upon the capital. It at once became evident that General Walker had determined to draw the enemy on, and choose his own ground for the battle.

On the evening of the 11th, he left Granada with 1100 men for Massaya. This is a town situated some fifteen miles from Granada, containing about 8000 inhabitants. Nature has endowed it with many advantages. It has two plazas, in the centre of the principal one stands a large church, on either side a few shops. The houses are principally built of adobe. It was here that Gen. Walker had determined to meet the forces of the Allies. The troops marched nearly all night over a muddy and slippery road, and before the morning of the 12th, were before the town which was in possession of enemy who were said to be about 4000 strong.

Being advised of the approach of Gen. Walker, they had advanced on the road from the town with a strong body of troops. Either side of the road was lined with high bushes and cactus. At daybreak Gen. Walker formed his men in column, and ordered a charge at once. The rush was made, and the enemy broke and fled before the head of the column could reach them. The Americans kept on and followed the enemy into the town, where they were strongly posted in the plazas and streets. After a gallant fight which had lasted all through the day and evening, Gen. Walker was in position at 11 P. M., with his howitzers before the walls of the houses, which were cut through for that purpose. The troops were ordered at this hour to sleep on their arms. They had fought hard, and they slept well.

About half-past 2 A. M., an express from Granada arrived, advising Gen. Walker that the city had been attacked at noon of the day before, by a force of nearly 1,400 men, these were from the hacienda of San Jacinto, and had been joined by bodies of troops from San Salvador and Guatemala, with a few Chamorristas. They had advanced upon Granada by a different road from that leading to Massaya, and had surrounded the city, attacking it on all sides.—There were very few troops, which, with the American citizens left in the city, did not amount to over 150 men. These took possession of the ordnance department, guard-house, hospital, and principal church, all on the main plaza, and the ladies took refuge in the house of the American Minister and some of the foreign consulates. The handful of men defended the plaza successfully for twenty-four hours.

The enemy ransacked every house in search of Americans and money. Mr. Lawless, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Ferguson and son were dragged into the streets and murdered.—Walker's residence was pillaged and his papers scattered over the floor in the wild hunt for plunder. About 10 A. M., of the 13th, the gallant band in the plaza had the first intimation that succor was at hand in the booming of the howitzers and the rattle of the musketry in the attack of Gen. Walker on the enemy at Jalapa church, about three-quarters of a mile immediately behind the Ordinance Department.

Immediately on receiving the news brought to Massaya by the express, Gen. Walker vacated that town with all his troops, and commenced a forced march for Granada. At 10 A. M., he attacked the enemy, who were posted in force on the height of the Jalapa church, and charging at once, captured two field pieces, and drove them, at the point of the bayonet, into and through the city. The rout commenced in every direction. But on all sides they were met by parties that Gen. Walker had ordered to make a detour round the city, and their dispersion was complete.

It is estimated that about 400 of the allies were killed at Massaya, and an equal number at Granada. Nearly every house on the evening of the 13th, when our informant left, was filled with their wounded. The loss of the Americans in both engagements was only 16 killed and 25 wounded. We have not been able to learn the names of any of the killed.—Among the wounded are Capt. Bell, Dr. Scott, Capt. Hardy, Mr. Taber, editor of the Nicaraguense: Capt. Green, Harbor-master, Capt. Pickergill, and Major Giles.

The enemy were reported to be retreating from Massaya, and General Walker would advance northward as soon as his troops had some little rest.

Capt. Williams informs us that his baggage was packed ready to start when the attack took place. He was riddled of everything by the enemy on the assault on Granada. In his trunk was nearly two hundred letters from persons in the United States, but he was able to gather

Ohio 23 Louisiana 6

Balance of States not heard from—but North Carolina, 10, Missouri 9 and Texas 4, are certain for Buchanan—and are more than enough to elect him. Besides these he will probably receive Florida, California, Wisconsin and Michigan.

