

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

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.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER: JACOB BECKLEY, Of St. Clair Tp.

CORONER: CAPT. JOHN LONG, Of Liberty Tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: JOHN AMOS, Of Bedford Tp.

AUDITOR: JAMES C. DEVORE, Of Londonderry Tp.

THE NECESSITY FOR A RAILROAD TO BEDFORD.

We have repeatedly called the attention of our people to their great need of railroad communication with the Eastern cities and to supply this need, have earnestly urged them to make liberal subscriptions to the Bedford Railroad. We have appealed to you, friends, but your interests demand of you, to do what you can toward bringing this enterprise to a successful termination. The "hard times," of which we daily hear you complain, remind you of your great necessity for a railroad and of your duty to go to work and make it. You hear that money is abundant in the cities, and yet you lament the want of it here. Why is this? Simply because you have no market—no cheap mode of transporting your grain to the cities—and, consequently, no opportunity of exchanging the products of your labor for their value in cash. Is this not true? Have you not, if you are a farmer, hundreds of bushels of wheat and corn stowed away in your granaries, which, in Philadelphia, would bring you a fair price in good current money? And have you not stored away this grain merely because you cannot sell it except on time?

The effects of financial panics are always felt doubly as long in a country where there are no railroads as where there is communication, by those thoroughfares, with large cities. The reason of this is obvious. The great majority of the banks of issue are located in the cities.—The wheels of Trade and Commerce are set in motion there. The first impulse of renewed life in business, after the occurrence of a monetary crisis, is given by the cities. Thus, in order that remote regions may share this reviving impulse, their business operations must come directly under its influence, and this is impossible without railroads.

Let us, therefore, make the Bedford Railroad, and when the next panic comes, we need not fear that it will hang upon us for months and months, like the incubus that seems at present to bear us down.

MORE "UNION AND HARMONY!"

The Erie Constitution, a "pure and simple" Abolition journal, is not at all pleased with the "Union" arrangement about to be effected by its party. It is quite willing to receive the help of Swoope and Flanigan, but thinks that "in view of the past, they ought to have the prudence to keep their names from any published calls." This is snubbing the noses of the "Straight Americans" with a coolness that must be exceedingly refreshing to those gentlemen, this hot weather. But the Constitution does not stop at this. It goes on to add insult to injury. It speaks of the "Straights" with ruder contumely and denounces them in bitter and vehement language. It says:

"The R-republicans can set it down as an established fact that the Sanderson-Flanigan-Swoope faction will never keep faith in any political arrangement. They are partisan guerrillas unfit for association with men who are governed by honest motives in political action. They have cheated us in three campaigns, and it remains to be seen whether R-republicans will allow themselves again to be gulled by such tricksters. We are willing to unite with all honest opponents of the extension of slavery, and co-operate to overthrow the present National Administration, but we are not willing to join hands or associate with venal leaders who make a show of friendship only to betray. The leading politicians may make what arrangement they please in this matter, but if they in any way ignore the cardinal principles of Republicanism, or if they expunge from our flag the motto of 'No more Slave States,' they will deserve and receive defeat. We march to the battle under no mongrel flag. They will find thousands of staunch and true freemen in the North and West who will repudiate any evasive, unmeaning platform, no matter who the candidates are."

"Straight Americans" of Bedford county! this is the esteem in which you are held by the men who ask you to unite with them in the coming campaign. They desire you to assist them in fighting their battles and yet their newspapers brand you as PARTIZAN GUERRILLAS UNFIT FOR ASSOCIATION WITH MEN WHO ARE GOVERNED BY HONEST MOTIVES IN POLITICAL ACTION! What can you expect from a "Union" with a faction that feels thus maliciously disposed toward your organization?

NOMINATED.—Our Opposition friends in Somerset county, have nominated Mr. GEORGE W. WALKER for Assembly, and CAPTAIN PERCY WALKER for Sheriff. These fellows may be good workers, but they'll be apt to find on election day, that they can't

POLITICS IN BLAIR COUNTY.

