

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, MARCH 20, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

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!

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR: Gen. Wm. F. Packard.

SUPREME JUDGE: Hon. Ellis Lewis.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: Hon. Nimrod Strickland.

Messrs. Leas & Marsh.

We invite especial attention to the Card of Messrs. Leas & Marsh, which will be found in the proper column, and take pleasure in recommending them, to all who may need their services, as gentlemen of the highest integrity, and possessing qualifications of a superior order for the transaction of business connected with the profession in which they are engaged.

The Firm of Leas & Marsh being worth from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars, dealers in real estate, &c. will feel perfectly secure in placing their business in the hands of the gentleman alluded to.

We truly rejoice to hear of the almost unparalleled success which has attended the efforts of our friend Leas since he has taken up his residence in Iowa, for he is certainly one of the most worthy, reliable, and enterprising men within the range of our acquaintance. Prior to his admission to the Bar of Bedford county he passed a scrutinizing examination, highly creditable to his capacity, exhibiting all the qualifications necessary to make a safe and prudent counsellor. Should Mr. L. consent, we shall expect to see him occupy some high political trust ere long.

Bedford Borough.

The following Ticket was selected by the Democracy of the Borough of Bedford, at their meeting on last Monday evening, to be voted for at the election which takes place on Friday the 29th inst.—It is composed of our best citizens, and will, we trust, receive the vote not only of every Democrat in the Borough, but of many who have not hitherto voted with us. Without wishing to reflect harshly upon any body, duty requires us to say that the affairs of the Borough, under our present rulers, is in a most deplorable condition. Although thousands of dollars have been collected off the tax-payers of this Borough within a few years past, the public have not been permitted to know what has become of the money. No statement whatever has been published since the heavy expenditures commenced. Look, too, at the condition of things as they really exist. One street cut down like a canal, without any apparent object in view, and another filled up with the loose clay taken therefrom, to the great annoyance of all in the neighborhood. This improvement has made a safe wreck of Mr. Vondersmilt's pulling fence, and will cause Mr. Brown to erect steps to get up into his yard. Both properties have sustained large damage, whilst no one has been benefited. The whole thing is a burlesque and nuisance, and this is the most favorable construction that can attach to the enterprise—and there is no telling how much more this folly will cost unless the citizens change their borough officers. The taxes have been so enormous lately, that owners of property have found it indispensably necessary to increase the rent, so that all classes are interested in a change. After all the money expended for water, our hydrants were dry during the entire winter, whilst the reservoir had an abundant supply for the whole town, going to waste. This was another of the fruits of the beautiful improvement alluded to. This Ticket is pledged to reform. Vote for it and protect your own interests:

Chief Burgess—William P. Schell. Assistant Burgess—George Reimund. Councilmen.

O. E. Shannon, Samuel Brown (3 years) Hugh Moore (2 years) John H. Rush (1 year). High Constable—Wm. T. Chapman.

Judge of Election—Josiah D. Shuck. Inspector of Election—John Cressna. School Director—John P. Reed, Thomas R. Gotsy, Jr.

Constable—Hiram Leutz. Assessor—Joshua Mower. Supervisor—Nicholas Lyons, O. E. Shannon. Auditors—S. H. Tate, Wm. M. Hall, G. H. Spang. Town Clerk—David R. Kaufman.

Our opponents in Bedford Borough, in selecting their ticket for next Friday, having chosen as candidates, Messrs. KING, FILLER and RIBBECK, the three gentlemen who led off against Fillmore in favor of Fremont, the fact will now fully develop itself as to who were and who were not honest in declaring that, under no circumstances, would they ever be induced to vote for a "Republican," if they knew it.

The three persons named have, perhaps, been the most radical Fremont men in Pennsylvania—and through their influence was Fillmore sacrificed in this country. It is not to be supposed that either of these candidates care about the offices for which they are running, but simply desire, in their election, to prove to the world that all the opponents of Democracy in Bedford stand upon and adopt the Fremont platform!