We are requested to state that the song we published last week, entitled "DRUM THIEVES," was composed by, and belongs to, the "GLEE CLUB" of Schellsburg, which, by the way, is one of the best Clubs in the State—and that song, to those who are intimate with the facts at which it touches, is full of both fun and interest.

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up a few of them, and many of these without their envelope, after the route of the enemy.—Those he saved have been mailed here.

A company of General Walker's troops are stationed on the San Juan river, at the mouth of the Serapiqui, and about 100 recruits arrived at Greytown on the Tennessee. They would proceed to Granada at once.

Capt. Williams informed us that he learned from one of the men who returned from the battle of San Jacinto, that Mr. Callahan, our late esteemed correspondent, was last seen wounded, and nearly exhausted, pursued by some cavalry, and endeavoring to get into the bush. In this he did not succeed, as the horses were nearly upon him at the time.

THE SLAVERY DECREE.

We find in the papers no decree relative to the re-institution of slavery, and think the announcement of that step by the Texas, at New York a few days since, was unforeshadowed. The following is a resume of the condition of Gen. Walker's forces and resources, published on the 11th, just before the advance on Massaya:

All the internal and external forces of the State have been straining their utmost energy to cripple us at a season when it was impossible to take the field; and yet, despite all these obstacles, the Government stands firmer than it ever did. With two thousand men capable of bearing arms, with all the improvements of warfare, with a better knowledge of the country, with a steamship line bringing means to us at every junction, and with renewed confidence, how can we entertain an opinion contrary to the speedy and certain restoration of peace and executive authority over all the departments of the State? It is only a matter of time, of weeks, before this whole difficulty will be terminated.

THE CAMELS IN TEXAS.

The Galveston News correspondence from Castrovilla, Medina county, Texas, dated 19th ultimo, from which we take the following interesting particulars in relation to the camels which have lately been imported there by the United States Government:

"I had also the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Major Wayne, for several years attached to the War Department in Washington, who went out last year to Asia and introduced the camels into this country, which arrived at Indianola last spring, and are now kept at this post. It has been selected by him as the best adapted to that service for which he intends them. When we arrived they were grazing some two miles distant, attended by the Arabs who have charge of them, when Major Wayne very kindly sent out and had them driven in for our inspection. There are altogether thirty-two, including some young ones, and all are in excellent health, and seem to be doing well. Major Wayne gave us a very interesting account of their habits and peculiarities, and he ordered one of them to be led out and loaded as if for a journey. After keeping to receive the pack-saddle, a most cumbersome load of itself, but such as are used in the country from which they came, a load of corn was placed on the animal's back, sufficient for two mules to draw in a wagon, with which he started off at a good road pace. A dromedary was next led out, which is the saddle animal of the camel, and, after kneeling to receive the saddle, he was mounted by an Arab, who started off across the prairie at a pace which seemed to me not much short of a forty-two. This pace they can keep up for hours in succession, travelling with perfect ease from sixty to eighty miles per day. They can also subsist several days without water for which they are designed as a winter service beyond doubt. Major Wayne informed me that he had forty more animals coming out, and he is now building a stable in which they will be kept, which he expects to get finished before the cold weather sets in."

The Dead Sea.

Though in breadth not extending ten miles the Dead Sea seems boundless to the eye when looking from north and south, and the murmur of the waves, as they break on its flint strewn shores, together with the lines of driftwood and fragments of bitumen on the beach, give to its waters a resemblance to the ocean. Curious to experience the sensations of swimming in so strange a sea, I put to the test the accounts of the extreme buoyancy felt in it, and I was quickly convinced that there was no exaggeration in that. I found the water almost tepid, and so strong that the chief difficulty was to keep sufficiently submerged, the feet starting up in the air at every vigorous stroke. When floating, half the body rose above the surface, and, with a pillow one might have slept upon the water.