The Straight Americans and Hazlehurst men of Blair county, are maintaining their individual organization and have nominated a County Ticket of their own. The ticket is composed as follows:

Assembly, JACOB BURLEY. Sheriff, JAMES FUNK. Prothonotary, JOSEPH BALDRIDGE. Commissioner, ENOS M. JONES. Treasurer, JOHN LANGFELTER. Poor Director, JOHN B. BIDDLE. Coroner, WM. FOX. Auditor, J. S. NICODEMUS.

The Black Republicans likewise have nominated a County Ticket. MARTIN BELL is their candidate for Assembly, JOHN PIPEL, for Sheriff, A. S. MORROW for Prothonotary, C. IRVIN for Treasurer, and JOSEPH FEAT for Commissioner. They denounce the "Americans" most bitterly for their independent conduct and call them a "disorganized and unsettled remnant of a party." We presume the Bedford Abolition organ had especial reference to Blair county when it announced with such a great flourish of trumpets that the different elements of the opposition were uniting.

The Abolition organ copies several long articles from the Daily News, in which there is a most ridiculous effort made to explain away the treachery of the latter journal to the "Straight Americans," in abandoning its former national position and striking hands with the Abolitionists. The reason of the News' desertion from the "Straight Americans" is this: JOHN P. SANDERSON who was editor of that sheet during the last few years and who kept it entirely free from the taint of Abolitionism, during his editorship, has retired from the concern, and it is now in the hands of reckless and unscrupulous men, who are Black Republicans of as dark a shade as David Wilmot himself.—This accounts for the "Union" milk in the News' cocoon.

NEW BOOKS.

LORD MONTAGUE'S PAGE. An Historical Romance of the Seventeenth Century; by G. P. R. James, author of "Richelieu," and other novels. Philadelphia: Childs and Peterson, 602 Arch street. 1858. 8vo. pp. 450.

This is one of Mr. James' best books. It is gotten up in elegant style; the typography is a model of neatness, the binding is tasteful and durable, and the work is beautifully embellished, with a fine vignette title page, printed in colors, and a well executed steel engraving of the author. Messrs. Childs and Peterson have made "a decided hit" in the getting up of this novel and we hope their enterprize will be rewarded by a large sale.

MARY DERWENT: By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson and Bros.

Among the female writers of America, Mrs. STEPHENS has always occupied a prominent position. Edgar A. Poe, the severest critic of his time, spoke favorably of her style of writing and pronounced her stories and novels to be of the better class. In the work at present under consideration, she displays rare powers of description, in a style dignified, yet easy, and occasionally gives us glimpses of a rich vein of poetry that seems to run through all her nature.—"Mary Derwent" is a book worth reading.

HADI IN SYRIA, OR, THREE YEARS IN JERUSALEM. By Mrs. Sarah Barclay Johnson. Philadelphia: James Challen and Sons.

Of this work the Washington Union speaks as follows: "We do not remember to have seen the names of the publishers of this book appended to any other works and we imagine they are new beginners in the exceedingly difficult and hazardous business of book-publishing; but if they publish no worse book than this of Mrs. Johnson's, we will guaranty their success. It is the most unpretending and simple book of travels we have read for a long time. In a pleasant conversational tone the gifted authoress gives us many glimpses of Syrian life which more stately and pompous writers have overlooked."

The Military Law.

The West Chester Jeffersonian corrects a great misapprehension of the new Militia Law, as follows: "We observe an article giving the rounds of the papers, calculated to mislead the public in reference to the operation of the late military law. The Constitution provides for a militia enrolment and a militia tax. The previous law fixed the tax against every man at 50 cents. The present act does not change it. The fund created by this tax is appropriated to meet the expenses of the military department and must be kept within that limit. One Brigade cannot draw upon the funds of another, or upon the Treasury of the State, for any deficiency. For instance, suppose Chester county contained a taxable population of one thousand, and the whole number were members of volunteer companies, then there would be no tax collectable and no fund to draw upon; they would have to do without any pay. But if this thousand paid their tax, in preference to joining a military organization, then there would be a fund of \$500 for such volunteers as might exist, to draw upon. The law fixes the rate of pay at \$1.50 per day, but it does not provide means beyond the Brigade, and does not pledge the funds of the Commonwealth. The law fixes the rate of pay for not exceeding four days and encampment. It is not probable that the amount raised in Chester county would more than bear the expenses of the present military organization, for an encampment of three or four days. But this act is a manifestation of encouragement creditable to the Commonwealth."

