

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,  
The Union of States none can sever;  
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,  
And the flag of our Union forever!"

THE CABINET.

Almost every day we have something new on the subject of the Cabinet, and some write as confidently as though they knew exactly who the President elect intends to appoint. This is all moonshine. We do not believe that a human being, except Mr. BUCHANAN himself is posted on this subject, nor is it any body's business who he appoints. He alone is responsible. Wire-workers have no more right to advise a President as to who he should choose for his confidential advisers, than they would have to choose a wife for him. If Mr. Buchanan is not qualified to select a cabinet, we would like to know who is. Himself the ablest Statesman now living, he will call to his aid not only the brightest intellects in the land, but men whose moral and political reputations will command the admiration of the civilized world. On one thing all men and all parties agree, and that is that Mr. BUCHANAN is not only capable to be, but that he WILL BE, President. This will at once establish the character of his administration, and bring to his support that respect and confidence so essential to a happy and prosperous state of affairs. We will may the people rejoice in having such a President.

During the late exciting campaign, our opponents of the Press, and on the stump, solemnly pledged their reputations for truth and honor, that Mr. Buchanan, if elected, would reduce the wages of the laboring man to "ten cents a day," and FORCE Slavery into Kansas! The Democracy repudiated both charges as false and malicious, yet thousands of honest men were misled by the slander, and thus induced to vote against Mr. B. His inaugural will overshadow the character of his Administration, and if its sentiments do not brand these slanders upon their foreheads, we will frankly admit that our Speakers and our Papers deceived the people. We, therefore, call upon honest Freemen every where to look to the ACTS of their new President, and pass judgment accordingly.

HON. J. S. BLACK.

We publish in our issue of to-day, from the Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer, an article in reference to this distinguished gentleman which will be read with interest throughout the State, but especially in this section where the Judge is personally known to almost every body. The writer gives him a reputation which is well merited, and is such as few men of his years have ever acquired. Standing at the head of the Judiciary in this country, Judge Black bids fair to become a Statesman of equal brilliancy and popularity. Sound on all the great questions that have ever convulsed the country, the people look to him as one who is destined to fill some exalted post in directing the affairs of this mighty Nation. It is no idle compliment to say that Judge Black would reflect honor on any position in the gift of the people, either at home or abroad.

Hon. Ellis Lewis.

It seems to be generally conceded that Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, the present accomplished Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, will be re-nominated for the Supreme Bench by the Convention which meets in Harrisburg on the 23d of March next. We sincerely hope he may, for he is eminently qualified for the high trust, a fact admitted by the profession of all parties. Besides, he is one of the STANDARD Democrats of Pennsylvania—and, although he never has been a boisterous politician, he has ever been firm and decided in his opinions, and his advice has often been instrumental in affecting much good. Let him be re-nominated by acclamation, in justice to his merits.

Humiliating.

Two of the "Three Thousand Ministers" who harangued the people from the stump and through the press last summer in defence of Know Nothingism and Abolitionism, have recently been guilty of acts of the most vile and brutal character, too disgraceful to be given in the columns of a family newspaper. Last week one of them was sentenced in three months imprisonment in the Blair county Jail; and, if the other gets justice, he will go to the Penitentiary. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Church has become cold, barren, and formal—that but few communicants are ever found at prayer meetings—and that the most impressive appeals from the pulpit are listened to with entire indifference by the masses. Truly we are in a lamentable condition as a people, possessing the name but almost destitute of the POWER of Godliness! To the Ministers who took the blasphemous Know Nothing Oaths, and the church newspapers which advocated the horrible doctrine, are we mainly indebted for the lukewarmness existing among professing Christians, as well as the gross wickedness that stalks abroad in the land. The church press and the ministers who wallowed in the slime and filth of Know Nothingism have never had the manliness to confess their error, whilst every other class of men have, to their credit be it spoken. How can they expect to do good with this curse resting upon them! May the Great Ruler of the Universe change the hearts of the people for good, should be the constant prayer of all true Christians. What can compare with the character of a meek and humble follower of Christ? Nothing this side of Heaven.

We invite attention to the proceedings of a rebel Democratic meeting held in Cambria County, which will be found on the first page. They were forwarded to us by a gentleman in whom there is no guile, and whose statements may be relied upon as correct. The time is not distant when the Democracy of Cambria will teach those who have been bartering away their cherished principles, that they cannot do so with impunity. We felt confident that Cambria would never become the epistola of Traitors to the Democracy, and the resolutions alluded to prove that we were not mistaken in our impressions. The people demand other leaders than Michael Dan, Fenlon, and Johnson, who, until very recently, have been the most foul-mouthed slanderers of the Democratic party in the State.

