

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 13, 1859.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN.

WHITE AND BLACK AMALGAMATION.

The Black Republican party of this State, stand committed, beyond dispute, to the disgraceful, the infamous doctrine that it is right that the white and black races should intermarry and amalgamate. As we have before shown, and as we can prove from the record at any time, the last House of Representatives, which was composed of a large majority of Black Republicans, refused to pass the bill to prevent such intermarriage and amalgamation. This fact alone is amply sufficient to sustain the charge made in the opening sentence of this article. But in order to make their approval of this odious doctrine as emphatic as possible, the Black Republicans of this county, passed at their meeting on Tuesday night, of Court week, a resolution endorsing the course of GEO. W. WILLIAMS in the Legislature, this same man Williams having voted against the bill referred to above. They did this in defiance of the wishes of hundreds of men who have hitherto voted their ticket. They did it, regardless of the shame and the reproach that Williams' vote on the anti-Amalgamation bill, has brought upon our county. How many of the Oppositionists of Bedford county were prepared for the interpolation into their creed of a doctrine like this? How many of the white people whom Mr. Williams represented (or rather misrepresented) in the Legislature, are willing that it shall be considered proper and right for their daughters and sisters to marry negro husbands? What "dough-face" (to quote a hackneyed Oppositionism) can be so knoed by the whippers-in of the Black Republican party, as to suffer his eyes to be pressed shut against this revolting political spectacle? Citizens of Bedford county! Friends of society and of the development of the white race! Ye who believe in the virtues of the good old Anglo-Saxon blood—whose hearts beat with exultant throbs as you contemplate the triumphs of white civilization—it is for you to say whether the men who would degrade you to the level of the black man, shall go unrebuked. It is to you we appeal. No matter to what party you belong—no matter what your opinions on the slavery question in the abstract—will you, can you, dare you endorse the new theory of the Black Republicans, that a negro is good enough to be a husband or your daughters? The consequences to the white race, involved in this question of amalgamation, are of the most serious import.—Every man of common sense can see them at a glance. A mixture of races such as would be the result if society were to be governed by this Black Republican rule, would render the American people, half a century hence, more effeminate than the weakest of the Oriental nations. Let the sterling, strong-minded, self-respecting people of Bedford county, repudiate and rebuke the party that declares it right that their blood should flow in the veins of the African race!

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The following cases were disposed of last week. The number of causes were unusually small. In the case of the Com. vs. Solomon Shroyer. Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Jacob Hardman, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. During the absence of the jury in this case the Defendant asked leave of absence and has not been heard of since.

Com. vs. Gottlieb Colman, Indictment for Perjury, on oath of Wm. Keyser. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for one year.

CIVIL CASES.

R. W. Wright & Co., vs Madara King & Co. & H. McNeal, Summons case. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$957.59

S. McCaully & Co., vs John Davidson & Co., Summons Debt on book account. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$512.30.

John C. Rahm vs The Hopewell Coal & Iron Co. Summons case. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$37.29.

Henry Gates vs. Milford James Ejectment. Verdict for Plaintiff. Land to be released on payment of purchase money.

Joseph Gonden vs. Wm. Showman. Summons in Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiff \$160.96.

Jon. W. Dicken vs. Jesse Dicken jr. Summons in assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiff \$73.79.

Gen. Levi G. Clover died on the 21st ult., after a protracted and severe illness, at the Forest House, Clarendon, Va., in the 53d year of his age. He held at various periods honorable and responsible offices, such as Associate Judge, Sheriff and Prothonotary of his county, and for three years was Collector of Tolls on the Pennsylvania canal at Pittsburg. For the last twenty years he had taken a prominent part in the politics of the State, as a member of the Democratic party, and was well known and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

FORNEY'S COMMITTEE.

The State Committee of the Forney-cators, met at Altoona, one day last week, and resolved not to nominate a ticket. What a party Forney's is! That the overwhelming number of Anti-Administration Democrats in Pennsylvania, of which Forney boasts so much, should not have a ticket of their own, seems odd, indeed. The great Democratic party—have saved the mark!—of which John W. Forney is the great life-giving head, without a ticket, whilst that other insignificant little faction which met at Harrisburg on the 16th March, has a ticket which it intends to support! Can it be possible? How strangely matters have shaped themselves! But, joking aside, Mr. Forney's committee did not nominate a ticket, simply because they intend to vote that of the Opposition. At the next election, depend upon it, who is not for us, is against us.

