

**THE BEDFORD CAP-IT-LE**  
1858.  
Bedford, W. Penford, Editors.  
B. F. JOURNAL 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 in Fayette, 1856:

1. The Democrats of each Township shall annually upon written notice given, on the 3d Saturday in June, proceed to elect two Delegates to represent the township in County Convention, 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 Counters to meet similar Counters 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 Dem. Co. Committee.  
W. S. P. SCHELL,  
Chairman.

**THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.**

The opposition press are just now making a great clamor about the fifteen million loan asked by the National Administration, to defray the expenses and carry on the operations of Government. In their fiery zeal to make capital against a Democratic President, they forget that the sin which they lay to the charge of the Administration, lies at their own door and is imputable entirely to the conduct of their own party. It was their own blind folly that plunged the Government into the debt from which it is now trying to recover itself. It was their own extravagance and speculation that hung the millstone around the nation's neck. We can "item the bill" for the gentlemen, if they desire it. To wit: It was an opposition House of Representatives, (in the thirty fourth Congress) that spent \$300,000 in electing a Speaker: It was that same opposition House of Representatives that in 1856 prolonged the sitting of Congress, at an enormous expense, merely to carry on a fruitless discussion of the slavery abstraction: It was that same opposition House of Representatives that increased the pay of Congressmen to three thousand dollars per session: It was that same opposition House of Representatives that sent a committee to Kansas to investigate difficulties occasioned, as has been proved time and again, by a society acting under the auspices of the opposition: and it was that same opposition House of Representatives that caused the bulky Report of that same Kansas Investigating Committee to be printed, and scattered over the Union, at an immense outlay of money on the part of the Government. To these and other acts of the opposition, is to be attributed the late increase of our National debt, and, consequently, if a loan must be resorted to, the opposition who brought about the necessity for that loan, is the party to be blamed, and not the Administration which is trying to maintain the honor of the nation by honestly meeting its creditors.

But, notwithstanding the extravagance of the opposition House of the last Congress, a prudent and energetic Administration, like the present, would soon have succeeded, under ordinary circumstances, in cancelling the liabilities of the Government. The whole world, however, knows that during the last eight months, the business of this country as well as that of Europe and other civilized countries, has been in a crippled and inert condition. The financial panic of last Fall affected our Commerce to such a degree that all importations ceased and all international traffic was suspended. As a consequence of this, the influx of revenue immediately slackened, whilst the efflux of funds from the Treasury, owing to the pressure of panic stricken creditors, was greater than ever. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that the national coffers are empty and that the Administration is compelled to ask for a loan?

Again, we have the Mormon war on our hands, which is costing us a heavy sum of money. Nevertheless, the safety and honor of the nation demand that this war shall be vigorously prosecuted and that the rebellion in Utah shall be quelled at an early day. How is the President to do this with an empty Treasury? How is the army which is to subdue the Mormons, to be sustained without money? Whenever the opposition answer this, we shall say nothing further against their animadversions upon the Administration for desiring a loan. Meanwhile, we would suggest that, perhaps, if the opposition in the last Congress had been a little less given to heaping unnecessary expenses upon the Government, there might now be funds in the Treasury sufficient to carry on this Mormon war: and further, that, perhaps, if Mr. FILLMORE, that good-natured opposition President, had not been imprudent enough to appoint ENIGHAM YOUNG, that "deterrima causa belli," Governor of Utah, we might not have this war to fight through.

—Gen. Wool, it is rumored, is about to be placed in command of the Utah expedition, vice Smith, deceased.

**A NEW FUSION PARTY.**

The leaders of the various factions that compose the opposition to the Democratic party in this State, are once more maneuvering to fuse their different factions together, in the vain hope that by so doing they will be able to succeed at the coming Fall election. The patriotism of Swooner and others of the "Straight Americans" who so vehemently denounced the Black Republicans last year, has oozed out at their fingers' ends and they are just now busily engaged in selling out the "Straight American" organization to the very party whose creed they professed to hold in utter abhorrence. Their appetite for the loaves and fishes has overcome their respect for principle and they do not hesitate to array themselves under the black banner at which they have so often pointed the finger of scorn. How can they ask the men who have hitherto acted with them, believing them honest in their leadership, to go with them to the ranks of the Black Republicans, whom they have for years opposed as enemies to the Constitution and the Union? How can they call upon their followers in Bedford county to join the men who sacrificed Fillmore in order to secure the election of Fremont? They cannot do it, unless they are lost to every feeling of shame and every sense of honor and self respect. They cannot do it unless they believe their party to be composed of men who will blindly follow wherever they may lead.

