

—BEDFORD, Pa.—
FRIDAY NOV. 9, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor

DEDICATION.—The BARNOLLAR M. E. Church of Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., will be dedicated to the worship of God, (Providence permitting) on the 18th of November.

SECTIONALISM TRIUMPHANT.

Our readers will open our paper this week with much anxiety in regard to the result of the recent Presidential election. We will not be so cruel as to keep them in suspense longer than it will take them to read this sentence.—Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the sectional Black Republican party, is undoubtedly elected President.

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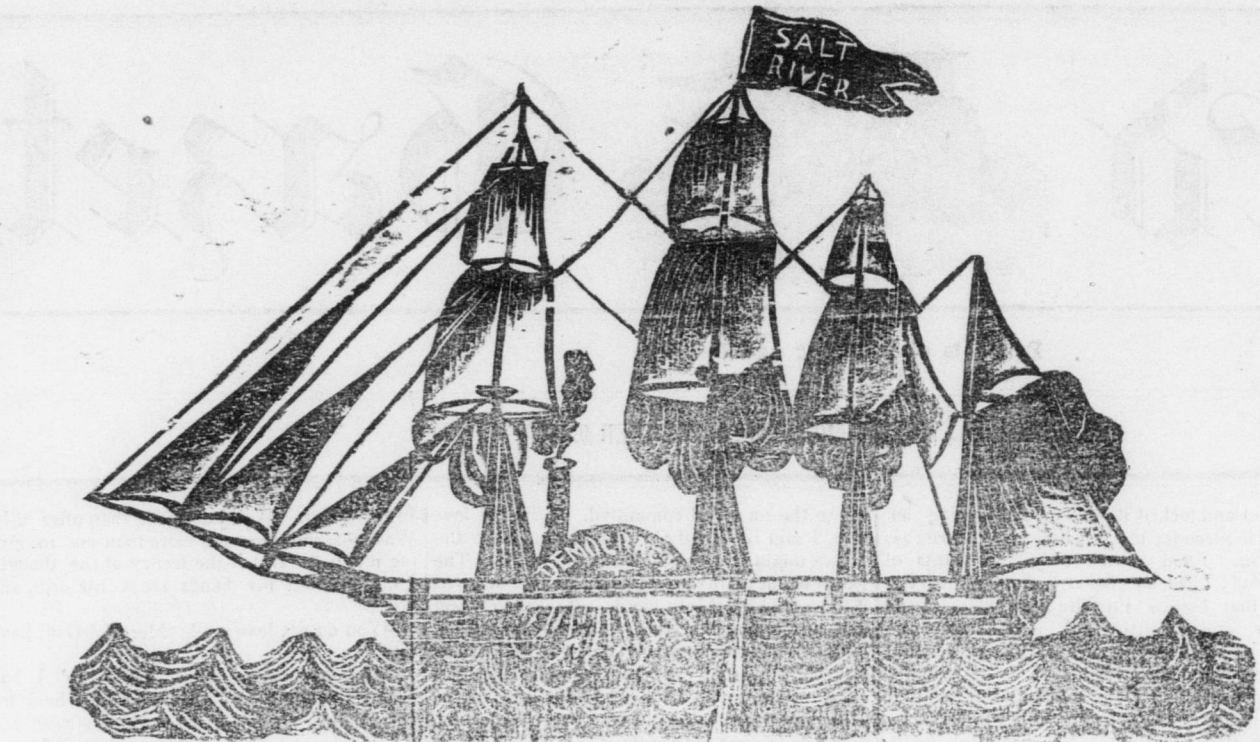
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The Old Ship DEMOCRACY, bound for the head waters of Salt River.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Capt., J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, First Mate, JOHN BELL, Pilot.

Infidelity and Black Republicanism.

There appears to be a sympathy between Infidelity and Black Republicanism. A convention of infidels was held the other day in New York, commencing on Sunday, and the speeches and proceedings generally were very much after the style of Black Republican Conventions.