Doctor and Col. Wm. C. Reamer have disposed of the "Old Mansion" at Siding Hill to Dr. S. D. Sory, for the sum of nine thousand dollars.—This is one of the finest properties between Chambersburg and Pittsburg. As a hotel, the house has a reputation, far and near, as one of the best in Pennsylvania. Dr. Sory will place the house as a hotel, and make such improvements as will give the place the appearance of an elegant private country residence—and he, as well as his wife, possess the taste to do this in the most approved style.

Col. Reamer, at present a member of the Legislature, intends to remove to Martinsburg, Va. on the 1st of April to take charge of the extensive railroad hotel at that place—and, whilst we deeply regret to lose so good a citizen and indefatigable Democrat, we have no doubt the change will result greatly to his pecuniary benefit. No man is better calculated to keep a Hotel than Col. Reamer, and all who have ever partook of the well-cooked, well-seasoned, and sumptuous meals served up at Siding Hill, will bear testimony to the fact that Mrs. Reamer has no superior as a Landlady. That prosperity may attend them in their new home is the sincere wish of the citizens of Bedford and Fulton counties.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. Allen's Class in Geography will give a Public Exhibition, (illustrative of the mode of teaching that science from Outline Maps, on Saturday evening next, 21st inst., at 6 1/2 o'clock, to which the public are respectfully invited.

N. B. Teachers, Directors, Editors, and all others interested in Education, are especially invited to be present.

SUPREME JUDGE.

A writer in the Pittsburg Courier earnestly urges the nomination of Hon. HERBERT HERRICK, of that city, as a suitable person to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge BLACK. Judge HERRICK is a good man in every respect, and, if nominated, will add the high trust. As Pittsburg has already a member on the Supreme Bench, we presume it will not be likely that another can be nominated from the same place. Should the nomination be given to the East, Hon. Wm. SENNO, of Berks, will undoubtedly be the man—if, however, it should be conceded to the West, the signs would indicate that Judge THOMSON, of Erie, will be the nominee—and the probability is that his nomination would give more general satisfaction than that of any other man named. Judge T. stands at the head of his profession, and has had many years experience on the Bench as Judge of the Erie District.

Gov. Geary Resigned!

We regret to learn, by a Telegraphic despatch, that Gov. Geary has resigned the office of Governor of Kansas, a post he has held for some months with distinguished credit. In fact his administrative qualities and firmness of purpose were such as to command universal admiration and respect. The resignation is to take effect to-day.—The Governor is at present in Washington City. His reasons for taking this course have not yet been made public, but doubtless will in a few days. We hope he may be induced to reconsider the act, and accept of an appointment from the present administration, for we know of no one so well adapted to the post.

The numerous friends of Major L. TALAMON here and elsewhere will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed to a Military Store-keeping by his Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, and confirmed by the Senate. The Major is eminently worthy of such a trust, and will discharge the duties thereof creditably to himself, and with advantage to the public service. Whilst we regret to lose him, we cannot but rejoice that the President has thus fully gratified the wishes of the honorable "Old Soldier."

The Democratic citizens of this Borough will decide, by ballot, on next Saturday, who is to be the Postmaster in Bedford. The person who has a majority of the votes polled, is to be unanimously recommended for appointment.

Funeral of Dr. Kane.

On last Thursday morning the remains of Dr. E. K. KANE were consigned to their last resting place by the citizens of Philadelphia. The demonstration was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in that city. All ages, classes, and sexes, are represented as having taken a deep interest in the solemn ceremonies. Dr. Kane was one of the distinguished men of the age, and his early death will cause general regret throughout the civilized world. All who have or may read the simple and unpretending narrative of his last expedition in search of a lost party of British Navigators, cannot fail to perceive that he was the leading and sustaining genius of that marvellous enterprise, and bore in his bosom a great, noble, and generous heart.

We publish, on the first page, the SERMON delivered on the occasion by Rev. C. W. SHERRILL, of the 2nd Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, which will be read with deep interest by all into whose hands it may fall. It is a beautiful and impressive production.

