

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 1, 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.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE: WM. STATES, of W. Providence Tp.

FOR TREASURER: WM. SCHAFER, of Bedford Borough.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY: GEO. H. SPANG, of Bedford Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR: SAM'L KETTERMAN, of Bedford Bor.

FOR COMMISSIONER: WM. M. PEARSON, of M. Woodberry Tp.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR: JOHN KEMERY, of Schellsburg Bor.

FOR AUDITOR: DANIEL FLETCHER, of Monroe Tp.

PERSONALITIES IN POLITICS.

There is nothing we despise more heartily than that false personal pride which so frequently stands between men and principles. For example, a ticket is nominated by one of the political parties, which ticket, by immemorial usage and by the interpretation of common sense, is the representative of the creed of that party; a man is placed upon that ticket who has made himself some personal enemies in the ranks of his party; those enemies in order to wreak their vengeance upon that man, conspire together to defeat him, and in so doing strike a direct blow at the principles they profess to cherish. This is a case of frequent occurrence in all political organizations, and operates more effectively to retard the march of principle than any other internal opposition. But such personal warfare against party nominees, is not only a hindrance to the successful assertion of principle, not only demoralizing and destructive to the party—but it is dishonorable and disgraceful to the men who engage in it. What! pour your spleen into the ballot-box, and like a stealthy assassin, stab your enemy when he is defenceless? No!—It is the duty of every man to forgive his enemy, but if his ear be deaf to the call of Christian duty, let him, at least, take his revenge like a man. Who is there so cowardly that he would not meet his adversary face to face and settle his account with him manfully and in the open light of day? Who is there so puerile that he must stand at some out-of-the-way election-place and, like an angry school-boy, pelt his adversary with paper pellets? Let such revenge belong to cowards and children, but not to men—high-minded and honorable men. To every voter who has identified himself with a political party, we say, vote with an eye single to the principles of your party—throw aside your prejudices, and especially your little personal grudges and jealousies, settle your quarrels with your neighbor at any other place than at the ballot-box, and when you come to make your choice between the various candidates for office, think of nothing but your own political sentiments and the welfare of our beloved country.

SOME OF THE FRUITS OF OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

For the last two years, we have heard of nothing in the political world of "Opposition to the Administration." Every measure proposed by President Buchanan—no matter what its nature—has met the fiercest and most unscrupulous opposition. In the last Congress, the Black Republicans and Know Nothings, assisted by a number of traitorous Democrats, did all in their power to embarrass and cripple the Administration. They defeated the passage of the Lecompton Constitution—defeated the Cuba bill—and, to their everlasting shame be it said, defeated the Post Office Appropriation Bill. Of course the combination against the President, was made with ambitious aims on the part of those who entered into the coalition, and doubtless, with the majority of the conspirators, this fusion of odds and ends, was a darling scheme to break up the Democratic party. Well, they succeeded in many of their manoeuvres, in fact they were successful in too many for their own good. The people are beginning to feel the injury done them by these infamous tricksters. For instance, they find their mails cut off, on account of the failure of the Postal Appropriation Bill, which as above stated, was defeated by the coalition against the President. The fruits of opposition to the President, are seen even in our own neighborhood. The daily mail to Schellsburg and Lattrobe, has been changed to a tri-weekly, and that to Somerset to a semi-weekly. If the Administration had been voted the usual appropriation for carrying the mail, this change would not have been made. But "opposition to the President" had its own way about the matter, and the people are now called upon to take the consequences. Let this item be remembered on the second Tuesday of October.