To the Central Committee of the Infidel Association of America, in New York city, to assemble on the 7th of October, 1860—

FRIENDS AND BROTHEREN.—It affords me no small pleasure at a time like this, when the mind of every patriot and freeman is borne back to the days that our forefathers declared "all men were created free and equal," to have the honor of addressing a few words of encouragement to you, as the faithful advocates of that good cause in which you and I are engaged.

My only regret is that I cannot be with you when you assemble as American freemen to claim for him his birthright—the right of freedom. (Applause.) But let me assure you of my warmest sympathies, as well as that of my free German brethren here, are with you. (Applause.) You may ever depend on us as the heralds of freedom who came to this country not to support aristocracy or uphold humbug. No, we are to defend freedom, to promote virtue, to extend intelligence, to carry out the object of the constitution of our country, to crush slavery and to elevate man to that position for which by nature's laws he is intended. (Loud applause.) Our motto is, "So long as there is one slave in America it is not a free country."

Our organ is the Pioneer, edited by Karl Heinzen, of Boston, in whom we find the advocate and true friend of our cause. To go hand in hand with him is my warmest wish.—Brethren, our Fourth of July will come, when it will not again be denied that by nature's laws man has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Let us, then, go to work, be united, and we will teach the would-be lord and master that freedom of press and freedom of speech are not to be trampled down and trodden under foot as the sport of tyrants. Let us firmly grasp this symbol of power and we will be victorious. (Cheers.) As a toast I send you—

Honor to all free men, who speak what they think. Honor to our beloved friend Karl Heinzen, the bravest, truest and freest German in America and the civilized world. Long may he live.

Very respectfully, your true friend and brother, DR. H. SHRODER.

I take pleasure in endorsing the foregoing sentiments. Yours truly, JNO. J. M'KINNON.

The Future of Republicanism.

Our Republican friends are jubilant in their anticipation of victory on Tuesday last. They think the battle is won, while yet the skirmish has but commenced. For the present, let us suppose them successful, what must be the inevitable result? With the election of Lincoln, comes to him the solemn oath of office, and his duty to the government. Upon the one hand, he has a plain duty to perform; to carry out the clear letter of the Constitution; upon the other he has a rabid, inflated and fanatical party pressing upon him their dogmas of negro equality and the higher law.

He is the man who will first realize the "irrepressible conflict" in action. If he obey the teachings of the Constitution and perform his sworn duty, his mad partisans will turn upon him. If he carry out their insane doctrines, the sober second thought of the conservative masses will crush him at the first election.

We venture the prediction, that should Lincoln be elected, Black Republicanism will be ground to powder within two years by the vigorous energies of a re-united Democracy—mark the prediction.

NICE OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN.—In the Philadelphia Ledger, we find the following advertisement, which, for cool impudence, we think can certainly remove the dilapidated linen from the bush:—

WANTED.—By a respectable colored family, a WHITE BOY 14 or 16 years of age, to wait on the table and make himself generally useful about the house. Address with reference "Pendergrast," Blood's Dispatch.

Where are you, all you nice little boys who are eternally asking to be employed? Here's a chance for you, such a chance, in a highly colored family; bring on your references as to age and competence to make yourself generally useful." For Mr. Pendergrast, Mrs. Pendergrast, and all the little Pendergrasts are suffering for your services. All you are wanted to do is to wait on the table and make yourself generally useful. Remember you are not expected to be ornamental, nor are desired to make any "irrepressible conflict" when told to scrub knives and forks, black boots, wash the pavement, or are called by the irate Mrs. "Grast" a "dirty little white trash."—Patriot & Union.

Pennsylvania Election for 1860—Official.

The following is the official vote for Governor by counties:

Table with columns for County, Foster, and Curtin. Lists counties from Adams to York and their respective votes for each candidate.