After some time the strangeness of the sensation in some measure dissipated, and on approaching the shore I carelessly dropped my feet to walk out, when, lo! as if a bladder had been attached to each heel, they flew upwards, the struggle to recover myself sent my head down, the vilely bitter and briny water, from which I had hitherto guarded my head, now rushed into my mouth, eyes, ears and nose, and for an horrible moment the only doubt I had was whether I was to be drowned or poisoned. Coming to the surface, however, I swam to land, making no further attempt to walk in deep water, which I am inclined to believe is almost impossible.—Eastern Traveller.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—One Buckwheat cake differs from another in glory; yet not one in a thousand is made right. Yet, of all things, it is the easiest to cook, if the meal is made rightly. To every three bushels of buckwheat, add one of good heavy oats; grind them out together as if they were only buckwheat; this will you have cakes always brown to say nothing of the greater digestibility, and the lightning of spirits, which are equally certain. He who feeds on buckwheat may be grim and lethargic; while he of the oat meal will have exhilaration of the brain and contentment of the spirit.

Atrocious Sentiments of the Black Republicans.

The Hon. and Rev. George Julian, of Indiana, says: He advises all who wish to die easy and go to Heaven to vote for Fremont. "Can a man be a Christian and vote the Democratic ticket? The Oswego Palladium says that one of the pulpit-politicians in that city declared this to be an impossibility on Sunday evening. It is this so, Christians are growing scarcer every day.

Henry Ward Beecher recently stated at a political meeting at Woodstock, Connecticut, that "any man that voted for Buchanan was guilty of committing a heinous crime in the sight of God, and as he drew his hand away from the ballot-box it would turn red with blood."

PRECIOUS MOUTHFUL.—A young gentleman of this city called at an oyster stand a day or two since, and ordered a "dozen in the shell." The order was attended to in a moment, and when he attempted to swallow the first oyster, he felt some hard substance in his mouth, which he took out and placed on the stand beside him. After the whole were disposed of, he examined the hard substance, which he supposed to be a pebble, and discovered that it was a large and valuable pearl. Various jewelers estimate its value from ten to forty dollars.—Syracuse Standard.

MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 3.—Flour is steady—sales of 11,500 barrels; State, \$4 45; \$6 60; Ohio and southern are nominal. Wheat is lower—sales of 94,000 bushels: red, \$1 52; \$1 60; white, \$1 67; \$1 71. Corn is quiet—sales of 54,000 bushels; southern mixed, 72 1/2 cents.



DIED.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE MULLIN, wife of G. O. Mullin, Esq., aged 67 years.

The deceased had long been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She died in the faith of the Gospel, and has doubtless entered upon that rest which remaineth for the people of God." A large concourse of people followed her remains to the place of burial, and many were the tears of sympathetic sorrow which fell upon the new-made grave of this beloved mother in Israel.

On the 24th of October, 1856, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of the Rev. Joseph N. Spangler, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, aged 25 years, 6 months and 3 days. A more extended notice of the death of this beloved sister will be published hereafter in the Christian Advocate and Journal.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest style, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Nov. 7, 1856.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., Nov. 1, 1856. Persons calling for Letters in this List, will please say they are advertised. Arthur Jas. Abbot Dant, Beal H. Binman Linton 2, Buson Harmon, Brannon Charles, Barley Henry 2, Brown Dr. M., Brehley Catharine Miss, Barley Mary Jane Mrs. Braddock David, Bausch Caroline Miss, Burrows Anna A., Brown Thomas, Budo Israel, Barks Mary, Carrel George, Crow John T., Conkling C. Miss, Chaney L. G., Cowden Amanda Miss, Cresswell Jacob, Douglas James, Dickens Ben A., Day and Wallace David, Duffy J. H., Epy H., Pastor Conrad A. G., Feather, Elder George, Foster J. W., Frank Julia A. Mrs., Fluck, Caroline Miss, Fenrich Martin, Fetter John, Felber Henry, Hall Jos. W., Haslett W., Hershey John, Hoffman J. D., Helmer Andrew, Hostetter Levi, Hodgegan William, Harman J. N., Hodges M. Miss, Irwin James, Inler Henry, Kelly Matthew, Lewis C., Lin