

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD Pa.

Friday Morning, May 7, 1858.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER - Editor and Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. Peugh advertises a new and splendid stock of Fancy Goods. Give her a call.

Messrs. Reed & Minnich, advertise a splendid stock of cheap Spring and Summer Goods. Great bargains can be procured from them. Give them a call.

J. M. Barndollar & Son, of Bloody Run, advertise, a new and splendid assortment of New Goods: There's where you can get bargains.

See Mr. Shire's advertisement. He is one of the best machinists in the State.

J. B. Baker, shoemaker, and other advertisements, deserve attention.

We call the attention of farmers and others, to the advertisement of Col. JOHN F. LOWRY, of Hopewell. All flour ground at his mills, has the benefit of being at market, and no commission is charged for storing it at the warehouse, and sending to the East. The mills have undergone thorough repair, and better flour cannot be manufactured in the country than at his mills. Col. Lowry is one of the cleverest fellows in the country, and any thing he promises will be performed and no mistake.

English's bill passed the Senate last Friday by a vote of 31 to 22. In the House by 112 to 103. The fraud so far is consummated, but the people of Kansas will reject the iniquity.

Mrs. Sarah E. Potts, has her usual Spring and Summer supply of Fancy Goods on hand. Call and examine for yourselves.

We are unable to publish the proceedings of the Rail Road meeting this week.

ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable meeting of the opponents of sham Democracy assembled in the Court House on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was called to order by the selection of BENJAMIN R. ASHCUM, of Snake Spring township, as President; JOHN BLACKBURN of St. Clair, JOHN NYCOM of East Providence, WILLIAM BREITZ of Union, and LEMUEL EVANS, of Broadtop, as Vice Presidents; and Peter H. Shires and David Over of Bedford Borough, as Secretaries.

The following persons were then appointed as a Committee, one from each Township, to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Francis Jordan, A. E. Dibert, J. A. Osborn, Wm. Dibert, John Metzgar, Alex. Davis, John McCleary, D. S. Bergstresser, John Evans, James Allison, Charles McLaughlin, Daniel Sams, Wm. E. Clark, Henry Hershberger, William Kirk, S. J. Caetner, and J. R. Durborrow.

The meeting was then addressed by John H. Miller, Esq., in a speech of unusual eloquence and ability on the iniquitous course of the national administration in attempting to force upon Kansas a slave constitution against a majority of ten thousand of her citizens. Mr. Miller was greeted with much applause, as he always is, by his eloquence, wit and satire. R. D. Barclay, Esq., then stood and responded in an able and eloquent speech of more than usual ability on the affairs now agitating the country. This was the first effort of Mr. Barclay in political speaking, and all say that he acquitted himself ably. He was only admitted to practice at the last Court, and he already promises to become one of the ablest and most eloquent members of the bar. The Committee then appeared, and the Chairman, Mr. Jordan, in offering the Resolutions, made one of his usual powerful and eloquent speeches. He exposed the acts of the late incompetent and corrupt Legislature in terms of severe and just denunciation. He was repeatedly greeted with rounds of applause. After some few remarks from S. L. Russell, Esq., R. D. Barclay, Esq., and F. Jordan, Esq., the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the present financial embarrassments, and unprecedented hard times, are the manifest and inevitable fruits of sham democracy, practically illustrated. That the anti-American doctrine of free trade has prostrated our manufacturers, caused an excessive importation of foreign goods, drained the country of its specie, reduced the price of produce, deprived labor of its just reward, and forced the National Treasury as well as vast multitudes of our most honest and intelligent fellow citizens to the verge of bankruptcy.

Resolved: That the present Executive and Congress, by doing nothing to remedy these evils, under which the whole country is suffering, have failed to meet the reasonable expectations of the people, and evinced a determination to persevere in their exploded free-trade theories and practices for the benefit of foreign labor and capital, and to the prejudice of our own, regardless alike of the wants and the sufferings of the people, and the threatened bankruptcy of the country.

Resolved: That the present National Administration, by its iniquitous attempt to force slavery upon Kansas under a constitution "which was born in fraud and baptized in perjury," and repudiated at the ballot box by a majority

of more than ten thousand of the qualified voters of that ill-fated territory, has violated all the pledges made before the recent national and state elections; and has outraged the plainest and most fundamental principles of Americanism, sound Democracy and Republicanism, as to have not only lost our confidence, but forfeited our respect.

