

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WESTLEY FROST, Of Fayette County.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at a Meeting held on February, 1858:

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

2. The Delegates so elected shall meet in Bedford on Tuesday following the 3d Saturday of June, of each year, and put in nomination a County Ticket. They shall also elect Legislative and Congressional Comtees to meet until Congress from the proper districts; also seven persons to compose a county committee for the ensuing year.

Pursuant to the above rules, the Democratic Vigilance Committees of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 19th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, and to elect Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year.

By order of the D-m. Co. Committee, Wm. P. SHELL, Chairman.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

Greatest excitement prevails, at present, in various portions of the country on the subject of the location of the proposed National Foundry. Our neighbors of Cumberland, Md., have raised a perfect furor in their little city, concerning the matter, and we notice that a number of the inland towns of this State are making loud and noisy demonstrations to draw the attention of "the powers that be" to the "great advantages" presented by their respective localities as sites for the institution. The tide of agitation on this subject, strange to say, has not yet reached our own region, and we doubt whether there are six men in the whole county that have given any thought to the fact that within twenty miles of this borough there is a section of country combining all the requisites for an establishment like the one in question. The town of Hopewell, and the country lying adjacent to it, in the North Eastern part of this county, we sincerely believe, are more eligible as site for a National Foundry than any of the places we have yet seen recommended. Iron ore of the very best quality is found there in abundance. The hills are seamed with strata of coal, being the well known Broad Top formation, and the valleys are veined with streams capable of furnishing almost any extent of water-power. The iron ore, we are informed, has been tested in the making of ordnance, and has been found to be excellently adapted for that purpose. As our readers will know, this region is accessible by Railroad, and therefore, it cannot be said to be objectionable on the score of isolation. As for health, which is a great desideratum in the selection of a locality for such an institution as a National Foundry, there is, perhaps, not another spot in all North America where the climate is more salubrious, the atmosphere purer, the water fresher than in the mountain regions of Bedford county.

Why, then, should not Hopewell be the site? Let the agents of Uncle Sam who have this matter in hand but pay us a visit—let them examine the place for themselves—let them but study its geology and learn of its wealth in minerals—and, then, let them make their report, without "fear, favor, or affection," and we are free to say that they will recommend Hopewell as the place best suited in every respect for the establishment of a National Foundry.

DEMOGOGUES SELF-IMPALED.

It is customary when new States are admitted into the Union, for Congress to make them grants of lands, which was done but recently in the case of Minnesota. In accordance with this custom, the English Compromise Act proposes to give the State of Kansas, if she will accept them, certain lands, salt springs, &c., &c. This the Abolitionists denounce as a bribe? To the people of Kansas to induce them to accept the Lecompton Constitution. Now, if this be a "bribe," then every Abolitionist in Congress voted for just such a bribe, for the Crittenden Bill and the Montgomery Amendment, their pet measures, both contained the same offer of land to the people of Kansas that made by the English Compromise Act. The howling of the Abolitionists concerning this alleged "bribe" is another instance of demagogues impaling themselves. Just like the Abolition organ's denunciations of the new Usury Law, passed by Abolition votes, the curses of the Kansas-shriekers concerning this matter, recoil upon their own heads.

A Difference of Opinion.

The Abolitionists in Congress, it will be remembered, voted in a body for Mr. Montgomery's Bill for the admission of Kansas. They now rave most rabidly about the English Compromise Act which Mr. Montgomery in a late letter claims to be his own bill with but slight and unimportant alterations. "Strange such differences there should be—Tweedle-dam and Tweedle-dee."

Suicide of "Frank Forester."

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, the "Frank Forester" of our sporting literature, committed suicide in New York, on Monday, the 17th inst., by shooting himself through the breast with a pistol. The rash act, it is inferred from a letter of the deceased written shortly before his death, was committed whilst Mr. H. was laboring under a fit of melancholy occasioned by a difficulty with his wife to whom he had been married but a few months. Mr. Herbert was an Englishman by birth and was closely related to some of the leading families of the British nobility. Though a resident of the United States since 1839, he never became a naturalized citizen. He was the author of numerous works on hunting, fishing, horsemanship, &c., and excelled as a writer of historical tales and novels.—This is the second English author that has committed suicide in this country within the last three years. The other case was that of WILLIAM NORTH, a man of brilliant but erratic genius, also of British nationality, who destroyed his life by taking poison, in 1855.

