any candidate we run in the North. Why? All men have a pride of opinion; all men have a regard for consistency. If this were a new question, and no ground had ever been taken upon it, it is possible that we might bring up many gentlemen to the point of passing a proposition to protect slavery in the Territories; but when they have stood upon non-intervention for ten years; when all their conventions have adopted it, I ask you is it possible that they can be prepared, at this time, to turn right about, and go for intervention. It does not help the matter at all, that this thing is held up in *futuro*. Suppose it be said that "whenever it is necessary, Congress must legislate to protect slave property:" the Abolitionists would say in this canvass, "it will be necessary as soon as the presidential election is over, if you carry the day." They will say that of course. Our friends, perhaps, may dispute it, and say they think it will be a long time before it is necessary; but that is the argument they will have to meet. The Abolitionists will hold up all the bloody slave codes from the time of Draco down and tell the northern people that this is the music they have got to face. If we are going to legislate at all, I have no doubt on earth it would be better for us to pass a statute now, declaring that slave and all other property should be protected in all the Territories of the United States during the territorial condition: because men would see that statute, would know what it meant, and have a better chance to defend it.

But again, Mr. President, it is argued that there are differences of opinion on the subject of non-intervention and the meaning of the Cincinnati platform. I really do not think there is any difference of opinion as far as the action of Congress is concerned. I think no man can read that platform, or the Nebraska bill, or the speeches on that occasion, without seeing that we are all agreed so far as congressional action is concerned. I have extracts from the speeches of many southern Senators and Representatives upon the occasion of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but I do not choose to read them. In the first place, the *argumentum ad hominem* is not a very convincing one to an intelligent mind. In the next place, to show that this was the universal opinion of the party then, as I could do in this way, I should have to take up the time of the Senate to too great length, and I should also perhaps, oblige gentlemen to make explanation of their positions. But I think it abundantly clear that Congress was not to interfere with the subject; that the difference of opinion was upon the point after that—what would be the effect of congressional non-intervention. Some gentlemen said that the Territories might legislate to protect slavery, but not to prohibit it. Others said they might legislate either to prohibit it or not. This question, from necessity, is one that the courts must determine. Suppose a law is passed by a Territorial Legislature; who determines its constitutionality and validity? The courts. Our opinion will not control the courts. Suppose the Senate should resolve unanimously that a particular thing was legal and constitutional: the Supreme Court or any other court, would not be bound to adopt it at all. There is, in fact, no difference, as far as the action of Congress is required, on the subject. We differ as to what the court will decide about the power of a Territory. I, for example, believe, and have said again and again that I think the court will hold, that a Territorial Legislature has a right to protect property, and cannot legislate against it. I think so.—Somebody else entertains an opposite opinion. It is necessarily a judicial question.

But again, sir, it is said that the Cincinnati platform, with the doctrine of non-intervention is construed differently by different people. So is the Constitution of the United States; and yet we have never thought proper to make a new Constitution. So is the Bible: the churches have divided about it for the last two thousand years or more; and yet Providence has not thought proper to favor us with a new Bible. Nobody has asked it. Perhaps I am wrong—I believe the Abolitionists have said that the times demanded an anti-slavery God; and they have made for themselves a new constitution in the "higher law," and, for aught I know, they may adopt Joe Smith's Mormon Bible. They have easily found a divinity in John Brown; and some of them are relying, they say, "on him, and him hanged." But I do not find that any considerable portion of the Christian world asks for a new divinity or a different Bible, and yet they differ about it. So with regard to the Constitution. It turns out, therefore, that the Cincinnati platform stands in the same position with these other great instruments in this respect.

What has occurred since 1856? I was a member of the convention when that platform was adopted at Cincinnati, and it was unanimously adopted, and was satisfactory. What has occurred since? I know of nothing that is supposed to have any bearing upon it, except the Dred Scott decision. If gentlemen say that that ought to be a part of our platform, I doubt whether anybody will object. Every Democrat that I know of yields to the decisions of the courts on questions of that kind. I prefer, though, taking the decision itself to any man's commentary upon it, just as I would prefer adopting the Bible to the views of any commentator. If I should attempt to read in any court what somebody said was a former decision, the judges would stop me, and say, "Give us the decision itself;" because the judges know their opinions, and can express them better than anybody else.