Money.—Notwithstanding the large payments for United States Treasury notes, the specie reserves of the banks keep up, the deposit lines increase in a faster ratio than the loans and discounts, and everything points to continued ease in the money market for several months to come. Good paper is in demand in the commercial centres of the Eastern and Middle States at 4 to 6 per cent.—Peterson's Counterfeit Detector.

The Search Question Settled.

On the 10th of April last, Gen. Cass addressed a letter to Lord Napier, on the subject of the claim of the British government to search or visit American vessels upon the high seas, saying:

"The President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress, in December, 1841, denounced this pretension to detain and examine American vessels as an interpolation into the maritime code of the world to which the United States would not submit. The years which have passed since this authoritative declaration, marked as they have been by repeated remonstrances against these aggressions, while they have added nothing to the strength of the claim, have served but to confirm the government in their determination to oppose it. No change of name can change the illegal character of the assumption. Search or visit, it is equally an assault upon the independence of nations."

We regard it as fortunate that British cruisers in the West India waters had exercised over American trading vessels the right of visitation; because, in so doing, the important question of the law involved in the matter was the more likely to become of practical importance, and thus demand on the part of the two governments its definite settlement. Gen. Cass, in explicit terms and with distinct reference to the dispatch of Lord Aberdeen, in 1842, disavowed the right of her Majesty's cruisers to visit American merchant ships, declaring such an act to be "an assault upon the independence of the nation."

It is not our purpose to run through the negotiations which have taken place between Gen. Cass and Lord Napier in this city since the 10th of April. It is enough to say, as we understand the present aspect of the question, that Lord Malmesbury now declares that H. M. government recognize the principle of international law as laid down by Gen. Cass in his note of the 10th April, and that nothing in the treaty of 1842, (the Ashburton treaty,) supercedes that law.

Thus, by the acts of British cruisers, this question of search has become one of a practical character. As such it was met by the President by the prompt denial of the right of visitation, and denouncing its exercise as a violation of the sovereign jurisdiction of the United States over their own merchant ships, and by the dispatch to the West India of a complete naval force instructed to repel every effort to visit or search such ships.

It is, then, with no ordinary gratification that we announce the final settlement of this long-standing and troublesome dispute in the prompt and manly disavowal of any such right by Lord Malmesbury, and his distinct recognition of the principle of international law so explicitly laid down by General Cass to Lord Napier.

We need not say that this auspicious conclusion of a subject which, perhaps more than any other within the range of our foreign relations, has excited and agitated the public mind of America, is in the highest degree gratifying to our national pride, as we believe it to be honorable to both nations. It had become evident to the least thoughtful observer of the two countries that what the United States claimed—immunity to her flag upon the public waters—could not be resisted without endangering the peace of the world; and, as this question was presented on the basis of a violation of that principle, Great Britain had either to justify the course of its cruisers on the other hand, at once and forever accede to the principles of international law, laid down by the American government. Lord Malmesbury in the most prompt and honorable manner adopted the latter course. We congratulate the country at this most auspicious conclusion.

It is thus seen how the high interests of the nation are promoted by intrusting to the hands of such statesmen as James Buchanan, and Gen. Cass the discharge of executive duties.—Washington Union

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.—On Saturday last, at Washington, D. C. says the Herald, the convict and murderer Powers was duly executed according to the sentence of the law.—Every exertion had been made to induce the President to commute his sentence. The mother of the culprit had literally besieged the President, thrown herself at his knees, and with all a mother's energy begged the life of her son. Persons of humane character, though weak instincts, had repeatedly solicited the like favor, and had brought considerable influence to bear. Mr. Buchanan withstood all appeals, replying to one intercessor who drew his attention to the youth of the prisoner, "Sir, nearly all the murders and crimes of violence so frequent of late years have been committed by such young men," and the murderer was duly hanged.