CONVICTION OF SILAS J. COVER.

Silas J. Cover, of Davidsville, Somerset county, was convicted last week in the U. S. District Court, at Pittsburg, for the charge of abstracting letters from the mail, and the embezzlement of money contained therein. His sentence is ten years confinement in the Penitentiary. One of the witnesses for the defence in this case, named Emanuel Auman, has been prosecuted for perjury.

THE WEATHER AT BEDFORD DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

There were 14 days upon which either rain or snow fell, making in all 5.573 cubic inches of water. The water in the rain gauge indicated about 8 inches of snow on the Saturday before Easter.

There were more or less of clouds upon every day of the month. The mean cloudiness for the whole month was 527. 10 being entire cloudiness. The greatest amount of mean cloudiness was at 2 O'clock P. M., and the least at 9 P. M. The prevailing clouds were the nimbus or rain cloud.

There were only two days, and these were the last two, in which there was no wind.—On the 3d, 4th and 5th of the month, there were high winds, blowing at the rate of 35 miles per hour at 2 O'clock P. M.

The mean temperature of the air for the month was 4,929 degrees, the hours of observation being 7 O'clock A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M.

The coldest day was on the 9th. The thermometer stood at 22 degrees at 7 O'clock A. M.—87.25 at 2 P. M. and 36.50 at 9 O'clock P. M. making the mean temperature for the day 31.91 degrees.

The warmest day was on the 12th. The thermometer stood at 59.50 degrees at 6 O'clock A. M.—at 80 at 2 P. M. and 61 at 9 P. M. making the mean temperature for the day 66.83 degrees.

The temperature for the month at 7 O'clock A. M. was 42.85 degrees—at 2 O'clock P. M. 56.58 and at 9 O'clock P. M. 48.46, making the mean of 49.29 degrees P. M. for the month.

H. HECKERMAN.

On Tuesday last, the curiosity of many of our citizens was excited by seeing a suspicious looking character, with red face, fiery whiskers and white eyebrows, in company with the Chief of Police, on his way to the Alderman's office. Our curiosity, too, drove us there, and upon the investigation of the matter found that the individual, represented himself as Fred'k Alex. Schaffer, and had in his possession a pair of No. 8, fine Gents' patent leather shoes, bearing the cost mark of one of our merchants in this place. The shoes were fully identified, but, nevertheless, the prisoner stoutly insisted upon his innocence, declaring he had purchased them in Philadelphia. Able counsel volunteered their services in his behalf, but to no avail. After his commitment was made out and placed in the officer's hands, a consultation arose among the more considerate of those present, as to the practicability of the case—considered in a financial point of view—and finally prevailed on the officer to take his own recognizance in \$100 for his appearance at our next August Term of Quarter Session. This done, his exit from town was speedily made, he declaring his intention (in copious tears) to return at the fixed time and establish the fact as to how he came by the shoes.

THE STATE TREASURER.—Col. Eli Shifer, the new State Treasurer, entered upon the duties of his office last Monday. He has made the following appointments:—Cashier, Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver county. Clerks, Judson Holcomb, of Bradford; M. Houston Taggart, of Northumberland; and Alexander Wilson, of Washington.

At a congregational meeting held at the Presbyterian church of this place, on last Monday, leave of absence was granted to the Pastor in charge, Rev. Mr. SAMUEL, for four months. He intends travelling the coming Summer for his health. During his absence his pulpit will be filled by Rev. FRANCIS BUTLER, from New York.

Daniel Vondersmith, of Lancaster City, who was convicted in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, for forging applications for pensions, on two bills, was by his honor, Judge Cadwalader sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, on each bill and to pay a fine of \$5,000.

A man in Ohio has brought an action for conspiracy to alienate the affections of his wife. He lays the damages at \$15,000. The women, it is alleged, has been persuaded by three neighbors that she and her husband had the proper spiritual affinity. He should "persuade" her to the contrary and let the law alone.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION!

