

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, August 12, 1859.

B. F. Meyers, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. JOHN ROWE, OF FRANKLIN.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATED 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 Schellsburg Bor.

FOR ADDITOR.

DANIEL FLETCHER, of Monroe tp.

Democratic Meeting.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening of Court Week, the 29th inst. Able speakers are expected to be present to address the meeting. The people are respectfully invited to attend. Let there be a grand outpouring of the gallant Democracy of old Bedford.

By order of the Democratic Co. Com. O. E. SHANNON, Chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA AND 1860.

The coming Presidential contest, so fraught with the most important interests of the Republic is fast looming up in the distance. The various political parties are already throwing out their avowed guards, and the skirmish between the different factions controlled by Presidential aspirants, has already begun. From present appearances the fight will be hotly contested, and the warfare between geographical divisions of the Union will be more violent and bitter than ever. New England Abolitionism again tenders the sectional issue of 1856, and again the Black Republican party is about to march into battle with the mutilated flag under which it marshalled its forces three years ago. Fifteen of the thirty three patriots and of the scene of the scene of Marion's heroism and of Sumpter's daring—are again to be ignored in the platform of the Northern Opposition. A wild and frantic crusade against the rights of the people of the South—the last, but most determined and furious struggle of Abolitionism to dissolve the Union—is the aim of that Opposition, and to bring it to a successful issue, all their energies are bent and every available means in their power will be called into requisition. The question is made up. It is simply, Shall the Union be preserved. The issue is a fearful one, but the Democratic party, the great bulwark of our nationality, has met it before. It met it in 1856, when Banks was "willing to let the Union slide," and when Garrison pronounced the Constitution "a league with Satan and a compact with hell"—it met it in 1854, when Anti-Slavery agitators burned in effigy the author of the Nebraska Bill and organized Emigrant Aid Societies to pillage and murder citizens of the South who had emigrated to Kansas—it met it in 1850, when the Whig party was crushed to atoms by the excitement raised by Abolition fanatics and disunionists, and when such patriots as Clay and Webster were compelled to overleap party lines and work shoulder to shoulder with former political opponents, to save the Union from the imminent peril in which it was involved. And this bydra-headed monster, thrice decapitated, presents its horrid front once more. In former contests, Pennsylvania dealt the decisive blow to this arch enemy of our united Republic.—What will she do in the fight that is coming? Is she prepared to take her old place in the van of the Democratic army? Is her armor bright and her shield buckled on? Where are her patriotic captains, the men that never flinched when her position as the Keystone, the prop of the Federal arch, was to be vindicated? Where is the voice of her people, that thunder-tone which makes the very heart of Sectionalism tremble? It is time, high-time, that the patriotism, the nationality of Pennsylvania should re-awaken. It is time that every Democrat who has a spark of true Democracy in his breast, should rouse himself and prepare for action. It is time that every national man, be he Democrat, Whig or American, bestirred himself to stay the rushing tide of Abolition fanaticism. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," is a saying that has long ago passed into a proverb, and one that will doubtless prove true in 1860. Let us, therefore, be up and doing. Let us win the battle at the coming election and the victory will certainly be ours in 1860. Democrats of Pennsylvania! arouse and prepare for the onset! Forget your bickerings and your heart burnings! Offer up your personal piques and petty grudges on the altar of your party's good, and think only of the fearful issue that is impending over your country!—Determine to elect your State Ticket—resolve that it shall be elected—and all will be well, for to will is to do, and to strive is to conquer.

"UNDER WHICH KING?"

On Friday, the eleventh day of March, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, resolved itself into committee of the whole on bill No. 151, entitled "An Act preventing the intermarriage of the white and black races," as follows:

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 the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any black man to marry a white woman, or black woman to marry a white man.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons who shall marry in this Commonwealth contrary to the first section of this act, and any justice of the peace, alderman, clergyman, minister or other person, who shall join in marriage any person contrary to this act, and every person who shall be present at such marriage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions having jurisdiction thereof, be fined, at the discretion of said court, any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; which shall go, one-half to the prosecutor, and the other half to such county as may have jurisdiction in such case; and shall be imprisoned in the county jail of such county any time not exceeding one year.