Here is an example which State Governors should read, mark, learn and inwardly digest.—Here is a lesson by which they should profit.—No one can doubt but it was a very painful duty for Mr. Buchanan to refuse to grant the prayer of a broken-hearted mother; but he had a duty to perform to his fellow citizens and he performed it manfully. He proved that he was worthy of the station he holds, and that he had the nerve to do his duty, at whatever cost to his feelings.

THE LAND BRIBE.—The Opposition journals are clamoring against the Report of the Kansas Conference Committee, on the ground that it contains an enormous grant of land to the people of Kansas as a bribe, in order to accept the bill. We have already shown that the amount of land is about the same as was contained in the other bills supported by the Black Republicans. Now hear what is said by the Leavenworth Journal, a violent anti-Leocompton paper, in its efforts to defeat the English bill before the people of Kansas:—"Keep it before the people, that there is nothing offered us in the English bill but what is guaranteed to us by the Organic Act, under which we were admitted as a Territory, and what other new States have received at the hands of Congress."

The heavy rains in the West have caused an unprecedented rise in many of the rivers. Recently, in Indiana, the Wabash river rose with frightful rapidity, and the inhabitants on the river bottoms were obliged to escape in boats and by swimming on horses.—The Wea and Wild Cat creeks, two small streams, rose in a few hours to raging floods. The Toledo, Wabash, and Western railroad, across the Wea creek, was entirely swept away, doing damage to the amount of \$20,000. At Cincinnati, the Ohio river rose at the rate of two inches an hour, and all its tributaries rose rapidly. There were thirty-eight feet of water in the channel of the Ohio, and a great flood was expected. The track of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad was washed away six miles from Cincinnati.

DOUGLAS MEN RE-APPOINTED.

The President has reappointed Brooks, of the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, a leading Douglas paper, Postmaster at that place, also, Mr. Hunt, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and Sewall, of Peoria, Illinois, Postmasters at those places. The Herald says:

"Those men are all Straight-ticket Democrats, and all in favor of the re-election of Judge Douglas to the Senate: which is the fact. We shall regard our own re-appointment as an approval, on the part of the President, of our general course as a Democrat and an editor, as well as of our official conduct. We shall regard it as evidence that he does not prefer the election of a Black Republican or a Know-Nothing to the United States Senate over Judge Douglas." We trust the foregoing facts, from the indication of the spirit it manifests as existing at Washington, will satisfy certain good uneasy people, who have manifested great alarm, lest a proscription be made against a branch of the Democracy. We can see no objection in the administration requiring that its appointees, if not ardent friends, shall certainly not be the open enemies to its policy. The Democratic party are certainly responsible for the passage of the Conference or English Bill, let it be good or bad, and it is not asking too much of any Democrat, that he shall accept that act, as the deed of the majority of the party representatives, empowered to act in the matter, and therefore binding upon every member, professing to remain within its fold. Democrats, whether known as friends or opponents of Leocompton, must all now yield obedience to the English Bill, as a measure of adjustment of this question. Those who do not, certainly stand upon this question of Democratic policy, upon no better ground than our opponents. Inside of this limit, of course all are Democrats, and should be endorsed and adopted, whatever their earlier views may have been. In our own State, all who unite upon our State ticket we greet as Democrats—those opposing that ticket we cannot honestly recognize.—Pittsburg Union.

TRADE.—Business continues very moderate, though there are exceptional cases of activity in every branch. Very many houses are, and have been, doing about their usual amount of business, and in this fact afford the best proof that their affairs are in good condition and that they themselves are masters of their business. In fact, it will, we think, be found to be almost universally true, that in all branches of trade, those whose ability, fact and strength are in ordinary times employed to drive their business, and who do not let their business drive them, have experienced but slight falling off in the amount of their transactions, notwithstanding the severity of the panic. With other houses, it is becoming to be the order of the day, as it always is with those above alluded to, to have small debts or none at all. There has been a very general cutting down of expenses, also, which will continue to exert a salutary influence after the full tide of activity shall have again set in.—Peterson's Counterfeit Detector.