Two Steamboats Destroyed!!

At Pittsburg, on last Saturday a most destructive fire occurred on the landing involving a loss of boats valued at \$165,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$75,000—leaving \$90,000 uncovered by insurance. In speaking of the calamity the *True Press*, says:—The fire was discovered in the steamboat Henry Graff, lying at the landing, immediately opposite the mouth of Wood street. The fire originated about midships, and the smoke was first seen issuing from the hurricane roof.—There was no fire, at the time, inside the cabin, or in the engine room, and the supposition is that the fire was communicated by a spark, to the roof of the boat.

When the fire broke out, there were some thirty-five steamers lying in close proximity side by side at the landing. The South America occupying a central position, had steam up she backed out soon after the flames commenced to spread, and taking with her the Iowa and one or two other boats, she passed down the stream to a point out of danger. The Economy followed her example, also rendering valuable assistance. The Hazel Dell, Capt. Reese, was rescued from the line of danger, having been dropped down the river before the flames had made much progress.

Some of the crews of the boats burned narrowly escaped; but we are rejoiced to state that no lives were lost.

We regret to learn that a large number of our friends among them lost their entire war-brobes excepting what they had on.

Of course, there was no chance to save anything from the freight or furniture of the boats which we have enumerated. Fortunately only half of the boats were loading, none were fully laden, and some had just discharged. There was a large quantity of freight on the wharf, ready to be taken on board, almost all of which was burned.

The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in less than five minutes the steamers on either side the Graff were enveloped. The fire spread, at this rate, up and down the landing, extending to the Monongahela bridge, eastwardly, and to the mouth of Market street on the west, totally destroying the steamers.

IMPORTANT ACT.—The following bill became a law at the close of the late session of our State Legislature. It is of considerable importance to suitors in the courts:

An Act relating to costs in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

That in all cases where petit juries may by law direct that a prosecutor or defendant shall pay the costs thereof, any such jury shall direct that a prosecutor shall pay a portion and the defendant or defendants a portion thereof, and shall designate in such case what portion each party shall pay.

Approved the twelfth day of April, A. D., one thousand eight-hundred and fifty-nine.

WM. F. PACKER.

Extensive Forgery—Elopement.

James N. Dubois, a young clerk in the office of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, presented a check for \$7,000 at the counter of the Lafayette Bank, and received the money, with which he deposited the check was filled up, by way of April 1st, 1859, and signed by S. H. Short, President, and F. H. Short, Secretary; and notwithstanding the check was presented some ten days before the usual time for drawing the money for the monthly payments to the employees, the fact did not excite the suspicion of the bank clerk. The stamp had secured a check with a genuine signature of the President, but as every check was printed across the face, "No good unless countersigned by the Secretary." It was necessary to forge the signature of Mr. F. H. Short, which was done, though not in a manner to escape detection, had it been subjected to scrutiny.

The forgery was not discovered until Tuesday afternoon, the book not having been used in the meantime, when the pass book was taken to the Lafayette Bank to be balanced. Upon making inquiries, it was ascertained that young Dubois had not been at the office since Saturday, nor at his usual boarding place, and the forgery was at once traced to him. Further investigation developed the fact that he had not only perpetrated the crime we have described, which he must have had in contemplation for some time, but that in his subsequent flight from the city he had taken with him a young lady about eighteen years of age, the sister of the wife of a very respectable citizen. The guilty partner in the flight of the young forger is said to be handsome and well educated, and until this affair, had borne an irreproachable character. She had been a resident of the city about six months, having come from New York city to reside with her brother-in-law.

MAPLE SUGAR IN COOS.—One of the reporters of the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, writes from Stratford, under the date of April 3d, says:

"Coos will produce this season a great quantity of maple sugar. It is probable the yield will be larger and the quality better than of any previous season during the recollection of the 'oldest inhabitant.' The people of Coos, finding the thirty million bill defunct and the prospect of the acquisition of Cuba, and the consequent reduction of the price of sugar to three cents a pound, deferred, sensibly determined to remedy as far as possible the result from the unprosperous course of the Black Republicans in relation to that bill Cuba, and have made 'lots' of the article Judging from the quantity made, and considering the fact that Coos is a good grazing country, it may very literally be said to be a 'flowing with milk and [maple] honey.' We have heard of four or five orchards yielding as much as a ton each; the average, however, would seem to be six to ten hundred pounds. The price here, we understand from nine to ten cents a pound.