But, Mr. President, I may say that I look upon platforms for candidates very much as I do upon the weights that are put upon horses. I think the less of a platform you hamper a candidate with, generally, so you express your principles clearly, the better; just as the less weight you put upon a horse, the better race he runs. I have a great many rights that were not in the Cincinnati platform. I do not expect to have them all put into it. To get them there, I should have to have the Constitution of the United States certainly all there, and the Constitution of my own State, and no doubt some other great natural rights that are not in either. My friend from Missouri (Mr. GREEN) suggests to me the Bible, also. Are we to expect everything to be put in? If we do, I do not know how large we should make it. It would be just as absurd as if a man who had a horse that was going to run a great race, and on which he had bet largely, should put upon his back all the property he had in the shape of kettles, millstones, or anything else cumbersome. That would be the height of absurdity. I tell you further, Mr. President, after we get a candidate in the field, and he is running against our adversaries over the way, the very gentlemen who now may be disposed to quibble, and who want to insist on this and that, if they saw that he was hampered and was likely to lose support, would be very sorry that he was placed in such a position. My real liking for the Cincinnati platform was, that it had been four years before the country, everbody understood it, and it was not necessary to debate it or talk about it further in the canvass. As it contained all the principles in issue between the parties, I preferred waging the fight on it, with the addition only of the Dred Scott decision, if gentlemen desired it.

I know, however, that there are several classes of persons who will not agree with me in these views. In the first place, there are some gentlemen who are called disunionists *per se*; that, is, persons who think sound policy requires a dissolution of the Union. I know some who entertain these views. They are men of ability, intelligence, public spirit, and patriotism. I have no doubt about that. They honestly believe that this Government is a failure. They think this slavery agitation has been continued to that extent that it has paralyzed the Government for useful purposes; that it will grow worse and worse: and that the Union had better be dissolved, and a new system of Government made. They are honorable men, or many of them, at least, are known to me as such. They believe if the Democratic party were destroyed, a great step would be taken in that direction: and I am free to admit it. They suppose, therefore, that by pressing extreme views, by having the South to insist, for example, on slave protection in Territories, while the North is for non-intervention, we may either break up the party or defeat it in the coming election. I shall not enter into an argument with such gentlemen as to how far they are right. I think they are wrong. It seems to me they are incapable of learning by experience. There is one thing they might have learned, and that is, that they cannot drive the majority of the Southern people into a line of action of that kind. They may, by expressing their extreme opinions, involve us in difficulties, divide us at the South, and weaken our influence in the country.

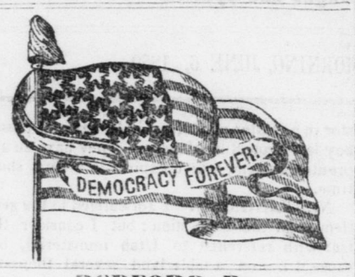
I thought, in 1850, that my section suffered because certain gentlemen deemed it proper, very unwisely, in my judgment, to express these views and divide us at home. Mr. Calhoun made a remark, which was reported to me, shortly before his death, which I refer to because, in my judgment, it illustrates the feeling of the South, and, as I have alluded to him, I beg leave to say that, having once, in my earlier years, in some speech spoken in a manner not kind to him, I take great pleasure in saying, on this occasion, that my opinion was subsequently changed, and I am satisfied that I did him great injustice. His course in 1848, on the Clayton compromise, satisfied me: because he agreed to take a measure which he thought fell greatly short of our rights, for the sake of peace and harmony; and his course in 1850 satisfied me that he had no ulterior designs against the Government; that he was very anxious, provided it could be kept on the line of the Constitution, to preserve it. But, sir, the remark to which I allude, was this: after I saw him for the last time—for I believe the last conversation I had with him was on the last day he was in the Senate, and if I were to repeat it, which it is not necessary that I should do, it would only be creditable to him and his views—a gentleman from South Carolina, then a colleague of his, a gentleman with whom I was on terms of great intimacy—said in the House one day to me in conversation, "last evening, when I was talking to Mr. Calhoun, by his bed-side, giving him my views as to what would be the effect of a dissolution of the Union, he stopped me; and he always stops me at that point. He said, "you may be right in your opinions, your argument is very plausible. I admit that I cannot answer it, but their may come in disturbing causes which would change all this. The effect of a dissolution is one of those great problems which the human mind cannot grasp; all we can say is, that if the North force it upon us we must make up our minds to take it." That, I think, was substantially his position, that if we could maintain our equality and our rights in the Union, we ought to stand by it; but, if forced to take the other alternative, we ought to make up our minds to do it. I think this illustrates the view of the great majority of the people of the South. They have no such blind reverence for the Union, or for this Government, as to submit to it when their great essential rights are invaded; but they will not, in advance of such an emergency, take steps to produce its dissolution.