See the Law Card of J. C. DICKEN Esq., Pittsburg, in our advertising columns. Mr. Dicken is well known in this community, as a talented, honest and industrious young man.—If to deserve success is to command it, our friend Dicken will certainly succeed.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Tempora mutantur! The times are changed! A few years ago, when the Abolitionists larded it in Kansas, news from that bleeding Territory came with lightning speed. The telegraph wires fairly groaned under the loads of Abolition legends concerning the dark and bloody deeds of the Border Ruffians. But now, how different! Since the Beecher rifles have become rusty, and the Abolitionists have ceased their drafts upon Kansas for political capital, no authentic news can be obtained from that territory for months after events have transpired in which the whole Union is more or less interested. For instance, there is still no definite news in regard to the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which came off some four, or five weeks ago. All this goes to show that many of the Kansas stories with which the Abolitionists were wont to frighten people, were manufactured to order in St. Louis and other Western cities, and used as the political market seemed to require. The latest we have seen concerning the Kansas election, was a letter in the Waynesburg Messenger, written at Leavenworth, which states that "Leavenworth county and city went Democratic by five or six hundred majority, and the returns from other parts, indicate a Democratic victory throughout the Territory." Kansas is, doubtless, Democratic. What a pity that "Lecompton" and the "English Bill" didn't give her to the Abolitionists!

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Maps have been made of almost every county in the State, showing the location of all the roads, streams, boundary lines, mountains, villages, churches, school-houses, post offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills, &c., &c. Mr. E. L. WALKER, a gentleman in whom we have implicit confidence, having known him intimately for the last ten years, proposes to make such a map of our county, from actual surveys, in which laudable undertaking we hope our citizens will patronize him liberally. It is an enterprise which most assuredly deserves our countenance and support. It will enable us to know the names of all our citizens, and also where they live. It will show the occupation of almost every man in the county, thus answering the purpose of a card, or advertisement. It will be finished in a neat and ornamental style and sold at a very reasonable price. As it is absolutely necessary, in an enterprise of this kind, to have a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant the undertaking, we would say to all who intend buying maps, subscribe at once. We would add that it will require a great deal of labor, time and means, to carry the work through, and as it cannot be finished under a year and a half, there is none so poor that he may not safely risk a subscription to Walker's Map of Bedford County.

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.

On Saturday last, we witnessed an interesting mowing match between the Buckeye Mower and Manny's Machine with Wood's improvement. The match came off on the farm of Dr. Anderson, immediately east of town, the test being heavy lodged clover.

Both machines operated with complete success. The Buckeye is a beautiful little machine, easily managed and an excellent mower. It did its work perfectly.

The Manny and Wood Machine has a well-merited and fully established reputation, and though it is not claimed for it that it is better than all others, either as a reaper or a mower, yet it has thus far almost invariably carried off the palm as a combined machine. On the present occasion, as all will admit, it did its work as well as its competitor, though the Buckeye, being so easily managed, was pronounced the better machine, by the Committee, which was composed and voted as follows:

- CHAS. COLLETT, for Manny. JACOB BIDDLE, " " J. LINGENFELTER, for Buckeye. GEORGE SMITH, " " JOHN ALSIP, " " The Manny Machine, we believe, cuts 7 inches wider than the Buckeye.

We are informed that the agents for Manny, have challenged the Buckeye for a trial in grain.

As some evidence that the farmers are beginning to appreciate this great improvement in harvesting-machinery, we need but refer to the fact that our friend Hartley sold five Manny Machines during the last six, or eight days.

POLITICAL SIGNS.

Every day brings us renewed assurance of the unity and harmony of the Democratic party. Senator Douglas has declared that he will adhere to the party, and support the nominee of the Charleston Convention. The disappointed office-seeker faction in our own State, to use the elegant phraseology of one of its members, is fast "rotting into the past." Governor Packer's home organ, edited by the Governor's son-in-law, has raised the Democratic State Ticket and gives it able and efficient support. If the Democrats but do their duty—turn out to the polls and work for the ticket—Pennsylvania will be again Democratic at the coming election.

The "Independent Blues," of Bloody Run, at their recent election, chose the following officers:

- CAPTAIN, Philip G. Morgart. FIRST LIEUT., Samuel Bender. SECOND do., Alex. Ridenbaugh. ENSIGN, Wm. Mortimore.

The "Blues" are a fine looking company and in excellent drill.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The following "good one" is going the rounds of our Democratic exchanges: "What party do you belong to now, Bill?" said Joe, the other day. "I belong," answered Bill, "to the know-no-American-no-the-hanged-of-I-haint-forgot-Joe. What sort of varmint was it you ketch'd 't'other night stealin' your chickens?" "It was an opposum." "That's it, Joe, that's it. Op-op-what did you say it was, Joe?" "Opposum." "Well, I belong to the oppos— "Opposition," said Joe. "I know'd it was somthin' or other. My party changes so often, bang me if I can keep up."