The following remarks in reference to the ceremonies of the day are copied from the Philadelphia Evening Journal of the 12th inst:

This morning dawned bright and beautiful—the sun shining with more than a wintry splendor, although the slight carpet of snow in the streets reminded us that the bleak season had not yet gone.—There was enough to keep alive in our memory the Arctic hero's field of achievement.

At an early hour the streets were filled with people, and the city presented the aspect of an unusual occasion. Before nine o'clock the vicinity of Independence Hall presented a dense mass of citizens, and there was a continual accumulation until about ten o'clock, the crowd was almost impenetrable. Those in charge of the body designed to admit a number of persons to see the coffin in the course of the morning, but the rush was so great that this arrangement was utterly impossible.

Throughout the city flags were hung with crepe, and along the wharves the vessels generally had their colors at half-mast, in honor of the illustrious dead. Various public buildings, including the theatres, had their colors draped and at half-mast. The route ran through streets almost entirely occupied by the dwellings of our most respectable citizens, and throughout the symbols of sorrow were conspicuously displayed.

At precisely ten o'clock the Philadelphia Committee entered the Hall and were received by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Hon. Joseph R. Chandler. Capt. Perry, in a neat speech, transferred the body from the Guard of Honor to the care of our citizens. Theodore Cuyler, Esq., received the remains in a brief but appropriate speech.

A most magnificent wreath of japonicas, to be placed upon the coffin, and in the grave, was presented by Henry G. Levensong, Esq., on behalf of a number of officers, and received, on behalf of the Committee, by the Hon. J. R. Chandler. The wreath was then placed upon the coffin.

THE FORMATION OF THE LINE.

The military formed upon Walnut street, under the orders of Gen. Cadwalader.

The Second Division, consisting of the clergy, pull bearers, officers of the government, and the various civic societies, formed in the rooms of the Court of Common Pleas and Independence Hall.

The Third Division assembled in the Select and Common Council Chambers.

The Fourth Division assembled in the rooms of the District Court and the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Fifth Division, consisting of the Fire Department and various secret Associations, formed in front of Independence Hall, and on Sixth street, south of Chestnut, right on Chestnut.

The Sixth Division, consisting of citizens, assembled at the U. S. District Room.

COMRADES OF THE ARCTIC HERO.

Following the flag of the Advance, came those men of penitence and hardship, who were with Dr. Kane through all the trials of that wondrous voyage—men stouter in frame than he, yet owing their lives and their presence among us to his energetic devotion, endurance and self-sacrifice. They numbered eight. The whole number who returned with Dr. Kane was thirteen. Wm. Marton, the faithful and indefatigable, was conspicuous, and Dr. Hayes, Geo. Stephenson, Amos Bonnell, Isaac Wood, Wm. Goffrey, August Sontag, and Henry Brooks, made up the party of survivors of one of those expeditions, the memory of which shall live to the last syllable of recorded time.

Buchanan Club.

Full of enthusiasm and numbers met in the County Hall, March 16th, pursuant to adjournment.—The Committee appointed for that purpose reported for permanent officers of the Club, as follows:—President, Hon. Jon Mack; Vice Presidents, Sam'l Barnhart, John M. Shoemaker, Maj. Law, Tullifer, and Henry Reimund; Recording Secretary, John P. Reed; Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Spang, Esq. Quite a number of persons here enrolled their names to the Constitution. The Club then proceeded to nominate a Borough Ticket, with great good feeling and unanimity.

The Club was then addressed by John Cressna, Esq., Gen. Bowman, and Maj. S. H. Tate.

It was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting and the Ticket formed, be published in the Gazette, and that the Club be resolved into a committee of the whole to see to the election of the Ticket for next Friday.

On motion adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, March 21st. JOB MANN, Pres't. Jos. P. Reim, Sec'y.

According to promise we publish below the oldest Mortgage on record in this State. It is a curious document, and will be read with general interest. It bears date the 10th day of the 10th month, 1685.