Resolved: That our recent State Legislature whilst it distinguished itself most by doing nothing, has gained a well deserved and unenviable notoriety for the violation of its pledges, and the profligacy of its acts: with an almost two thirds party majority, pledged to economy, it increased the pay of its own members for some imaginary service from five hundred to seven hundred Dollars per session; it refused to abolish the Canal board and other officers, after the whole of the public works were disposed of; it has raised the militia tax one half, and increased the salary of the Adjutant General from three hundred to four hundred dollars; it attempted to deprive the people of one Judicial District of the State of the constitutional right to elect their own judge by a bill to abolish the District: and lastly it has substantially abolished the usury laws by taking away all the penalties against the crime of usury; For all these things we hold the State administration and the party which elected it responsible to the voters and tax-payers of the State.

Resolved: That having heard that Somerset county has appointed Gen. Wm. H. Koons to represent this Senatorial District in the approaching State Convention, we hereby concur in said appointment.

Resolved: That we hereby appoint Fr. Jordan, as a delegate to said State Convention to represent this district in convention, with such person as Somerset has appointed or may appoint for that purpose.

Resolved: That Daniel Washburn, Charles W. Ashcom and Daniel Sams, be and they are hereby appointed Congressional Conference to represent Bedford County, in any Convention which may be held in this district to nominate a candidate for Congress, with power to appoint substitutes in case of inability to attend—these Conferences to be subject to any instruction which our friends in the County may see proper to give them through a County Convention.

GREAT VICTORY!

PHILADELPHIA REDEEMED! Lecompton Won't go down!

We have received the following despatch from a friend, in Philadelphia, it speaks for itself. More anon:

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5th.

MR. DAVID OVER, The municipal Election in this City yesterday passed off quietly. The vote polled was a large one and resulted in the Election of the people's ticket for city officers. Alexander Henry was chosen Mayor by over four thousand majority and the other candidates on the same ticket were also elected. The same party have a majority in councils on joint ballot.— This is claimed as a great anti-Lecompton victory by the opponents of the National Administration and they are rejoicing with exceeding great joy.

[For the Bedford Inquirer.]

MR. OVER, Respected Sir:

Please allow me, through your excellent Inquirer, to return my sincere thanks to my friends, for the expressions of their regard they have lately presented to me in a substantial way.

On the 22d of last February, I and my family were made very happy, on returning home after a temporary absence, in finding our dining-room table loaded with a number of valuable and well thought of articles for the body, the bed and the table, as a donation from our female friends in Schellsburg.

And on the 22d inst., I was most happily surprised in finding a handsome new carriage, quite suitable for me and my little family, at my door, in the place of my old buggy, and my horse dressed in a new set of elegant silver mounted harness, all presented in the name of a few friends in and about Bedford, Schellsburg and Dry Ridge.

These presents are highly valuable, not merely on account of their intrinsic value, but also as an expression of the kind regards of our friends; and may the Lord be with them all for good.

H. HECKERMAN.

Bedford, April 28th, 1858.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL MYSTERY.—It is said by one of the sufferers that no less than 27 persons have died by the Washington Hotel mystery of last year. The gentleman referred to, according to the Journal of Commerce, calculates that, out of a total of three hundred sufferers, at least one half are in a state of decrepitude no better than his own. In spite of all the theories which have been advanced by medical men and sanitary committees, he adheres to the belief that the fatal epidemic, as it was called, was occasioned by nothing else than a malignant mineral poison; and the same opinion is held by other sufferers with whom he has conversed. Up to a recent period he was treated by a physician of this neighborhood as for a malarious or atmospheric poison, with no perceptible benefit, but upon the physician and treatment being changed, substituted an antidote to arsenic, favorable symptoms became at once apparent, and he is now able to leave his apartment.

Whatever was the origin of the disease, it is very difficult to satisfactorily account for all the phenomena attending it, especially the slow, deadly manner in which it preys upon the system, year after year, until the vital system is destroyed and the strong man prematurely cut off, unless the agency of a malignant mineral poison is admitted.

RACE BETWEEN A HORSE AND A LOCOMOTIVE.—A novel race took place at St. Thomas, on Tuesday last, between a blooded race horse and a locomotive. The horse is decided to be a very fast nag, and so is the locomotive, and both were well trained to the track. The arrangements between the betting parties were, that the horse should be at his starting place when the locomotive came up even, and the word "go" should be given, when they were to start. The judges declared the horse winner by one-half length. The bet was \$50 a side, and the distance eighty rods. This bears out the question that the horse is faster than steam.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Senator Wilson's Vindication of Free Labor.