Who GOT THE MONEY?—Gerrit Smith's complaint in New York last fall, for canvassing the State for Governor, that he had given \$6000 to aid the cause of the poor Kansas, "he had never been able to figure where it had gone or what good it had done." Part of the money has since been traced for Governor Robinson of Kansas, in a speech, informs the public that General Lane has pocketed one thousand two hundred dollars in hard cash out of Brother Smith's pile.

The Democratic Party—Its Mission.

The history of the Democratic party, from the days of its illustrious founder, the immortal Jefferson, down to the present time, prove it to be as essential to the maintenance and perpetuity of the Republic under the institutions ordained by the fathers of the Constitution, as is the Christian organization to the welfare and happiness of the human race; and it is indeed refreshing and instructive to go back to the earlier epochs of our country, and to contemplate the successive triumphs of Democracy over bigotry and intolerance, and the men and the parties that, from time to time, have sought to pervert our form of government into an instrument of oppression, and to entirely change its aims and purposes.

The first and memorable victory achieved by the Democracy over the enemies of the rights of man and the haters and contemners of our institutions, was in sweeping from the statute book the odious alien and sedition laws established by the elder Adams, and by which he strove to perpetuate his ill-gotten power. The election of THOMAS JEFFERSON, in 1800, secured the domination of Democratic principles and policy in governmental affairs for a long series of years; and in 1812, during the Administration of JAMES MADISON, the Democracy won its second great victory, in illustration of its patriotism and nationality, by vindicating the insulted honor of our flag in a just war, humiliating the vaunted prowess of Great Britain on land and sea, and covering the adversaries of our country, at home and abroad, with shame and confusion.

During the Administration of JAMES MADISON, the opposition to the Democracy—those who had scoffed at the war policy and other acts of Democratic administration—seemed to be entirely routed and driven from the field, and that period was hence characterized as "the era of good feeling."

Not much occurred during the short term of J. Q. ADAMS in the Presidential chair, from 1822 to 1829, to mark the radical difference between the Democracy, as the champion of equal rights and liberal institutions, and the party, no matter what various names and disguises it has assumed, which has always been arrayed against it, and seeking its overthrow. But the bold, vigorous, and fearless home and foreign policy of ANDREW JACKSON, who succeeded him, soon changed the aspect of affairs, and recreated and invoked those sharply-defined party lines and landmarks which, during a long political calm had become almost obliterated. From that time, we may date a new era in politics—the opening of a sea of conflicting waves of public sentiment, whose surges are even now around and about us, swaying men's opinions and influencing their action. JACKSON, like Jefferson, was a man of the people, and sympathized deeply with the masses. He was a reformer—a foe to wrong and crying abuse, no matter how sanctioned by age or authority.

The money-power of the land had centralized and solidified itself in a vast national institution which, like a gigantic Baniere, stretched out its arms into all quarters of the Union. He saw at once how this immense corporation, governed by that instinct of selfishness and passion of avarice which control, more or less, all similar institutions under the direction of bad men, might be used to embarrass the Government, to enslave the people, and to beset and demoralize the public mind through bribery and speculation; and he determined, like a hero as he was, to interpose his veto to its re-charter and to put it down. The great heart of the Democracy responded to his efforts; and though the denounced him as a radical and a Jacobin, he succeeded in prostrating the monster, amid the plaudits and blessings of the good and the true in every section of the Union.

The next memorable triumph of the Democracy in behalf of the people, and over the friends of chartered privileges and the speculating classes, was the entire divorcement of the Government from Banking institutions, by the establishment of the Independent Treasury—a system which pours into our public coffers nothing but the Constitutional currency of gold and silver—a system which holds every fiscal agent of the Nation to the strictest accountability, under pains and penalties of fine and imprisonment, and a system which so far has secured the Federal Government against the loss of a single dollar.