After some sparring between the parties opposed to the Bill and those favorable to it, Mr. MILLER ("Republican") moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill. On this motion, the yeas and nays were required and were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Acker, Barlow, Bayard, Bryson, Burley, Church, Custer, Dismant, Dods, Durbarow, Fearon, Foster, Gallego, Goepf, Graham, Gratz, Green, Hamersly, Hill, Irish, Kinney, Lawrence, (Washington,) Mann, McHaffey, McDowell, Miller, Neall, Nil, Patterson, Peirce, Quigley, Ramsdell, Rohrer, Stoneback, Taylor, Thompson, Thorn, Wagenseller, Warden, Witman, Wigton, Wilcox, Wiley WILLIAMS, (Bedford,) Williams, (Backs,) Williston, Wilson, Withrow, Woodring and Zoller—50.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, Barnsley, Bertolet, Boyer, (Clearfield,) Broadhead, Campbell, Eckman, Elmaker, Fleming, Glaz, Good, Gray, Gritman, Harding, Holtentine, Jackson, Ketchum, Laird, McClure, McCurdy, Oaks, Palm, Pennell, Pinkerton, Price, Proudfoot, Rouse, Sheppard, Shields, Smith, (Berks,) Stuart, WALKER, Wolf and Lawrence, Speaker—34. So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the Bill was "indefinitely postponed," or in other words, was lost.

It will be seen from the above, that GEO. W. WILLIAMS and GEO. G. WALKER, the two members elected last fall by the Black Republicans of this district, voted in direct antagonism to each other, the name of MR. WILLIAMS being found among the YEAS, and that of MR. WALKER among the NAYS. These men, Messrs. Williams and Walker, were re-nominated by the Black Republicans of the district. The question, therefore, arises, can any consistent man vote for both of them? Mr. WILLIAMS, by his vote, declares that he has no objections to whites and blacks intermarrying, while, per contra, Mr. WALKER, in the same manner, emphatically opposes such intermarrying. Which one are you for, Messrs. Abolitionists? Are you for Walker, opposed to white and black amalgamation, or for Williams in favor of it? Which horn of your dilemma will you take? Which horn of your candidates for the Legislature will you drop?

The Westminster Review.

For July, contains eight articles, in addition to the usual copious account of Contemporary Literature which forms a valuable appendage to every number. The paper, What Knowledge is of most Worth? is a comparative estimate of the relative values of the different kinds of knowledge for the purposes of education, with a strong leaning to a greater infusion of the practical element in the ordinary systems.—Jewett and the Broad Church, is a phrase which will convey a distinct meaning to few readers. We will briefly say that the book under review is Professor Jewett's Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans, and that the Broad Church includes very distinct types of character, and is altogether of a more liberal cast than the High Church or the Evangelicals. The Influence of Local Causes on National Character is an interesting exposition of the operation of nature in determining the pursuit, position, and future destiny of a people. In the Life of a Conjuror we find an account of that wonderful mechanical genius, Robert-Houdin, who, the reviewer remarks, "if not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, may be said to have rivalled that physiological abnormality by coming into the world with a file and hammer in his hand." The most laboured article in the number is a very long one on the Government of India, its Liabilities and Resources, which is well fortified with statistics, and appears to be a lucid explanation of the internal administration of that country. The Recollections of Alexandria Von Sternburg give some pleasant glimpses of German notabilities of the early part of the present century. The Roman Question and Austrian Intervention carry us into Italy and have all the advantage over the hasty comments and unripe speculations of the newspapers of the day, which a careful and methodical arrangement of fact and argument is sure to confer.

Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York, who also reprint the London Quarterly, North British, and Edinburgh Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine; at \$3 a year singly, or \$10 a year for the whole five Periodicals. All these Periodicals commencing volumes with issues for July, the present is a convenient time to subscribe.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—There are still a considerable number of visitors at the Springs. On Wednesday last, the number was 200.

—The recent rains have greatly refreshed and invigorated the fall crops. We are informed by farmers that the yield of corn will be tolerably good. The oats crop so far as we have heard, turns out well.

—The Union School House about being erected by the citizens of this borough, will be a beautiful and commodious building. It is situated at a delightful spot, and if the grounds surrounding it are taken care of properly, will be quite an addition to our town, in point of landscape as well as of architecture.

—D. J. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Philadelphia, is at present on a visit to his friends and relations in Bedford. Chapman is the very "prince of good fellows," and we are always glad to take him by the hand. "May his shadow," &c.

—President Buchanan, whilst here, wrote a letter to the Hon. W. McCandless, of Pittsburgh, in which he says that his "determination not, under any circumstances, to become a candidate for re-election, is final and conclusive."

—Mr. Charles Allison, a driver for the Franklin Paper Mill, near Chambersburg, met with a sudden and violent death one day last week, by being thrown from a mule which he was riding.