If Swooner and the other "Straight American" leaders, imagine that they can transfer their organization to the ranks of the Black Republicans without any trouble, we can tell them that their imaginations are grievously at fault. There are hundreds of men—national, Union-loving men—in the "Straight American" organization, who will never act with any such sectional party as the Black Republican, and who are ready to come into the Democratic ranks whenever the issue shall be between Black Republicanism and Democracy. There are "Straight Americans" of this sort in Bedford county—men who once were the flower of the Whig party—men who never will unite with any political organization that like the Black Republican, ignores the principle of national unity which always was the basis of Whig party. The four hundred men who last Fall voted for Isaac Hazlehurst, in opposition to the Black Republican Wilmot, have thus far shown themselves to be men of principle, and we do not believe that they will follow any leader to the ranks of the Black Republicans and thus acknowledge that they did wrong in supporting Mr. Hazlehurst. Such men as JOHN McVICKER, of Harrison, JOHN BLACKBURN, of St. Clair, CHARLES STUCKEY and JAMES CARNELL, of Monroe, MICHAEL LUTZ, of Snake Spring, think and act for themselves and will not change their political coat with every idle party breeze.

The same trick which the "Straight American" leaders are about performing now, was tried by FR. JORDAN & Co., in 1856, and yet there was a respectable number of "Straight Americans" who were not deceived. It was tried again but with worse success than before. In 1858 it is to be tried once more, but by different operators, and it remains to be seen whether this last effort of the Black Republicans to force the "Straight Americans" into their ranks, will terminate successfully.

**HON. F. M. KIMMELL.**

The Somerset Democrat, of last week, urges the nomination of Judge Kimmell as the Democratic candidate for Congress in that (the eighteenth) district. We, of course, have no right to interfere with our Democratic friends of that district in the making of their nominations, nor do we intend hereby to do so; nevertheless, we cannot help saying that we believe Judge Kimmell's nomination would result in greater good to the Democratic party than that of any other man in the eighteenth district. The Judge's name is a "tower of strength" and on the stump he is perfectly irresistible. His election to Congress would do honor to Pennsylvania and we earnestly hope that it may be accomplished.

**"UNION" AND "HARMONY."**

The Bedford Abolition organ would like to make the "Straight Americans" of this county believe that the Hazlehurst men in other parts of the State have joined hands with the Black Republicans. Will it inform them, also, that in Blair county there is a separate and distinct American ticket, whilst the Black Republicans likewise have made nominations of their own? Mix oil and water and then try to fuse together Nationality and Sectionalism!

**DELEGATE ELECTIONS.**

Democrats, remember the delegate elections on SATURDAY, the 19th inst. The township committees should not fail to give out written notice of the time and places of holding the elections, and should see that every Democrat who feels an interest in the integrity of our organization, turns out to the polls. Let good men be chosen as delegates, and let the vigilance committees be composed of active, reliable and efficient Democrats.

**MARYLAND.**

Know Nothingism has received a severe blow in this state. The proposition to call a Convention for the purpose of remodelling the State Constitution to suit the "Plug Uglies," has been voted down by the people. The majority against the Convention is over 8000! "Sam" is on his last legs in Maryland.

Mr. Cass, Jr., Resigning.  
The Washington correspondent of the Tribune thus telegraphs, under date of May 27: "Mr. Lewis Cass, Jr., has resigned his mission at Rome, the resignation to take effect when his successor shall be appointed."

