

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 29, 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. SCHAFFER, 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 Schellburg Bor.

FOR AUDITOR: DANIEL FLETCHER, of Monroe tp.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The second Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church in Bedford, will commence on Saturday morning next, at half past 10 o'clock, A.M.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned having been dissolved, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm, are respectfully requested to make settlement at as early a day as possible.

B. F. MEYERS, G. W. BENFORD.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE "BEDFORD GAZETTE."

begins with the next issue. To all subscribers who pay in advance, that is, at the commencement of the time for which they subscribe, we will furnish the "Gazette" at \$1.50 per annum. To those of our present subscribers who will pay at or before next September Court, we will likewise furnish the paper for \$1.50 per annum.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

A few days ago the Pittsburg Post arrived here, containing an able editorial urging that James Buchanan be a candidate for the Presidency. This surprised many of the President's friends in Bedford, who would willingly have supported his re-nomination, but who had often heard him declare, when on his visit to the Springs last year, that he never would, under any circumstances, become a candidate for that high office.

A POPULAR TICKET.

Since the meeting of the Democratic County Convention, we have conversed with a number of Democrats from various parts of the county and have found them generally well pleased with the nomination. In fact we remember no ticket nominated by the Democracy of the county, which gave as little dissatisfaction as the one now floating at our mast-head.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

The season at the Springs is now at its height, some 400 visitors being in attendance. The number of arrivals registered reaches nearly 600. Besides these there are about 100 boarding in town.

VALEDICTORY.

"So long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" it has been the custom of editors, when about to withdraw from the publication of newspapers, to say something to their patrons, and then, with their best bow, bid them adieu.

Two years ago, in company with Mr. Meyers, (who has become the sole proprietor of the Gazette, having disposed of my interest to him, and who will continue its publication,) we took possession of the Gazette, and since that time we have endeavored to keep it in the same high position it ever held among other Democratic journals of the State, while under the control of the "venerable veteran" to the Democratic cause, who preceded us in its publication for so many years.

During this time whilst difficulties and dissensions took place in the party in many of our sister counties within the State, we have the proud satisfaction to record that the Democracy of Bedford county adhered firmly to the old landmarks—and we have seen by her success during the last two years, the good effect of such firmness. Instead of having lost anything by the position we have assumed, I feel that on my departure from you, I leave the party in at least as good a condition as when I came into your midst.

But, there are others besides Democrats who have been our supporters—a word to them.—Many members of the Opposition party have been my friends during my residence among you, and I return my thanks to those persons for favors shown me.

To all, then, I say farewell. Amid the "new scenes and changes" I must yet pass through, the thoughts of the two years spent among you will ever be thoughts of pleasure.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE GAZETTE.

By reference to the preceding article, it will be seen that the undersigned has become the sole editor and proprietor of this journal.—Whilst a change has thus been made in the proprietorship of the "Gazette," it is hardly necessary to inform the reader, that in its political tone, there will be no alteration.—During the past two years of my editorship, I have endeavored by every honorable means, to great national party under whose watchful and faithful guidance our country has reached its present condition of prosperity and glory.

To those who have hitherto supported me, pecuniarily or otherwise, and especially to the Democracy of Bedford county, I return my hearty thanks. I shall endeavor to deserve their good will in the future, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.—Hoping that the arrangement thus announced will prove satisfactory to all concerned, I beg leave to subscribe myself, the public's humble servant,

B. F. MEYERS.

The Opposition, whose doctrines, if they were incorporated into the policy of the government, would be like a millstone 'round the neck of foreign born citizens, have lately made a great ado about the rights of those citizens. These blatant hypocrites are wonderful friends of the foreigner, so far as talking goes, but when it comes to acting, where do we find them?

HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON

This gentleman is now on a visit to Bedford Springs.

We will be very much mistaken if he don't make himself a nation representation in the next Congress, notwithstanding he is one of the youngest members.—Fr. Jordan, July 22, 1859.

What a notable event that will be on a fellow by the name of McPherson! I have heard of Congressmen making themselves a national reputation, but we must confess we never hoped to see the day when they would be expected to make themselves a national representation. But, of course, there is nothing impossible to a great man like Mr. McPherson.