This INSTRUMENT, made this tenth day of the tenth mo., December, 1685, in the first year of the King's reign, between Joseph Browne of the town and county of Philadelphia, for himself in name and behalf, and as partner with George Guest, of the said town and county, brickmaker, of the one part, and Patrick Robinson, county clerk of Philadelphia, of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Joseph Browne, for himself in name and behalf, and as partner aforesaid, in consideration and for security and payment of the sum of fourtie pounds, due and owing by him, the said Joseph Browne, for himself in name and behalf and as partner aforesaid, unto the said Patrick Robinson, hath bargained, sold, delivered and mortgaged, and by these presents doth bargain, sell, deliver and mortgage to the said Patrick Robinson, his heirs and assigns forever, One Negro Man, named Jack, formerly bought by him from the said Patrick Robinson, as by bill of sale of the seventh day of the tenth mo., instant, recorded in the office of Rolls and Public Register at Philadelphia, vol. 5, Book E, eleventh day of the said tenth mo., may appear: to have and to hold the said negro man, named Jack, to the said Patrick Robinson, his heirs and assigns forever. Provided always nevertheless, and on this express provision and condition, that if the said Joseph Browne, for himself and as partner with the said George Guest, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of twenty pounds, and that in good sound well burned merchantable brick, such as the said Patrick Robinson shall like of, after they come to his or their gate, and after he or they have pickt and chose the same and rejected the unmerchantable, at the house of the said Patrick Robinson, in Philadelphia, or at any other place within the said town, to be delivered at the rate of sixteen shillings per thousand, amounting in the whole to twenty-five thousand of brick, and that at or before the first day of the third mo., May, 1686; and also the like sum of twenty pounds and that in merchantable corn, beef, pork, and English goods, being such English goods, as the said Patrick Robinson shall have occasion for and to his content, at his house in Philadelphia, at the prices then their current, and that at or before the first day of the third mo., May, 1687, without fraud, covin or further delay, that then and from thence forth, this present Indenture of sale and mortgage shall be utterly extinct, and that then also it shall and may be lawful for the said Joseph Browne, his heirs and assigns, the said negro to have again, retain and repossess, as in his former estate, any thing herein to the contrary thereof in any wise, notwithstanding; and he the said Joseph Browne for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and in behalf of and as partner of the said George Guest, doth covenant, grant and agree to and with the said Patrick Robinson, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in manner following to wit, that the said Joseph Browne, shall and will pay or cause to be paid, to the said Patrick Robinson, his heirs and assigns, the said sum of fourtie pounds, in manner in the recited specie and at the recited times particularly above written, without fraud or further delay, and that he will, in name and behalf, and as partner aforesaid, hath power to sell the said negro, and that he will warrant and forever defend the said negro, to the said Patrick Robinson, his heirs and assigns, against all persons whatsoever, if by default of payment of the said sum of fourtie pounds, in manner in the recited specie, and at the recited times particularly above written, shall happen to be made, that then and in that case, he the said Patrick Robinson, his heirs and assigns shall and lawfully may forever thereafter well and in peace have, hold and enjoy the said negro man, and the profit of him, except to their own use without any manner of interruption from him the said Joseph Browne, his heirs, his heirs, or assigns, and in name and behalf, and as partner aforesaid, as also in and to the full of payment should be made in manner above mentioned, or that the said Patrick Robinson, his heirs, and assigns, should take and repossess the said negro against the said Joseph Browne, not being able to pay for him, that then and in that case hee the said Joseph Browne, for himself and in name and behalf, and as partner aforesaid, his heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, grant and ablige himself to pay to the said Patrick Robinson, and his heirs, the sum of eighteen shillings per month, for the labour and work of the said negro, and that in any of the species above mentioned and at the place and at the rates particularly above express, be the said Joseph Browne, and his heirs, finding the said negro sufficient meat, drink, lodging and apparel; and in case the said negro should happen to dye or run away, before the payment of the said sum of money above mentioned, that then the said Joseph Browne, for himself in name and behalf, and as partner aforesaid, and his heirs, do covenant and grant that hee shall dye and run away to them and their heirs, who are hereby bound to pay for him to the said Patrick Robinson and his heirs, notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, the parties above mentioned have hereunto interchanged their hands and seals, day, month and year first above written, the words or substance, in the places interlined before sealing and delivering.—The mark of B. I. Joseph Browne sealed with his seal. Sealed and delivered in presence of us.

