

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 18, 1858.

R. F. Meyers & G. W. Bedford, 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 in February, 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 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 Candidates to meet similar Conventions 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. SCHMEL, Chairman.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

When JAMES BUCHANAN was inaugurated President of the United States, a feeling of satisfaction pervaded the entire country, and the conservative and patriotic men of all parties congratulated each other on the auspicious event.—The whole tenor of the new President's public life, foreshadowed an Administration that would add to the greatness and glory of the nation.—Nor was that foreshadowing untrue. In the short space of one year and three months, this Administration has been called upon to unravel nearly all the difficult and complicated questions connected with the Federal Government.

First came that offspring of political fanaticism, the Kansas question. This was a problem from the solution of which statesmen and legislators shrank aghast. The wise men of the nation approached it with fear and trembling. Senators and Congressmen discussed it from session to session—quarrelled over it—fought about it—without putting it at rest. Like the ghost of the murdered Danquo, it would not down at their bidding. The cry of "Bleeding Kansas" rent the air from one end of the land to the other, until the common sense, unflinching firmness and lofty patriotism of JAMES BUCHANAN silenced the whining hypocrites that raised it. Kansas is quiet, now! It bleeds at but one spot at present, and that is where the blood of JENKINS cries from the ground against the murderer, JAMES H. LANE, the leader of the Kansas Abolitionists.

Next came the Nicaragua difficulty. Filibustering expeditions had been carried on unchecked, for years, by some of the ambitious and restless spirits of the country. One of these expeditions was again about to make an incursion into the territory of a friendly people, but JAMES BUCHANAN was in its way this time, and it was thwarted in its lawless purpose.—Thus another bright page in the history of our Pennsylvania President, was written.

During the same time in which the Kansas and Nicaragua questions occupied the attention of the Administration, another important and embarrassing exigency demanded its timely and careful consideration. The rebellious attitude of the Mormons in Utah, threatened the nation with a grievous and perplexing trouble. Other statesmen had shirked this question—had suffered the Mormon cancer to root itself firmly in the body politic. Other Presidents had allowed the treasonable-bravados of Brigham Young to go unrebuked—had made no effort to correct the evil which sprang from his unbridled fanaticism. It remained for JAMES BUCHANAN to rid the Government of this dangerous embarrassment and his far-reaching wisdom and comprehensive statesmanship have already accomplished it. Well may it be asked, what Administration has ever, in so short a period of time, met with so many difficult questions and has solved them so creditably to itself and so satisfactorily to the people, as the glorious Presidency of the "Sage of Wheatland?"

The pretty verses on our first page entitled, "Lines to—," were written by a gentleman who for many years has been considered the "Poet Laureate" of Bedford. We are sure our readers will admire them.

The engineers of the Sherman's Valley Railroad Company, are at present engaged in surveying the route of that road in this county. They reached this place on Saturday last.

Hon. H. D. FOSTER, says the Greensburg Democrat, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Westmoreland district. Mr. FOSTER is a strong man and will make an excellent run.

We have given considerable space to the Utah news, this week, which precludes us from giving our usual variety.

It is believed that the British Government will promptly disavow the late outrages on American vessels.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN!

LETTER FROM GOV. CUMMING!!

THE UTAH WAR AT AN END!!!

The Mormon difficulty is settled. Brigham Young has peacefully given up the Government of Utah and his followers have submitted to the authority of Governor CUMMING. To the bold and vigorous policy of President Buchanan, we are indebted for this bloodless victory—this quiet settlement of a question which so long has disturbed the peace of the nation.—We append the Message of the President, announcing the submission of the Mormons, and also the interesting letter of Gov. CUMMING, describing his entrance into Salt Lake City and his reception by the Saints.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit the copy of a despatch from Governor Cumming to the Secretary of State, dated at Great Salt Lake City, on the second of May, and received at the Department of State on yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the constitution and the laws has been restored. I congratulate you on this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriations for the purpose of calling into service the two regiments of volunteers authorized by the act of Congress approved on the 7th April last "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontier."