The Johnstown Echo says that the Representative Conference for this District passed a resolution "denouncing the course of those Democrats who have waged a war against the Hon. Henry D. Foster and his friends, as unwise and unpolitic." This is not true. The very reverse is the fact. The resolution was intended to denounce the course of those factious in Cambria headed by Dick White and Michael Dan Magehan. A majority of that conference look upon the course of Henry D. Foster and those who belted with him, precisely as expressed in the resolutions of the Democratic meeting recently held in Bedford. If Mr. Smith doubts it, let him ask them for a written opinion.

The weather for the past few days has been as mild almost as May. The ground has now begun to thaw.

Greensburg Republican.

It is not a crime to have feet which emit an odor more unpleasant than that of the *Poli-cat*, but it is certainly a great misfortune. Our friend Marchand, of the Greensburg Republican, according to our recollection, is badly affected with this disease of the feet, and is added to the visible defect in the brain, it is not surprising that he should occasionally write about "Skunks." It is altogether natural that he should, and we hope he enjoys the luxury!

But we cannot consent to allow him to slander the generous-hearted Democracy of Westmoreland without saying a word in their defence, especially as they are now without an organ in which to give utterance to their real sentiments. A few years ago, a regular Convention of that county, consisting of delegates from every township but one, and also a great Mass meeting at New Alexandria, passed resolutions highly complimentary to us both as a Democrat and a Public Officer; making pointed reference to the fact that we had declined to accept a handsome sum tendered us by the Legislature as a remuneration for extraordinary services performed in organizing the two Pennsylvania Regiments for the Mexican war. The Republican admits this, but charges that the Convention at Greensburg and the meeting at Alexandria put upon record what they *knew at the time to be a lie*—that, as we then belonged to the same Congressional District, the Democracy of Westmoreland used this language and passed the resolutions alluded to as a mere trick or bribe to induce the Gazette to aid them in their efforts to obtain office, and that the fraud served the purpose, and induced us to hang to them like a Hessian soldier, right or wrong. Let us see. On one occasion the corrupt Juno at Greensburg attempted to foist upon the people, for Congress, a certain *Allec McKinney*, against the expressed will of the people, and the Republican defended him in his traitorous conduct. The Bedford Gazette denounced that faction then just as it denounces them now, which proves the latter allegation as false as it is ridiculous. This same McKinney was sent to the State Convention which re-nominated Gov. BACLER, and, although the Governor received an overwhelming majority on the first ballot, on a motion to make the nomination unanimous, this beautiful representative of the "Old Star" voted *NO, solitary and alone!* Last fall he was smuggled on the ticket for Congress, and defeated in a district that should have given at least one thousand democratic majority! He no doubt figured at the meeting on last Monday night called to justify their treacherous Representatives at Harrisburg. No wonder that the masses in Westmoreland refuse to act with such degraded leaders; and hence it is that that time-honored county is now almost at the command of the common enemy.

If, however, the position assumed by the Republican be true, what are the resolutions of a Greensburg meeting worth? Are they not the mere gull-traps of political gamblers, designed to elevate a certain class of aspirants at the expense of honor, decency, and truth? Will the honest freemen of Westmoreland admit that they were guilty of the contemptible fraud charged upon them in the Republican? That they attempted to buy Congressional favors by passing resolutions only intended to deceive? They will not, but will spurn the slander as they shortly will the men who are trying to make them believe that it is honorable for public servants to betray a solemn trust reposed in them by the people.

Three years ago, we were not a Congressional District, and our sweet flavored friend of the Republican then wrote and published an editorial quite as complimentary to us as the *Resolutions!* Will Mr. Marchand tell his readers what honorable motive he had in view at that time? There has been no plausible excuse offered for the conduct of the bolters at Harrisburg—there can be none—and hence they and their few supporters have deemed it necessary to evade the true issue by manufacturing unmeaning slanders against those whose only object it is to promote correct principles and sustain the old landmarks of the party.

We copy, on the first page, from the *Hollidaysburg Standard*, a couple of well-written articles, which will be read with general interest. One of them was intended for last week, but was crowded out to make room for the proceedings of the county meeting.