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

(Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.)  
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1858.  
In my last letter to you I took occasion to refer to the TARIFF question, and expressed the opinion that the opposition to the Democratic party in Pennsylvania would attempt to revive the old issue of "protection to American manufacturers." Now, to show the inconsistency and great want of sincerity of the opposition, it may be well enough to call to mind a little bit of history connected with this subject.

Every one will recollect that when Mr. Polk's administration carried the tariff of '46, the opposition were loud in their condemnation of the measure, predicting that it would not yield a revenue of over fifteen millions, and consigned, by a war of words, to eternal infamy, the Hon. David Wilmot, who was the only Democratic member from Pennsylvania who voted for the bill. Passing by the fact of this party giving their undivided support to Gen. Taylor, a free-trade southern planter, I will refer to another circumstance of later date. Notwithstanding the Hon. David Wilmot, was an avowed free-trade man, and had supported the tariff of '46 because that measure approached nearer his views of free-trade, this mongrel party actually selected him as their candidate for Governor in 1857. Did ever a set of men so stultify themselves? I have not done yet, however. In 1857, this party having a majority in the lower House of Congress, advocated and passed a bill, reported by Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which reduced the tariff of '46 considerably, and gave as a reason that the bill of '46 was raising too much revenue! So here we have a party denouncing Mr. Wilmot for voting for a measure, which they declared was free trade, and would not yield over fifteen millions of revenue, and afterwards supporting the same gentleman for Governor, and in the same year, introducing and passing a bill which reduced the tariff of '46 because it afforded fifty millions of revenue! Yet they would be considered par excellence, the friends of American labor and enterprise.

As I have before stated, the Democracy will be called upon to meet the old issue of "protection," and in order that we may "brighten up" upon the "abolition" question, it might be well to consider for a minute the theory of the protectionists. Under a low tariff, they contend, the importation of foreign productions is encouraged, and the prices ranging at a lower standard than they can be produced, the competition with our own iron manufacturer is fatal to his business. The relief proposed is, to place the rate of duties upon the foreign article to such a degree that either it will be excluded, thereby giving to the domestic manufacturer a monopoly of the market, or else the additional duty will so increase the price of goods as to insure to the manufacturer here a paying price for his productions. All this looks very well upon paper, is indeed a very fascinating theory, and might do very well for the purpose of building up a select few aristocratic nabobs in our land, but it must be remembered that it would be done at the expense of the great body of the people. This is so well understood, however, by the American people that it seems like last time to talk about it.

It is idle for demagogues to go before the people and preach up restriction upon commerce, for the judgment of an enlightened public opinion is against it, and will forever remain so. The time has gone by when it was possible to lead the masses to believe that our occasional revulsions are to be charged to the want of a high order of Democratic men and measures, we have tried to learn that the true cause of all commercial disasters is to be found in the undue expansion of the credit system. The mass of the people now know, beyond question, that the banks of our country are responsible for all our embarrassments. This is so well understood, by all men, that it is unnecessary for me to go into any argument.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania will have to contend, single handed and alone, against every combination. Disappointed and ambitious men are at work, and it is their purpose to rule or ruin. Finding that they failed in moulding Mr. BUCHANAN to suit their own purposes, they now seek to crush both him and the great party of which he is the acknowledged head. That they will fail in the end I have not a doubt. The great Democratic party has passed through too many trying and perilous scenes, and at too great a cost of patience and labor, to now yield to envious traitors one jot or tittle of its cherished principles.

The great and immortal founder of the Democratic party, THOMAS JEFFERSON, never uttered a greater truth than when he declared that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." The Democratic press throughout Pennsylvania, should ponder well this great sentiment, and be stimulated to action by its admonitions. Unless the press is diligent in watching the progress of the enemy, our free institutions will always be in danger. I trust, therefore, that our editors will see to it that the issues of the day are boldly met, and all will be well.

The late outrages perpetrated on our commerce by British cruisers, has created quite a sensation here. The prompt action of the President is universally applauded, and will teach the British Ministry to know that we are a "power on earth" as well as they. I have no idea that war will be the result, for certainly England will at once make an apology and ample separation for the offence of her officers.