My own opinions on that subject have already been sufficiently expressed, and there was no part of the speech of the Senator from Mississippi yesterday, able and eloquent as it was, that I heard with more pleasure than I did those declarations of his in which he warned gentlemen on the other side of the effect that would follow their attempt to carry out their views. I expressed my opinions early this session: I expressed them in the Fremont contest, and I shall stand upon them; and in such contingency, I doubt whether any gentleman will be more zealous, though, doubtless, many will be more able, than myself.

But, sir, the people of the southern States will not regard it as a sufficient reason to break up the Democratic party, much less to justify revolution, that we are obliged to stand upon the old Cincinnati platform. It was the unanimous feeling of the South, four years ago, and of the Democracy of the North, that the Cincinnati platform was right. Because our convention chooses to adhere to it now, or to adhere to it substantially, you cannot induce the majority of the southern people to dissolve the Democratic party; and hence I regret extremely that a portion of our friends in the South found it necessary, in their judgment, to withdraw from the convention. All those gentlemen that I know are men of high honor, courage, and ability. I think they made a mistake. But, be that as it may, a large majority of the southern delegates, in the proportion of seventy to fifty, remained in the convention.

Something is said, I know, about the cotton States withdrawing. I have great respect for cotton, and if we are to have a king, I would as soon acknowledge that cotton is king as anybody else. But, sir, I cannot admit that the men who are planting cotton are necessarily wiser or better than those in old Virginia, who are cultivating tobacco and wheat, and no cotton at all. Virginia has as much interest in slavery and the slave question as the Gulf States. We ought all to go into the contest and make a common fight. I will say, however, though I may be treading on delicate ground, that if I even thought statesmanship required a dissolution of the Union, I should have a choice as to how it should be effected, looking to future results. For example: if we were to go into a common struggle, with our Democratic friends in the North aiding us they would at least see that we had done all that men could be expected to do to maintain our rights, and they would sympathize to some extent with us in any action which we might have to take. On the other hand, if we were to cut loose from them, make a purely sectional party, say that the whole North was hostile, we should, of course, solidify it against us; and, I think, with due deference to the opinion of others, it would be the most insane policy that could be adopted.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL,

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
MAJ. SAMUEL H. TATE,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

SHERIFF,
JOHN J. CESSNA,
BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,
RICHARD M'MULLIN,
NAPIER.

POOR DIRECTOR,
JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH,
S. WOODBERRY.

AUDITOR,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
W. PROVIDENCE,

CORONER,
JACOB WALTER,
ST. CLAIR.

ALL FOR THE BEST.

