

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 23, 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.

FOUR HOUSE DIRECTOR: JOHN AMOS, Of Bedford Tp.

ADDRESOR: JAMES C. DEVORE, Of Londonberry Tp.

OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.

This body, composed of the odds and ends of all parties—Abolitionists, dyed in the wool, Black Republicans of the darkest shade, disappointed Democratic office-seekers who left their former party on the slavery issue, and Fillmore Americans recently and suddenly converted to Niggerism for the prospect of getting into office—met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner.

On the tenth ballot, John M. Read, of Philadelphia, was nominated for the former office. Read is a Black Republican of the rankest kind. He was a Democrat until his love for Sambo smothered his Democracy, when he thought it best to read himself out of the white man's party and join that which sympathized with him in his adoration of the negro. He never was a Whig—never an American—but always a Democrat, until like many other weak-minded members of our party, the sweet-smelling savor of niggerism filled his nostrils and intoxicated his brain. He is a second WILMOT, lacking only the intellect of the illustrious Free Trader.—The Democracy of Pennsylvania will take great pleasure in consigning him to that political Hades whither they have already sent Fremont and Wilmot and other ambitious and rebellious spirits of that ilk.

The candidate presented by the Americans, for this nomination, was Judge Oswald Thompson, of Philadelphia. His national principles, however, did not suit this sectional Convention, and therefore, although Philadelphia had unanimously instructed for him, he was sacrificed and the Black Republican, Read, whom the Americans of Philadelphia had refused to endorse, was placed upon the ticket in his stead. Thus were the Americans "sold out" in the nomination for Supreme Judge.

WILLIAM E. FRAZER, of Fayette, was nominated for Canal Commissioner, on the first ballot. He is also a Black Republican. Until 1854, he belonged to the Democracy, but was led astray, about that time, by the ignis fatuus of the Dark Lantern. Since his desertion from the Democratic ranks, he has been "everything by turns and nothing long." At present, however, he is in full communion with the Abolitionists. A politician that is green enough to go before the people with a record like that of WILLIAM E. FRAZER, will surely be nipped by a Frost on the second Tuesday of October.

PLATFORM OF THE "MULATTOS."

The Convention of party tag-heads which met at Harrisburg on the 14th inst., adopted a set of resolutions, the preamble to which reads as follows:

"This Convention representing the freemen of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the leading measures of the National Administration, most especially those which seek to stifle the voice, and ignore the rights of a large majority of the citizens of Kansas; and those which have prostrated the industry of the country, and are fast driving our Government into national bankruptcy, do hereby declare and resolve,"

From this it would seem that the Convention did not succeed in finding a name for the party which it represented. Was it that the issues which day by day creep into the Opposition faith, have become so numerous that no name could be found to express their complicated and contradictory theories? or was it because the men who composed this Convention have changed their political names so often that they were ashamed to add another title to the many which they have already disgraced? But then,

"What's in a name? That which we call a 'nigger,' 'By any other name would smell as sweet'" to the oligarchies of Abolitionists, and that which "we call" the "cohesive power of public plunder" will make certain demagogues oppose the "leading measures of the National Administration" and keep them shedding crocodile tears about the "rights of the citizens of Kansas," though their party for very shame must be nameless.

It will be noted that in the preamble quoted above, there is especial reference made to Bleeding Kansas, the hobby of the Black Republicans, whilst there is not the slightest allusion to the principles of the Americans. Nor is there in the resolutions which follow and which affect to set forth the views of the Convention, any mention made of the peculiar doctrines of that party. The dogma that "Americans should rule America," that sonorous watch-word of the followers of Sam, is not even hinted at.—

The high tariff theory, a well known article in the American creed, is entirely ignored and in its place the revenue system of the Democracy fully and unequivocally endorsed. Thus has this Convention given the "cold shoulder" to Americanism and scornfully and insultingly passed it by.

Beyond what we have already commented upon, there is nothing in this platform of the "Mulattos" worth talking about. The National Administration is denounced, of course, but even that is not done as well as would be expected of men who have had as much practice in that kind of business as those composing the Convention. There is also a resolution endorsing the course of Senator Simon Cameron, which we presume was passed at the instance of the delegate from this county, Mr. Fr. JORDAN, as that gentleman has always had such a high regard for the said Simon.