ABOLITION COUNTY CONVENTION.—A respectable body met at the Court Hse, on Tuesday last, and made the following nominations: Judge, John Taylor, Bedford Bough; Treasurer, Samuel Way, Bedford Bough; County Surveyor, Jas. Allison, Spier; Commissioner, J. B. Miller, of M. Wooley; Poor Director, —Shaffer, of Union; Auditor, H. C. Lashley, of Southampton. For District Attorney, finding their legal timber to scarce, they made no nomination. For Jemby, Geo. W. Williams, the man who has objections to white girls marrying black men, was re-nominated. It will be seen that the two best offices are given to Bedford Bough. We shall have more to say about this ticket, hereafter. It is certainly weakly constructed and can be defeated by a large majority.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—A large delegation of the "Frosty Sons," visited the Springs during the last week. The Somerset Bar was ably represented by Gen. A. H. Coffroth, Cl. John D. Roddy, and J. O. Kimmell, Esq., for old friends, Charles Heuley, Esq., of Berlin Wm. Roddy, Esq., of Addison, and Col. G. S. A. Garman, of Stoystown, were also of the party. The merchandising interest was represented by J. F. Rainey, Esq., of Stoystown. C. E. G. Roddy, of Fayette, C. P. Brown, Esq., of Wheeling, and Messrs. Coffroth and Clotworthy, of Baltimore, were likewise of the company.

DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE.—The news of the death of this eminent lawyer and distinguished patriot, has robbed the entire nation in sorrow. Long will it be ere we shall look upon his like again. In the death of Rufus Choate, New England has lost her greatest Statesman, the Union one of its best friends and the Bar of America its brightest ornament.

We ask the friends of Millard Fillmore, to read the article in Jordan's Abolition organ, of July 15th, in which the editor coolly asserts that he never was an admirer of Mr. Fillmore. What do you think of this, "Straight Americans" of Bedford county? This leader of yours pretended to be a most devoted friend of the man who was his superior in every respect. Rather cool for the dog-days, isn't it?

DEATH OF DAVID H. HOPIES.—We are pained to learn the sudden decease of COL. D. H. HOPIES, of Hollidaysburg. His death took place on Monday last, the 25th inst. The deceased was well known in this community, and was respected for his fine talents and generous, manly nature. He was a soldier in the war with Mexico. Peace to his ashes!

Peace.—The war is at an end! The danger which threatened European dynasties, is past. This grateful news will put new life into commerce and will save the poor from the famine which seemed to stare them in the face. Sweet Peace! We hail thy gentle influence as a blessing vouchsafed to us from on high! Long may it be ere the thunders of war shall again disturb the repose in which thou hast wrapped the world.

Geo. H. MENGEL, Esq., of the Valley Spirit, is at present on a visit to his friends and relatives in this place. Mr. Mengel is an industrious and enterprising printer and deserves unlimited success.

Our friend, CAPT SANSON, of the Fulton Democrat, paid our town a flying visit last week. The Captain gives a very favorable account of the Democracy of Little Fulton.

The Anniversary of the Bedford Bible Society will be held in the Lutheran church, on Friday evening at 7 1-2 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by John F. Loy, Esq., of Pittsburg, and Rev. Irvin H. Torrence of Phila.—All are invited.

Latest News by Telegraph. RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF HON. RUFUS CHOATE AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, JULY 28. Faneuil Hall was crowded with citizens to do honor to the memory of Mr. Choate. The hall was entirely draped in black and lit with gas. After remarks by the mayor and others, the Hon. Edward Everett took the floor, and paid an eloquent tribute of respect to the character and worth and patriotism of the deceased.

During the meeting, the Eastern City, from St. Johns, arrived with the remains, accompanied by Mr. Choate's son. Signal-guns were fired from the fort and the various vessels (English and American) at the wharves displayed their ensigns at half-mast. The body, encased, was received on shore and escorted to the former residence of the deceased by the people. The bells of the city tolled from the fire-alarm office, by order of the city government.

SIXTEEN FUGITIVE SLAVES who had escaped, by the under-ground railroad, into Canada, becoming tired of the Abolition freedom and poverty of the North, recently arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, where they met their masters, by appointment, and returned with them to their old homes in Kentucky.