The Senate and House have rescinded the resolution to adjourn on Monday the 7th inst. and resolved to close their labors on Thursday the 10th inst. I feel confident they will be able to get through by the time indicated.

In consideration of the President's good health, and the pressure of important public duties, it is not likely he will visit the Bedford Springs this summer, as has been his annual custom for many years. Several U. S. Senators, and other gentlemen of distinction, will, I think, honor your popular watering place with their presence during the approaching season, where I feel confident, they will realize their brightest expectations.

We have beautiful weather here now, and every body looks cheerful.

The religious interest has not decreased, and Union prayer meetings are being held every evening in the week, which are well attended. I am glad to learn that Bedford has caught up this glorious spirit, and hope that great good will be the result.

Our election for Mayor takes place here on Monday next, and the best possible arrangements have been made to preserve order at the polls. For the honor of the country, it is to be hoped the bloody scenes of last June will not be re-nacted. The opposition have made no nomination, and will try to carry their Black Republican K. N. candidate under the "false standard of "no party" candidate.

**The National Foundry Question.**

A few weeks ago we took occasion to refer to the peculiar advantages afforded by the Hopewell region, in this county, as a site for the National Foundry. The Philadelphia Evening Journal copies our article and makes the following comments:

We have copied the above article from the Bedford Gazette, for the purpose of saying that we think there can be but one opinion as to the proper State locality of a National foundry, and it is that it should be located somewhere in Pennsylvania, for there is no other State in the Union where material and facilities for carrying on a National Foundry are so extensively combined. She is the great mineral State of the Union, and, for an establishment of this kind, is better situated, geographically, than any other, because of her accessibility to the great seaboard and her means of communication with all parts of the country. We are not prepared to say that the locality adverted to by the Gazette is better than some others that could be named in this Commonwealth, but we have no doubt that in the Broad Top region, to which that article alludes, there is every requisite necessary for the successful establishment and supply of a foundry such as would be required for government purposes. The region is perfectly accessible now by the Huntingdon and Broad Top road, which connects with our great Central road at Huntingdon, and can thus be reached from the West via Pittsburg, from the East via Philadelphia, and from the South via Baltimore, and the Northern Central road, which also connects with our Pennsylvania road. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that, in the Broad Top region, there are inexhaustible deposits of the very best coal for making iron, all the various ores for the production of the best quality of iron, and limestone, also, in the immediate vicinity as well as fire clay of a superior quality. It is seldom that all these materials can be found in such close proximity to each other as in this region. Last year Prof. J. W. Whitaker made a thorough examination of the region, and his report says:

"The opportunities for the manufacture of iron are greater than any in other region of the State with which I am acquainted, and I have travelled, professionally, nearly the whole of it. There are abundant localities where the ore and the coal could be mined in the closest contact with the furnace; and, although it seems looking into the future, I believe that ten years of time will see the whole region teeming with furnaces and foundries, and resounding in every direction with the din of industrial pursuits, and calling into action the powers of men for its development and the good of humanity."

Since this report was made, and within a few months past, the Broad Top ores have been tested by Mr. Henry S. King, of Pittsburg, at his furnace, and the following letter from him substantiates all that Mr. Whitaker said in his report a year ago.

"Dear Sir,—I have been experimenting at Letomas Furnace, making pig iron, and using coke made at Patrick's Coal Bank, on Shop's Run. We started with a mixture of half hematite (from Bender Bank) and half fossil ore, changed to all hard fossil ore, then to all soft fossil ore, and have the furnace now working on all hard fossil ore. Our blast, as you are aware, is weak and cold, yet we have worked the above ores very successfully alone and when mixed, and have made iron equal in quality for making small purposes to the iron made from the same ores with charcoal."

Each charge of the furnace, after she became properly heated, consisted of 10 bushels, or 458 lbs. of coke, and 21 boxes, or 755 lbs. of ore.—This coke would carry a heavier burden of ore in a furnace properly constructed with hot blast.