—To persons traveling westward we would recommend the hack line of Col. Jos. A. Garman, running between this place and Latrobe, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The route is cheap and pleasant.

—The editor of the Blairsville True American, has brought a libel suit against the editor of the Blairsville Record, for publishing a portrait of the former which resembled, in many respects, the long-remembered animal that chews the thistle." If the editor of the True American expects to make any money by suing his brother printers, his prayer as published in the Record, was decidedly truthful.

—Says a "Republican" paper, "the Republican party lies North of Mason's and Dixon's line;" to which a Democratic exchange replies: "The Republican party lies wherever it exists, and exists only by lying." "More truth than poetry" in that remark.

—MADAM FREYDET, of this place, will re-open her school for young ladies, on the first Monday of September next. Madame Freydet has the reputation of being an excellent teacher and, therefore, is always well patronized.

—On Monday last, an election was held for Trustees of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, of this place, when the former Trustees, Messrs. D. Washbaugh, G. W. Rupp and G. W. Benning, were re-elected.

—Among the recent visitors to the Springs, we notice our young friend, J. H. HORNBACK, of Pittsburgh. Mr. H. is a lawyer of much promise and a radical Democrat in the bargain.

—It is said that in South Carolina there has never been a divorce granted and there is no law in the state authorizing divorces. In Massachusetts almost every neighborhood contains a "grass widow," and divorces are of constant occurrence.

THE SNAKE MAN.—A man with arms like snakes is exhibiting himself in town.—Patriot & Union.

"He has optics sharp, I ween, That sees what is not to be seen." Do you take, Mr. Patriot?

—Col Braxton Bragg, to whom Gen. Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista, addressed the famous words, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg," is reported to be the Democratic candidate for a local office at Lafourche, Louisiana.

—Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esq., formerly of Meadville, Crawford co., Pa., has been appointed to make the preliminary preparations requisite for taking the census of 1860.

—The Somerset Democrat says that those farmers who cut their grass immediately after the hard frost, have good prospects of a plentiful "second crop."

—HON. HORACE MANN, President of Antioch College, died a few days ago. Mr. MANN was well known as a writer and lecturer.

—The Buckeye Mower and Reaper advertised in our columns, is an excellent machine, as many of our readers can testify. JOHN ALSP, Esq., is the agent for this county.

—All persons at present subscribers to the Gazette, are again reminded, that if they wish to obtain the paper at the reduced price of \$1 50 per annum, they must pay by next court week. This requisition will be rigidly adhered to on our part, and if our subscribers do not choose to live up to our terms, they must not complain of our own determination to do so. Send your money by mail if you have no other way of forwarding it.

—A sad accident occurred at Saxton, on Saturday last. A young lad, a son of the switch-tender at that place, was standing on the "bumpers" of one of the cars as the train was about to start, and being thrown from his position by the lurching of the car, was run over and instantly killed. No blame in this matter, attaches to any one connected with the railroad, as the boy had put himself in his dangerous position, unknown to any body present except another lad with whom he was talking at the time of the accident.

—"The Union," is the title of a new Democratic paper just started at Huntington, by R. MILTON SPEER, Esq. The number before us gives evidence of much ability and contains nothing but sound Democracy. Success to the Union.

Foreigners Read! Election Riots!!

Dreadful Loss of Life!!

Monday last will be remembered by the citizens of Louisville for many years to come. Such hellish and diabolical acts as those committed in our midst, in a civilized and enlightened community, are without a parallel.

The following incidents and loss of life and property without comment or note, is as near as we could get at the outrages committed. It will satisfy those living at a distance that the greatest, the most vile outrages ever known in any country have been perpetrated in the free city of Louisville, Kentucky.

Before the polls were open half an hour the know-nothings took possession of them, preventing all democrats and foreigners from voting. The first fight took place between an American and an Irishman in the vicinity of the Kentucky engine-house, which resulted in the death of the Irishman, who died in jail. The American we believe was badly hurt.

A man named Townsend was shot and stabbed on Jefferson street, while walking from his store to his residence. He will probably die.

A German shoemaker was killed while harmlessly walking home, in the second ward. A crowd of know-nothings attacked two Germans, who were standing in front of their shop, and would have maltreated them had they not made good their escape.

We heard of five Germans who were lying in a drug store, in a dying condition, on Jefferson, above Preston street.