The next triumph of the Democracy over the enemies of the Republic, within and without, was the victory of our National arms in the war with Mexico, and the consequent acquisition of New Mexico and California to our National domain. As a part of this achievement (because the crisis grew out of our new acquisition of territory), may be classed the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, by which the Union was saved from threatened dissolution; for although many good and patriotic Whigs, under the lead of CLAY, stepped into the breach, still the work was mainly accomplished under Democratic counsels, and by Democratic hands and hearts.

When it is remembered that all the glorious results to which we have hurriedly alluded—and which have redounded so greatly to the honor and welfare of the nation—have been accomplished, in most cases, in the face of a fierce and relentless opposition, who dare say that the Democracy is not a necessary element of our country's progress, and that its existence is not as essential to our development and preservation in the future, as it was to our greatness in the past? If it was necessary to save the Union heretofore, it is still armed with the same weapons, and the same purpose, for all coming time. It is now grappling with that monster, SECTIONALISM, as it grappled with the monster Bank; nor will it release its hold until that many-headed hydra lies strangled in the throes of final dissolution.—*Pennsylvanian*.

DEBTS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—An article in the London Economist furnishes some reliable statistics in relation to the debts of England and France, and by whom held. The amount of the English funded debt is £780,119,722, held by 268,995 persons, being an average of £2,900 each. The amount of the French debt is £336,883,868, held by 1,008,682 persons, being an average of £334 each. The amount of interest paid on the English debt is £27,411,995, giving an average dividend of £102 to each holder; the amount of the interest on the French debt is £12,435,236, giving an average dividend of £12 to each holder.

On account of the number of persons interested in the French debt it is subject to much greater fluctuations than the English, in the same manner that the bank with a large number of small depositors is much more likely to be subject to a dangerous run than one with a small number of large depositors.

NULIFICATION.—The Nullifiers of the fugitive slave law in the North make a great outcry over the alleged nullification of the anti-slavery trade laws in the South. They ought to set the South a better example. They suggest that the slave be taken North and tried by Northern juries, which, no doubt, would be agreeable to the South, if they will send their slave rescuers South to be tried by Southern juries. A compromise of this kind would be exactly fair, and accomplish more efficiently than by any other means all the ends of justice. Moreover, so long as the Northern kidnappers steal negroes from the South, they must not be surprised if Southern kidnappers fill the vacuum with negroes stolen from Africa. If the North wants to prevent this, the most effectual way to do it is to cease the war upon Southern labor, and set an example of equity, fair dealing and obedience to the laws.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

INTENSITY OF THE COLD IN SPITZBERGEN.—No description can give an adequate idea of the intense rigor of the six months winter in that part of the world. Stones crack with the noise of thunder. In a crowded hut, the breath of the occupants will fall in flakes of snow; wine and spirits turn to ice; the snow burns like caustic; if iron touches the flesh, it brings the flesh away with it, the soles of your stockings may be burnt off your feet before you feel the slightest warmth from the fire; linen taken out of boiling water instantly stiffens to the consistency of a wooden board, and heated stones will not prevent the sheets of the bed from freezing. If these are the effects of the climate within an air-tight, fire-warmed, crowded hut what must they be among the dark, storm-lashed mountain-peaks outside!

A street incident in Sonora, California growing out of a difficulty at a horse race, is thus described: "Davis immediately drew a Deringer pistol and fired, the ball passing through Sherley's Body. Sherley, with great rapidity, and before falling, drew his six-shooter and fired at Davis. The ball entered his mouth, and glancing on the teeth, passing through the left cheek and out at the ear. By this time Davis had drawn his six-shooter.—Both fell about six feet apart and commenced firing at each other, and kept it up until the barrels of both pistols were empty. Davis had one of his hands torn badly by a ball from Sherley's pistol, and received two other wounds, none fatal. Sherley was helpless when the crowd approached them.

The New Hampshire Democracy "still lives." The Manchester Democrat says:—"Time and again we have been assailed by arts and arms which have been omnipotent elsewhere; but when the dust and smoke of the battle had cleared away, and the assailants looked for the fruits of the conflicts, they found indeed, the spoils of the camp at their control, but the foe still unconquered and ready for another encounter. We stand in that position to-day. Unlike our party friends in many other states, the Democracy of New Hampshire have never been dismayed, disheartened, much less, demoralized, by defeat.—Our columns are still compact, our courage still undaunted, and our faith still unshaken."