Jonathan Eberhart, Henry Plowen.

Recorded 12th 10th Mo., 1685.

Election of State Treasurer.

The resolution of H. S. Macraw, Esq., as State Treasurer, on Wednesday last, was a well-earned mark of confidence. Without any disparagement to his predecessors, we may remark, in simple justice to the present worthy incumbent, that the office has never been in able hands, or its duties more faithfully attended to. The apprehensions entertained by many Democrats that the same faithlessness to duty and principle which was exhibited by some members of the Legislature in the election of United States Senator, will be shown again in the election of State Treasurer, happily proved to be unfounded, and Col. Macraw received every Democratic vote which was cast. Mr. JACKSON, who did not vote, having paired off with Mr. NICOLS. The names of members, as they voted, will be found in our regular Legislative proceedings. Col. Macraw received sixty-eight votes, and Jacob Dock, the opposition

candidate, fifty-seven. This shows an absence of eight members, seven of whom were opposition. These gentlemen are severely handled by the Telegraph and some other papers of the same politics, although we cannot see how their presence could have changed the result.—All they could have done by recording their votes for Mr. Dock would have been to reduce Col. Macraw's majority. The truth is, many of the opposition calculated on electing their candidate through treachery in the Democratic ranks, and being disappointed in their anticipations, endeavor to savor their chagrin by abusing the absent members of their own party.—We advise them to keep cool. Col. Macraw is a most excellent officer and will take care of the public funds.—Harrisburg Union.

Terrific Railroad Accident.

EIGHTY PERSONS KILLED. A LARGE NUMBER DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Tonono, March 15.—The Great Western Railroad train which left Toronto yesterday afternoon for Hamilton, ran off the bridge above Hamilton, precipitating the engine, baggage car, and two passenger cars into the water. The locomotive and baggage car passed over the bridge in safety, but the two rear cars, containing about one hundred and twenty passengers, fell through. Between sixty and eighty persons are supposed to have been killed on the spot. Among the killed are Samuel Zimmerman, Baker, and a contractor, Mr. Street Millwright, of Niagara Falls, together with a sister, and a mother-in-law. Thomas C. MacIn is reported killed. Many of the bodies have not yet been taken from the water, and the names of but few have been ascertained.—The passengers who escaped death are all more or less mangled; most of them are injured beyond recovery. Doctors are leaving Toronto and Hamilton yet. There were several American on board.

The bridge was partially broken down, and the cars, one on top of the other, fell a distance of forty feet. The excitement caused by this terrible catastrophe is beyond precedent.

Parliament adjourned the moment it heard of the accident. Nothing that has heretofore occurred in this vicinity has created such profound grief.

The disaster occurred to the local accommodation train bound to Hamilton, and it contained from 75 to 100 passengers. Only 15 were taken from the wreck of these five have succeeded. The engine and fireman were pitched headlong into the canal. The baggage car and two passenger cars that went over the bridge are a complete wreck. A large number of men are to-day engaged in extricating the dead from the wreck. Fifty dead bodies, including men, women and children, are laid out on the floor of an outhouse in the vicinity, many of whom have been identified. Nineteen other bodies lie in one of the Company's buildings, only three of which have been identified. The passengers all belonged to Toronto and Hamilton, and other towns, including many prominent and influential citizens.

From the Pennsylvania.

The Decision of the Supreme Court.