A "WHOPPER."—It is said that a certain Thomas Pepper was kicked out of hell for lying. If Tom's punishment was no more than adequate, what ought to be done with the Abolitionists, who beat Thomas "all hollow?" And if common Abolition liars deserve severer penalties than Tom Pepper, what punishment should be inflicted on the scribbler for Jordan's organ, who last week had the brazen audacity to assert that the Democratic nominees have placed themselves on the "Lecompton platform?" There is not one word of truth in that assertion. The Convention did not mention Lecompton, for the simple reason that that question is settled. If this falsehood of the Abolitionists is a specimen of what is to come during the campaign, we may certainly expect some astounding feats at drawing the long bow.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The July No. of the "Atlantic," is "filled to the brim" with good things. The paper on "Tom Paine" is full of interest, and the article under the caption of "William Shakespeare, Attorney and Solicitor," is very readable, at least to all who delight in the pages of "Sweet Will." The "Professor at the Breakfast Table," the lineal successor of the renowned "Autocrat," and Mrs. Stowe's new serial, "The Minister's Wooing," still continue their attractions. The reviews in this number, are also very able. Every lover of literature, should subscribe to the "Atlantic."

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER has become reconciled to his old friend, President Buchanan, concerning which the Constitution remarks as follows: "We know that while the President is deeply gratified that amicable relations with his valued friend and former colleague are restored, no terms were made, and no political concessions of any kind were either proposed, or agreed to, either by Mr. Walker or himself."

OUR FOURTH OF JULY SPEECH.—On our first page will be found the address of Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President of the United States, delivered on the occasion of the removal of the United States Senate from the old to the new chamber. We give it as our "Fourth of July Speech," for 1859, and heartily commend its patriotic sentiments to every reader of the Gazette.

We have another correction to make in our report of the late Military election. It turns out that Capt. Thos. W. Horton, of the Hopewell Riflemen, has been elected Colonel, and not Capt. Compher as at first supposed.—Colonel Horton will, doubtless, make a first-rate officer.

OUR old friend, MAJ. TALLAFERRO, recently spent a few days in our midst, being on a visit to his family. The Major looks well, as usual, and is as sprightly and vivacious as ever. We were glad to see the old veteran in such good health and spirits. He left a few days ago, for his station at Pittsburg.

A Major General of the Division composed of the counties of Somerset, Cambria, Bedford and Blair, will be elected on the 4th of July next. Bedford county officers entitled to vote, will have the opportunity of doing so by coming to Bedford on the day specified.

OMISSION.—In the list of candidates nominated, given in the proceedings of the late Democratic County Convention, published in our paper last week, the name of WILLIAM SCHAFER Esq., the nominee for Treasurer, was unintentionally omitted.

DEATH OF HON. D. F. ROBINSON.—HON. DAVID F. ROBINSON, formerly Member of Congress for this district, died at his home in Chambersburg, on Friday last. It is said his death was caused by the so-called "National Hotel disease."

LEWIS C. LEVIN, the well-known Native American politician, is now in the insane asylum in Philadelphia, and it is feared, is a confirmed lunatic.

ARRESTED WITH BOLTS.—The "Woolly Horse" has got the Bolts. See Jordan's Abolition organ.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.] Judge Douglas' Position.

WASHINGTON, June 24. Judge Douglas stated to-day to a very prominent southern politician that he intends to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention; but that what was meant by the letter to Mr. Dorr, of Iowa, was that he will not himself consent to run upon a platform that he cannot endorse. In answer, he will adhere to his party against the Opposition.

IOWA POLITICS.—Democratic Nominations.