FRANCIS E. ARMSTRONG, Esq., of Nebraska, will be in this place about the first of March, and persons desirous of locating lands in that Territory would do well to embrace the present opportunity. Any information desired can be had by calling on A. B. CHAMBER, Esq., in Bedford. See Mr. Armstrong's advertisement in the proper column.

Mr. ABRAHAM DENNISON will sell at public sale on the 11th of March, the property he advertises for sale on the fourth page of the Gazette.

The murder of Dr. BENDELL, in New York, is still involved in some mystery—although circumstances point very strongly to Mrs. CRONKHOBT, and Messrs. ECKEL and SNODGRASS as the perpetrators. The jury of Inquest have found accordingly, and the three have been committed to prison to await their trial for the murder.

U. S. SENATORS.—Hon. WILLIAM M. GWIS, and DAVID C. RODRIGUEZ have been elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of California. They are both sound and conservative National Democrats, and withal men of considerable ability.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. GUMP, of Napier township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. POWELL, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Flour in the East \$6 25 to \$6 37—Wheat in demand—sates at \$1 1/2 to \$1 1/2—Rye \$1 1/2—Corn 65—Cloverseed \$7 30.

From the Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer, January 30, 1857.

AN ADDRESS delivered before the PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, at the Annual Commencement, September 17, 1856, by

HON. J. S. BLACK, L.L.D.

This is a remarkable production of a very remarkable pen. In one respect, certainly, Judge Black has had rare good fortune. In less than six years he has made his peculiar style of writing so familiar to every professional reader in the Commonwealth, that by a single paragraph his opinion may be distinguished from that of any judge who ever occupied the same bench. Possessing for Judge Gibson, the great light of that bench, an admiration so profound, as, according to his own admission, 7 Harris, 14, to amount almost to worship, his style is just as unlike Gibson's as the latter was unlike Johnson's. With a vein of humor running through his whole mental texture, which will occasionally break out in spite of himself, he is, nevertheless, as far from Judge Blackenridge, as a gentleman is from a mountebank. The most general characteristic which can be truly applied to his writings is, that they are original. No reader of judicial opinions ever saw anything like them here or anywhere, and he may live long before seeing their like again. We constantly feel that he seems to say just what he pleases to say, and as he pleases to say it. While no rule of rhetoric is actually violated, we feel the utmost certainty that if he once took the notion, he would, merely for the sake of some short cut to a conclusion, violate every rule in Dr. Blair's whole system. In the choice of words, if he ever stops to choose at all—which is matter of uncertainty—there is just that preference for the Saxon over the Latin, which causes the idea to shoot through the intellect and lodge in the heart of the reader. It is impossible to forget what is said, or to get rid of the words in which it has been said. In the writer's mind, it is easy to see that the idea and not the words has been uppermost, and that the only struggle has been to get this idea out in any form that would give it the fullest expansion. When he argues, he does it just as penitentially. His strength consists not so much in showing one side to be right as the other side to be wrong. The *reductio ad absurdum* is used without stint or limit; and sometimes, before he has proceeded the length of a sentence we begin to laugh at what he is combating. Occasionally there are in the very gravest opinions turns of expression apparently accidental, that might make a hostile smile in the midst of the church service. He will say, for example, as in *Hole vs. Rittenhouse*, "new laws, new laws," is the order of the day. Hereafter if a man be offered a title which the Supreme Court has decided to be good, let him not buy, if the judges who read the decision are dead; if they are living, let him get an insurance on their lives; for ye know not what a day or an hour may bring forth? Or, as in *Carver vs. Paul*, 12 Harris, 212, "Every function of government may be injudiciously exercised, but still we must trust it with somebody. That of vacating roads is as necessary as any other; and while we cannot promise that everybody's interest will be taken care of, we have faith enough in our system to believe that no atrocious wrong will be done. We have no fears that Chesnut street will be closed up, at least for the present." Or, as in the *Bank of the United States vs. the Commonwealth*, 5 Harris, 308, "The argument amounts after all but to this: that because the bank violated no law in making the assignment, it acquired a privilege to violate the law which enjoined the payment of this debt. It is not claimed that the act was meritorious, but only that it was not wrong. The law which commands it has not been cited, but all the ingenuity of the argument has been expended on the effort to prove that it was not forbidden. Good works must be scarce, when the mere absence of criminality in one matter is pleaded as a license for sinning in another." This being over, there come blows, thick and fast, which it is impossible to resist as to ward off. Great as is the reputation which these qualities have brought to their owner on the bench, it may well be doubted whether he has yet found his true sphere. Herein lies the danger, there will be such writing as has rarely ever been seen before. With such a memory for dates and events, such familiarity with American and English history, such indescribable powers of sarcasm, such capacity for generalization, such quick perception of resemblances and contrasts, the world would ring with despatches, to which the *Holsemann letter*, giving out its clarion notes all over Europe, would not be more than a beginning. This is our humble judgment.