Whilst we protest, most earnestly, against any attempt to disorganize the Democratic party, and whilst we believe that no Democrat who believes in the policy of sustaining regular nominations, can find it in his heart to oppose DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, yet we are constrained to think that the irregular ticket for the Presidency set up by the Seceders at Baltimore, will only tend to defeat the candidates of the sectional Black Republicans. And why? Because MR. DOUGLAS will obtain many votes in the North, by being made the conservative Democratic candidate, which he could never have received, had he been acceptable to the fire-eaters and disunionists of the South. This will enable Mr. Douglas, in the very worst aspect of the case, to carry a sufficient number of States to prevent the election of Lincoln. The latter must obtain 152 electoral votes, and as his friends will not even attempt to carry any Southern State, these votes must all come from the North. Now there are 183 electoral votes in the Northern States; consequently, if Lincoln loses 32 of these 183 votes, he is certainly defeated. It can scarcely be denied that Mr. Douglas will, even with every odds that can be made against him, be able to carry 32 electoral votes in the North. Let Democrats, therefore, take courage. Gird on your armor and go into the fight like men, and no Black Republican President will ever have an opportunity to bring ruin and disgrace upon our country.

OUT FOR DOUGLAS.

The home organ of Governor Letcher of Virginia, hoists the flag of Douglas and Johnson, and declares its intention to stand by them as the regular nominees of the Democratic party.

HON. FRANCIS W. HUGHES, of Schuylkill county, a delegate to Charleston and Baltimore, and one of the firmest opponents of Judge Douglas, prior to the nomination, is out in a letter declaring that he will support him, as he is the regular nominee of the National Democratic party.

ROBERT E. MONAGHAN, ESQ., of Chester, one of the most violent Lecompton and Anti-Douglas men in the State, went as a delegate to Charleston and Baltimore, and opposed the nomination of Judge Douglas throughout, but like a true and loyal Democrat, comes home and supports Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the party.

DOUGLAS CLUB

will meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, July 7th, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. A number of addresses will be made. Democrats, to the rescue!

☞Read the able speech of Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, in this number. It is a thorough vindication of the doctrine of non-intervention.

DOUGLAS MEETING!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

"Dinna ye hear the slogan?" 'Tis the Douglas and his men!

On Thursday evening last, the citizens of Bedford favorable to the election of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, assembled in the Court House for the purpose of forming a Douglas Club.—Though there had been but about six hours notice, a large number of our citizens were in attendance, filling the town hall to overflowing. On motion, the HON. JOB MANN was called to the chair. On taking his seat MR. MANN said that it was well known that MR. DOUGLAS had not been his first choice for the nomination, but that since he had received that nomination regularly and fairly, he (Mr. Mann) like every true and generous Democrat should and will, had made up his mind to give it his ardent support. Mr. Mann said his first choice was Mr. Breckinridge, but he could no longer endorse that gentleman's course, and he was now for Stephen A. Douglas, the regular nominee of the National Democratic Party. [Applause.]

The following gentlemen were then appointed Vice Presidents: Jacob Reed, Job M. Shoemaker, John H. Rush, and others whose names are not remembered. Messrs. John Palmer and A. J. Statler were appointed Secretaries.—On motion, HON. JOHN CESSNA then addressed the meeting in a lengthy, able and thrillingly eloquent speech. It would require columns to report the masterly effort of Mr. Cessna and fain would we give every word of it had we room. Suffice it to say that his address dispelled every doubt from the minds of those present that S. A. DOUGLAS is the regular Democratic nominee, that he represents the true Democratic Doctrine, the doctrine of Cass, of Pierce and of Buchanan, in '56, and that he deserves the earnest and untiring support of every Democrat in the county. Mr. Cessna's address was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. On motion the following persons were then appointed to draft a constitution and report permanent officers for the Club, at the next ensuing meeting: B. F. Meyers, H. Nicodemus, and J. W. Lingenfelter. The meeting then adjourned with three rousing cheers for the "Little Giant," the man that mauled the man that mauled the rails in Illinois.