AUSTRIA'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:—"So desperate is the state of the Austrian finance, that the government is said to have seized upon the metallic reserve of the Bank of Vienna. A forced loan is also supposed to be the healthier portion of the community. Even the army is reported to be showing dangerous symptoms of dissatisfaction, arising from long arrears of pay. It seems scarcely possible that Austria can maintain much longer her present position; she must speedily come to a resolution either to fight or yield.

A BOY MADE CROSS-EYED BY A FALL.—In Cincinnati, Charles Temple, about eleven years old, while playing a few days ago, stumbled and struck his face violently upon a piece of lumber, cutting his nose and forehead quite severely. He rose, however, and bathing his face, went home, when having complained of a pain in his eyes and inability to see clearly, it was discovered that both of his optics were badly crossed, so much so that the retina received a double impression of every object.—Several physicians, who have examined the boy's eyes since, have been unable to do anything for them, but they may, in after years, regain their natural position.

ASSETS OF A DEFUNCT BANK.—The assignee of the Lancaster Bank, Pennsylvania, which failed some two or three years ago with an outstanding circulation of over \$600,000, reports that the notes will be utterly worthless so far as the assets of the defunct bank are concerned, which will hardly realize enough cash to pay expenses. The only chance for bill holders is to enforce the individual liabilities against directors and stockholders, who, he says, are fully able and responsible to redeem dollar for dollar. Some of the bill-holders have determined to prosecute accordingly.

FATAL AFFAIR IN TENNESSEE.—From the last issue of the Shelbyville *Expositor* we learn of a terrible tragedy in Bedford county. A man by the name of Allen had reason to suspect the fidelity of his wife, and charged a man named Handy with being her seducer.—The latter indignantly denied the charge, using abusive language. Infuriated by a positive knowledge of the great wrong that had been done him, Allen rushed upon his adversary and stabbed him to death. He then surrendered himself to the legal authorities.

THE COFFEE TRADE OF THE WORLD.—The consumption of coffee increases in a greater ratio than the increase of population. In 1832, 334,000,000 lbs. were used; in 1858, the consumption had increased to 654,000,000 lbs., nearly double. The greatest consumer is the United States, which uses 97,000 tons, Germany follows with 75,000 tons, France consumes 28,000 tons, Belgium 21,000 tons, Austria 19,000 tons, and England 15,000.

The flood on the Mississippi River is said to have left everywhere its mark of desolation. From Memphis down, scores of plantations and villages are either overflowed or rendered almost uninhabitable by the mould with which the surrounding moisture has covered every dwelling.

THE PEACH CROP.—According to the Delaware *Gazette*, the peach crop in the lower section of that State is almost entirely destroyed. From Western Virginia the accounts are more favorable. The Wheeling *Gazette* says the prospect is good for a very fine yield.

The Judson girl whose elopement from Pontiac with the nigger Joe sometime since caused considerable talk, is now in Canada, living with him, having again deserted her home and friends. On the occasion of her former elopement her father and brother reclaimed her with great difficulty and took her to Indiana where a divorce was obtained. She went home with them and remained until last week, when she again left, with or without the consent of her parents, and came to Detroit.—Crossing the river she found Joe, and they were speedily married for the second time, and are now living in the enjoyment of conjugal happiness, Joe having sold his horse and cart and bought some furniture with the proceeds. The disgusting farce consummated, and we have as the result the spectacle of a well educated, intelligent young woman living in the marriage relation with a lame and toothless old nigger, under the pretence of love. It is the fruits of the doctrine taught in her father's family, the same as that taught by abolitionism in general, and so far from being repugnant to them, if you may believe the nigger, and he is the most credible party—they were cognizant of and favored the intimacy. He says boldly that Mrs. Judson knew all about it, and we have no doubt that he tells the truth. The detestable couple are living in the negro quarter of Windsor, and are the object of much solicitude and curiosity. What renders the matter strange and unaccountable is, that the girl is not an idiot as would naturally be supposed, but that she is, as we have said before, intelligent, good looking and well educated. Her parents are wealthy, and she had, to all appearances a good home.