Total Curtin's majority, 32,092. Total vote of the State for Governor, 492,606.

"The Barbarism of Slavery."

By the Bohemian we obtain the following pleasant little news item:—"Africa.—The human sacrifice at Dahomey far exceeded the number reported. The victims were reckoned by thousands."

Even those who do not admire American slavery, may infer that the negroes in the South are quite as well off as they would be under the benign rule of Dahomey's King. A very large proportion of the slaves have been converted to Christianity, and those who have travelled through Europe, where women tow the canal boats, or yoked with dogs, are employed as beasts of burden, or, in wretched manufactories, toil till health and life are lost, are inclined to think that the condition of the slaves is far more enviable; but when contrasted with that of subjects of His Majesty of Dahomey, ought it not to reconcile us somewhat to the "peculiar institution"? If the slaveholders are satisfied, have the slaves any right to complain?

The Banks in North Carolina.

Extract of a private letter, dated Washington, North Carolina, October 27, 1860, to a Merchant of New York:—"I suppose you begin to think that I do not intend to pay my little account, or that I am neglecting it quite too long. But the true cause is, that we cannot get exchange from our banks on any terms whatever. I am sorry that it so happens that I cannot pay on the receipt of the goods."

The Banks of Kentucky.

Extract of a private letter from Louisville, Kentucky, dated October 26. "We are all looking with a good deal of apprehension to the Presidential election, and I fear now that we shall have serious trouble. I never saw so hard times in this city as we have now. The revolution of 1857 was not comparable to it, and where it is to end is more than I can see at present. Our banks are doing nothing, and all the banks in the South have stopped business until after the election."

ALL DEAD EXCEPT HER HEAD.—A woman died at Aurora, Ind., last week, after living six days with her neck broken at the fifth cervical vertebra. The head alone retained its vitality during this time, and the body being paralyzed, she did not suffer greatly, complaining only of a feeling as if a broad iron band was compressed tightly round her chest.

Money wanted at this office. Call and pay your subscription, as the Editor must pay his campaign expenses.

Sherman's Valley Railroad Route.

We copy the following sketch of the route of the Sherman's Valley R. R., from a pamphlet on the subject by a citizen of New York city:

The Sherman's Valley Railroad Co. has an excellent charter and the company is organized with Gen. Wilson, of Huntingdon as President and a strong board of Directors. This route has been surveyed, but I did not entirely follow the survey. If the Allentown road is not completed to make a direct, independent line from this city to Dauphin, (the point at which Sherman's Valley strikes the Susquehanna), it would be necessary to follow up the Susquehanna six miles from Harrisburg, bridge the river, and then diverging to the left, up Fishing Creek, pass to Sherman's Creek, up which the route is through one of the richest valleys in the State of Pennsylvania, and presenting no obstacle to the easy construction of a road. But one short tunnel and but slight grades in any case would be required, most of the route being level and easy of construction.

The Cumberland Valley road from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, having only a local trade, pays 8 per cent., and I should think the produce and trade on Sherman's Valley would be equal, beside the timber furnished from the mountain slopes. The Broad Top Coal Co. is now furnishing to market 190,000 tons per annum semi-bituminous coal, by means of a railroad up the Raystown Branch valley from Huntingdon, and the Pennsylvania railroad.—By the road through Sherman's valley, the southern side of the Broad Top is reached and the same coal accessible to market at a distance 37 miles less than by the present road. This is a saving of 46 cts. per ton in transportation—in itself a large margin of profit, and furnishing to the road, as the supply is abundant and it is the only coal of that quality available to market. The principal products of this valley are wheat 743,262 bushels, oats 680,465 bushels, corn 515,296 bushels, butter 899,335 pounds and other products in proportion, showing a rich valley and as there are still 320,000 acres of land to be improved, an enlarged future trade. The distance from the mouth of Fishing Creek to Burnt Cabins is 70 miles, every mile of which would pay well from local trade and open up an increased produce which now never reaches our city or finds a market.