ONLY TWO PARTIES.

The leaders of the Know Nothing party in this State, have forsaken their principles, broken up their organization and joined the Black Republicans. Consequently there are now but two parties in existence. The one is the great National Democratic Party, whose Atlantic shoulders have upborne the weight of Government for half a century; the other is that nameless party which under the leadership of Abolitionists has combined in one discordant mass all the "rag-tag and bob-tail" of politics and whose only object seems to be the elevation of the negro to an equality with the white man. There are hundreds of men in Bedford county—we refer to those who supported Isaac Hazlehurst last Fall—who have declared, time and again, that if the issue were between the Democracy and the Black Republicans, they would act with the former, in opposition to the latter. They have an opportunity, now, to verify their declarations. The issue is now between Democracy and Black Republicanism—between Nationality and that infamous political monstrosity whose exponents want an "Anti-slavery Constitution, an Anti-slavery Bible and an Anti-slavery God!"

The four hundred Hazlehurst men in this county, will have to take sides in the contest that is about to be waged in this State. Will they desert their national principles and adopt the sectional dogmas of their political antipodes, the Black Republicans, or will they act consistently and carry out their oft repeated declarations by connecting themselves with the only national party now in existence?

Death of Gen. Quitman.

A true patriot, able statesman, gallant soldier, and noble gentleman, says the Philadelphia Argus, has gone to his last home. General John Anthony Quitman died on Saturday last, at his residence near Natchez, Mississippi, as we are informed by the telegraph. Few public men have left so pure and honorable a reputation behind them. His high and enviable character, the honesty of his sentiments, and the firmness of his conduct, compelled admiration and respect even from those who differed from him in his opinions; naturally positive in his convictions and decisive in his actions, he was, nevertheless, amenable to reason, always guided by justice, and never deficient in courtesy. On his tomb may be carved, without the hand of one honest man, we firmly believe, to erase the record: Here lies "A Patriot, a Hero, a Statesman, and a Gentleman."

General Quitman was the son of a Prussian clergyman, and the grandson of a distinguished Prussian General. He was born at Rhinebeck, New York, and received his education at Mount Airy, above Germantown, in Philadelphia county. Not feeling inclined to the study of divinity, for which he was intended, young Quitman devoted his attention to law, and at an early age removed to the West, and shortly afterwards to the Southwest. Having settled at Natchez, Mississippi, he soon met with success in his profession, while his intelligence and honorable character attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens, and gained him much popularity. He was repeatedly chosen to fill offices of importance and trust, having been at different times Chancellor and Governor of that State.

In 1846 President Polk appointed him a Brigadier General in the army of Mexico; and the eminent services which he rendered during that war proved that the bent of his genius was decidedly military. At Monterey he distinguished himself so as to attract the attention of the officers of both the regular and volunteer branches of the service; but it was under General Scott, in the operations against the city of Mexico, that he proved himself a warrior and a hero. The high military skill and dauntless courage displayed by General Quitman in the attack upon, and capture of the Bolen Gate, has never, perhaps, been excelled in the annals of warfare. After the surrender of the Mexican capital, General Quitman, having been promoted in the meantime to the rank of Major General, was appointed Governor of the city.

After the termination of the war, General Quitman returned to Mississippi, where he remained in private life until 1854, when he was elected to Congress by a large majority. In 1856 he was re-elected by an increased majority, and occupied always an influential and honorable position in the House. In politics, General Quitman was a States-Rights Democrat; far more conservative and less ultra in his views than was usually believed. He was a Union man on principle, from conviction and through patriotism; but he was opposed to consolidation, and may have looked calmly and philosophically to the disruption of the Union, not with a desire for its consummation, but in certain events as a remedy for less endurable evils.

General Quitman was possessed of large fortune, and so far has left his family well off; but what can compensate to them the loss of such a husband and father, or to his country, of such a patriot and statesman?

American Delegates To the late "Mulatto" Convention.