Death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

It is with profound regret that we chronicle the death of this brave and distinguished officer. His death took place a few days ago at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he had stopped upon his way to assume the command of the Utah Army. Gen. Smith was a patriot of the true stamp and won great honors by his military services, especially in the war with the Florida Indians and in that with Mexico.—The whole country mourns his loss.

A PRODIGIOUS LIE.

The Abolition organ of last week says the "Ten cents a day doctrine is more than fulfilled!" The fellows who grind the editorials for that sheet must imagine the people to be as great asses as themselves if they expect them to swallow such a monstrous falsehood as that. Those who hire working-men know to their hearts' content that they cannot get them for low wages. Why, we can't get a superannuated, half-logged old negro to cut wood for us half-a-day, but his bill is seventy-five cents solid cash. "Ten cents a day!" A decent man's gorge rises at such disgusting efforts to gull the public.

Position of Isaac Hazlehurst.

We learn from a neighboring print that this gentleman, who was last year the candidate of the straight-Americans for Governor, "stands exactly where he did last fall."—That is, if words have any meaning, that he is ready again to be a candidate in opposition to the Union ticket, and take the stump in order to defeat it. To us, and we doubt not the great mass of the Republicans, it is a matter of little moment where he stands. His position only derives importance from the fact of his having been the candidate of the straight-Americans last fall, having polled 28,000 votes in a poll of some 365,000. But if he and his then coadjutors choose to play the same game again, let them do so, and see what they will make out of it.—Northtown Free Press.

From the above it will be seen that the Hazlehurst men are held in utter contempt by the Abolitionists. This, however, is not at all strange, as the men who cut Fillmore's throat in '56 and who voted for BRITISH-FREE-TRADE WILSON in '57, must necessarily have a sovereign contempt for all honorable men. What say the 400 Hazlehurst men of Bedford county? The "Republicans" say it is "a little moment" where your late leader stands. Will you tamely brook an insult like that?

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Great preparations are making to render this justly celebrated resort worthy of a generous public patronage this summer. The company, whose advertisement will be found in The Press of this morning, announce their determination to make it the finest summer retreat in America. Incontestably ahead of the far famed watering places of New York and New England, and far more accessible, elegant, and agreeable than those of Virginia and Maryland, Bedford Springs should be especially cherished by Pennsylvanians. Approachable by three or four routes, all of them romantic and pleasing, it should be made the centre of fashion during the coming season. We trust, at all events, that those of our people who have never yet visited this fine retreat, will give it some attention during the warm weather, and so learn the valuable lesson, not for the last time, that we have means of enjoyment within our own borders far beyond those which are offered by our neighbors.

Mr. ALLEN, formerly of the United States Hotel, whose admirable management of the Springs for the last few summers will not be forgotten, will be at the head of the domestic superintendence, assisted by ESM L. ANDERSON, Esq., and others. Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, is now at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in this city, and will be happy to give any further information to those who are desirous of knowing all about Bedford Springs.—Phila. Press.