The literary address of Judge Black display in an eminent degree his intellectual characteristics. The first which attracted much public attention was his eulogy on Jackson. Up to that time he had been chiefly known throughout the State, by scraps of opinions which had crept into the reports of the Supreme Court, by occasional remarks from the bench, which had travelled out of his district, and by the good opinion of lawyers, from a distance, who had occasionally tried causes before him. The Address of Jackson sent a thrill of pleasure through the hearts of all who read it. It made him at once a candidate for the Senate of the United States, the Governor's chair, and everything else that was going; and it contributed not a little to make him Chief Justice. Still it was but a single performance, and the instances are not rare in which a man has written himself out in one effort, rich and copious enough, but leaving the intellectual order dry. To what extent he had exhausted himself at that time, will sufficiently appear from the sketch we have given of his subsequent labors in the Supreme Court.

The next literary effort which we recollect to have seen, was his Address before the Agricultural Society of Somerset County. It was radiant with light and beauty. For evidence of this, it would be impossible to go anis to any part of it. There are few who would be insensible to the merit of the following passage: "Without science, man, the ruler of this world, would be the most helpless of all animated beings. His Creator made him, the monarch of the earth, and gave him dominion over it, to govern and control it; to levy unlimited contributions upon it, and convert everything in it, to his own use. But he found himself at the head of a revolted empire. All its physical forces were in a state of insurrection against his lawful authority. The inferior animals were his enemies. The storms poured their fury on his unprotected head. He was terrified by the roar of the thunder, and the lightning scared his eye-balls. He was parched under the hot sun of summer, and in winter he was pierced by the cold. The soil, cursed for his sake, produced thorns and thistles. The food that might sustain his life, grew beside the poison that would destroy it, and he knew not how to distinguish the one from the other. The earth hid her minerals deep in her bosom and guarded them with a rampart of thick ribbed rocks. The rivers obstructed his passage; the mountains frowned their defiance upon him; and the forest spread its gloom around him, breathing a sullen horror upon the dangers that beset his way. If he left the dry land and trusted himself to the ocean, the waters yawning to engulf him, and the tempest came howling on his track. He seemed an exile, and an outcast in the world of which he was made to be the sovereign. But science comes to rescue the powerless king from his misery and degradation. Gradually he learns from her the laws of his empire, and the means by which his rebel subjects may be conquered. From age to age he accumulates the knowledge that clothes him with power, and fills his heart with courage. Step after step, he mounts upward to the throne which God commissioned him to fill. He holds a barren sceptre in his hand, no longer. Creation, bends to do him homage.—The subjugated elements own him for their lord, yield him their faculty, and become the servants of his will. The mind surrenders its treasures; the wilderness blooms around him like a new Eden; the rivers and the sea bear his wealth upon their bosom; the winds wait his nod, and the globe; steam, the joint product of fire and water, becomes his obedient and powerful slave; the sunbeams are trained to do his bidding; the lightning leaps away to carry his messages; and the earth works with ceaseless activity to bring forth whatever can minister to his gratification."

It is not too much to ask in what department of American or English literature better writing than this can be found. In Mr. Webster's lecture before the Boston Mechanic's Institution, in November, 1828,—as, for example, in his description of the uses and effects of steam power,—probably it will be admitted that we have as much eloquence and originality, but not more. Let the reader turn to that performance and satisfy himself.

The address delivered at the commencement of Pennsylvania College, which we had intended to reach in the second paragraph hereof, will compare favorably in freshness and novelty with any other production of Judge Black's pen. It is impossible to do it justice, in a newspaper notice. Like a great painting, it is food for study and thought rather than for description. Its subject, "Religious Liberty," has ever been and will ever be a vital theme. In view of the recent movements of great political parties, perhaps its enlightened discussion was never more seasonable than at the present time. Here we have it from the hand of a master.