A GREAT ARMY.—There are said to be at this time four millions of soldiers under arms in Europe, and this without counting sailors or civil or national guards, or militia of any kind. Of this immense army, France has 671,000; England, 229,000; Austria 670,000; Russia, 1,067,600; Spain, 75,000; Prussia, 525,000; Sardinia, 50,000; Tuscany, 18,000; and the German States, a Federal army of 250,000.

A FANCY MAN.—The Water-vet (N. Y.) Democrat in speaking of Col. Sam Segue says his stable contains at least twenty-five or thirty beautiful and costly horses, valued each from \$300 to \$3,000. Besides his splendid array of horses, he keeps one of the choicest varieties of fowls, of all the different breeds in the world. Wild geese and ducks of every hue and variety. He has also several fancy cows.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A writer in the Providence *Journal* furnishes the following prescription for hydrophobia: "Eat the green shoots of asparagus raw, sleep, and perspiration will be induced, and the disease can thus be cured in any stage of canine madness." A man in Athens, Greece, was cured by this remedy after the paroxysms had commenced.

The new Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge, at Harrisburg, is being covered with galvanized iron. This will render it fire-proof and durable, but it is a job of no little labor, as the bridge is near a mile long. The workmen have already been engaged upon it about six months.

BRONCHITIS.—This disease consists in an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, and is generally attended with cough, increased discharge from the throat and air tubes, blueness of the lips and coldness of the extremities from want of a proper circulation of the blood. One of the best remedies for its radical cure is Dr. Keyser's Petalor Cough Syrup, a remedy prepared by that gentleman at his wholesale drug store, No. 14) Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. It is put up in bottles at 50 cents and \$1 each.

Sold at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, Bedford, and at Colvin's, Schellsburg.

MARRIED:

On the 26th ult., by Rev. G. Heinaam, Mr. J. G. Emmert, to Miss Dorothea Schroappach, all of Napier township, Bedford county, Pa.

DIED:

At Bloody Run, at the house of his son, Mr. Philip Steckman, on the 2d inst., Mr. Henry Steckman, of Black Valley, Monroe township, aged 73 years, 1 month and 10 days.

April 30th, Charlotte Ann, daughter of John Smith, of Harrison township, aged 10 years, 11 months and 21 days.

What the Press Say.

"Costar's" Exterminators are invaluable remedies for clearing houses of all sorts of vermin.—With all confidence we recommend them.—*N. Y. Daily State Register*.

"Costar's" remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Roaches, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are invaluable; we can speak from actual knowledge of their merits. Druggists and Dealers should send their orders early, if they would secure a trade in them.—*N. Y. Journal*.

"I shall write something about your Exterminators, as I can do so with propriety. They are selling rapidly here and destroying all vermin.—*Ed. Banner's Fayette, Mo.*

"Death to all Vermin."

As Spring approaches, Ants and Roaches, from their holes come out, And Mice and Rats, In spite of Cats, Gaily skip about. Bed-Bugs bite on any premises, As on the bed you slumber, While Insects crawl "Thro' chamber and hall, In squads without number.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL WITH WHAT CERTAINTY, RATS, ROACHES, MICE, MOLES, Ground Mice, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on Animals, in short every species of Vermin, are utterly destroyed and exterminated by

"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator, "COSTAR'S" Bed-bug Exterminator, "COSTAR'S" Electric Powder, for Insects.

Supplied direct, by mail, to any address in the United States, as follows:

On receipt of \$1.00, a box of the Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator. On receipt of \$2.00, a box each of the Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator, and Electric Powder, (sent postage paid,) sufficient to destroy the vermin on any premises.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers every where.

"Costar's" Principal Depot, 420 Broadway, N. Y. P. S.—Circulars terms, &c., sent by mail on application.

Wholesale Agents for Pennsylvania: COSTAR'S BRANCH DEPOT, NORTHEAST CORNER FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

And Wholesale Dealers generally. May 13, 59.