We have kept separate the iron made from the different ores, and intend having some blooms made of each kind, and subject them to a thorough practical test, and ascertain correctly the quality and character of each kind. A letter from the furnace this evening informs me that the stack is giving way, and we will most likely be compelled to blow her out. It was my intention to try all the different ores in the neighborhood separately, and in mixture, but we have tried enough to satisfy any practical man what could be done in that Broad Top county with a good furnace. The coke is better adapted for making iron than any coke that I have yet seen worked, and the iron made with it is of a better quality than any I have ever seen made with coke.

Please say to Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and others interested in Broad Top, that it is my humble opinion that Broad Top is the best point for making iron in the State, both as regards cheapness and quality, and I might add, variety.

Very respectfully,  
HENRY S. KING.

The above letter confirms fully the opinions of Professor Whitaker and others, heretofore expressed. There can be no question as to the immense and valuable coal and iron ore deposits of the Broad Top Region, and, with the Gazette, we say, "let the agents of Uncle Sam examine the place for themselves, study its geology, and learn of its wealth in minerals, and then make their report without 'fear favor or affection.'" We repeat, Pennsylvania is the State for a National foundry.

And we repeat, Hopewell is the site for the institution.

AN INTERESTING DISCLOSURE.—The notorious Jim Lane has had the misfortune to break with the Abolitionists of Kansas; and the two parties to the controversy are diligently employed in washing their dirty linen before the public. We must confess that, so far, Lane has the worst of the quarrel. His old associates tell dreadful things of him, as witness the following revelation by James Redpath, editor of the Herald of Freedom:

"We are ready to swear in any Court of Justice, or to make solemn affidavit of the fact, that Gen. Lane intimated to us that if Gov. Denver challenged him, he would have him put out of the way by the secret order known as the Danites."

It is a question if Lane be any worse than the men who saw nothing repulsive in his character until they found it convenient to dispense with his services.—Richmond South.

PROCEEDINGS IN NEW ORLEANS RELATIVE TO THE BRITISH OUTRAGES.—NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—A great indignation meeting was held at the Arcade to-day, at which 5000 people were present. General Palfrey was called to the Chair, and after several eloquent speeches, resolutions were passed recommending every vessel to arm and equip before leaving this port, and to offer every resistance possible to the British cruisers. Great enthusiasm was displayed.

**New Advertisements.**

**Huntingdon**  
AND  
BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.  
18 58.  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday, June 8th, 1858, two passenger trains a day each way, (Sundays excepted), will run as follows:  
BETWEEN HUNTINGDON AND HOPWELL, Leaving Huntingdon at 7.50 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.—RETURNING—  
Leave Hopewell at 10.50 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. Arrive at Huntingdon at 1.14 P. M. and 10.10 P. M.  
Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Penna. Road.  
The Trains on Shop's run branch will enable persons to spend the day at Cramont, Broad Top city, or the mines, and return to Hopewell same day.

For further information inquire at the Office of the Company at Huntingdon.  
JNO. J. LAWRENCE,  
June 11, '58. Superintendent.

**NOTICE.**  
GEO. B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Bro., notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm are in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted, or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.  
The subscriber will continue the Mercantile Business at the "OLD STAND," where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a very short time a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.  
St. Clairsville, June 11, '58. GEO. B. AMICK.

**Executor's Notice.**  
Letters testamentary on the last Will and Testament of John Claar, late of Bedford borough, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd., to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.  
JOSEPH CLAAE,  
June 11, '58. Executor.

**Notice to Retailers.**  
IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly, approved the 8th day of May, 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each county to publish each year, a list of all retailers of domestic and foreign goods, wares and merchandise—NOTICE is hereby given to retailers in classes, as directed by law, that the taxes must be paid to the county treasurer, on or before the 1st day of August, next.