I am the more gratified at this satisfactory intelligence from Utah, because it will afford some relief to the treasury at a time demanding from us the strictest economy, and when the question which now arises upon every appropriation is, whether it be of a character so important and urgent as to brook no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment.

In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service, for the defence of the frontier of Texas against Indian hostility, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, this State can be defended for the present by the regular troops, which have not yet been withdrawn from its limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Washington City, June 10, 1858.

LETTER FROM GOV. CUMMING

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., May 2, 1858.

Sir: You are aware that my contemplated journey was postponed in consequence of the snow on the mountains and in the canons between Fort Bridger and this city. In accordance with the determination communicated in former notes, I left camp on the 5th, and arrived here on the 12th ult.

Some of the incidents of my journey are related in the annexed note, addressed by me to Colonel A. S. Johnston on the 15th inst.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., April 15, 1858.

"Sir: I left camp on the 5th, en route to this city, in accordance with a determination communicated to you on the 3d inst., accompanied by Colonel Kane, as my guide, and two servants. Arriving in the vicinity of the spring, which is on this side of the 'Quaking Asp' hill, after night, Indian camp fires were discerned on the rocks overhanging the valley. We proceeded to the spring, and, after disposing of the animals, retired from the trail beyond the mountain. We had reason to congratulate ourselves upon having taken this precaution as we subsequently ascertained that the country lying between your outposts and the 'Yellow' is infested by hostile renegades and outlaws from various tribes.

I was escorted from Bear River valley to the western end of Echo canon; the journey through the canon being performed, for the most part, after night, it was about eleven o'clock, p. m., when I arrived at Weber station. I have been everywhere recognized as the governor of Utah; and, so far from having encountered insults or indignities, I am gratified in being able to state to you that, in passing through the settlements, I have been universally greeted with such respectful attentions as are due to the representative of the executive authority of the United States in the Territory.

"Near the Warm springs, at the line dividing Great Salt Lake and Davis counties, I was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the mayor and other municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously provided, the mayor occupying a seat in my carriage.

"Ex-Governor Brigham Young paid me a call of ceremony as soon as I was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of my mountain journey to receive company. In subsequent interviews with the ex-governor he has evinced a willingness to afford me every facility which I may require for the efficient performance of my administrative duties. His course in this respect meets, I fancy, with the approval of a majority of this community. The territorial seal, with other public property, has been tendered me by William H. Hooper, esq., late acting secretary pro tem.

"I have not yet examined the subject critically, but apprehend that the records of the United States courts, territorial library, and other public property, remain unimpaired.

"Having entered upon the performance of my official duties in this city, it is probable that I will be detained for some days in this part of the Territory.

"I respectfully call your attention to a matter which demands our serious consideration.—Many acts of depredation have been recently committed by Indians upon the property of the inhabitants—one in the immediate vicinity of this city. Believing that the Indians will endeavor to sell the stolen property at or near the camp, I herewith enclose the brand book (incomplete) and memoranda (in part) of stock lost by citizens of Utah since February 25, 1858, and two letters addressed to me on the same subject by William H. Hooper, esq., late acting secretary pro tem, which may enable you to secure the property and punish the thieves.

"With feelings of profound regret I have learned that Agent Hurt is charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in Uinta valley. I hope that Agent Hurt will be able to vindicate himself from the charges contained in the enclosed letter from William H. Hooper, late secretary pro tem, yet they demand a thorough investigation.

I shall probably be compelled to make a requisition upon you for a sufficient force to chastise the Indians alluded to, since I desire to avoid being compelled to call out the militia for that purpose.

"The gentlemen who are intrusted with this note, Mr. John B. Kimball and Mr. Fay Worthen, are engaged in mercantile pursuits here, and are represented to be gentlemen of the highest respectability, and have no connection with the church here. Should you deem it advisable or necessary, you will please send any communications intended for me by them, I beg leave to commend them to your confidence and courtesy; they will probably return to the city in a few days. They are well known to Messrs. Gilbert, Perry, and Barr, with whom you will please communicate.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. CUMMING, Governor of Utah Territory.