The Black Republicans are in a great tribulation over the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. It is an extinguisher of all their hopes. It sweeps away every plank of their platform, and crushes into nothingness the whole theory upon which their party is founded. The decision of the Supreme Court is nearly unanimous—seven out of nine Judges concurring in its opinion. Great stress has been laid upon the dissent of Judge McLean, and seven of the Judges, we are told, are totally misled by preconceived notions or private interests, while his decision is unflinching by such considerations. We have great respect for Judge McLean, personally, and for his high legal attainments and honesty; but there is no other man upon that Bench whose judgment upon such a question would be more likely to be a partial and biased one. Judge McLean has for years past been more frequently mentioned in connection with high official positions, than all the other Judges together. He has been for years a sort of oracle for the Anti-slavery sentiment of the country. No later ago than last June, he was a candidate for the Black Republican nomination for the Presidency.—He has long been more or less connected with politics, probably to a much greater extent than any other man in a similar position. As a politician, we believe he has not infrequently given an extrajudicial opinion upon the very questions decided in the Dred Scott case. He had, therefore, the strongest possible influences to warp his judgment. There are no precedents so strong to a Judge, as his own decisions, and it could scarcely be expected that he would reverse a Judge the opinions he had expressed as a politician. As a Black Republican aspirant for the Presidency, he could not destroy the platform upon which, within a year, he had sanguine expectations of climbing into power. The other dissenting opinion was delivered by Curtis, of Massachusetts. He is, no doubt, an eminent lawyer, but who believes that the atmosphere of that State, poisoned as it is with the rankest fanaticism, is peculiarly adapted, above all others, to form correct opinions upon such a subject. It rarely happens that the decision of a Court, composed of a large number of members, is entirely unanimous upon any important question? It is unusual for a Court to decide in the ratio of four to one, as has been done in this case.

But whether unanimous or not, the decision is none the less binding. The Tribune may rave, and fanaticism make earth hideous with its howlings, but all in vain. There are certain points which are settled ones, and beyond the reach of the fanatic of the nation. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the land, and the Supreme Court having decided that the legislation Black Republicanism advocates is unconstitutional, their dogmas are totally void. They cannot be incorporated into the legislation of the country,—or, if they are, cannot thereby become laws. It is of course to be expected that considerable bustle will be exhibited over this decision, to enable the opposition leaders to cover up their confusion, and to shield them from the contempt of the people whom they have deceived. But this will amount to nothing. The Constitution must and will be protected by the American people, and we to the pony arms that dare fight against it.

A Virginia Volcano.

It is said that the statement in reference to a volcano having recently made its appearance in Pendleton county, Va., on the great Backbone Mountain, is true. The Cumberland Telegraph says: It is a point on the mountain directly between the heads of the dry fork of Cheat and south branch of Potomac rivers, at a place known by the name of "Sinks," so called from the depressed condition of the mountain at that point. These "Sinks" are funnel shaped, and each one embraces as much as an acre of ground. On the first day of January the reports caused by the bursting forth of subterranean fire were heard for a distance of twenty or thirty miles. Vast columns of flame and smoke issued from the orifices and red hot stones were thrown in the air several hundred feet above the mouth of the crater. Our informant adds that the people in the vicinity are becoming alarmed at the pertinacity with

which the flames are kept up, and the red hot masses of rocks thrown out. A heavy, rumbling noise, like distant thunder, is continually reverberating through the deep caverns of the mountain, which at times seems to tremble from summit to base.

A GOOD STORY.

A merchant of Munich, having obtained a large fortune, gave each of his three daughters a considerable sum, and married them to three brothers, sons of a worthy man of Hamburg. He reserved to himself a large capital, and his sons-in-law employed all their efforts to induce him to give it to them. At last, by flattery and demonstrations of affection, they got the old man's money.—But from that time they began to show indifference for him, and at last totally neglected him. The good old man was very wretched, and, what was worse, very poor. One day his youngest daughter went to him. In the course of conversation, she suggested to him that he might obtain the good will of her sister's husbands, and obtain from them all that he needed, by pretending to be still rich. The old man seeing the idea was a good one, resolved at once to act on it. He went to a friend of his, a banker, and obtained an advance of money, and the loan of a service of plate.