A gang of bullies mistreated the upper part of the tower, and tore down several tenements near the bridge, on Jefferson street, and cruelly beat several Germans, robbed them of the valuables in their possession, and broke every article of furniture in their houses.

Late in the evening a brewery was set on fire, on Jefferson street, and burned to the ground.

The Shelby street Catholic Church was broken open, searched and many things broken.

The mob then proceeded to the court-house, and got possession of a cannon and several guns, with which they marched through the Second and First wards. Later in the evening we saw them marching down Jefferson, we suppose to the Seventh and Eighth, carrying a banner with the motto, "America for Americans."

At the first ward we heard of the Germans who with bloody heads, made their escape to their dwellings, on Main street, but were followed by the mob, fired on in the midst of women and children, and afterwards dragged out, unmercifully beaten until they fell senseless.

Jesse Hughes, a good democrat, was beaten, cut, and shot so badly, at the corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, that he died shortly after.

At the first ward there was a continual row, in which several men (we could not learn how many, or what side) were killed and mortally wounded. During the whole night that part of town was illuminated from the conflagration of the houses of poor and peevable Germans, set afire by the base incendiaries' match. We heard of two cooper-shops, in which nobody was, that were set on fire; they were opposite Atkinson's pork house, on Main street.

A German leaped from the house, tried to escape the blows aimed at his head, and nearly succeeded, when a man whom he was passing in his flight knocked him down with a monster club; the crowd gathered around him and beat him till he lay insensible. At the Sixth ward, at the court-house, the know-nothings were determined none but one of their order should vote; not a democrat, but particularly a foreigner, dare go up the steps. Several Irishmen were attacked on the corner of Fifth by the know-nothing bullies as they passed from one poll to another; we saw an unlucky Irishman who got in, but finding the place too hot for him, jumped out of the second-story on the ground, for which he was taken to jail.

A man, we believe named Kelly, was shot in the court-house square through the heart, and then taken to jail—to die we suppose.

Two others were lying in the yard all night who had been shot and brutally cut during the fight in the evening.

The Eighth ward was the crowning scene of all: here death and destruction went hand in hand. The Irish were driven from the polls; they retaliated, in which we heard an American was shot. To revenge their brother, they attacked a whole row of frame buildings belonging to Mr. Quinn: shot in among women and children, then broke in and took out two men and tried to kill them: succeeded with one and hung the other, amid tantalizing gibes and ribald jests, unbecoming even to cannibals or vampires. A woman who attempted to save her husband was pitched down stairs, breaking her neck and limbs, so that she died. Several other men were killed, the exact number we cannot learn.

The mob, finding their game becoming scarce, set the torch to the houses: the women fled: ONE WE HEARD OF, WHO WAS FLYING WITH A YOUNG INFANT IN HER ARMS, WAS FOLLOWED BY A HARD-HEARTED WRETCH, WHO COMING UP, PUT THE NEZZLE OF THE WEAPON TO THE CHILD'S HEAD, FIRED, AND DASHED ITS BRAINS OVER ITS MOTHER'S ARMS."

Up to a late hour the horizon was illuminated with the flames of burned dwellings, in which many a poor honest working man, with his wife and dear little ones, perished in preference to coming out to meet death from pistols and bowie-knives in the hands of freemen.

At Oakland a mob from the 7th and 8th wards, led on by Wix and George Jones, made a sortie on the polls, badly beat several Germans, who retreated as quick as possible.—One of the Germans died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

An accidental discharge of a pistol shot a boy in the leg and a man in the hip at 8th ward about noon on Monday.

The mob continued all night on the watch for the d—d Irish and Dutch. To-day an Irishman got beat on Market street so bad that he is not expected to live; he was arrested and put in jail. The mob became excited at the court-house, and would have again went on for the exhortations of Judge Bollock and Mayor Barber; Captain Rousseau got a decree from the mayor to organize a company of citizens, police for the protection of property and life.

The mob, we are informed, while the police were organizing at the court-house, badly beat a man on Front street.

The Nashville Union, in commenting on these enormities, says:

Such is a brief portraiture of the bloody riots

in Louisville in 1855. It constitutes a dark chapter in our history as a free people, which can never be wiped out. Its very reading must make the blood of our adopted citizens still run cold in their veins. They can never forget it. Father will transmit it to son to remote generations.