FIRING INTO AMERICAN VESSELS.—Some of the British commanders in the vicinity of the Spanish islands in the Gulf are amusing themselves with firing into and at American vessels, on the pretext of suspecting them of being slavers. From the number of instances of this kind, the suspicions of these officers must be excited by every vessel bearing the American flag. The Tropic Bird, was fired at by the British gunboat Jasper. The schooner Mobile, just arrived at New York, was shot at with rifles, from the war steamer Six, the shells of which lodged in her bulworks. This kind of interference with our commerce is unwarrantable, and some measures ought to be taken to put a stop to it. If it were Spanish vessels of war which had been guilty of the outrage of firing into American vessels, the whole country would have been excited by it, and it is quite likely that before this the Spaniards would have got a few balls back again. The outrage is the same, whether committed by Spanish or English vessels. It is not sufficient that the British government disavow such acts. They should teach their commanders better manners, so that the wrong will not be repeated. There are rights which American seamen are not disposed to yield, and will not see impaired so long as they have a government to look to for redress.—Easton Sentinel.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1858. The scene in the House of Representatives on Friday the 14th inst., was rather amusingly ludicrous. A motion for a call of the House prevailing, the Speaker ordered the doors to be closed, and that the names of absentees be called for excuse. Numerous excuses were offered. Some left the Hall because they could not, because they wanted their dinner. One Honorable gentleman had married a wife, and could not come. Our friend Judge Gillis, upon being asked by the Speaker what reasons he had to assign for his absence, said: "Mr. Speaker, I am the humble representative of the wild-cat district of Pennsylvania, [laughter] and it is not to be expected that either the people of that district or their representative should be completely conversant with all the rules of this House, or any other disorderly body [renewed laughter.] It is not to be expected that either they or their Representative should be acquainted with all the etiquette of this city of magnificent distances," as my colleague has called it. I was invited to dine with the President today, and I had been informed that it was etiquette with members of this body that an invitation to the President's was an imperative order, and could not be disobeyed. [Great laughter.] Regarding it in that light, I accepted the invitation. I have been dining with the President and have enjoyed myself, and enjoyed the company after dinner very much; and now I am willing to pay for it. [Excessive laughter.] Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that gentlemen on the other side of the House, who did not receive invitations, are a little envious because they did not. [Renewed laughter.] I have only another word to say. I heard that the Sergeant-at-arms was after me, and I flew, not to the horns of the altar, but to the horns of old Buck. I seized them, and held to them, until I found that I was out of danger. Then I let loose, and came here, and now throw myself upon the mercy of the House." [Laughter.]

This happy little speech of the Judge's created great merriment, and seemed to put every body in a good humor. The jolly member from Maryland, Mr. Bowie, was very indignant at the idea of being held before the bar of the House, and protested that the House owed him an apology. He "would give millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." After a session of several hours, an adjournment took place at midnight.

By a reference to the proceedings of the House it will be seen, that the Door-keeper, Mr. Hackney has been guilty of mal-practice in the discharge of his office. The report of the committee on accounts, among other things, show that the Door-keeper presented accounts for folding during the months of February, March, and April 320,634 volumes of Public Documents, while it appears by a statement of the Superintendent of Public Printing, that but 90,455 volumes were delivered to the folding room during those months. The House very properly promptly expelled the Door-keeper and have elected a Mr. Wright (Dem.) of New Jersey. Your readers are already aware no doubt, that Minnesota is now one of the sovereign States of this Union. Her admission was opposed by a large number of Black-Republicans, known as Know-Nothings, principally upon the grounds of the constitution of that State containing a clause which allows a foreigner to vote, who may have declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States. It is always to be expected that any thing which in any way tends to ameliorate the condition of those who happened to be born in a foreign land will meet with opposition from illiberal minded men.

The leaders of Know Nothingism forget that the great idea that governed the sages who formed our glorious constitution was, that representation and taxation should go hand in hand. They forget that it was upon that ground our forefathers rebelled against Great Britain. A great mistake exists in the minds of many persons in the matter of citizenship and suffrage. It is thought by many that the rights of citizenship and the rights of suffrage are inseparable, that they depend upon each other. Never was there a greater mistake. Suffrage is regulated by state law, and the qualifications of a voter are varied in the different states, many of which pay no attention to the question of citizenship. The States reserve to themselves the right of defining who shall vote, and very properly too.

By naturalization, Congress confers citizenship throughout the whole country. The rights thereby conferred are to enable the person to hold land, to sue in our federal courts, and the right to claim the protection of our flag, having no reference to voting. It will be gratifying to every good Democrat to learn that all the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the House save Montgomery, Harris and Hickman, give evidence of a returning sense of loyalty to the Democracy. The evidence of this is to be seen in the fact of their voting for the Democratic caucus nominee Dr. Doorkeeper.