RE-UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Monday last and adopted by a vote of 45 yeas to 15 nays, the following plan for a union of the Democrats of Pennsylvania:

"Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order to avert, if possible, the consequences which must inevitably result from the unhappy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and earnestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unite with heart and voice in the support of our excellent and competent nominee for Governor—Henry D. Foster, and that in all local elections they act as one party, forgiving and forgetting any difference they may have entertained for the President, but with the view to a perfect union against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the 1st day of March, 1860, on the following basis and understanding:—

"That, if said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of Union, that, by casting the entire vote of the State of Pennsylvania for S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson, it would elect them President and Vice President over Messrs Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors shall be under obligations to so cast said vote.

"If, on the other hand, it should appear that the said vote would not elect Messrs. DOUGLAS and Johnson, but would elect John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, President and Vice President, over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said vote shall be cast for them; and in case the united vote from Pennsylvania would not elect either of their tickets, then the electors may divide it between them according to their own judgment of what would be best for the country and the Democratic party.

"The basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and minor points of principles or policy, to unite against a common enemy, and to avert if possible, the greatest calamity that could befall the country—the election of a Black Republican President.

"And further, the President of this Committee is authorized to correspond with the several Electors in the State, and obtain from each of said Electors, his written pledge within thirty days from this date, that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution.

The passage of the proposition by such a decided vote, caused a storm of applause in the Committee room, and some considerable emotion among the outsiders who were anxiously waiting to hear the result.

It will be observed that this arrangement recognises Douglas and Johnson as the first choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and acknowledges the regularity of their nomination. The Opposition are frightened almost out of their wits at the prospect of a solid front being presented against them by the Democracy of the State. The chances for poor "Old Abe," are getting slimmer every day, and his Black Republican supporters no longer pretend to disguise their feelings of despair.

☞At the Douglas meeting, at the Court House, on Thursday evening of last week, a resolution declaring Douglas and Johnson the regular nominees of the Democratic party, was unanimously adopted.

The First Gun for 1860!

The following letter from a respectable citizen of Harrison tp., will serve to show which way the wind blows, politically, in this county:

Editor *Gazette*:

After due consideration, I am fully convinced that I have been humbugged, and the wool drawn over my eyes by the opposition party. I have now forsaken that foul and unprincipled party, and will join the ranks of Democracy, who I am fully aware, have always steered the ship of the Union safely. I, therefore, desire to make known, through your columns, that the "ism" and amalgamation party, can no longer expect my support, as I have come to the full determination, that they may henceforth *pluck their own wool*.

Yours in haste, respectfully,
SAMUEL MILLER.

Harrison Township June 27th, '60.

FOR THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Rainsburg Seminary.

MR. EDITOR:—

Desiring a little relaxation and episode from the routine of ordinary engagements, we went with the crowd to Rainsburg, on the 21st ult., to be refreshed with the exercises of their Seminary commencement. Bating a little annoyance from a heavy shower, every thing passed off, not only to the satisfaction but to the admiration of all. The very excellent compositions, essays, debates and speeches of the young ladies and gentlemen did honor, not only to their heads, hearts and manners, but also reflected great credit upon their accomplished instructors. We were especially delighted with the ease and freedom of the students, as well as the absence of that *hauteur*, so frequently seen, and so indicative of either little minds or imperfect training. A graduate of one our colleges who was present, remarked that the speeches of the young men compared favorably with those usually heard at College commencements. Mr. Osborne, the accomplished and gentlemanly Principal, together with his assistants, seem to understand well how to develop latent ability. Upon other occasions we have been present at the examination of the classes and observed that the same thoroughness of drill had been had, in the department of their studies, that was manifested here.

Rainsburg, though somewhat isolated and inaccessible by public conveyance, and so not as favorable as some other localities for getting together a large school, has nevertheless its advantages over larger and more public places.—Students have here less to divert and distract their minds, circumstances favorable alike to advancement in their studies and mental discipline. Again, in such a place their morals are less endangered. This, though, mentioned last, is by no means least in the estimation of parents or worthy guardians. We had almost forgotten to mention that the Cumberland Brass Band was present, and most delightfully interspersed the exercises with excellent music. Rainsburg was probably never so crowded, as may be inferred from the fact that to afford accommodations for the night, it was necessary, as the best thing that could be done, to stow away *five preachers in one bed*, which, however, was so divided piece-meal between them that it is said no bones were broken.