"A. S. JOHNSON, Col. of Cavalry, commanding Army of Utah, Fort Scott, U. S."

The note omits to state that I met parties of armed men at East and Yellow creeks, as well as at Echo canon. At every point, however, I was recognized as the governor of Utah, and received with a military salute. When it was arranged with the Mormon officer in command of my escort that I should pass through Echo canon at night, I inferred that it was with the object of concealing the barricades and other defences. I was therefore agreeably surprised by an illumination in honor to me. The bonfires kindled by the soldiers from the base to the summits of the walls of the canon completely illuminated the valley and disclosed the snow-covered mountains which surrounded us. When I arrived at the next station I found the "emigrant road" over the "Big mountain," still impassable. I was able to make my way, however, down "Weber canon."

Since my arrival I have been employed in examining the records of the supreme and district courts, which I am now prepared to report as being perfect and unimpaired. This will doubtless be acceptable information to those who have entertained an impression to the contrary.

I have also examined the legislative records and other books belonging to the office of the Secretary of State, which are in perfect preservation. The property, returned, though not made up in proper form, exhibits the public property for which W. H. Hooper, late Secretary of State, is responsible. It is, in part, the same for which the estate of A. W. Balbhitt is liable, that individual having died whilst in the office of Secretary of State for Utah.

I believe that the books and charts, stationery and other property, appertaining to the Surveyor General's office, will, upon examination, be found in the proper place, except some instruments, which are supposed to have been disposed of by a person who was temporarily in charge of the office. I examined the property, but cannot verify the matter, in consequence of not having at my command a schedule or property return.

The condition of the large and valuable territorial library has also commanded my attention, and I am pleased in being able to report that Mr. W. C. Staines, the librarian, has kept the books and records in most excellent condition. I will, at an early day, transmit a catalogue of this library, and schedules of the other public property, with certified copies of the records of the supreme and district courts, exhibiting the character and amount of the public business last transacted in them.

On the 21st instant I left Great Salt Lake City, and visited Tuilla and Rush valleys, in the latter of which lies the military reserve selected by Colonel Steptoe, and endeavored to trace the lines upon the ground from field-notes which are in the surveyor general's office. An accurate plat of the reserve, as it has been measured off, will be found accompanying a communication, which I shall address to the Secretary of War, upon this subject.

On the morning of the 24th instant, information was communicated to me that a number of persons who were desirous of leaving the Territory were unable to do so, and considered themselves to be unlawfully restrained of their liberty. However, desirous of conciliating popular opinion, I felt it incumbent upon me to adopt the most energetic measures to ascertain the truth or falsehood of this statement. Postponing, therefore, a journey of importance, which I had in contemplation, to one of the settlements of Utah county, I caused public notice to be given immediately of my readiness to relieve all persons who were, or deemed themselves to be aggrieved, and on the ensuing day, which was Sunday, requested the following notice to be read, in my presence, to the people at the Tabernacle:

"NOTICE.—It has been reported to me that there are persons residing in this and in other parts of the Territory who are illegally restrained of their liberty. It is, therefore, proper that I should announce that I assume the protection of all such persons, if any there be, and request that they will communicate to me their names and places of residence, under seal, through Mr. Fay Worthen, or to me in person, during my stay in the city.

"A. CUMMING, Governor of Utah Territory."

I have since kept my office open at all hours of the day and night, and have registered no less than 56 men, 33 women, and 71 children, as desirous of my protection and assistance in proceeding to the States. The large majority of these people are of English birth, and state that they leave the congregation from a desire to improve their circumstances, and realize elsewhere more money by their labor. Certain leading men among the Mormons have promised to furnish them flour, an assist them in leaving the country.