The road will pass through or near the following thriving villages and towns, Landsburg, Loyalsock, Blair, Germantown, Concord, Waterloo and Nossville, to Burnt Cabins, a flourishing village in the corner of Fulton County, to which we have already passed from Chambersburg. We are 70 miles from Harrisburg, 63 miles from Dauphin, and by the Allentown road 240 miles from New York, and whichever way may be taken, whether through Cumberland or Sherman's Valley, without an obstruction and over such a route as every man would desire for a railroad. The report of Mr. Worrell, a highly competent engineer, will be before the public at an early day, as he is about commencing a survey under the employ of the Sherman's Valley Railroad Company. Any one desiring information of progress can obtain it by addressing W. B. Anderson, Esq., Secretary of the Sherman's Valley Railroad Company, New Bloomfield, Pa.

The nature of the route from Burnt Cabins westward to Bedford presents no greater obstructions than that on the east. The route follows Aughwick Creek, Brush Creek, and the Raystown branch of the Juniata to Bedford, or, past surveys show that by an easy cut the road could be carried across the Groundhog Valley, and connect with the Hopewell and Bedford road, most of which is graded and some of it ready for the rail. Bedford and Fulton counties are partly travelled in this route. Distance 36 miles. The country is rich, abounding in lumber and ore, and, having the advantage of the Broad Top coal, becomes valuable for furnaces. The soil is generally limestone and slate, and the agricultural products heavy and increasing. The popularity of Bedford Springs, which, although isolated now, have some thousand or more visitors during a summer, present further attractions for this work as a locally paying road.

From Bedford the route passes up the Juniata and Buffalo Creek to the head of Willis' Creek, and thence down this to Bridgeport without curve perceptible, cut or bridge at any point. The country is fair but presents no special attraction, except for the facility with which a road can be constructed.

At Bridgeport we commence the rise to the Sand Patch Tunnel through the Allegheny Mountains as surveyed and worked for the Connellsville Railroad Company with a view to connection with Baltimore.

The distance is six miles with an easy grade of sixty feet to the mile, but which can be reduced for a first class road to fifty feet. The tunnel is between four and five thousand feet in length, the heading of which was all removed but about thirty feet, before the suspension of the Connellsville Company. The road as surveyed by that company, then descends Flougherty Creek, five miles, to Castleman's river at an easy grade of fifty feet to the mile.

Here is one of the many great points of merit on this route. The Alleghenies are crossed

with light grade and curve, at a low gap, while the Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio, cross them on grades of over 100 feet to the mile through a rough and forbidding country, where the traveller is swung mid-air in constant dread of toppling down the abyss to instant death. There is not a single place of high embankment or air swung road or trestled work; or one where trains cannot be run with safety at full speed. This, then, must be the travelled route in preference, except for painters, poets, and madmen seeking thrilling sensations to diversify life or adorn death. The pass will be by railroad 309 miles from New York, with but 118 miles of road to construct, should the Sherman's Valley route be taken, and still less if the Cumberland Valley road be obtained; the latter at expense, as we make it of 14 miles in distance.

As we followed Castleman's river beyond the tunnel, through Somerset and Fayette counties, we felt more than ever the utility, if not necessity, of the prompt construction of this road. The distance down Castleman's and the Youghiogheny to Connellsville, to which point the road is constructed from Pittsburg (90 miles) is 46 miles. The grade descending uniformly with the streams in a direct course, at not exceeding twelve feet to the mile, excepting at a point where a short tunnel would be desirable to save about three miles, cutting off a bend of the river. Here the grade would be 26 feet.