PROGRESS OF THE COALITION MOVEMENT.—Meetings have been held in Philadelphia by the high contracting parties of Know-Nothings, Abolitionists, and a few disaffected Democrats, for the purpose of electing delegates to a State convention, whose duty it will be to fully organize the discordant elements, name candidates, and present a platform for the mongrel party. Whether the Press unite with this mixture, and goes in for the "People's Party," we have not learned, but the Democratic papers of Philadelphia understand the movement, and treat the imposture as it deserves to be treated. The coalition will not affect the Democratic party proper any more than did the sham American party, which has died out through the country as rapidly as it rose.

There is neither patriotism or principle in this mis-called people's party. It is in truth the demagogue-office-hunting party, and as such, honest people will turn from it with scorn.—We shall wait for the assembling of the Convention, and hope some of our Democratic contemporaries will tell us how many Democrats can be found in its composition.—Ball. Republican.

AN EDITOR MURDERED.—Mr. Stoffer, editor of the Expositor, at Lexington, Mo., was murdered in the most infamous manner a few days since, on board the steamer "A. B. Chambers," by a man regarded as a professional blackleg, named Clark. The St. Louis Republican says of the affair:

It seems that Mr. Stoffer and Clark had been playing cards on board of the boat, and Stoffer had won a portion of Clark's money, after which he (Stoffer) declined playing more. Clark was anxious to get his money back, and told Stoffer so, using threatening language toward his adversary at the table. To avoid a quarrel, Stoffer left the table and went out upon the deck of the boat, near the barber shop. Clark followed, and asked Stoffer again if he was going to continue the game, telling him that if he did not he would kill him, then and there. Stoffer replied that he would play no more; whereupon Clark presented a pistol to his adversary's head, and fired. The shot took effect in Stoffer's temple, and he died almost instantly. Clark was caught and secured with ropes on board the boat, to be delivered over to the authorities at Lexington.

THE GOLD HUNGER IN IOWA.—The Dubuque Herald speaks of the gold excitement in Iowa as not promising any golden results. It says: "A number of mischievously inclined persons have on various occasions procured quantities of brass filings and strewed them in the places where they expected gold hunters to find them among the sand. Among the specimens of gold on exhibition at the office of the Emigrant association is a sample said to be from Eagle Point, which has been labelled thus: 'Brass filings from some place and black sand from some other place, Presented by Mr. —.' No sell that time."

A number of supposed specimens of gold have been discovered to be nothing more than straw colored mica, whose shining appearance is calculated to deceive a person of limited observation on such subjects.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On the 20th inst., as Mr. John Cump and family, consisting of himself, wife and infant, and a daughter about seventeen or eighteen years old, were on their home to Chambersburg, Pa., from a Dunker meeting, the daughter was instantly killed by lightning. The family was in a one-horse wagon, the young lady occupying a hind seat, and it is said her clothes were literally torn into shreds. Strange as it may seem, the other occupants of the wagon escaped without sustaining any severe injury, although severely stunned. The horse attached to the wagon was prostrated by the shock, but afterwards recovered.

Burning of the Steamer Pennsylvania.

Detailed Account of the Catastrophe.

Incidents Connected with the Tragedy.

We are under many obligations to our esteemed fellow citizen, the Hon. Washington King, who came up on the Diana last evening for an account of the terrible disaster which has almost monopolized the public attention for the last two days.

Quite a mistake occurred in the announcement that Mr. King came up on the Pennsylvania. He left New Orleans on the Diana and did not reach the scene of the horrible catastrophe until six hours after the explosion.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.—The first fireman of the Pennsylvania had been on her since her last trip. He states that they had just cleaned out the fire bed and started fire, when the explosion took place. He attributes the cause to a want of water in the boilers. There were two explosions in quick succession. He was blown into the water over the side of the boat.