Both houses of Congress are finishing up business with considerable dispatch, and will be able, it is thought, to adjourn by the 7th of June. The Senate has passed the bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. The President continues to enjoy the best of health, and looks quite as vigorous and as well as he did ten years ago. Well may the Democracy of Pennsylvania feel proud of JAMES BUCHANAN, the only National Executive ever furnished by the Keystone State, for their interests could not have been entrusted to an able or better man, in any respect. He has proved himself competent for every emergency, and is recognized by all classes of our citizens as the President.

MINNESOTA.—News of the admission of the State of Minnesota reached St. Paul on the 13th inst., by telegraph from this city. The news created a thrill of joy in the community of St. Paul. Every body, says the Pioneer and Democrat, was in a congratulatory mood. The State Government would be put into operation as soon as official intelligence had been received that the President had signed the bill.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN MISSOURI.—The St. Joseph Gazette of the 11th inst. says: "We have just learned from Mr. H. W. Stephens, who came in directly from Kentucky county, that Peter Stephens, Esq., Deputy Surveyor of Kentucky county, made a discovery of gold on Dowan's branch, one of the tributaries of the west fork of Grand River. Several old Californians are now at work on the branch, making from one to six dollars per day. The gold is very fine and light, and it is believed by those who are digging for it, that heavy deposits exist somewhere in the neighborhood."

"PROTECTION" OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Among all the convenient political catch-words relied upon by the hybrid factions opposed to the Democratic party, to dupe and deceive the honest and unsuspecting to their own injury, that of "Protecting American Labor" is the most specious as well as the most hollow and hypocritical. Those who use this cant phrase so glibly and so frequently, care only for the laboring classes as the farmer does for his beasts of burden, as they may happen to be profitable to them as drudges and wealth-producers. What they mean by protection, is protecting a handful of wealthy manufacturing monopolists, protecting capital at the expense of labor; this no sensible person will deny.—The leaders of that party have not a single principle in common with the true interests of American industry, no sympathy whatever with the wealth-creating, or producing classes. This is a fact too notorious to be disputed by any one.

We propose to test the sincerity of these gentlemen in their professions of friendship for the working classes. Let us have a real system of protection, if we are to have any at all, and not a hypocritical sham, a hollow pretence, a mere make-believe. In the first place, let the tariff be so modified as that all duties shall be taken off every article of necessity now used by the laboring classes, and the duties greatly increased upon such articles of luxury as are exclusively used by the idle and wealthy classes, who only labor to collect that which the toilers have earned. Then let a direct tax be levied upon the whole property of the country, (not upon labor, for labor must be "protected" against all the burdens of taxation as well as by a tariff,) in order to raise an immense fund, out of which the laborer shall receive his quota every Saturday night—say four or five dollars each week for each individual. This would be a tangible "protection," and would amount to something besides hollow cant and unmeaning professions. Are these advocates of a high tariff ready for a "protective system" of this sort? Why not?

Then, if they wish to "protect" the lordly monopolist, the manufacturing, wealthy aristocrat, let them levy a sufficient tax upon the property of the whole country to pay a direct bonus to a handful of sugar planters in Louisiana, the iron-masters of Pennsylvania, and the manufacturing nabobs of New England. Let property be taxed directly (and not labor, as it is at present), and you may "protect" the privileged or unprivileged classes to any possible extent the wealthy tax-payers are willing to go. How do the sham pretenders to friendship for American industry like our system of "protection"? Are they prepared to show their sincerity by putting such a plan into immediate practice? If not—why?

American industry needs no protection; it can and it does protect itself. It is driving the products of Great Britain out of numerous markets where that arrogant nation has hitherto had an exclusive monopoly. It is an insult to American skill and American enterprise, to say that America's industry needs protection. It only needs to be left alone—it is perfectly able to take care of itself. At any rate it needs no "protection" from those who only "talk of the public good, and mean their own"—the protection they offer is that which values give to lambs "covering to devour them."—Phila. Argus.

A NEW PARTY.