Senator Hammond's Democratic speech denouncing the laboring men of the North as the mere mudsills of society, has elicited noble responses from Senator BRODERICK, of California, and Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, both of whom passed their youth and early manhood at hard and honest toil. We have given extracts from the reply of the former, and now publish a few from that of the latter.

But the Senator, filled with magnificent visions of Southern power, crowns cotton "king," and tells us that if they should stop supplying cotton for three years, "England would topple headlong, and carry the whole civilized world with her; save the South." What presumption! The South—which own lands and slaves the price fluctuating with the production, use and price of cotton, having no other resource or means of support—would go harmless, while the vast accumulations of capital, the products of ages of accumulation with varied pursuits and skilled industry, would "topple" to their fall.

Sir, I suppose the coffee-planters of Brazil, the tea-growers of the Celestial Empire, and the wheat growers on the shores of the Black Sea and on the banks of the Don and the Volga, indulge in the same magnificent illusion, would remind the Senator that the commercial world is not governed by the cotton-planters of the South, the coffee-planters of Brazil, the tea-growers of China, nor the wheat producers of Eastern Europe. I tell the Senator that England, France, Germany, Western Europe and Northern States of this Union, are the commercial manufacturing, business and monetary centres of the world; that their merchants, manufacturers and capitalists grasp the globe; that cotton and sugar, and tea and coffee, and wheat, and the spices of the isles of the Oriental seas, are grown for them. Sir, the cotton-planters of the South are simply their agents, and they perform their task under a necessity quite as great as their own slaves perform theirs under the taskmaster's eye. I would remind the Senator that the free States, in 1850, produced \$550,000,000 of manufactures, and that only \$52,000,000 of that vast production—only about one-seventeenth part of it—was made up of cotton. Our manufactures and mechanic arts now exceed twelve hundred million dollars, and cotton does not make up more than seventy million dollars. Does the Senator think the free States would "topple" down if they should lose one-seventeenth part of their productive industry!

The productive industry of Massachusetts, a State that manufactures more than one-third of all the cotton manufactured in the country, was in 1855, \$350,000,000; only \$26,000,000, one-thirteenth part of it, was cotton. Does the gentleman believe that a State so rich in a productive industry of \$350,000,000, should be so dependent upon a commodity worth \$200 per head for each person, and perish if she should lose \$26,000,000, or what vast production?

It is no matter of surprise that gentlemen who live away off on cross-roads, where sotton blooms, should come to believe that cotton rules the world; but a few months' association with the great world would cure that delusion.—"You are our factors?" exclaims the Senator. "You bring and carry for us. Suppose we were to discharge you? Suppose we were to take our business out of your hands, we should consign you to anarchy and poverty!" Sir, suppose, when the Senator returns from this chamber to the cotton-fields, his slaves should in their simplicity, say to him "Massa, you only sell de cotton; we plant; we hoe; we pick de cotton!" "Spose we discharge you?" The unsophisticated "mud sills" would be quite as reasonable as is the Senator. The Senator seems to think the cotton-planters hold us in the hollow of their hands; if they shake them, we tremble, if they close them, we perish.

But the Senator from South Carolina, after crowning cotton as king, with power to bring England and all the civilized world "toppling" down into the yawning gulfs of bankruptcy and ruin, complacently tells the Senate and the trembling subjects of his cotton king that "the greatest strength of the South arises from the harmony of her political institution; that her forms of society are the best in the world; that she has an extent of political freedom combined with entire security, seen nowhere on earth."—The South, he tells us "is satisfied, harmonious, and prosperous," and he asked us if we "have heard that the ghosts of Mendoza and Torquemada are stalking the streets of our great cities; that the inquisitions is at hand; and that there are fearful rumors of consultations for vigilance committees?" Sir, this self-complacency is sublime! No son of the Celestial Empire can approach the Senator in self-complacency. That "society is the best in the world" where more than three millions of beings created in the image of their God, are held as chattles—sunk from the lofty level of humanity down to the abject condition of unreasoning beasts of burden! The "society is the best in the world" where are manacles, chains and whips, action blocks, prisons, bloodhounds, scourges, lynchings and burnings, laws to torture the body, shiver the mind and debase the soul; where labor is dishonored and laborers despised! "Political freedom" in a land where woman is imprisoned for teaching little children to read God's Holy Word; where professors are deposed and banished for opposing the extension of slavery; where public men exiled for quoting in a national convention the words of Jefferson; where voters are mobbed for appearing to vote for free territory; and where book-sellers are driven from the country for selling a copy of that master work of genius, "Uncle Tom's Cabin!" A land of "certain security," where patriots, costing, as in Old Virginia, more than is expended to educate her poorest children; stalk the country to catch the faintest rumor of discontent; where the bay of the bloodhound never ceases; where but little more than one year ago rose the startling cry of insurrection; and where none, some of them owned by a member of this body, were scourged and murdered for suspected insurrection! "Political freedom" and "certain security" in a land which demands that seventeen millions of freemen shall stand guard to seize and carry back keeing bondmen!