THE EXPLOSION.—The boat separated from a line drawn across the boat from the barber shop and pantry.—Those who were in the forward part were all more or less injured—those in the aft portion were scarcely touched. A double stateroom was divided by a partition of the boat; those in the forward berths were killed, those in the rearward were not in the least injured. Capt. Klinefelter at the moment was in the barber shop, undergoing the process of being shaved, and he was not harmed in the least particular. A passenger stated to Mr. King that the boat was so crowded that he had to sleep up in "staterooms" in a room with four berths, with the watchman. He being in the rear berth, was saved, but as he lay in his berth paralyzed with terror he saw his room mates in the two berths opposite go down into the river under the confused mass of wreck.

MAN AND HIS WIFE BURNED TO DEATH.—A man and his wife were precipitated from their stateroom upon the mass below, at the same time a large portion of the wreck was suspended over them. Upon this boiler was thrown, and while those above were endeavoring to rescue the persons beneath, the whole pile was enveloped in flames, and the unfortunate couple were soon burned to ashes.

DESTRUCTION OF WRECK BY FIRE.

The survivors floated down the river about half an hour before any assistance came to their relief. When a flat-boat was cut loose from its moorings by a party in a log cabin, and the boat drifted down the stream; luckily it came in contact with the wreck, and in a few moments it was filled to overflowing. About 125 or 140 got on the flat boat and pushed away from the wreck, leaving 50 thereon. It was the intention to let the flat-boat float ahead to a tow head not far off, and after discharging her freight, shove her out and allow her to again float towards the wreck. But before this could be accomplished, some barrels of turpentine in the hold of the wreck ignited, and in a few moments the whole mass was a sheet of flame.—Every one of the five flat-boats that was in a short time reduced to ashes.

It was thought that there were about 30 ladies in the ladies' cabin at the time of the explosion. None of them were injured at that time, but on the wreck that was consumed by fire there were many ladies.

There were no ladies on the Frisbee. There were two Catholic priests badly burned. One died before the Diana left the Frisbee.

OFFICERS OF THE BOAT.

The first engineer was asleep in his berth, and so badly scalded that he died soon afterwards. Mr. King did not see him. Pilot, mate, and first clerk, were in the pilot house and all were blown overboard. The pilot has not been heard from since. The mate was very badly scalded, and can scarcely survive. The mate and first clerk, with a flatboat pilot from Louisville, swam to a temporary flat-boat erected for the purpose of affording assistance to cattle that might be washed away by the flood. The latter has reached the Diana, and states that he left the first clerk upon the flat, since which time no news has come to hand of him.

At the point of disaster, the river is at least two miles wide. The whole country is submerged. There was no hope for the best of swimmers. The river swept with tremendous force through the chute and bottoms, and in a very short time all that could be seen of the ruin was a smouldering mass resembling burning brush half smothered by water.

CAPTAIN SURGEON OF THE DIANA.

Too much credit cannot be given to Captain Surgeon of the Diana. Prompt to obey the call of humanity, he spared no time, no exertion in rendering all the assistance in his power and put his boat back fifteen or twenty miles in order to rescue any of the survivors.

THE TARIFF.—Some of the Opposition papers are trying very hard to again make political capital out of the tariff question, but take good care not to tell their readers that we are indebted to the late Know-Nothing and Black Republican Congress for the present low duties, of which they complain. Why did they not let the Democratic tariff of 1846 alone? It afforded ample and adequate protection and our trade, manufactures and commerce flourished under it for ten years. The Opposition are chargeable for that which they try to saddle on the Democracy—they made the present tariff, and if there is anything wrong about it, let the people understand to whom doing the injury belongs. As long as the Democratic tariff of 1846 was in existence, all was well. Let the people take warning from the past, and beware of the promises the mongrels may make on this subject now.—Easton Sentinel.

A NEW CENT PIECE.