It will be remembered that the Americans were promised a representation in the Opposition State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 14th inst. Well, with the exception of the Philadelphia delegates, there was, we believe, but one American in the whole body (Swoope, from Clearfield) and he together with his Philadelphia brethren, betrayed his trust, by voting for Black Republican candidates and measures. It may, therefore, be said with truth that there was not a single Straight-out American in the Convention.

Allegheny county had sent American delegates, but they were unceremoniously kicked out, and Bedford County—how were the Americans of Bedford County represented? By FR. JORDAN, the man who, as his own party say, betrayed the Fillmore men in 1856! By Fr. Jordan who went to the Convention with credentials from a Black Republican meeting—a meeting in which Americans had no part, nor parcel! The American party not having been represented in this Convention, the delegates which it sent there having either been refused admittance, or, if admitted, having cheated those who elected them—it is plain that the nominees have no claim whatever to its countenance, or support.

The Abolition organ is "hard up" for a poet. We can supply it with the article of the author of the following will suit it:

Who bribed "Cock Robin"? "Tom Ford, the Niggerite, Fond with his dollars bright, He bribed 'Cock Robin.' Who is it sayeth so? "I," says Bucher Skooper, "By all of heaven I hope, I am he that sayeth so!"

AMERICANS, READ!

The following extract from the preamble to a set of resolutions unanimously adopted by the American Association of the Tenth Ward of Philadelphia, which we copy from the Daily News, shows in what light the Americans of that city view the unholy alliance formed at Harrisburg on the 14th inst. Similar action, says the Philadelphia Argus, has been taken by other Ward associations in the city:

"The experiment of bringing together all the opponents of the Democratic party, for the purpose of triumphing over that party, has been tried. It succeeded in electing, after its inauguration last spring, the municipal officers of the city. The American party has, for several years past, stood on their platform, with candidates pledged to its principles, aloof from all entangling alliances. They yielded for once, and for the purpose of success, believing at the time, and were so assured, that their principles would become paramount, and in the end there would be nothing but an American party to battle against Loco Focoism. How many of those who inaugurated the new party, miscalled the People's party, and other Americans, have been deceived and disappointed in the result, it is impossible to enumerate. ONE OF THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY HAS BEEN MOCKED AT AND LAUGHED TO SCORN. The cardinal principle that 'none but Americans shall rule America,' and that Americans should be preferred to fill our offices, in preference to those of foreign birth, has been set at naught, and a majority of those appointed to positions, are either foreigners by birth, or their allies, opposed to Americans."

"Another inducement held out to the Americans for a union of all opposition, was that a reform of the many abuses which had prevailed under Loco Foco rule should be abated, and that honest and true men would fill our Departments, and efficient and trustworthy persons placed on the Police. Has this promised reform been effected? All answer, No! for our Departments are officered by many incompetent, and our Police with inefficient and unworthy men. Such a party cannot in the future ask honest or respectable people to vote for their nominees."

The American Party Sold.

It is perhaps unmanly to exult over a prostrate foe. If it were not so, a most favorable opportunity is at present afforded us in the fallen, "used-up" condition of the members of the late American Party. Fusion has done its work upon their prospects and destiny, very effectually. They sold themselves to the Black Republicans for a consideration—allowed themselves to be swallowed up by that huge anaconda—and now they are just nowhere.—A few of the managers, tricksters, and wire-drawers of the party, may have received full pay for their services in selling out to those who had no one principle in common with them, unless it was the desire of public plunder, but the bone and sinew of the party have gained nothing, but have lost all. Their organization is broken up, their principles ignored, and they are demoralized and scattered to the four winds. They have effectually cut their own throats. The suicide was deliberately committed, and the consequences are precisely what might have been expected. Let the dead rest.—Philadelphia Argus.

OUR POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—In Pennsylvania as a means of helping along their own desperate cause, the opposition are trying to create an impression that the Democratic party is going to be defeated at the coming election. We do not think they will succeed in dampening the ardor of any members of our party by such talk as this. It is a very common thing for the opposition to predict our defeat, but it is not so common for them to defeat us. If we had believed them in 1856 we would have abandoned the field without a contest. According to them, the whole country was rising up against the Democracy. But the papers told a different story. The Democratic party was sustained, whilst our boasting adversaries met a rebuke that broke up their organization and sent them begging for a new party and a new name.