My presence at the meeting in the Tabernacle will be remembered by me as an occasion of intense interest. Between three and four thousand persons were assembled for the purpose of public worship; the hall was crowded to overflowing; but the most profound quiet was observed when I appeared. President Brigham Young introduced me by name as the governor of Utah, and I addressed the audience from "the stand." I informed them that I had come among them to vindicate the national sovereignty; that it was my duty to secure the supremacy of the constitution and the laws; that I had taken my oath of office to exact an unconditional submission on their part to the dictates of the law. I was not interrupted. In a discourse of about thirty minutes duration, I touched (as I thought best) boldly upon all the leading questions at issue between them and the general government. I remembered that I had to deal with men embittered by the remembrance and recital of many real and some imaginary wrongs, but did not think it wise to

withhold from them the entire truth. They listened respectfully to all that I had to say—approvingly even, I fancied—when I explained to them what I intended should be the character of my administration. In fact, the whole manner of the people was calm, betokening no consciousness of having done wrong, but rather, as it were indicating a conviction that they had done their duty to their religion and to their country. I have observed that the Mormons profess to view the constitution as the work of inspired men, and respond with readiness to appeals for its support.

Thus the meeting might have ended. But, after closing my remarks, I rose and stated that I would be glad to hear from any who might be inclined to address me upon topics of interest to the community. This invitation brought forth in succession several powerful speakers, who evidently exercised great influence over the masses of the people. They harangued on the subject of the assassination of Joseph Smith, jr., and his friends; the services rendered by the Mormon battalion to an ungrateful country; their sufferings on "the plains" during their dreary pilgrimage to their mountain home, &c. The congregation became greatly excited, and joined the speakers in their intemperate remarks, exhibiting more phrenzy than I had expected to witness among a people who habitually exercise self-control. A speaker now represented the federal government as desirous of needlessly introducing the national troops into the Territory, "whether a necessity existed for their employment to support the authority of the civil officers or not;" and the wildest uproar ensued. I was fully confirmed in the opinion that this people, with their extraordinary religion and customs, would gladly encounter certain death rather than be taxed with a submission to the military power, which they considered to involve a loss of honor.

In my first address I had informed them that they were entitled to a trial by their peers; that I had no intention of stationing the army in immediate contact with their settlements and that the military posse would not be resorted to until other means of arrest had been tried and failed. I found the greatest difficulty in explaining these points, so great was the excitement. Eventually, however, the efforts of Brigham Young were successful in calming the tumult and restoring order before the adjournment of the meeting. It is proper that I should add that more than one speaker has since expressed his regret at having been betrayed into intemperance of language in my presence.

The President and the American people will learn with gratification the auspicious issue of our difficulties here. I regret the necessity which compels me to mingle with my congratulations the announcement of a fact which will occasion grave concern.

The people, including the inhabitants of this city, are moving from every settlement in the northern part of the Territory. The roads are everywhere filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children, often without shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where. They seem not only resigned, but cheerful. "It is the will of the Lord," and they rejoice to exchange the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination is not, I apprehend, definitely fixed upon. "Going south" seems sufficiently definite for most of them, but many believe that their ultimate destination is Sonora.

Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men have left their commodious mansions, without apparent regret, to lengthen the long train of wanderers. The masses everywhere announce to me that the touch will be applied to every house, indiscriminately, throughout the country, so soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. I shall follow these people, and endeavor to rally them. Numbers whom I have met appear to be in dread of the Indians, whom the distressed condition of the whites has encouraged to commit extensive depredations. I may at least quiet the apprehensions of these persons, and induce some of them to return.

Our military force could overwhelm most of these poor people, involving men, women, and children, in a common fate; but there are among the Mormons many brave men, accustomed to arms and horses; men who would fight desperately as guerrillas, and, if the settlements are destroyed, will subject the country to an expensive and protracted war, without any compensating results. They will, I am sure, submit to trial by their peers, but they will not brook the idea of trials by "juries composed of teamsters and followers of the camp," nor of an army encamped in their cities or dense settlements.

I have adopted means to recall the few remaining Mormons in arms who have not yet it is said, complied with my request to withdraw from the canons and the eastern frontier. I have also taken measures to protect the buildings which have been vacated in the northern settlements. I am sanguine that I will save a great part of the valuable improvements there.