Any man, unacquainted with the author of this address, would, on hearing it read, pronounce it the work of a Doctor of Divinity. It displays a familiarity with theological doctrine, ecclesiastical history and a scriptural erudition, which it is literally impossible to see how any man but a professor in a seminary, or preparing candidates for the ministry, could possess. We have Baxter whipped at the cat's tail, and Bunyan fourteen years in prison—the Pilgrim's Progress and the Saint's Rest,—Benger and Cranmer,—Prelates,—Presbyterians, Baptists, Covenanters and Muggletonians;—Philip the Second, and the Duke of Alva,—Charles the ninth,—John Rogers and his numerous progeny of doubtful number,—Mary Fisher, Mary Dyer, Robinson, the Vaudois the good of the Alps,—Oates, Bedloe, and Dangerfield; St Francis, Xavier, Charles Carroll, Lord Baltimore, Roger Williams, and numerous other characters, playing before us their parts in the drama of religious warfare, with a naturalness equal to life itself. But this is not all.—There is a vein of scriptural expression and allusion running throughout the address, which is not the less remarkable, because the author seems unconscious of using it. It is said "some very good men are disgusted at a liberality so excessive, that it stands neutral between the purest truth and the grossest error. Their righteous souls are vexed from day to day by the fact that their government is such Gallo as to care for none of these things." Speaking of Roger Williams he says, "The Puritan fathers anxiously took counsel among themselves how they might destroy him without incurring a responsibility too great. They made a law on purpose to catch him. Whosoever would deny their right to punish men for having a creed different from theirs should be banished. They disfranchised a town for giving him a shelter; they confiscated the lands of a congregation for hearing him preach; they malign'd his character in every possible way; they so poisoned the mind of his own wife that even she for a time deserted him." Speaking of bigotry, he says, "It takes its adversary by the head and affectionately inquires, art thou in health, my brother? while it stabs him under the fifth rib.—Charles the Ninth invited the leading Protestants of his kingdom to a royal wedding, and took such order for their entertainment during the night, that their mangled and lifeless bodies were scattered, next morning, through all the streets of Paris." And again, "with unerring certainty she divides the chaff from the wheat, but the wheat she condemns to the unquenchable fire of her hatred, while the chaff is carefully stored away in her garner."

If these and similar allusions in which the address abounds, were at any time logged in by the head and shoulders, it would be easy to appreciate their value. They are on the other hand introduced with a sort of unconsciousness which can be understood only by seeing them in the connection in which they stand. One thing is quite manifest—that the author has at some time in his life been a most diligent student of the scriptures. He seems to have saturated his mind with Scriptural thought and diction to such a degree, as to make it overflow from them without his knowing it. Except from Shakespeare, there is indeed, no other place in which he could have obtained his strong hold of Saxon English; and of Shakespeare, there is no evidence that he enjoys more than the knowledge which educated people generally possess.

But this is travelling further from the record than we intended. The great body of this address, reminds us much more of Judge Black, than of Shakespeare or the Evangelists. There is everywhere displayed in it, that uncontrollable disposition to say just what he pleases to say, and as he pleases to say it, that few other men possess. Take these passages as illustrations.—"The Connecticut settlers resolved, that they would live according to the laws of God, until they had time to make better. So we profess to have taken a system formed in the councils of Omnipotence, which came from the hands of His Author round and perfect like a star; filled

with all forms of moral beauty, and radiant with miracles of light; and we boast that we have adopted this system with such amendments as our superior wisdom has found it necessary to make." Again "if it (Religious Liberty) be wrong; it cannot now be mended. For those who are not content with it, there is no help, except in emigrating to some place where persecution is not forbidden; and, even then, their comfort may depend very much on, whether they are permitted to inflict the persecution, or compelled to suffer it. A British officer, just returned from India, was asked what he thought of lion hunting. 'The sport,' said he, 'is excellent as long as you are hunting the lion; but it gets rather disagreeable when the lion begins to hunt you.'"

Speaking of William Penn, he says, "He was not the very foremost, but he was among the foremost to disclaim all power of coercion over the conscience. This alone, if he had done nothing else, would have marked the tallness of his intellectual stature; for, when the light of a new truth is dawning upon the world, its earliest rays are always shed upon the loftiest minds." Of Calvert, Penn, and Williams, he says, "There was no prince or Statesman in all Europe, that was worthy to stoop down and untie the latchet of their shoes. 'Twas the greatest improvement in the science of government that was ever made. It was a new era of peace on earth and good-will to man, fit to be celebrated on the harps of angels."