The next day he invited his sons-in-law to dinner. They were astonished to find a service of plate on the table, and still more so when the servant brought the old man a letter, and he exclaimed, "What! let an old friend be embarrassed for ten thousand florins?" and he went and got the sum from his strong box, saying, "Where—take it to your master?" "You see," said he, "I am still rich!" The sons-in-law were confounded, and each, with great eagerness, immediately pressed the old man to go and live with him, promising him that he should receive every attention, and everything he could possibly wish for. But the old man laid down his conditions—that he should have his own apartments and domestics, a carriage, and a certain sum placed at his disposal. To this the sons-in-law eagerly consented.

For some time the old man lived comfortably enough, and wherever he went he took the precaution to carry with him his strong box, which was very heavy. A little while ago he fell very ill. His sons-in-law pressed him to make his will, but he said his intention was to divide the contents of his strong box equally between them and a friend, and that they and his executor should have a key. About a fortnight ago he died. By a writing which he left behind him, he directed that his box should not be opened until five days after his interment—that he should be buried, with the greatest pomp—and that each person in the town should receive a new suit of clothes and a florin. At last the day for opening the strong box arrived. The sons-in-law, to their bitter mortification, found not as they had expected, money or securities to a large amount but lead and stones.

The Man with a Snake in his Hat.—Dr. Dixon, in his New York Monthly Scalp, states that a gentleman of the "highest veracity" related to him the following snake story, which beats anything that we have read lately.

Going into a very public ordinary for his dinner, he was surprised to observe the extra car with which a gentleman who took the seat opposite to him, took off his hat; he turned his head as nearly upon down as possible without breaking his neck; then, placing his hand over the inside of his hat, he again turned it, and revealed its car-filly crowded contents, concealed by a pocket handkerchief, in his hand; then gently laying the back of his hand on the cushion he hid the hat and its contents off, and commenced his dinner. The attention of my friend was irresistibly directed towards the hat; and his surprise greatly increased, the reader may well imagine on observing the head of a scaly snake thrust out and looking sharply about him. The gentleman, perceiving the discovery, addressed him:

"My dear sir, I was in hopes to have tipped a hat, and not annoyed any one with my poor pet. Allow me to explain: he is perfectly harmless; only a common black-snake. I was advised to carry him on my head for a rheumatism; I have done so for a few weeks and I am cured—positively cured of a most agonizing malady. I dare not part with him; the memory of my sufferings is too vivid; all my care is to avoid discovery, and treat my pet as well as possible in his irksome confinement. I feed him on milk and eggs, and he does not seem to suffer. Pardon me for the annoyance—you have my story; it is true. I am thankful to be in the former for my cure, and to you for your courtesy in not leaving your dinner disguised."

Senatorial Courtiers.

When the Senate of the United States was about to close its session, on the morning of the 4th instant, a vote of thanks having been tendered to Senators Bright and Mason for their ability, dignity and courtesy as presiding officers, Mr. Mason the president pro tempore, addressed the body as follows:

SENATORS.—In closing with you the present Congress, I beg permission to express to all Senators my sincere acknowledgments for the courtesy and forbearance which have marked their intercourse with the chair, and for their general kindness to its temporary occupant. I have certainly endeavored, by diligence and care in the dispatch of the public business and by my strict impartiality, to deserve it.

I tender to each and all of you, Senators, my earnest wish for a happy and grateful meeting with those awaiting you at your homes, and for your prosperity and welfare in life.

It remains only to announce that the Senate stands adjourned without day.

The new Senate being in session on Executive business, the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice President, on taking the Chair, made the following address:

SENATORS.—In assuming the duties of this station I am quite conscious that I bring to this discharge few other qualifications than a deep sense of the importance of this body in the scheme of the government and a feeling of respect for its members. Happily my duties are comparatively few & simple, and I am sure they will be made easy by a pervading sense of propriety, which will of itself be sufficient on all occasions to preserve the dignity and decorum of the Senate.