Negro mountain and the spurs of Laurel Hill, through which the river breaks, rise on the South and are covered with the finest of pine lumber, of which there are many thousands of acres accessible to the road, also oak and poplar in abundance. This would be found valuable in our market, the freight being much less than from Michigan, from whence we now get our principal supplies. The northern slopes are also in large sections, still covered with lumber of like quality. Under these is abundant iron ore, limestone, and the same hills contain no less than forty feet of bituminous coal, of various qualities, in strata from four to eleven feet in thickness. Under these, in the bed of the river, a vein of five feet of cannel coal crops out. For the manufacture of iron this place surpasses any point I have ever seen. Here is the ore, limestone, coal, wood for charcoal, and water abundant on the same ground. All that is required is a means of access, such as would be given by this road, to make it one of the very richest portions of our country. This wealth of ore and coal, extends along the river into Fayette County and to the present terminus of the Pittsburg and Connellsville road. The two counties are also fair farming and superior grazing lands. Somerset alone sends annually a million of pounds of the finest butter to the Baltimore market, with large exports of cattle, hogs, oats, rye, corn, and some wheat. Water power is abundant, the Ohio River Falls being competent to supply more power than is used at Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester.

Washington county, on the same line, is one of the richest and largest counties in the State of Pennsylvania, with a limestone soil and generally in a high state of cultivation, its exports of wheat, wool and other staples being very large. By the completion of about thirty miles of road, already partly made, over a good route, to the town of Washington, we reach the Hempfield road to Wheeling, Va., 31 miles. Such is a brief and fair view of the line of the road to which we have asked your attention, and the country through which it passes.

HUNG FOR THE NINETEENTH TIME.—A Western Missouri cotemporary tells the following:—On Tuesday last news came to this city that a man was seen hanging between Independence and Maxwell's Landing. The coroner was promptly notified of the fact, and he in the discharge of his duty, as promptly repaired to the scene; but, to his surprise found the man alive, kicking, and walking about as other men do, with no rope round his neck—where the rope ought to be. He (the coroner) made some inquiries about his victim, and the old woman—that is, Mrs. Elliott, the wife of the hung man—replied that he was down, but not dead, and further remarked, that it was about the nineteenth time he had attempted to hang himself, and hadn't yet succeeded, but she'd be totally darned if he mightn't hang the next time until he was good dead—that she would never cut the cord again to let him breathe easy. We understand that Elliott is in the habit of hanging himself every time he has a family quarrel, and although he has made so many attempts, has never yet got without sight of the house, where his wife would not fail to cut him down before his wild ranting.

SUICIDE WITH CAROLINE.—For some time past a man named Edward Smith, who had been residing with his wife and family at No. 5, Adelaide place, Winchester street, Southwark, has been noticed to be in a very low and despondent state, the cause of which is at present unknown. On Tuesday morning he told some of his friends that he had made up his mind to cut his throat. Having been shown the folly and sin of so doing, he promised his friends that he would not, and went to his home apparently in better spirits. On Tuesday night, however, while alone, he succeeded in getting his wife's crimoline petticoat, and having partially pulled one of the rope hoops out, he threw the garment over his room door, which he closed, having previously pulled the hoop over the top of the door. The crimoline he then passed round his neck, and dropped his legs over the stairs. There he remained suspended until Police-constable 217, of the M. division, was called in by the screaming of some of the inmates. That officer at once cut him down and Dr. Tanner, of Guy's Hospital, was sent for, who promptly attended, but life was then extinct.—The body remains until the coroner's inquest is held.—London Times.

FEMINE FARMERS.—A strong-minded and strong-limbed woman, named Pauline G. Roberts, has undertaken to cultivate a farm in Pekin, Niagara county, N. Y., with the assistance of five daughters. They have been at it over a year. The New York Tribune prints a letter from the mother of these strapping daughters, in which she says they have succeeded beyond their expectations. They have under cultivation five acres sowed corn; thirty of Hungarian grass; five of spring wheat; eight of carrots; and sixty of oats; besides patches of planted corn, onions, &c. They have also a "small dairy" of 19 cows. All the labor required for the prosecution of this extensive business, the writer says, has been performed by these six women, with the assistance of a hired girl of sixteen, and about seven days' work from men.