Most Important News From Europe.

The North Briton at Farther Point—Treaty of Peace Concluded—An Italian Confederation under the Honorary Presidency of the Pope of Rome—Lombardy Conceded to France—Napoleon Grants it to Sardinia—Austria Retains Venice—Effect of the News at London and Paris—Attempted Revolt among the Soldiers of Naples.

Farther Point, below Quebec, July 24. The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., bound for Quebec, has been intercepted off this point, and a most important budget of news obtained.

The advices by the North Briton are four days later than those furnished by the steamer Africa, and are of a highly important character, both in a political and a financial point of view.

A TREATY OF PEACE, BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE AND SARDINIA, HAD ALREADY BEEN CONCLUDED.

The provisions of this treaty are, briefly, as follows: An Italian Confederation is to be formed, under the honorary Presidency of the Pope of Rome.

Austria concedes Lombardy to France. Napoleon, in turn, grants those possessions to Sardinia.

Austria retains her right of rule over Venice. The steamer left Liverpool before the effect of this news had time to be developed.

The Paris Monitor explains the circumstances attending the armistice. It says the great neutral powers had exchanged communications with the belligerent powers, offering a plan for mediation, but were unsuccessful in their efforts, until the French fleet was about to commence hostilities against Venice, and a conflict before Verona was imminent, when Napoleon, anxious to prevent further bloodshed, ascertained the disposition of the Emperor of Austria, and finding him willing, the armistice was concluded.

The two Emperors had an interview on the 11th inst., at Villa Franca.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS AT PARIS.

The despatch of the Emperor announcing the conclusion of peace, was Bulletin in Paris on the 12th, when the French funds immediately rose two and a half per cent.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS AT LONDON.

The news did not transpire in London till after the official closing hours of Consols; sales of which were made afterwards at 96 1/4, the rise during the day being seven-eighths. All other securities closed buoyant.

THE ARMISTICE.

A despatch from Turin says Napoleon had issued a bulletin from Vallejo, announcing the armistice, congratulating the troops on their glorious achievements, and announcing his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vaillant.

The London Times claims that England brought about the armistice.

Other authorities give the credit to Prussia. A Verona telegram says the armistice was concluded only after repeated requests from the French, and after Austria had obtained all she had asked for.

It was reported that Kossuth was to propose a monarchical government for Hungary.

LEON TO THE EMPRESS.

The following is a copy of the telegram from Napoleon to the Empress Eugenie, announcing that peace had been concluded:—

"VALEJO, July 11. A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself, on the following basis:—

"The Italian Confederacy is to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

"The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia.

"The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

At the interview between the two Emperors, at Villa Franca, the Emperor of Austria was accompanied by Generals Hess, Gramme, Kellner, Kollonstein, Roming, Schiitter and others of his staff.

Turin, July 11. An official bulletin publishes the text of the armistice. Besides the articles already known, it is stated that the belligerent armies will keep the positions they now occupy. The railways to Verona, Peschiera and Mantua, may, during the armistice, be used to carry provisions to these fortresses.

Peschiera and Mantua are being provisioned, and the provisioning of Verona will be completed in two days.

The works offensive and defensive of Peschiera, are to remain in their present state. The convention is signed by Marshal Vaillant and Generals Martigney, Della Rocca, Hess and Mordorf.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued the following order of the day:—

VALEJO, July 10th, 1859. "SOLDIERS:—An armistice was concluded on the 8th inst., between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August. This truce will permit you to rest, after your glorious labors, and to recover if necessary, new strength to conclude the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and resolution.

It was stated that Filangieri had resigned the Presidency of the Council, but that the King had urged him to continue in office. He and the King had adopted a basis for important measures.

What the Opposition have done.

As the opposition to the Democracy are continually setting forth their claims to the confidence of the people, it may not be inappropriate to ventilate their record, and see upon what foundation they base their claims.—Their achievements, since the organization of the government, have been compiled by a contemporary, as follows:—

"They passed the Alien Law," in 1798, giving the President (John Adams) the power to order from the country any unnaturalized foreigner he might deem a suspicious person.