BERLIN, IOWA, June 25. The Democratic State Convention, which met at Des Moines on the 23rd inst., made the following nominations: For Governor—A. C. Dodge; Lieutenant-Governor—L. W. Babbitt; Judges of the Supreme Court—L. S. Wilson, Charles Mason and C. C. Cole.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

A few weeks ago, Gen. Cass, the Secretary of State, wrote a brief letter to a Mr. Le Clerc, of Tennessee, in which was announced the simple fact that a native of France naturalized in the United States, is not, by virtue of such naturalization, exempt from military service under the sovereign he has renounced, if he voluntarily returns within the dominions of that sovereign. This letter was written with the patriotic purpose of putting on their guard such French naturalized citizens of the United States as may have intended visiting France during the progress of the present war. It will be observed that Gen. Cass did not assert any principle, but merely stated an existing fact, for it is a fact that France claims military service from all who once were her subjects, if by their own free will they return within her borders; and what is more, there is no international law, treaty, or convention of any sort, which denies France the right to claim such service of such quondam subjects. Can General Cass make a law that will bind France? Will his mere dictum compel Louis Napoleon to resign a prerogative which not a single government on the face of the earth, has denied him? Nonsense! If this claim of France is to be disputed, it can only be done by setting all precedent at defiance and at the point of the bayonet. But, notwithstanding these facts, Abolition newspapers denounce, in the most rabid style, the venerable Secretary of State, for making his well-meant announcement.—They rant and storm at what they are pleased to call the "new doctrine of Mr. Cass." Their object is palpable. They feel the load of the "Massachusetts Amendment," that odious measure which disfranchises white naturalized citizens, whilst the Constitution of which it forms a part, permits the blackest negro to vote. Consequently they make a great outcry about the letter of General Cass, for the purpose of diverting the attention of foreign-born citizens from their own iniquitous conduct in Massachusetts. These shameless political scoundrels—the midnight inventors of Know Nothing proscription—the bloody-handed participators in the wholesale murder of foreign-born citizens in Baltimore, Louisville and New Orleans—the relentless persecutors of every citizen not to the man born—now raise their guilty palms in holy horror at the announcement of Secretary Cass, and fain would make their former victims believe that they, and not the Democratic party, are their true friends. But this desperate and unprincipled game, is too fraudulent and wicked for even some of the leading Opposition journals. The National Intelligencer, a paper which during the days of the Whigs, was the foremost organ of that lamed party, and which at present, is considered the fairest and most respectable Opposition journal published, takes sides with Gen. Cass in the most emphatic manner, and goes so far as to intimate that those who oppose the Secretary, in regard to the matter in question, are claiming the same rights in France which Great Britain once claimed on the High Seas, and for claiming which the United States declared war against her in 1812. We subjoin the Intelligencer's article. Read it, and see how plain a tale (from their own side, mark ye!) shall put these howling hypocrites down.

From the National Intelligencer (Opposition.)

THE LIMITATIONS OF MUNICIPAL LAW IN THE MATTER OF NATURALIZATION.—Our readers are aware that, in answer to an application made at the Department of State by a naturalized citizen, who, being a native of France, desired to know whether his new citizenship would exempt him from the obligation of rendering military service in case of a voluntary return to his native country, Mr. Secretary Cass stated that "the French Government claims service from all natives of France who claim to be within its jurisdiction," and added that "naturalization in this country would not exempt from that claim" in the case of those who "voluntarily repair thither."

Though this decision of the veteran Secretary is based on well-recognized principles of public law, and is, moreover, sustained by established precedents in our civil and diplomatic history, it seems to have provoked reclamations in certain quarters, and is criticised as implying some derogation from the imagined rights and immunities secured to naturalized citizens of the United States, who, it is contended, by virtue of their naturalization, are placed, in relation to their native country, as in all other respects, precisely on the same footing as a natural-born citizen of the United States. We believe this opinion to be erroneous; and the attempt to confound the doctrine stated by Mr. Cass with that resisted by the United States in the war of 1812 against Great Britain, proceeds on a historical misconception of the real position assumed by our Government in denying, as it did at that time, and still does, the principle of "perpetual allegiance." It was maintained by the Government of the United States that this doctrine of perpetual allegiance depends entirely upon the municipal law by which it is defined and enforced, and hence a British Cruiser, in entering an American vessel in order to take from it alleged British subjects, was in reality claiming to exercise, under the law of nations, a right which had no existence beyond the jurisdiction of British law. The ocean was declared to be the sphere of international law, and it was proclaimed that any merchant vessel on the high seas, was, by that law, under the protection of the laws of her own nation, and might demand immunity from visitation or search, in any cases allowed by the general consent of nations. As the doctrine of perpetual allegiance formed no part of the law of nations, it clearly did not present one of the cases which would justify the assumption claimed by the British Government. The duties and relations prescribed by British law were admitted to be valid within the realm or proper dependencies of Great Britain, but beyond those limits that law had no force or obligation which compelled its observation on the part of other nations, who were equally free to enact such other municipal regulations in the matter of citizenship