The new party that CRITTENDEN, GREENLEY, and FORNEY attempted to get up is not likely to come to much. It has been "knocked in the head" in Congress, and it will fare no better if it takes an appeal to the country. The people have had enough of new parties. The Know Nothing party did the business for them. That party was started to purify the political atmosphere. It purified politics much as a dead sheep in dog days purifies the atmosphere around it. Everything that it touched became blotted with corruption, and it soon fell apart from sheer rottenness. After it, came the Republican party—rather more respectable and a great deal more dangerous. Two years have carried it from its cradle to its coffin, and now those who rejoiced at its birth and mourned at its death are trying their hand at "a new party" again. Unfortunately for them, their new parties are always made up of old materials—the debris of defunct political organizations; hence they are not lasting. The Whig party lasted many years, because it was a respectable party, a national party, and was led by men of distinguished ability and unquestioned patriotism. At its dissolution, the good men who belonged to it betook themselves to the ranks of the democracy, while the political gamblers who had been the death of it set about the formation of a new party. The republic of 1854 got his head crushed in 1855. Then the opposition managers got a new revelation, and in 1856 we had another new party. Strange to say, the political atmosphere purified as often, needs purifying again. The disinfecting agents,—CRITTENDEN, GREENLEY and FORNEY—fag, tag and bobtail—are at work. Out of the rotten carcass of Know Nothingism, and the dead body of Black-Republicanism, and the corruption that has sloughed off from the Democratic party, leaving it in perfect health, these immaculate politicians are moulding a new party, for the purification of the politics of the country. But the people have no faith in them and their project will fail. It is too evident that they aim at their own advancement and not at the public good. Traitors to all parties, no party will trust them; and plot as they will, they can do but little beyond breaking up the Republican organization and driving its best members—those in whom a love of the Union still lingers in spite of their evil associations—over to the Democratic party. The formation of a new opposition party will strengthen the indomitable and unconquerable Democracy, and we shall triumph in 1860 even more signally than we did in 1856.—Valley Spirit.

The bill for the admission of Oregon divides the present territory of Oregon on the Snake and Owyhee rivers—thus annexing nearly half of it to the Territory of Washington.—As there is not a white man living in the set-off portion it will be likely to give much trouble to the Washington authorities for some time to come. The Territory remaining in the State of Oregon is large enough for four good sized states.

A LARGE HAIL OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man was arrested on Monday in Cincinnati with a bundle of counterfeit bills under his arm, amounting to \$13,000. The bills were all fives of the Hadley Bank at Holyoke, Mass., and were admirably executed. Another man was arrested who dropped a package of \$1000 of the same spurious kind.

BLACK REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS IN WISCONSIN.

The most astounding developments have recently been made in regard to the corruption and profligacy of the Black Republican State officials in Wisconsin. In 1856 a bill was put through the Legislature of that State apportioning the lands granted by the United States to Wisconsin to its several railroads. The Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad put in for a lion's share of the grant, and succeeded in obtaining it. The manner in which the thing was accomplished by the road is thus disclosed in a report made to the present Legislature by an investigating committee. The following amounts were paid to the then officials:

Governor of State, \$50,000. Governor's Private Secretary, 55,000 State Officers, 20,000 Supreme Court, 1,900 Eighteen State Senators, 200,000 Sixty-five Assemblymen, 385,000 Legislative Clerks, 17,000 Editors and others, 264,000 Grand total, \$899,900

The name of the Governor was Bashford, who was elected by the Black Republicans in 1855 over Barstow who was denounced as very corrupt, but who certainly was honest and pure in comparison with his successor. He was paid in bonds. Every member of the Assembly, save four, who voted for the bill, is stated in the report to have received a consideration! Such wholesale bribery and corruption was never disclosed before in American politics, and it is very disgraceful to Wisconsin.

FROM KANSAS.

FURTHER OUTRAGES AND ROBBERIES.

The July Land Sales to be Broken up.

GOV. DENVER THREATENED.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Accounts from Kansas continue to report outrages and robberies by Montgomery's band of outlaws. Several stores, and the Post Office at Willow Springs, were robbed on the 11th inst. Heavy robberies are also reported in different parts of Johnson county. It is stated that three hundred families were driven out of Lynn county. Montgomery holds a Captain's commission under General Lane. It is understood that the band have written a pledge, under which they are sworn to drive all pro-slavery settlers out of the Territory, and to break up the land sales of July next.