Soon after these terrible scenes, the Hon. Neil S. Brown, of this city, addressed a letter to the know-nothing of Louisville, stimulating them to renewed effort "to redeem the country from the wiles of foreign influence." Here is a sample of it. Let the foreigner read:

"I would despair of the Republic if I did not believe there was enough of stern Americanism left to redeem the country from the evils of foreign influence. The foreign element now in our midst might be borne without accumulation. But the Goths, the Huns, and the Vandals are coming with all their ferocious, lawless, and licentious ideas of liberty, to riot on our delicate and complex system of government.—The gates of Rome must be closed or the terms of admission limited and restricted, or else her most sacred rites will be profaned and trampled under foot.

"Let us make one unbroken effort to vindicate our rights against foreign aggression. Let us make every field of the coming conflict HOT with true native-born American indignation!"

"The field was made 'hot,' and other scenes of riot were added to the already deep disgrace of that unfortunate city.

"The scene is now changed, and this same party, with their same leaders, Hon. N. S. Brown among the number, are insulting the intelligence of the foreigners by trying to make them believe that they alone are their reliable and trusty friends. Was ever a party so deserving of the scorn and detestation of every honorable man! The foreigner who could vote with them will prove himself as contemptible as they have been intolerant.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad lands.

A friend residing in Missouri, sends us the following:

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, commences at Hannibal, on the Mississippi River, and follows a general course, nearly West, across the northern part of the State of Missouri, to St. Joseph, on the Missouri River. Its entire length is two hundred and seven miles.

The Lands granted to the Company, are contained in alternate sections of one mile square, within a breadth of fifteen miles on each side of the road. Through some of them the road passes, and other portions vary in distance, from one to fifteen miles.

At the time the grant was made by Congress, all the remaining Government Lands, were fixed at a minimum price, of \$2,50 per acre. These were rapidly sold, and are now owned by individuals. One of them, considerable progress has been made, in settlement and cultivation.

Any person now settling on the lands of the Company, will find it widely different from a new country; as at no point, will neighbors be very far distant, while there are many Villages and Cities, ranging from a few hundred, to three thousand inhabitants, all of which, are rapidly increasing in size and importance.

Wherever depots are established on the road, a village at once springs up, with shops, stores, and surrounding country.

It is expected the entire road will be opened in the early part of 1859, when trains will be run to accommodate its business, at moderate charges.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August inst., at the Court House in Bedford.

- 1. The administration account of D. L. Keaggy, adm'r of the Estate of Jacob H. Keaggy, late of Middle Woodberry Township dec'd.
2. The administration account of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., adm'r de bonis non, of the Estate of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry Township dec'd.
3. The account of Samuel Willet, surviving Executor of Elizabeth Green, late of Wells Valley Bedford (now Wells) Township, Fulton County, dec'd.
4. The second and final account of John & Samuel Snider, administrators of the Estate of Adam Snider, late of Snake Springs Township dec'd.
5. The account of John Cessna, Esq., adm'r of the Estate of Solomon Harclerod, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.
6. The account of Charles McLaughlin adm'r of the estate of Sarah McLaughlin, late of East Providence township, dec'd.
7. The account of Samuel Oster, adm'r of the Estate of John C. Furney, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.
8. The account of Ephraim Foster, adm'r of the Estate of Richard L. Foster, late of Broad-top tp., dec'd.
9. The account of Jacob B. Kegarice, adm'r of the estate of Jacob Kegarice, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.
10. The final administration account of P. F. Lehman, Esq., one of the administrators of John Kellerman, late of Harrison township dec'd.
11. The final administration account of James Blackburn, Executor of the last will &c., of Amos Penrose, late of St. Clair Township dec'd.
12. The account of Job Mann, Esq., Executor of the last Will &c., of William Maiken, late of Bedford Township dec'd.
13. The 3d. and final account of Job Mann, Esq., adm'r of the Estate of Joseph S. Morrison late of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, dec'd.

Register's Office, } SAM'L H. TATE, Bedford, Aug. 5, 1859. } Register.

\$25 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Bedford County Jail, of WILLIAM RUSSELL, who broke Jail on Monday morning the 1st of Aug. inst. He is about five feet, seven or eight inches high, stout built and dark complexion. He had on when he left, a dark colored coarse straw hat, blue coat, and check pants.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff. July 5, 1859-3t.

AYER'S CHERR' PECTORAL and Jayne's Expectant, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Medicine Store [Jul. 30, 1858.]



Brilliant Democratic Victories!

The Old Whig States, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, in the Democratic column.