Persons owing us for job-work and advertising are expected to call and settle next Court week. We are in need of money and must have it.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The refuge of the sick. Headache, Dizziness, &c.—With this great remedy at hand none need suffer. Have you a sick or nervous headache? There is a medicine as unfailing and certain in its cure as that the sun will rise and set—and why?—simply that it acts on the stomach and bowels—the root of the disorder—this is the plain but sure basis of Holloway's system, and experience endorses it by the millions of certified cases throughout the civilized world, without a single instance of failure. Practice and experience are as far as the treatment of disease may be consistent in to the darkness of night. Speculation in the treatment of disease may be consistent in a lunatic asylum—but when life and death are in the balance reason should unite with experience, and practice guide the hand of civilized society.

DIED.

In Cumberland Valley, at his residence, on Friday 27th Oct. ult., Elias Hite, in the 30th year of his age. The deceased was a useful and highly respected citizen, one who will be missed much in the community.

On the 30th ult., in Bedford tp., Mary Elizabeth Bregle, daughter of Samuel Bregle, aged 15 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

DISSOLUTION.

The late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm of Reed & Minich have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for settlement and collection; and all persons concerned desiring to save costs must call immediately and make settlement, as but little delay will be allowed.

JACOB REED.

Will now continue the business on the CASH AND PRODUCE SYSTEM. He will do business on the SQUARE, so that he can sell goods at a CHEAPER RATE than ever; he does not wish to charge CASH and PROMPT customers with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore, Cash or Produce will govern his trade. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid NEW GOODS; they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits. Just opening and on hand

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES.

And all goods kept in a general store. LADIES can here find all they want for dress or comfort. GENTLEMEN need seek no further for their essentials. Come and examine for yourselves, a ready welcome awaits you. Nov. 9, 1860.

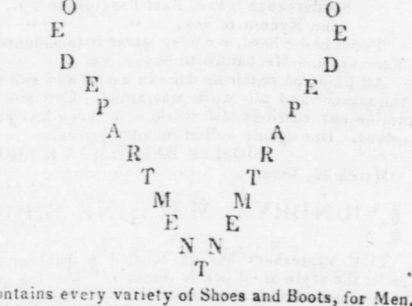
EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

AND MORE NEW GOODS! FERGUSON & LINE.

At the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new: They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE.

And all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.



Contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Women and Children.

SOMETHING NEW & USEFUL CAN ALWAYS BE SEEN AT HARTLEY'S.

Hartley has just received the finest assortment of Meat cutters and Stuffers ever brought to the country. He has a new article of cutters that excels all others, cheap and durable, also Butcher Knives by the hundred, Meat Saws, &c.

PORTLAND KEOSAUO OIL AND LAMPS.

Brilliant, cheap and beautiful. Said to burn 2 hours for one cent, no smoke, no smell, no explosion, long to Hartley's and purchase before the prettiest are sold, and purchase a nice cheap light for the long winter nights.—Hartley also has

SPALDING'S LIQUID GLUE.

which should be in every house; it mends most everything.

HARDWARE BY THE TON.

Oil and Paints, of nearly every kind, Iron, Nails and Glues, Farm Implements and all Machinery. Satisfaction given to all reasonable persons. Cash buyers wanted and favored. Those who pay promptly and known to be reliable, may be credited 6 months.

Nov. 9, 1860. WM. HARTLEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, cum testamento annexo, on the estate of John Clark, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will know themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. WM. A. B. CLARK, Adm'r. Oct. 26, 1860.

THE ASSESSORS. Of the several townships and boroughs of the county of Bedford, will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday the 21st day of November, A. D., 1860, to receive their Duplicates, instructions, &c. By order of the Commissioners, H. NICODENUS, Clerk. Nov. 9, 1860.