They are also reported to have said that unless Governor Denver withdraws the troops from Fort Scott they will proceed to Leocompton and hang him.

Loss of Speech from Fear.

We learn in one of our French exchanges, an account taken from Le Nouvelleste de Rouen, of a singular loss of speech by a young French girl, the circumstances of which are as follows:—At a late hour in the night, an inhabitant of Boisvillaine passed through one of the streets of Rouen, saw a window open on the first floor of a dwelling-house on his way, and thinking that the family were thereby exposed to nocturnal visitors, he roused the inmates of the house and informed them of their negligence and danger. Thanking the traveler for his kindness, the master of the house immediately went up to the chamber of his domestic, to whom the carelessness was chargeable, and waking her from a profound sleep, began in a loud and angry voice to rebuke her for her carelessness.—The startled girl, not recognizing the voice of her master, and thinking it was the noise of robbers at her door, was so frightened, that she could only respond with inarticulate sounds, and since that time has not been able to speak.

THE STORM IN ILLINOIS.—The storm in Illinois, as reported from the accounts that have reached us, has been one of unparalleled violence, and having destruction and death in its path.—It commenced on Thursday evening, continued through the night, and did not cease entirely in some localities till noon on Friday. It was a hurricane of wind, bearing along with it drenching torrents of rain and showers of large hail stones. Partial accounts of its effects from towns along the railroads in the northern part of Illinois have reached us. Incalculable damage was done to farms, and all along the railroads houses are found tumbled over and blown to pieces, while fences are scattered over the prairie. The particulars, which do not embrace one half the casualties, show that the tornado was one of unprecedented fury. Half a million dollars would not cover the loss of property it caused.—St. Louis News.

ANOTHER GREAT CASE TO BE LITIGATED.—The late Charles McKicken, of Cincinnati, bequeathed a handsome sum to the city of Cincinnati, for the formation of Free Colleges for Orphans. A portion of the property so devised lies in Louisiana. The tutor of Mr. McKicken's children, in New Orleans, on the 6th inst., filed a petition in the S-cond District Court against the non-resident heirs, to restrain them from effecting a partition of the property located in Louisiana. It is held by the petitioners that the city of Cincinnati, as a foreign corporation, is incapacitated to take property situated in Louisiana for any purpose whatever, and that the bequest is contrary to the laws of the latter. It appears, moreover, that Cincinnati cannot take the property situated in Ohio, (which constitutes the bulk of the bequest,) for want of constitutional capacity. A cause of prolonged litigation is in prospect, which may prove as interminable as the famous McDonough controversy, which is also a New Orleans sugar-plum for the lawyers.

Transfer of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.—Harrisburg, May 29.—Governor Packer, Judge Knox, the Attorney-General of the State, Mr. Moorhead, President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and Mr. Gibbons, the Solicitor of the company, met in the Executive chamber yesterday, and consummated the sale of the State Canals. The securities were given, the deeds executed and delivered, and the Governor has issued his proclamation announcing the transfer of the public works of the State to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

INDUSTRIOUS PRISONER.—An English paper publishes the sketch of the life of a prisoner composed by himself in Winchester jail. The original is in the shape of a printed book; the letters are words all having been cut out of waste paper by the man, with his finger nails, as no knife or scissors were allowed. After cutting out the words suitable to his purpose, he carefully pasted them in proper order from a small book, comprising 22 pages. A piece of poetry, addressed to the prisoner's wife, is included in this singular production.

MARKED.

On the 25th inst., at the residence of Frederick Naugle, by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. David W. Kaufman, to Miss Anna Nangle. By the same, on the same day, Mr. Job Lyinger, to Miss Matilda Knox. Accompanying the above notices was a delicious cake for which the happy couples have the thanks of the printer.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Jacob Shunk, to Miss Rebecca Strickler, both of Bedford township. On the 15th inst., by John Whelstone, Esq., Mr. William Rock, of South Woodberry township, to Miss Elizabeth Mengas, of Napier tp. On the 11th April, 1858, by Rev. Josiah Forrest, Mr. John Hysung, to Miss Elizabeth Devore, daughter of Cornelius Devore, both of Bedford county.

New Advertisements.