Here again, is something that Robert Hall would not have been ashamed of. "Christianity like the oak, will thrive only in the open field. It grows and flourishes, and strikes its roots deep into the earth, and stretches its branches to the skies, and spreads them over the plain, while the free winds are permitted to play among its leaves and the sunshine of heaven to settle on its head."

Considering the whole case which is set forth in the paper-book thus furnished by Judge Black, we are of opinion that judgment be affirmed. There are some points in the argument that might have been omitted, and there are some others which we would have stated differently, but there are a vast multitude which never could have been more strongly put by any living writer. With reference to the state of political parties, to the time at which it has appeared, and to the country in which it is to be read, it is a production of no ordinary value.—It will enlarge every reader's stock of knowledge, and it will increase the author's well earned reputation. Again we say, let judgment be affirmed.

The regular County meeting of our opponents was held in the Court-house in Bedford on Tuesday evening of the late Court, and went the whole hog for WILMOT and Abolitionism! They did not even condescend to give the *life inmaculate* "American" Party a passing notice; believing that they had succeeded in pulling the wool sufficiently over their eyes to prevent them from detecting the fact that they had been transformed into abolitionists. The following, among other resolutions, was reported by Maj. Lemuel Evans, Samuel Vandersmith, John H. Filler, John B. Castner, Lewis A. Turner, and B. R. Ashcom:

"Resolved, That as part of the constituency so ably represented in the Legislature by the Hon. F. J. Jackson, we fully approve of Gen. Simon Cameron for United States Senator."

As a commentary upon this resolution, we ask the candid men among our opponents to read the following description of this same Simon Cameron written by Mr. Jordan two years since and endorsed by the very committee who reported the above resolution:

"Mr. Jordan's opinion of Cameron AS PUT UPON RECORD FEB. 13, 1855. 'Cameron is one of the most corrupt politicians in the State—his name as a Statesman has never been associated with the word—his is a fit representative of nothing good, a fit exponent of no honorable principle—his election would disgrace the American organization and our native State—to elect him would be to throw away our self-respect, sacrifice our integrity, and violate our oaths—he obtained his nomination by the cohesive power of plunger, and the secret aid of shameless and wholesale private bribery—he has declared in favor of the Nebraska Kansas Bill and has denounced Americans as proscriptive and anti-republican—invite us not to partake of such a Bazzard's Feast—even should Cameron change his opinion upon these questions, there is not character enough in the man to impose upon credulity itself.'"

How it is possible for conscientious men to reconcile these conflicting opinions, is beyond all comprehension. We doubt whether a rational man could be found in the State who would be willing to swear that he believed Cameron's election was not carried by corrupt means, and yet, in the face of this fact, the leaders in the ranks of the opposition rejoice over the hateful abomination—the Bazzard's Feast!

Bedford Springs.

The Company are now erecting an additional Hotel building, new and extensive Baths, and ornamenting and improving the grounds. The total cost of the property, including 1500 acres of land, with these improvements, and Furniture for the Hotel, will be about \$230,000 00. Of this sum there is to remain on mortgage for ten years, at 6 per cent, for \$100,000 00. To be represented by stock, which is all taken but about \$10,000, 130,000 00. Sources of Revenue—Rent of Hotels (offered) \$10,000 00. Rent of Hotel Baths & Parlors, 1,500 00. Sale of water, estimated to net first year, 8,000 00. Interest on mortgage, \$6,000 00. 8 per cent. on \$100,000 stock, 10,100 00. \$16,000 00. Surplus applicable to contingencies, \$3,100 00. Arrangements have been made for sending water daily, in glass, after April 1st, to the principal cities of the United States; and it is thought the revenue, from the sale of water alone, will in a short time exceed \$30,000 per annum.

OFFICERS.

President.—PHILIP GOSSLER. Directors.—S. Morris Wain, J. Edgar Thomson, L. P. Warrton, Philadelphia—Epply L. Anderson, Wm. P. Scheel, Wm. T. Bancherry, Bedford, Secretary and Treasurer.—S. L. Russell. Feb. 20, 1857.

SNAKE SPRING MILLS.

This mill is now in first rate running order, and prepared to accommodate the public with Flour and meal equal to any other in the State. Farmers will please give us a call, and judge for themselves. JOHN ALSIP. Feb. 20, 1856.