There is nothing in the signs of the times to indicate disaster to the Democratic party, and we warn our friends against being imposed upon by the vain boasting of the enemy. We are as strong as ever, and we have but to put forth our arm to lay hold of victory. Our organization is unbroken and unimpaired; the people repose their ancient faith in the purity of our long-tried principles, and everything points to our triumphant success on the second Tuesday of October.—Chambersburg (Pa.) Valley Spirit.

Important from the Atlantic Cable Fleet.

Two Unsuccessful Attempts to lay the Wire—A Third Experiment to be Made.

From the Boston Courier of Saturday. The ship Alice Munroe, Capt. Comings, from Liverpool, July 12, arrived at the Boston quarantine yesterday afternoon, with important intelligence from the Atlantic Telegraph fleet.—He fell in with two of the ships in mid-ocean on Sunday, July 27, and learned from the lieutenant of the Niagara, and Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who boarded his ship, that two unsuccessful attempts had been made to submerge the cable; and that the fleet were about to enter upon a third experiment. We give Capt. Comings's report as follows:

At sea, Sunday, June 27th, lat. 52.05 N., lon. 33.15 West, wind veering to the eastward; saw two ships heading to the eastward; on looking with a glass, found them to be the United States steam-fragate Niagara, and H. B. M. steamship Gorgon, of the telegraphic squadron, and as they were lying still, I at once tacked ship and stood towards them. At 11 A. M. was boarded by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and a lieutenant from the Niagara, from whom we received a letter-bag, and the following communication:

MR. FIELD'S COMMUNICATION. The squadron had experienced bad weather since leaving port, and were sixteen days reaching their destination; that they had made two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable. On the 26th, when they made the second attempt, they succeeded in laying upwards of 40 miles, and were going along nicely, when the communication suddenly ceased at 12.55, Sunday morning, June 27.

The ships then returned to the starting point (according to agreement,) and were waiting for the Agamemnon and Valorous to return. As soon as they should do so, a new splice would be made, and another attempt made to lay the cable.

We lost sight of the Niagara at 3.30 P. M., 27th. The Agamemnon and Valorous were not then in sight, and as it set in foggy soon after, I do not think the squadron joined before the next day.

Mr. Field seemed in good spirits and thought they should yet succeed in laying the cable.—No cause could be assigned by those on board the Niagara for the breaking of the cable the second time, as it did not break near the ship. The weather was fine and the sea smooth at the time. The stormy weather had caused much delay and some injury to the squadron.—One ship had a coal bunker break loose, and broke the leg of one sailor and the arm of another. They were all well on board the Niagara; the machinery worked finely, and the ship performed well in all respects.

The weather has been very stormy and unsettled ever since parting, sometimes blowing a gale from the westward.

Ship Alice Munroe, J. S. COMINGS, Master, July 3, 1858.—Lat. 47.33 N., lon. 47.30 W.

LATER.—We are informed by Telegraph that the cable broke after 200 miles of it had been laid.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

On Thursday evening about ten o'clock a terrible accident occurred on the New York and Erie railroad. The night express train, which left Jersey City at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and was heavily loaded with passengers, a large portion of whom left the cars at Paterson and other stations, proceeded on its way until within six or seven miles of Port Jervis.

It would appear that at this point, a few minutes' walk from a little station called Hollow, the two hindmost cars were thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail after the greater part of the train had passed over. The cars were thrown down an embankment, the last car being made a complete wreck. It is to be presumed that the breaking of the coupling saved the other cars from being dragged down also. The rest of the train stopped as soon as possible, and a horrible catastrophe met the view of the passengers who had luckily been in the forward cars and who escaped uninjured.

The two cars at the foot of the embankment were terribly smashed, and from among the splinters came all who could help themselves. The passengers in the forward cars were thrown into the greatest disorder by the sudden break, and on gaining their feet they opened the windows and doors of the cars, and heard the shouts and moans of dying and wounded beneath them. The greatest confusion prevailed, some running to and fro, calling on the conductor to stop the train, while others rang the bell rope attached to the engine most vigorously.