The "Sedition Law," passed in 1798, by which any person who wrote or published anything against the President or any of the members of Congress, was liable to be heavily fined and imprisoned, on conviction in the United States Courts.

An Act was passed in 1798, extending the term of naturalization of foreigners from five to fourteen years.

They passed the General Bankrupt Law, in 1841, which enabled such persons as desired to do so, to repudiate their old debts.

They favored the high tariff of 1842, taxed the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, and those engaged in commerce, heavily, for the benefit of a few manufacturers in New England.

These are all the important laws the Opposition ever passed. Every one of them was repealed in less than four years after its passage.

Moreover, they have opposed vainly and ineffectively the following Democratic measures:—

The purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1802.

They opposed the war with England in 1812.

They were willing the British should search our vessels upon the high seas, and take from them, by force, American seamen.

They opposed the purchase of Florida in 1819.

They opposed the putting down of that dangerous and corrupt institution to the liberties of our country, a mammoth National Bank.

They opposed the adoption of the Independent Treasury law of 1841.

They opposed the annexation of Texas in 1844 and '45.

They opposed the Mexican war in 1846 and sided with the enemies of their country throughout that struggle.

They opposed the purchase of California, New Mexico and Utah, declaring that those countries were not worth anything, and that we had territory enough.

They opposed the purchase of Arizona in 1854.

They never admitted a State. They never organized a Territory. They were always against their country in time of war.

The Opposition never elected but four Presidents. They were never continued in power more than one term. At the end of Mr. Buchanan's term in 1861, the Democracy will have had the Presidency forty-eight years to the Opposition's sixteen.

The Democrats have had a majority in Congress at least fifty-four years to the Opposition's ten years.

Democratic principles are infused into its very being. The thirty-three States which now form the confederacy proudly attest the triumphs of progressive Democracy.

Such has been the past history of the Democratic party. Compare its achievements with those of the various parties adverse to it, and then decide whether it is competent to guide the destinies of this great country, and whether the principles of its faith contain the germs for producing those glorious and beneficent results of general social well being, towards which the imagination of the political enthusiast so earnestly aspires."

Revival of the Slave Trade.

The N. Y. Herald got up a story the other day, of the secret landing of some sixty or seventy cargoes of slaves, in all, 15,000, principally on the Florida coast.

The Albany Evening Journal copied and endorsed the statement, and said it was true, and that the authority was not to be doubted! Now as every one knows that the Herald and Journal served under the same banner in the campaign of 1856, this endorsement of the Journal went a great way with the public.

But while the witness is on the stand, let us cross-examine him a little. Being further examined, and confronted with the denial of the Washington papers, the Herald says:—

"A far better authority than the Washington Journal—one who ought to know, and who is in the very heart of the secret—sustains the Herald, and says its statement is unquestionably well founded." This authority is Thurlow Weed, in his Albany Journal. He knows the facts, because he has been behind the scenes. He is probably a partner in the business, and can, therefore, tell all about it.

His facts, perhaps, that we are not aware of his participation in the slave traffic; but he is mistaken, as he will find out before he has concluded the reading of this short article.

He was stripped of his seal, and his true movements exhibited to his followers and the whole community."

DRILL IN YOUR GRAIN.

It is well known that grain of all kinds can be put in the ground by the use of machinery, with far greater regularity than by hand, and the process of covering is such that what is planted lies over or upon each other, all are placed at an equal distance apart, and too at any desired depth. The great saving of seed is the thorough pulverizing of the soil by the drill; the entire covering of the grain; the perfect preservation of freezing out in winter, by reason of the grain standing in fluted rows, the feeding of the roots by the melting down of the little ridges of earth between any two rows, and the correct measurement of the number of acres in each field, are matters of great importance to wheat growers. But besides all of these great advantages, the latest improved drills have grass seed sowers attached, by which all kinds of grass seed may be sowed with perfect regularity, at the same time that the wheat is being drilled.