The Best Medicine.—Every epidemic places beyond a doubt that Hurley's Sarsaparilla will cure the most inveterate disease. It thoroughly cleanses the blood from all impurity, and imparts tone and vigor to the constitution.—*Willsburg Sentinel*. The above popular and valuable remedy, can be ordered from any extensive wholesale Eastern Drug Store.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

There never has been a discovery made in Materia Medica, whereby pain can be so quickly allayed, and where parts in a high state of inflammation can be so rapidly reduced to their natural state, nor where wounds and ulcers can be so thoroughly and rapidly healed, and decayed parts restored without either scar or defect, than with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

In Cuts, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises—essentials to which children are constantly subject—the action of the genuine DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, is not thus prevented. Moreover, Life itself is not dependent upon having at hand the genuine DALLEY EXTRACTOR, and for particulars of which I respectfully refer to my printed pamphlets, for the truth of which I hold myself responsible.

No case of Burns or Scalds, no matter how severe, has ever yet, in any one instance, resisted the all-powerful, pain-subduing and healing qualities of the DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

No PAIN EXTRACTOR is Genuine unless the box has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener and Co., 81 Barclay street, New York. Feb. 20, 1857—2m.

HAIR DYE.—It makes no difference how gray or red, or rusty the hair or whiskers may be, our new Hair Dye will make them beautiful and lively black or brown without the least injury. And will never fade or turn rusty. Warranted. Mail and sold by apothecaries, (in non-private rooms) at BACHELOR'S Hair Dye Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. None genuine except Wm. A. Bache's name on the label. Sold by Dr. Reamer, Bedford. Feb. 20, 1857—1m.

To Mothers.—The difficulty which every mother experiences in administering medicine to infants, is entirely obviated by Dr. Clickener's preparation, called the Sugar-Coated Purgative pill. The pill is encased with fine white sugar, so that it resembles and tastes like a sugar plum, which no child ever yet refused to swallow. For worms this is an excellent remedy, and it has been used with excellent effect in cases of teething. The matron of the Farm School writes to Dr. Clickener, that she has used for some time, his Sugar-coated Pill in both these complaints, and always with entire success. Feb. 13, 1857—2m.

NO HUMBUG.—R. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure 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. Reamer's Bedford. April 24, 1856—1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of MARCH next, all the right, title and interest of David Bally, deceased, in and to LOT No. 188 in the Borough of Bedford, with the appurtenances, bounded on the north by the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, on the south by Pitt street, on the east by John Alsip, and on the west by property occupied by Geo. Funk's heirs. Terms cash at confirmation of sale. G. E. SHANNON, Adm'r. Feb. 20, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Bedford, the undersigned will expose to sale on SATURDAY the 21st day of MARCH, 1857, on the premises, a tract of Land situate partly in Juniata Township, Bedford county, and partly in Allegheny Township, Somerset county, containing 185 acres and allowance, warranted in the name of Jacob Myler, adjoining lands of George and William Frazier, Frederick Glossbrenner and others, having thereon erected a Cabin house, and about 15 acres cleared and under cultivation. This Tract has a fine growth of white Pine and other Timber thereon, choice Fruit of every variety, and three acres of first rate meadow. Terms made known on day of sale, and will be reasonable. Due attendance will be given by JOSEPH DULL, Guardian of the minor children of Wm. Suerly, deceased. Feb. 20, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE VICKROY REAL ESTATE AT ALUM BANK IN BEDFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

By virtue of an order of Court to me directed, after proceedings in Partition, I will expose to public sale, on the premises at Alum Bank, in St. Clair Township, on MONDAY, the 23d day of MARCH next, the Mansion Property of Thomas Vickroy, deceased, containing 249 Acres and 102 perches; also at the same place and at the same time, a Tract adjoining the above, called "Sugar Bottom," and containing 873 acres. The first tract has two Dwelling Houses and a large Barn thereon erected; also two large and excellent apple orchards thereon, and contains about 100 acres of cleared land. The other is not cleared, but contains a large body of heavy timber with a large Sugar camp thereon. This property is watered by *Dunning's Creek*, and lays in such a way as to render every foot of it tillable. For productiveness the land is not surpassed. It is the acknowledged garden-spot of Bedford county, and must be sold on that day. HUGH MOORE, Sheriff. Feb. 20, 1857.

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