The vice president of the railroad company, Mr. S. F. Bradley, repaired to the scene at eleven o'clock, yesterday morning, having directions to make every provision for the comfort of the sufferers at the expense of the company. He arrived at the scene of the disaster at about four o'clock, when he found some thirty men engaged in clearing the track and removing the debris.

The train consisted of an engine and tender, two baggage cars, and five passenger cars, all filled. Where the disaster occurred is a long straight track on filled ground, with a slight incline. The locomotive and three passenger cars passed over safe, and it is supposed that the three cars struck the rail and broke about two feet in length off. The wheel of the fourth car went off and sunk in the ground, dragging the last car of the line entirely. The cars dragged along about twenty-five rods gradually, when the coupling broke and they were precipitated in a slanting direction down the embankment. The rear car only rolled over once, and the track fell directly through, crushing it into atoms. There were about forty passengers in each car, who were scattered amongst the ruins. The fourth car rolled over once and lodged on piles of stones, crushing the sides and tearing some of the seats away.

After the accident, a number of men were collected to clear the ruins away, and it was found that the rear car had suffered most. The injured were removed to the embankment, and as quickly as possible were taken to Port Jervis, where they arrived at eleven, twelve and one o'clock. Some thirty-six of the injured people were taken to Foster's Fowler House; the remainder, some ten or twelve, to the Delaware House. Five persons were taken out dead, and another poor creature died whilst he was being removed.

John McDish, a giant from Georgia, passed through Norfolk on Friday. He weighs 300 pounds, and is said to be 7 feet in height.

PORTER, THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DEFaulTER.—Mr. Fred W. Porter, the defaulting agent of the American Sunday School Union, whose fall made such a sensation a short time since, has at length made a full and complete confession of the great wrong he has done. He stood very high in the society and in the church, and he was almost the last man who would have been suspected to be guilty of so foul a deed. In a letter recently laid before the board of the Sunday School Union, he has made a complete confession. He began his wrong-doing nineteen years ago! The plan was the same that he pursued to the last. His temptation began with the mulberry and silk worm speculation run ten years ago, and under the garb of religion he has for that long time carried on his dishonest plans. He allows that at the start he knew it was wrong; but he hoped to be able to meet the notes as they matured. But, as he was unable to do so, he was compelled to renew his notes and pay a heavy loan. Thus, for nineteen years, he has been treading the thorny path of sin, praised for virtues that he knew he did not possess, and taking of sacrament, which, according to his own professed faith, was adding damnation to himself with each unworthy reception. He defrauded the society out of over \$80,000; but the Philadelphia broker who aided him to the dishonest gain promptly paid all the notes that his name was on, and the loss was lessened nearly \$4,000. Mr. Porter confesses that in the nineteen years of fraud he has used the name of the society to the large amount of \$600,000, by renewals and re-issues. No wonder he is a sick man—one whom, if the law does not reach, the grave will soon cover up. Nineteen years of fraud and crime, and perpetrated in the name of religion, with despair looking him in the face, exposure waiting for him at the corners of each street, with remorse gnawing at his heart, and the worm that does not hastening to his repair! Mr. Porter's confession will not be made public.—Cor. of the Boston Journal.

How VIRGIL D. PARIS GOT HIS NAME.—Everybody remembers how Mr. Frog was induced to call his son after Governor Ball, of Georgia, but the following may be new:

Virgil D. Paris, of Maine, has been appointed naval storekeeper at Portsmouth, N. H. vice Redding, removed.

There is a funny story told about the manner in which this Mr. Virgil Delphinus Paris got his name. His father, an honest but unlettered man, on the day of the young gentleman's birth happened to take up an old "Delphinus" edition of Virgil, printed in France. It being all Latin, except the title page, the old man interested himself with that, after spelling over it for some time, he managed to make out these words,

"VIRGIL DELPHINI" "Paris."

the last being the place of publication.

"Ah," said he, "Paris must be some relation of mine." A mighty smart man he is, too, to have writ such a whaling big book as this, and all in Greek. "I'll name my son after him."—And so the present worthy bearer of the cumbersome sobriquet was christened. In spite of his name he has held high honors, having been Governor of the State of Maine for four years.