We have seen a specimen of a new coin of one cent denomination, just from the mint at Philadelphia. Something of this kind is much needed, to take the place of that abominable abortion, the one cent coin of '57. The new cent piece, like the other, is of nickel, and of the same size; it has the head of an Indian girl upon one side, and the words, United States of America, with the date. Upon the reverse is a wreath, surmounted with a shield, with a bunch of arrows entwined at the bottom, and the words one cent in the middle of it. The workmanship, as well as the design, is beautifully executed. We do hope that the Government will adopt it.—Boston Post.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO, the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodbury, situated on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO, 160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO, 320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO, 320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO, 120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory. All near the Rail Road and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON, Bedford, July 2, 1858.

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's Emporium of Fashion! where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, &c., &c. all of which are offered to the public at a low figure. Clothes made to order on short notice. Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by Colin Loyer, Merchant Tailor. Of the finest cut and style. Lasting goods, both plain and fancy. Luto Bedford ever brought to N. eally the "eye people" civil. Bedford, July 2, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

RAY'S HILL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, at the public house of Wm. Snell, on Ray's Hill, in East Providence township, on

Friday the 6th day of August, next, the undivided interest of David and Catharine Manspacher, in the Real Estate of which Jacob Snell died seized, being the same upon which the said Wm. Snell now resides, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, lying on each side of the turnpike, and having thereon erected a large TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, FRAME STABLE and other buildings. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms—Cash, at the discretion of sale. O. E. SHANNON, Guardian, &c. July 2, 1858.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

THE heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain township, deceased, viz: Elizabeth, intermarried with Elijah Weaver, in the State of Ohio, Rebecca, intermarried with Thomas Filler, Nancy, intermarried with Jacob Hess, in Wood County, Ohio, Sarah, intermarried with Emanuel J. Diehl, and Elizabeth intermarried with Levi Keiser, are hereby notified, that in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. Bedford, July 2, '58

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS William Iiams, late of Southampton township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described real estate, viz: The Manston Tract containing about four hundred and seventy acres, adjoining lands of Thomas Leasure, Joseph Bennett, George Barthelme, John Bennett and others—one other tract containing about one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining lands of Hezekiah Tewell, George Tewell, David Howsall and others. One other tract containing about fifty acres, adjoining lands of Westley Perdue, the next described tract and others. Also the undivided one third part of a tract containing four hundred and seventy four acres or thereabouts, adjoining lands of Joseph Bennett, Westley Perdue, and the last above described tract, all situate in Southampton township, Bedford county. Leaving issue eight heirs, to wit: Wm. M. Iiams, Isaac Iiams, John Iiams, now deceased, leaving two children, Mary and Sarah Iiams; the last of whom is minor and has no guardian, Richard Iiams, (who is now in Allegheny county, Pa.) Moses and Aaron Iiams the petitioners, and Jacob and Henry Iiams, all except Richard residing in Bedford county. Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. Bedford, July 2, '58

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Michael Puet, late of Liberty township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: two tracts of land situate in Liberty township aforesaid, one tract thereof the mansion, containing one hundred and thirty seven acres and allowance, with a dwelling house, barn, grist-mill, saw-mill, and other improvements thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Patt, Eckler and others—another tract, containing ten acres, adjoining the above, with a tenant house and stable thereon. Leaving a widow named Elizabeth, and issue ten children, viz: Jacob, since dead, having conveyed his share to the petitioner, Samuel, residing in Illinois, Catharine intermarried with Wm. Figart, the petitioner, William Patt, Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Savits, Mary, intermarried with George Russell, Joseph Patt, Rosanna, intermarried with David Russell, Sarah and Susan Patt, the last named yet in her minority. Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the said premises on Wednesday the 4th day of August, 1858. Sheriff's Office, WM. S. FLUKE, Bedford, July 2, '58

350,000 Brick Wanted.

The School directors of Bedford Borough will receive proposals from this date to the 13th of July inst., for Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Brick, one half to be delivered this fall, and the other half next spring, not later than the 1st of June. Clay to be furnished by the Directors if desired, but every thing else by the maker of the brick. [July 2, 1858.]

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Bedford, to distribute the money in the hands of John Cressna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Abraham Sparks, dec'd, amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Thursday, the 22nd day of July, at his office in the borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN F. REED, Auditor. July 2, 1858.