KENTUCKY.—The Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by about 7000 majority. Seven of the ten Congressmen elect, it is reported, are Democrats, and in one district the candidates run a tie vote. The Legislature is Democratic by about 30 majority on joint ballot, securing a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of J. J. Crittenden, Opposition. In the Ashland district (HENRY CLAY) the Democratic candidate for Congress was successful by 72 majority. The present Governor of Kentucky is an American.

TENNESSEE.—ISHAM G. HARRIS, Democrat, is elected Governor, by about 6000 majority, over JOHN NETHERLAND, Opp. The Legislature is also Democratic. The Congressional delegation is in doubt, owing to the fact that in several of the strong Democratic districts there was a triangular contest.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Congressional delegation will be largely Democratic. There were no State officers elected.

ALABAMA.—A. B. MOORE, Democrat, is re-elected Governor by a large majority. The whole delegation to Congress, is solidly Democratic. A number of first-rating secession candidates for Congress were badly beaten by their conservative Democratic opponents. In all the above named States, the Opposition took the ground that the Democracy were not as true friends of the South as themselves, and in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, a slave code for the Territories, was made a part of the Opposition platform.

MISSOURI.—In this State the election was for members of the Legislature and local officers. In St. Louis, a city that gives usually about 3000 Opposition majority, the Democrats have elected one member of the Legislature, their candidate for Clerk of the Criminal Court, and two of the five Commissioners.

Estate of Samuel Burket, Dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union township, dec'd., all persons having claims against the Estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB BURKET, Administrator. August 12, 1859.

STRAY MARE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, about the first of July last, a bay mare, supposed to be about 15 or 16 years old, with a small star in the forehead and some white on the right hind leg, and away-backed; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. PETER RIFFLE, Juniata Township, Aug. 8th, 1859.

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial at August Term (29th day) 1859.

Table with 2 columns: Plaintiff vs. Defendant. Includes cases like George Mullin vs. J. S. Morrison's adm'r, Nicholas Karns et al vs. Peter Smith et al, John Kemp vs. John W. Duncan, Amos Willison vs. Jesse Drexler, Gibson Hitchew vs. J. K. Moxey et al, Richard McEneaney vs. John Alsip, Gideon P. Trout vs. John Feaster, Thos. J. Harton vs. A. W. Evans, Juniata School Dist. vs. Joseph Nicodemus, Thos. N. Young vs. Jacob Steele, James Enricken vs. J. Washbaugh et al, John McVicker et al vs. Geo. W. Powell, John W. Beeler vs. M. Smith's Ex'ors, Job Bowser vs. Dan'l Steinman et al, E. L. Anderson vs. Wm. Bucher.

Prothonotary's Office } S. H. TATE, Bedford, Aug. 5th, 1859. } Prothonotary.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, drawn for August Term (5 Monday) 1859.

Geo. W. Gump, Foreman, B. R. Aschom, George Beegle, Christopher Carper, John W. Crisman, Solomon Dicken, John Estelmann, Joseph Fisher, Wm. Fluke, George W. Householder, Wm. Overacker, Wm. Otto, Lewis Putt, Adam Pote, Oliver J. Robinet, Rinehart L. Replogie, Wm. States, Jacob Stuekey, Levi Schaler, Samuel Starler, John S. Well, Val. B. Wertz, Samuel Walter, Stephen Wenders.

PEIT JURORS.

Adolphus Ake, Jacob Anderson, [Samuel] Boor, John C. Black, James Bardsollar, Simon Brumbaugh, Wm. Berkhammer, Martin Brumbaugh, A. Beckhoffner, John Barkman, Henry Beckley, Andrew Baker, Francis Beard, George Beckley, Fred. Kaufman, Cornelius Devore, Mich'l S. Diehl, Robert Elder, David Evans, Ephraim Foster, Jesse Grover, Adam Hite, David Imler, George Long, John Layton, Richard Langdon, Daniel Miller, Simon Nycum, Cyrus Ober, George W. Powell, Jacob Pa. Dan'l Ruch, Wm. Rock, Nathan Robison, John H. Ries, Valentine Steckman, John Watson, Isaac Wilson.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, adm'r of Wm. Stuckey Jr., late of Monroe Township dec'd, having filed his account on the Estate of said dec'd, which has been confirmed by the Court, will apply for discharge from his office as adm'r, at the next Orphan's Court to be held for Bedford Co. ASA STUCKEY, Adm'r of Wm. Stuckey dec'd.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

THE subscriber would inform the farmers of Bedford that he is agent for the sale of the above Machine, and their orders for them can be filled immediately. JOHN ALSIP, Agent. August 5, 1859-6m.