It is well known that many of our most successful wheat growers in the east, men who raise from 30 to 40 Bushels of wheat to the acre, are in the habit of harrowing lightly their wheat fields in the spring, and some throw harrow and roll their grain field with marked benefit to the crop. All kinds of vegetation will grow the better by being cultivated. We dig around all our garden vegetables and would raise but a scanty supply, were it not for thorough cultivation. It would be a novel idea to advise our farmers to hoe their wheat. We have only heard this spoken of in derision at the scanty crop of some poor harrowed in field after a hard winter's freezing.

But at the risk of being ridiculed, allow us to make a suggestion. You have drilled in your grain on a nicely prepared soil in the Fall, with a gum spring and gum roller grain drill, for this is the only kind we know of that will drill with perfect regularity all kinds of grain,—without cracking a seed. When spring opens up, say the last of March or first of April, take your clover seed, drill and team to the field, put your seed in the grass seed hopper (every good grain drill should have a grass seed sower) set the hose or the shovels of the drill immediately between the rows not too deep in the ground, and start off. The same care you observed in driving in the Fall, will enable you now to cultivate immediately between the rows your clover seed will be thus distributed with perfect regularity, and as the seed will be covered lightly, less seed by far will be required, than by sowing on top of the ground, how nicely this will loosen up the earth between the rows of what! The grain acted upon by the warm spring showers and genial rays of the sun, will soon spring up, the stalks of the plant, will if the ground be rich, soon cover fully the intervening space, and an abundant harvest of rich early ripened grain will crown your labor. Try it, farmers! Go to Hartley, who is the agent for Bedford Fulton and Blair counties, of the best grain drill, (Willoughby Patent) in use, examine the machine for yourselves. Hartley will warrant it in every particular. But go soon, as they are going very fast. Perhaps you will set your old one aside; it has paid for itself at any rate; and you want one that will drill oats, barley and grass seed, and that too with perfect regularity, which your old one is not able to do with yours.

It is a calculation by which he can convince any man who has 30 acres of ground to seed, that in one year he can save at least Fifty Dollars by using a Willoughby Gum Roller Drill. Call on Hartley; he will tell you all the minutiae of this Great Machine and will warrant true every word here said in commendation of it.

Whilst the Black Republicans and Abolitionists of Massachusetts, compel naturalized citizens of the United States to remain two years in their State before they allow them to participate in elections, they at the same time give the blackest runaway slave the right to vote after one year's residence. This is nothing more nor less than giving the preference to the negro, over the German, the Irishman, the Scotchman, the Englishman and all other white foreign born citizens. What intelligent foreigner would act with such a party?

BUCHANAN CLUB will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, the 30th inst., to elect officers for the coming year. Other business of importance will be brought before the club.

O. E. SHANNON, Pres't.

PUBLIC SALE OF BEDFORD FORGE AND Lemnos Iron Works.

THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at Public Sale at the house of James Beckwith, in the Town of Hopewell, Bedford County,

On Tuesday, the 23d day of August next, The valuable Iron Property known as Bedford Forge and Lemnos Iron Works—situate in Hopewell township, and within a short distance of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road.

The improvements at Bedford Forge, consist of a new Forge (now in operation) with sheet iron roof—coal house, Saw Mill, a large number of houses for hands, a fine mansion house, a good barn and stable. The tract of land, on which these improvements are situated contains about 237 acres, and is good arable land having a considerable quantity of land cleared, and in a good state of cultivation.

There is also on this tract a very extensive and valuable vein of fossil iron ore, and one bank opened. Attached to this property there is another farm of valuable land containing about 200 acres. Also a large body of unimproved timber lands containing about 7000 acres, and veins of iron ore running through the whole of it.

The improvements at Lemnos, consist of a charcoal furnace, (now in blast) forge, mansion house store house, houses for hands, stables, &c. &c. The ore bank, one vein of hematite and the other of fossil belonging to this property, contain iron ore of the best quality and of vast extent. The timber lands attached to this property contain about 1500 acres, of which one thousand acres are good arable land, and can be converted into excellent farms.

Drafts, designs, and a full description of these lands will be furnished and exhibited to bidders on the day of sale.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be continued from day to day till all is sold.

TERMS.—One third in hand and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest. The above lands will be sold together or in parcels, at the discretion of the undersigned. JOHN C. LEVINE, Auctioneer.