SPECTATOR.

—MARRIED—

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. D. H. H——, Mr. Johnson Hafer, of Bedford county, to Mrs. Ellen McKinley, of Schellsburg.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. George Claycomb, to Miss Elizabeth Croyle, both of St. Clair tp.

At the St. Clairsville Parsonage, June 28th, by Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. John Beckley, to, Miss Margaret Honestine, both of St. Clairsville.

DIED.

At Charlesville, on Sunday last, Christiana Alice, daughter of Solomon and Mary Diehl, in the 7th year of her age.

Near Schellsburg, on the 11th ult., Wm. R. Bagely, in the 64th year of his age.

On the 19th inst, Jacob Ripley, Esq., of Bedford township, aged 73 years and 11 months.

In Union township, on the 22d inst, Randolph, infant son of J. Cramer, aged seven months and seventeen days.

In Bedford, on the 20th inst., at the house of her daughter, Mrs. E. Trout, Mrs. Elizabeth Crisman, aged 82 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The deceased was one, whom to know, was to love—she was highly esteemed by all who knew her, for her many virtues, and especially for that brightest of all virtues, a consistent Christian character. At the early age of fifteen, she made a profession of religion, and was received into communion with the Lutheran Church by the solemn rite of confirmation. From that, to the time of her death, she was a faithful and devoted member of the church of her fathers and of her choice. Of her, it may truly be said; she was a mother in Israel. She taught her children faithfully, both by precept and example; I had the pleasure of seeing them growing up "in the nurture of admonition of the Lord."

Her's was no ordinary mind, and she had it well stored with precious pearls of sacred truth, and often as we sat by her bed-side, during those long and weary hours of sickness, did she open that casket and set before us its precious treasures. We who had gone to comfort, returned ourselves comforted. Her faith was firm and abiding. She could with truth, and she often did to the end, say; "For me to live is Christ, to die is gain."

She had fought the good fight—she had finished her course—she had kept the faith, and had therefore, this hope as an anchor of the soul—that, "ther e was laid up for her a crown of righteo usness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, would give her at that day." And she longed anxiously to go and possess it. Often did she ask the question, "wh en will the Saviour come; oh he stays so long!" Often did she repeat that beautiful hymn of Dr. Watts, in which this stanza is found.

"O glorious hour! O blest abode!
I shall be near and like my God;
And flesh and sin no more control
The sacred pleasures of the soul."

In the following beautiful well-spring of comfort from the mind of the Poet, may her friends find consolation:

"'Tis a blessing to live, but a greater to die,
And the best of the world is its path to the sky;
Be it gloomy, or bright, for the life that He gave,
Let us thank Him—but blessed be God for the grave?
'Tis the end of our toil—'tis the crown of our bliss—
'Tis the portal of happiness—aye, but for this,
How hopeless were sorrow—how narrow were love,
If they looked not from earth to the rapture above!"

S. Y.

We have to notice, in our weekly record, the death of the oldest resident of the Borough of Bedford, Christopher Riley, who came here in the year of our Lord, 1791, in his 21st year. The vast concourse assembled, in the Catholic Church of this place, to pay the last sad, solemn offices to his remains, attested how much the character of the deceased, was appreciated by all his fellow citizens. How many changes had he not witnessed during his stay amongst us! He had seen the most eminen citizens pass away—Judges, Lawyers, Preachers, Doctors, Merchants, Mechanics, citizens engaged in every honorable and useful avocation, renowned in their day; he had seen them all pass away—drop into the tomb, one by one, whilst he had been permitted to remain alone—*solus*—a solitary representation of the past! What a solemn intervention of Divine Providence! It is truly consoling to think that a man of so many years, and of such long experience in the world, should bear testimony to the all-controlling power of religion—to the all-pervading love of Jesus crucified. He became reconciled to his Saviour—yielded to the pressing influence of His divine Grace, on the 22d of February last—being then solemnly incorporated into the Church by his reception of the holy imperative ordinance of Baptism—the *gate* by which we enter into the Church and acquire a title to the Kingdom of Heaven. Subsequently he received all the Sacraments of the Church with the liveliest faith and fervor. He bore his long sufferings with the greatest patience, assuaged, as they were, by the un-remitting attentions of his beloved daughter;—whenever he heard the clock strike, he would as is customary in the Church, lift up his soul to God, to thank him that he had *another* hour to praise Him and prepare for his eternity, saying, "my hour is not yet come—let the will of our Lord be done."