and civil allegiance as might seem to them expedient.

Hence it will be seen that the pretension of those who protest against the recent announcement of Mr. Cass, in fact, the worst features of the very doctrine which was made a ground of complaint against Great Britain in the controversy waged in the general right of impressment. As the British Government claimed force and effect for British law on the high seas, and thus sought to establish an extra-territorial authority for the statutes of the British Legislature, so in like manner these complaints demand recognition for American municipal law within the jurisdiction of foreign States, and that, too, when our municipal law contravenes the municipal law of those States. We have but to state the proposition in order to show its groundlessness in the light of reason, as well as its palpable opposition to the first principles which lie at the basis of international law. That law assumes as the condition of its existence and as the guarantee of its observance, the equality of all civilized commonwealths; and no member of the international community is entitled to claim for its enactments a respect which virtually supersedes the authority of other States in the same premises.

In the case under consideration it is obviously the right of the United States, as of every independent sovereignty, to naturalize foreigners and to confer upon them the privileges of their acquired domicile; but, as these privileges result entirely from the municipal law by which they are defined and guaranteed, it is equally obvious that they are commensurate only with the legitimate jurisdiction of that law. To claim more is to claim for American law an extra-territorial force, which, as has been already said, is in contravention alike of reason and of the principles which are fundamental to the law of nations. The protection which this country affords to the naturalized citizens cannot be properly extended to defend him against the municipal regulations prescribed by his own country, and which, on his voluntary return, revive in all their obligation upon him, if it be the will and pleasure of his native country to enforce them. Our municipal law cannot avail to nullify the municipal law of other sovereignties. Such was the principle announced by Mr. Marcy in the case of Toussig, an Austrian subject, who, after declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States, voluntarily returned to his native country, and sought to shield himself from the obligations enjoined by Austrian law. Though his case did not call for a full enunciation of the doctrine applicable to the subject, in all its length and breadth, (as Toussig was not a fully naturalized citizen.) Mr. Marcy chose to define the principle appropriate to the occasion in all its generality. From his State Paper of that date we quote as follows:

"Toussig voluntarily returned to Austria, and placed himself within the reach of her municipal laws. He went by his free act under their jurisdiction, and thereby subjected himself to them. If he had incurred penalties or assumed duties while under these laws, he might have expected they would be enforced against him, and should have known that the new political relation he had acquired, if, indeed, he had acquired any, could not operate as a release from these penalties. Having been once subject to the municipal laws of Austria, and while under her jurisdiction violated these laws, his withdrawal from that jurisdiction and acquiring a different national character would not exempt him from their operation whenever he again chose to place himself under them. Every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction. The case is not altered by the character of the laws, unless they are in derogation of the well-established international code. No nation has a right to supervise the municipal code of another nation, or claim that its citizens or subjects shall be exempted from the operation of such code, if they have voluntarily placed themselves under it. The character of the municipal laws of one country does not furnish a just ground for other States to interfere with the execution of these laws, even upon their own citizens, when they have gone into that country and subjected themselves to its jurisdiction."