I shall leave this city for the south to-morrow. After I have finished my business there, I shall return as soon as possible to the army, to complete the arrangements which will enable me before long, I trust, to announce that the road between California and Missouri may be travelled with perfect security by teams and emigrants of every description.

I shall restrain all operations of the military for the present, which will probably enable me to receive from the President additional instructions, if he deems it necessary to give them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. CUMMING, Governor of Utah.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, Washington City, D. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1858.

The election for Mayor, and other municipal officers, which took place here on Monday last, passed off quietly, and resulted in the complete triumph of the Democratic party. Col. JAMES BERRIET, the regular Democratic nominee, received the handsome majority of 571, whilst six out of seven wards elected Democratic Aldermen and Councilmen.

The result of this election is gratifying in many respects. Viewed politically, as well as morally, it is of significant import. It will be remembered, that for years this city has been under the rule of Know-Nothingism, the scene of outrage and crime. At the election held one year ago, the country was shocked with the deeds of wrong perpetrated by a band of oath-bound conspirators, who attempted to prevent quiet and peaceful citizens from voting. It will also be recollected that JAMES BUCHANAN

as President of the United States, was called upon by the authorities of the city to aid in maintaining peace; this he promptly did by calling out a military force under the directions of Capt. TYLER and Major MAGRUMER, who, by force of arms, quelled the disturbance. Notwithstanding the prompt interference of the President was sustained by the approbation of all good men, the charge was boldly made by the mongrel opposition to the Democratic party, that the chief magistrate of the Union had usurped his authority, in calling out the Marines, and was responsible for the blood spilled on that lamentable occasion. What now does the record prove? The people of Washington-city have, by their votes, sustained the action of the President, by giving an overwhelming majority in favor of the Democratic candidate. Thus, by the bold and decided course of the President has all opposition to law and order been crushed, and the capital of this great country saved from the rule of bad and vicious men.

The result of this election is a great triumph, when considered in connection with the question of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, as recommended by the President. Mr. BERRIET, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, being an open and avowed advocate of that measure, and a friend of the administration in every respect, the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans supported their candidate upon the ground of opposition to the President's Kansas policy. It is well understood here, that black republican members of Congress were very active in aiding their candidate, avowing it as their purpose, in case of success, to claim it as an Anti-Lecompton triumph, and to herald it forth to the country that the administration was defeated at its very door. The issue was accepted by the Democracy, and the result shows how handsomely the administration has been sustained.

The intelligence from the city of New Orleans indicates a bad state of affairs. That city having suffered from the mad rule of the dark lantern party for several years, it appears that the citizens are determined to inaugurate a new state of affairs. A resort to revolution is at all times a fearful alternative, but occasionally necessary. When governments become oppressive, the immortal spirit of '76 will naturally loom up, and drive the oppressed to desperate action. Without giving an opinion in justification of the operations of Vigilance Committees as we have seen them in San Francisco and New Orleans, I can well imagine a state of affairs to justify the law and order populace of our large cities in forcible overthrowing their form of government. And if I am not greatly mistaken, the signs of the times clearly indicate that our people will no longer submit to the reign of bad men banded together by oaths and cabalistic signs.

It will be very gratifying to the business and industrious portion of our people to know, that the financial and commercial affairs of our country are assuming a healthy condition. In referring to this matter, the Washington Union of the 9th inst., says:

"The statistics for May show a gradual, and because gradual, a healthy improvement in the finances and commerce of the country. The fact that this recuperation is slowly and not suddenly progressive, is one of the most encouraging features in our financial affairs. The pressure came upon us last summer suddenly as a clap of thunder from an August sky; spreading havoc, terror and bankruptcy over the face of the land. A sudden recuperation and reckless launching out into the sea of speculation and extravagance would be ominous of another and more destructive collapse of credits and business.