In the highly figurative language of the office of the Church for the Dead, we conclude our notice of this very aged and most esteemed citizen:

"May the Angels guide thee to Paradise. At thy approach may the Martyrs receive thee, and conduct thee to the Holy City of Jerusalem. May the Choir of Angels accept thee, and mayest thou have eternal peace, with the once poor Lazarus." R. I. P.

☞NATURE is the great physician.—This is now admitted by the medical profession, as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy, that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system, the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, are prompt and decisive. The patient who is wise enough to quit drugging, and try the BITTERS, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. Let all from whose cheek the bloom has departed, give Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters a trial.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Necessity compels us.—Bilious Fever.—Nothing is more disagreeable to the sick than the nauseous medicines physicians frequently oblige them to swallow, but the desire for health is the potent argument which gilds the pill and disguises the bitterness of the draught. Holloway's Pills, however, obviate this difficulty by the rapidity and certainty of their action. On the stomach, liver and bowels they act so effectually that they will immediately cure the worst phases of Indigestion, Headache, Billious Fever, Depression of Spirits, &c. We invite all who are unacquainted with them, if it were possible to find any such, to give them a trial, and we will assure them speedy and permanent relief. For Sore Breast, Scrofulous Humors, Cancer, Piles, and all skin diseases, Holloway's Ointment is the most effectual remedy in use.

LIST OF LETTERS—

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford Pa., July 1st, 1860.

Astin Susan Mrs	Myers Samuel
Boerts Daniel	Milton Sallie Jane
Border William	Manges John
Bowset George	McCoy Thomas
Bowers A J	Moyer J Esq
Barley S J	Miller Maria
Clark W A	Ollan Emma Miss
Calaham Violet	Plowden Adline Mrs
Carrol Wm	Wrollet, Buckley & Co
Crawford Wm	Register & Recorder
Dawson H	Ralston David
Diehl Noah	Rohrer Elizabeth Mrs
Dollard Patrick	Retton John
Edwards Charles	Rhoads John
Fuller Elijah	Reimund John
Fiechtner Jacob	Rym James
Fayner J Esq	Rawlins Josiah
Frink Geo 2	Stickler John
Haney Rosana	Slick Maggie Miss
Harrison Almond 2	Stoler Daniel
Harner Priscilla	Stickler Samuel
Henry William	Smith Rufus
Hammend Harry	Shafer John
Line J	Snively Auaren Miss
Lowry J F	Storms E
Luke John	Smith Albert
McIlvane Catherine	Taylor David L
Mullon George	Weaver S G 2
Moore J H	Walsh Biddy
McKiursam S M	Wiley George T
Miller John	Weishample J F.
Mullen J S	Vanorsdell Robert

JNO. A. MOWRY, P. M.

June 6, 1860.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—

The subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Railroad Company, are notified to pay into the Treasurer's office in Bedford on or before the 22d day of July instant, the twelth and last instalment of stock subscribed by them. All subscribers paying off the stock subscribed by them on or before the 1st day of August, instant, will be relieved from the payment, of the penalty provided in the Charter, for delinquents, to wit, 12 per cent interest.

JOHN P. REED, Treasury.

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS KEGG, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Nicholas Kegg Esq. late of Juniata Township dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are here notified that they will be required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GILLESPIE.

Juniata Tp., June 22d, '60.