In like manner, and at an earlier day, Mr. Wheaton, while our Minister at the Court of Berlin, was called to pronounce his opinion upon the very point recently submitted to Mr. Secretary Cass. In the year 1840, one J. P. Knocke, a natural-born subject of Prussia, but a fully naturalized citizen of the United States, voluntarily returned to his native country, where he was called to perform military duty. Invoking the intervention of the American Minister, he received the following response: "Had you remained in the United States or visited any other foreign country (except Prussia) on your lawful business, you would have been protected by the American authorities, at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all your rights and privileges as a naturalized citizen of the United States. But having returned to the country of your birth, your native domicile and national character revert, (so long as you remain in the Prussian dominion, and you are bound, in all respects, to obey the laws exactly as if you had never emigrated.) We may add that several of the European States have provided by law for the expatriation of their subjects or citizens, and without the consent of the civil authorities no such expatriation is admitted to be valid. In the case of subjects who have been formally and legally absolved from the obligations of their native civil allegiance, it is a question how far those obligations would be held to revert in the case of a voluntary return to their native country after the assumption of another nationality."

The following official exposition of the views of the Government has been written since the brief letter to Le Clerc, and will serve to explain its meaning:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 14, 1859.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department, to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Mr. Felix Le Clerc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were not precisely known here, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army, by conscription, as in France, where the duty is designated by loi, or

by draft as in Prussia, where every person is required to take his turn as a soldier. The condition of American naturalized citizens, returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who left before performing such service has frequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers.

Quite recently it has arisen between the United States and Prussia, and the representatives of this country at the court of Berlin, has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian government. In the instructions which were sent to him, dated May 12, 1859, it was explicitly stated that this government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed that, "in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for his life-time a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any government, whatever." The position of the United States, as communicated to the minister at Berlin, for the information of the Prussian government, is, that native-born Prussians, naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration.

If at any time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion, but this penalty may be enforced against them, whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no present liabilities exist against them, at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States. This question cannot, of course, arise in the case of a naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him. I am, sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

SANDY HOOK, June 26.

The steamship Bremen from Bremen, with dates to Wednesday the 15th inst., passed here this evening.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 26.

The following are the details of the European news brought by the Bremen:

THE WAR.

It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon will soon return to France, leaving Marshal Pelissier as Commander-in-Chief.

In evacuating Piacenza, the Austrians left behind their provisions, ammunition and cannon.

The Austrians quitted Bologna on the 11th for Modena.

The French troops passed the river Adda without striking a blow.

General Garibaldi had occupied Bergamo and repulsed an Austrian force, 1,500 strong, who were marching against him from Brescia.

Five thousand prisoners had arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

The allied troops had entered Piacenza, invited by the Municipality.

The Austrians had been reinforced at Brescia, a village in Modena.

A popular demonstration had taken place at Bologna in favor of the popular cause.

There had also been a demonstration in favor of France and an illumination at Rome.

The French proclamation issued at Milan to the people of Lombardy, has had a favorable effect.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian had arrived at Trieste.

The Austrians have evacuated all the States of the Church, including Ferrara.

The Austrian correspondence says that the Austrians at Maregnano yielded only to a decidedly superior force, and retired unpursued in perfect order.

The Emperor of Austria, it is said, takes command of his troops in person, acting on the defensive.

The Austrian loss at Palatza, by the official account, is as follows:—15 officers and 513 men killed; 1 General, 23 officers and 878 men wounded; 6 officers and 774 men missing.

General Garibaldi's corps threatened Southern Tyrol, from Val Canonica, Val Trompia and Bagnasco.

The French fleet in the Adriatic has received powerful reinforcements, and it is reported that troops will soon be landed between Venice and Trieste.

The Austrian head quarters are now probably at Mantua.

Sufferers from Scrofula and Scrofulous affections, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blisters, Ulcers and Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? why let your sluggish blood drag, and scatter its distempers through your veins? Ayer's Comp. Ex't of Sarsaparilla cures these complaints, and cleans them out of the system. Use it faithfully and you bring to society a healthier, cleaner, and far more acceptable member.—Democrat, Baltimore, Md.

The Steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Sunday last, with \$2,041,000 in gold.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

The undersigned would be pleased to inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Lattrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union. Passengers will REACH trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is Four Dollars and Twenty Cents being Three Dollars CHEAPER than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and the Depot at Lattrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

July 1, 59.