In administering the rules which you have adopted for the convenience of your proceedings I shall often need your kind indulgence, and I anticipate with confidence your forbearance towards the errors that spring from inexperience. Cherishing the hope that our official and personal intercourse will be marked by mutual confidence and regard, I look forward with pleasure to our association in the performance of public duties.

It shall be my constant aim, gentlemen of the Senate, to exhibit at all times and to every mem-

ber of this body the courtesy and impartiality which are due to the representatives of equal States.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Two MEN KILLED.

On Wednesday evening, about half past six o'clock, a serious accident occurred at Gallitzien Station, on the Central Railroad, to the Emigrant train running westward. The train was standing at the station, when a freight train following ran into and demolished the hind car, damaging several others. Two emigrant passengers were killed instantly, two others had limbs broken, while quite a number were more or less injured. Physicians were immediately summoned by telegraph, and everything was done for the comfort and relief of the wounded.

The collision which has thus resulted in the loss of the lives of two (perhaps three) human beings, is evidently the result of carelessness on the part of somebody.

It is a singular fact that the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, the present Speaker, Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the Honorable Clerk of the Senate, the Democratic candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Supreme Judge, are all practical printers.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.—Dr. Foltz, U. S. N. the President's physician, who accompanied him to Washington, it is stated, returned on Saturday last to his post at Philadelphia, Mr. Buchanan having quite recovered.

REACTION.—The Democratic gain in Jefferson county, N. Y., since last fall, is 4600, as by the vote for supervisors. In Oneida county, Matteson's district, there was a majority against the Democrats last fall of 4777. Now there is a Democratic majority of 234.

W. B. Sipes, Esq.—The proceedings of the recent State Convention, as reported for the Patriot and Union and Pennsylvania, are remarkably correct. They were reported by our young friend W. B. Sipes, Esq., late of this county. As a ready and forcible writer Mr. Sipes has few superiors, and as a reporter he bids fair to stand in the front rank. We wish him great success.—Fulton Democrat.

The Exhibition advertised by Mr. Allen, to take place on next Saturday evening, cannot fail to prove interesting to all our citizens of both sexes, and we presume there will be a large number in attendance, who will be amply rewarded for the time thus spent.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

The Flour market continues inactive, and only 12000 bbls. were disposed of at \$2.37 1/2 for extra quality, but common brands are freely offered at 86-25, without finding buyers. Small sales are making for the supply of the retailer and bakers within the range of the same quotations. Rye Flour is scarce, and has advanced to \$4. Corn Meal is also better, and 1,400 bbls. Pennsylvania sold at \$3.12 per bbl. Wheat is very dull, and prices favor buyers. Small sales of red at \$1.36 1/2 per bu. and white at \$1.37 1/2 per bu. Rye comes in slowly and commands \$2. Corn is active, and 10,000 bushels, new yellow sold at 65-67c, in store at a former rate. Oats are worth 45-46c, per bu.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

The Flour market is dull. Wheat is dull, and 1/2c, per bu. lower. Sales of red at \$1.34 1/2 per bu. and white at 150-170c. Corn is steady at 66c, for white, and 60c, for yellow. Whiskey is in moderate request at 26-27c.

Blymire & Hartley

WOULD announce to the public that they have just received and opened the most extensive assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing articles ever brought to Bedford, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock is comprised of so great a variety, that it is impossible to think of enumerating the articles in a newspaper advertisement. Let all who want a good article, at a small price, call on us and they can be gratified.

March 20, 1857.

JACOB REED

TAKES pleasure in informing his customers and the public generally that he has received, within a few days past, a large supply of NEW GOODS, and a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. Call and judge for yourselves.

March 20, 1857.

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphan's Court held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford on the 9th day of February A. D. 1857 before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of JOHN MOWER, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Susan Daniel late of West Providence township deceased, to wit: Elizabeth intermarried with Daniel Stuckey residing in Fulton county, Illinois; Jos. Dunkel residing