OHIO FREE NEGRO COLONIES.—The Xenia News, in a couple of issues, has been exposing the moral and social condition of the free negroes in that community. We make the following extract from one of its articles:

"What is the fact as developed in Greene county? What has been added to our strength, as a producing community, by the influx of negroes? We find, upon examination, that some two or three hundred negroes are idle loafers, either living off the fruits of gambling, or are those whose masters have, with their freedom, given them property money. Others subsist by picking up quarters and halves in choring about town. While a few may be found, like men, in the country, engaged in agricultural employment, the majority prefer to live about Xenia and earn a precarious subsistence from day to day. Another characteristic, and still worse one, is, that when they get money it goes like water. The darkey loves his good dinners, his good clothes, and the other useless et ceteras of life, too well to resist gratifying his taste as long as there is a shab in the locker. Nor are they thrifty, when supplied with munificence to start the world with. A gentleman from the South, who has quartered upon a farm in our county some of his emancipated slaves, during a late visit details the following facts: He said he found everything going to ruin about the place; the work thriftlessly done; the negroes living like nabobs, and supporting numbers of their friends, whose purses were empty; and in a few years, if things went on as they were going, they must come to poverty."

"What good will such a class of persons do the community? Unless pauperism and crime are esteemed as benefits, none whatever."

THE DELAWARE DIVISION of the Pennsylvania Canal was purchased of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company last week, by Messrs. E. W. Clarke & Co., on behalf of a number of capitalists of Philadelphia, for the sum of \$1,775,000, that sum being the highest and best offered. The principal parties in interest are understood to be Messrs. J. V. Williamson, A. S. & G. Roberts, A. G. Fell, Clarke & Co., William Longstreth, the Messrs. Barie, Charles Henry Fisher, Judge Hephurn, Ephraim Marsh, of New Jersey, and some others. Included in the list, we are told, there are five Presidents of Banks, Railroads and Canals.—The persons named are of unquestioned means, and wholly unexceptionable as purchasers on the score of ability and probity of character.—They represent a very large interest in the Lehigh coal region, outside of the Lehigh Navigation Company. It is understood that after the bargain was consummated, the payment of \$75,000 made, and the terms of the agreement approved by the Governor, a bid was made by the Lehigh Navigation Company, but was ruled out. The new Company has been organized as "the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal Company," and has elected Jay Cook, Esq., President. The terms of payment are as follows:

Mortgage bonds, at 6 per cent, \$1,200,000 Preferred 8 per cent. stock, 100,000 Ten monthly payments of \$40,000, secured by collaterals, 400,000 Cash, on the execution of the papers, 75,000 \$1,775,000

THEATRICAL EXECUTION.—Isaac L. Wood was executed at Genesee, Livingston county, N. Y., last Friday, for the murder of his brother's widow by poison. "As the drop fell," says the Rochester Union, "the hand played a solemn dirge!" We suppose the next thing will be the firing of a feu de joie, or a national salute, of thirty-two guns! Who says we are not a progressive people?

REARRIED: On the 18th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Henry Moses to Miss Elizabeth Benedict.

LANDS FOR SALE.

TWO choice lots of ground, situate on main street, in the Borough of Schellsburg, Bedford county, adjoining the residence of John Smith, Esq., having an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, &c.; DWELLING erected.

ALSO—Three tracts of fine time stone land, well set with timber, containing one hundred acres in each tract, situate in Morrison's Cove, South Woodbury township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John K. Teeter and others.

ALSO—Two tracts of timber land, situate in the Stillwater District, Minnesota, containing respectively 100 and 120 acres.

ALSO—One tract of white pine timber land, containing 200 acres, situate on the line of the Pittsburg and Connettsville Rail Road, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, having thereon erected a large Dwelling House, large Barn, saw-mill, &c.

ALSO—A number of tracts of timber lands in Bedford and Fulton counties.

ALSO—Several tracts of iron ore and coal lands in Bedford county, on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

Terms easy. Apply to W. P. SCHELL, Bedford, July 9, 1858.—6w.