Name	Class	License
H D Pugh, Bedford Borough,	do	\$7.00
A B Cramer & Co., do	do	12.00
Nicholas Lyons, do	do	14.00
George W. Rupp, do	do	13.00
Reed and Minnich, do	do	13.00
Samuel Brown, do	do	14.00
Samuel Shuck and Co., do	do	14.00
Robert Egan, do	do	14.00
J and J M Shoemaker, do	do	14.00
Sarah F. Potts, do	do	14.00
Isaac Lippel, do	do	14.00
Colin Loyser, do	do	14.00
Agnes Saupp, do	do	14.00
John Arnold, do	do	14.00
Wm. Hartley, do	do	14.00
George Blymire, do	do	14.00
Dr. E F Henry, do	do	14.00
Dr. F C Reamer, do	do	14.00
Adam Ferguson, do	do	14.00
A. L. Debaugh, E. H. do	do	8.00
Jacob Bolinger, E. H. do	do	8.00

Name	Class	License
Jacob Barnhart, Broad Top,	do	14.00
Barnollar and Evehart, do	do	12.00
Fleck and Eitelberger, do	do	13.00

Name	Class	License
N C Evans, do	do	14.00
A C Jones, do	do	14.00
J and J M Shoemaker, do	do	14.00

Name	Class	License
Thomas Anderson, do	do	14.00
Thomas Fisher, do	do	14.00
Daniel R Anderson, do	do	14.00
Thomas Grosden, do	do	14.00

Name	Class	License
John Nyrum, do	do	14.00
D A T Black, do	do	14.00
Loderbaugh and Pea, do	do	14.00

**Bedford Mineral Springs Company.**

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said Company that the annual election of President and Directors of said Company will be held at the Bedford Springs, on the first Monday, (6th day) of July, proximo,  
S. L. RUSSELL,  
Secretary.

June 11th, 1858.  
**Notice.**  
The co-partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Abraham Keagy, senior, and John Brumbaugh, was dissolved on the first day of April, last, by mutual consent. The Books are in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All persons indebted to the firm will please make payment, and those having claims against said firm will please present them without delay.  
ABRAHAM L. BUHHOEFER,  
Woodbury, June 11, 1858.

**Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.**  
Aleida W Smith / No 23, August Term, 1858, in vs / the Common Pleas of Bedford / County.  
Notice is hereby given to the defendant in the above case that a subpoena and alias subpoena on libel for divorce have been issued, the last of which said writs are returnable 30th August, 1858, and that the said defendant is required to appear on or before said day and answer the complaint of the plaintiff as provided for by act of Assembly.  
WM. S. FLUCKE,  
June 11, 1858. Sheriff.

**SHOEMAKING!**  
B. V. M. commenced the business of Shoemaking, on a door east of Mr. Bree's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, and on things indispensible. Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.  
June 11, '58. J. B. BAKER.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.  
Passengers will REACH trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is Four Dollars and Twenty Cents being THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted).  
JOSEPH A. GARMAN,  
February, 12, 1858-47.

**A CARD.**  
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,  
RAINSBURG, Pa.  
The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.  
Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BRIM, A. B., Principal, Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 3, 1858-ly.

**TO INVALIDS.**  
DR. HARDMAN,  
ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN,  
AND  
Physician for Diseases of the LUNGS,  
FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, AND INVALIDS RETREAT,  
Author of "Letters to Invalids," &c.,  
MAY BE CONSULTED AT BEDFORD, PA.,  
"WASHINGTON HOUSE,"  
TUESDAY, JUNE 29th, 1858.  
One DAY ONLY.  
HOLLIDAYSBURG, JUNE 26th.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medicinal Inhalations lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicines directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicines directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of the disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicine. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, comfort or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.  
Pleurisy and all other forms of female complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.  
Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c. &c.  
All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous diseases.  
S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.  
No charge for consultation.  
June 4, 1858.

**Fresh ARRIVAL**  
OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,  
just received  
AT SHOEMAKERS' COLONADE STORE.  
THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Mous. Delains, plain and figured Alpacas, Lawns, Calicoes, Challies, Peabags, etc., etc.  
**BLACK AND FANCY CLOTHS,**  
Cassimeres, Summer Coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, and a general assortment of boys' wear. A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Cotton and Carpet Chain, Muslins, Flannels, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Green and Black Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms Looking Glasses, Umbrellas, and every thing that is generally kept in country stores—all which they will sell cheap.  
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.  
To punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.  
J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.  
Apr 23, 1858.  
All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.