Very different from this, however, is the real state of the case. The whole country is pursuing a rigid system of curtailment and liquidation. Our foreign trade is the barometer of our domestic trade; and every indication of our foreign commerce proves that economy and retrenchment are the reigning principles in the whole business of the country. We are selling more in quantity than we ever did before—though, owing to the low prices of our staples, we realize from our exports a smaller value than we have done in the two past years, counted in dollars and cents. While the export trade of the country is more active than ever, our import trade is healthily curtailed.—Take, for example, the comparative figures for May for three years. The total entries of imports at New York in this month have been as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Value in Dollars, Value in Cents. 1856: \$18,411,112; 1857: 18,705,255; 1858: 11,454,703

The figures show a curtailment, in the imports of a month at a single port, of more than seven millions of dollars from the importations of past years."

It is now thought that the government of Great Britain will promptly disavow the late outrages of British vessels on our commerce.—It is to be hoped that they will do so without equivocation or reservation. Should they not, however, war must be the result.

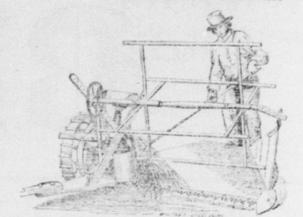
The House has passed the Senate resolution postponing the adjournment of Congress till Monday the 14th inst. This will afford time, it is thought, to insure the completion of all business, and also avoid the necessity of an extra session in case of unfavorable news from Europe.

The weather during the week, has been excessively hot; thermometer ranging from 90 to 95. The adjournment of Congress will be the signal for the departure of a vast portion of the citizens of Washington to the different watering places throughout the country. Bedford Springs, the most delightful spot on earth, will no doubt be well attended. I hope the President may reconsider his determination not to leave Washington this summer, and visit Bedford as usual, the place of all others he prefers as one of recreation. In fact, it would not seem like a Spring Season unless Mr. BUCHANAN should be there, so long and so regularly has he honored Bedford with his presence. Certainly there is no man living for whom the citizens of Bedford county entertain so exalted a regard as they do for JAMES BUCHANAN, and I know he fully appreciates their friendship.

SONORA.—Private letters from Sonora represent that the dominant party there have determined to declare independence and apply for annexation to the United States.

WASHINGTON ELECTION.—GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!—The municipal Election in Washington City on Monday, passed off more quietly than was expected. Col. James G. BERRIET, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 571 over Richard Wallach, the Know Nothing candidate.

MANN'S REAPER AND MOWER.



THIS celebrated harvester may be had from Wm. Hartley. Comments unnecessary, as they are warranted to work well. Reputation established. (June 18, '58.)

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT, cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (June 18, '58.)

SCYTHES! SCYTHES!! The best assortment in Bedford at Hartley's. (June 18, '58.)

IRON! IRON!! Of an excellent quality, all sizes, at Hartley's. (June 18, '58.)

GRAIN DRILLS, STRAW CUTTERS, Cider Mills, Farm Mills, the best in use at Hartley's.—Sign of the Big Lock. (June 18, '58.)

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS. Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office in Bedford from this until the 31st day of July next, for the erection of a new Bridge over Bobb's creek at Henry Kes, in St. Clair Township, to be constructed on the same plan as the present bridge except that the carriage way is to be twelve instead of fourteen feet wide.

By order of the Commissioners, Commissioner's office, J. H. Nicodemus, Clerk, June 15th 1858.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscribers, on the last Will and Testament of John Wertz, late of Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, dec'd—all persons indebted to Said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on Said Estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. June 18, 1858. Henry Wertz, (Executors, John J. Wertz, J. Executors.

Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Abraham Keagy, senior, and John Bunnough, 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. BECHHOEFER, Woodbury, June 11, 1858.

SHOEMENDING!

BAVING and SHOEING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice'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, one thing indisputable. 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 RE-ACH trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is Five Dollars and Twenty Cents being THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER than on any other route from Bedford to that point.

Coffees 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—1f.

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 1, '57-1y.

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 Medicated 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 medicated vapors 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 medicines. 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. Papulæ and all other forms of Heart Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness. Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, 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 disease. S. D. HARDMAN, M. D. No charge for consultation. June 1, 1858.