A Two-Story Frame House AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale a new TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, together with FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, situate along the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike road, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, adjoining John Corly, Wm. Barwick and others. The property is in good order, and has all the necessary out-building thereon erected—the property is very desirable for a good mechanic or laboring man, as it has every convenience and located in a good neighborhood. Terms easy.

MARY SPROAT, N. B. For further information, address the subscriber at Buena Vista, Bedford county, Pa. July 9, 1858. M. S.

STOP & LOOK AT THE GREAT Bargains!

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!

Oster, Manspacher & Carn, Respectfully present their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, since opening the

New Store,

and respectfully beg leave to announce, that they are now receiving and opening the Second supply of new Summer Goods, embracing a large and attractive assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS adapted to the present and approaching season, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

A large and varied assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Children's fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Ties, &c., &c. Having purchased our goods at the very lowest possible cash prices, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever. Come in and see—we will take great pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to buy or not. [Bedford, July 9, '58.—3m.]

Bedford Springs.

THIS well-known and delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of Visitors on the 15th of June, and kept open till the 1st of October.

The new and spacious Buildings erected last year are now fully completed, and the whole establishment has been furnished in a superior style, and the accommodations will be of a character not excelled in any part of the United States.

The Hotel will be under the management of Mr. A. G. ALLEN, whose experience, courteous manners, and attention to his guests, give the amiest assurance of comfort and kind treatment.

The Company have made extensive arrangements to supply dealers and individuals with "Bedford Water" by the barrel, carboy, and in bottles, at the following prices, at the Springs, viz:

For a barrel (mulberry) \$1 00 Do. (Oak) 3 00 1/2 Do. (mulberry) 3 00 1/2 Do. (Oak) 2 00 Carboy, 10 gal., carboy, and in bottles, at following prices, 12 per doz. 2 25 Bottles, 1/2 pint, per dozen 50

The barrels are carefully prepared, so that purchasers may depend upon receiving the Water fresh and sweet.

All communications should be addressed to THE BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS CO., July 9, 1858.—w. Bedford County, Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post office, at Bedford, Penna., July 1st, 1858. Persons calling for letters in this list will be particular to say they are advertised.

Alstadt, John R., Barlow, S. C., Beard, Daniel, Bonnet, Artemus, Bowman, John, Jordan, Patrick, Backler, Calhoun, Bowman, William C., Boyer, Daniel, Crawford, F. J., Carver, Mary, Carson, Daniel, Donnelly, Alex., Esq., Fantass, William, Major, Flock, George, Griffith, Jesse, Grady, John, Giles, H. M., Giles, E. C., Mrs. G. Grabb, John, Granger, Jacob, Harbaugh, McKee, Esq., Henry, John, Hecker, Jacob, Hershberger, John, Hunt, Elizabeth, Hutton, Mary J. Miss, Hielman, Wainwright, T. Kline, Zenos, Koson Isaac, Kirby, William, Leasure, George M., Longenecker, Sam'l., Hatten, Wilson, McClary, Mary Ann, Miss, McClary, John M. Gurr, Bonana, Miss, Miss James, Mrs., McFarlin, John, Marband, James, J. Nailer, George Mrs., Oden, Perry, Pierson, Elder, J. Probst, G. C. Rev., Panning, John, Reichenhart, Hilmie, Miss, Reed, James, Robinson, John, Steiner, Samuel W., Roly, J. J., Slagle, Abasalom, Sahr, Henry H. Esq., Seeger, Alex., Snyder, L. H., Shartzer, Elizabeth, Miss, Speck, Henry, Snodgrass, George, Vonsyck, Geo. W., Wheelock, Chas. & Co., Willard, Lovina, Miss, Williams, Mary Miss, Welsh, George H., Weight, Aaron, Zimmers, Annie E. Miss, Bedford Pa., July 9, 1858. JNO A. MOWRY, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Henry Shuters, late of Liberty township, deceased—a persons, therefore, indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS NORRIS, of James' Creek, Huntingdon county, Adm'r. July 9, 1858.—w.

SUMMER COATS, Cheap for cash and of an excellent quality, for sale at REED & MINNICK'S.