Notice. ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a note of \$100 drawn by Henry S. King, who is notified of its loss, and made payable to Philip Knisely, or order. It was not assigned or endorsed, but was in the possession of Robert Harrey, a Scotchman, who has it without my knowledge or consent. PHILIP KNISELY. Hopewell tp., May 28, '58-31.

War with England. THE repeated insults offered to the American flag by British cruisers have caused a very just irritation on this side of the water, and should "Ancient John" not cave in we should not be surprised if it led to hostile manifestations.—Meanwhile O'Ster, Manspeker & Carn, successors of Rupp & Osler, are receiving an additional supply of NEW GOODS, which they will continue to sell CHEAPER than ever, in their new and handsomely fitted up room recently occupied by Rupp & Osler. New Store, No. 1, Cheap Side. Bedford, May 28, 1858.

Keep it Before the People! THE largest assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia Trade, Ladies, Misses, and Children's fine boots, shoes, gaiters, English buckins, ties and slippers, to be found in Bedford, especially adapted for retailing, being made in the most substantial manner, and warranted to be—bought direct from the manufacturer for net cash, and sold at a small advance by OSTER, MANSPEKER & CARN. New Store, No. 1, Cheap Side. Bedford, May 28, 1858.

Keep it Before the LADIES!—The largest assortment of Parasols in Bedford—bought for cash, and sold at a small advance by OSTER, MANSPEKER & CARN. New Store, No. 1, Cheap Side. Bedford, May 28, 1858.

Notice. IS hereby given, in pursuance of an Act entitled an act for the regulation of the uniformed Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (approved April 21st, 1858, (see sec. 4, art. 12) that all the organized and uniformed companies of the county of Bedford, are hereby required and commanded, to meet in the town of Bloody Run, in said county, on Friday, the 18th of June, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where they will be organized into a regiment—and also, will on said day, elect one person to fill the office of Colonel, one person to fill the office of Lieut. Colonel, and one person to fill the office of Major, in pursuance of said Act. LEMUEL EVANS, Brigade Inspector, Brigade Inspector's Office, 1st B. 16th D. May 28th, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, on Saturday the 26th day of June, next, the following real estate, late the property of Jacob Hitchew, dec'd, viz: A tract of land situated in Napier township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Henry Wonders, Peter Heiner, Amos McCreary, John Shaffer and others, containing forty-five acres, between fifteen and twenty acres of which are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a two-story log DWELLING HOUSE, stable with threshing floor, and spring house and there is also, a good spring near the dwelling. There is a fine promising young orchard on the place just beginning to bear.—Terms—CASH. DAVID HITCHEW, Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of an alias writ of vend. expositio me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1858, at one o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: One tract of land containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house with kitchen attached, and log barn thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James Clark on the south-east, and the Juniata river on the north and west, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county. S-ized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Snyder, and to be sold for cash. Sheriff's Office, WM. S. FLUKE, Bedford, May 29, '58.

LIST OF LETTERS. REMAINING in the Post office at Bedford, PENNA., May 24th, 1858. Persons calling for letters in this list will be particular to say they are advertised. Aunan Jemina Miss, Allon James, Bruce Juliana, Mrs. Blymire Joseph G., Blodget J. A. Esq., Bantem Elizabeth Mrs., Clark Phillip, Canady Mary Miss, Claycomb Rachael Miss, Carn Amanda Miss, Dean Lizzie, Dively Caroline Miss, Dowling Margaret Anna Miss, Fluck Henry, Ford Barnett, Forshat Jacob, Gubernert Charles, Heilmann Harris Jerry, Hough Uriah, Hamelton Lydia, Hainwright J. K. Esq., Peits & Moorhead Messrs., Miller Daniel M., Moscorn Gino, Miller Josia, Rictor & Son, Nailor Mary, Sims J. N. Esq., Stiner Wm. Taylor Abram M. Spicer Mary Miss, Wolf W. G. Whietnere Samuel. JNO A. MOWRY, Bedford Pa., May 28, 1858. P. M.

100 PAIR Ladies Kid and Morocco Lace Boots, a superior article at mar12'58. REED & MINNICH'S.