The Senator from South Carolina exclaims, "The man who lives by daily labor, your whole class of manual laborers are essentially slaves"—they feel galled by their degradation!"—What a sentiment is this to bear uttered in the councils of this democratic Republic! The Senator's political associates, who listen to these words which brand hundreds of thousands of the

men they represent in the free States and hundreds of their neighbors and personal friends as slaves, have found no words to reprove, to rebuke his language. The language of scorn and contempt is addressed to Senators who were not nursed by a slave; whose lot it was to toil with their own hands—to eat bread, not by the sweat of another's brow, but by their own.

Sir, I am the son of a "hiring manual laborer," who, with the frosts of seventy winters on his brow, "lives by daily labor." I too have been a daily laborer. I too have been a hiring manual laborer. Poverty cast its dark and chilling shadow over the home of my childhood, and want was there sometimes—an unbidden guest. At the age of ten years—to aid him who gave me being in keeping the gaunt spectre from the hearth of the mother who bore me—I left the home of my boyhood and went to earn my bread by "daily labor." Many a weary mile have I traveled.

"To beg a brother of the earth To give me leave to toil."

Sir, I have toiled as a "hiring manual laborer" in the field and in the workshop; and I tell the Senator from South Carolina that I never felt galled by my degradation." No, Sir, never! Perhaps the Senator who represents that other class which leads progress, and civilization, and refinement, will ascribe this to obtuseness of intellect and blunted sensibilities of the heart. Sir, I was conscious of my manhood, I was the peer of my employer; I knew that the law and institutions of my native and adopted States threw over him and over me like the panoply of equality; I knew, too, that the world was before me, that its wealth, its garnered treasures of knowledge, its honors, the coveted prizes of life, were within the grasp of a brave heart, and a fearless hand, and I accepted the responsibilities of my position, all unconscious that I was a "slave." I have employed others, hundreds of "hiring manual laborers." Some of them possessed, and now possess, more property than I ever owned; some of them were better educated than myself—yes, Sir, better educated and better read, too, than some Senators on this floor; and many of them, in moral excellence and purity of character, I could not but feel were my superiors. I have occupied, Mr. President, for more than thirty years, the relation of employer; and while I never "felt galled by my degradation" in the one case, in the other I was never conscious that my "hiring laborers" were my inferiors. That man is a "snob" who boasts of being a "hiring laborer;" that man is a "snob" who feels an inferiority to any man because he is a "hiring laborer;" or who assumes any superiority over others because he is an employer. Honest labor is honorable; and the man who is ashamed that he is or was a "hiring laborer," has not manhood enough to feel galled by degradation.

Having occupied, Mr. President, the relation of either employer or employer for the third of a century; having lived in a commonwealth where the "hiring class of manual laborers" are the depositories of moral power, having associated with this class in all the relations of life; I tell the Senator from South Carolina, and the class he represents, that he libels them, when he declares that they are essentially slaves! There can be found nowhere in America a class of men more proudly conscious or tenacious of their rights. Friend or foe has ever found them.

"A stubborn race, fearing and flattering none."

The Senator tells us, Mr. President, that slaves are "well compensated!" South Carolina slaves "well compensated!" Why, Sir, the Senator himself, in a speech made at home, for home consumption, entered into an estimate to show that a field hand could be supported for from eighteen to nineteen dollars per annum on the rice and cotton plantations. He states the quantity of corn and bacon and salt necessary to support the "well compensated" slave. And this man supported by eighteen dollars per annum, with the privilege of being flogged at discretion, and having his wife and children sold from him at the necessity or will of his master, the Senator from South Carolina informs the Senate of the United States, "is well compensated!" Sir, there is not a poor house in the free States where there would not be a rebellion in three days if the inmates were compelled to subsist on the quantity and quality of the food the Senator estimates "as ample compensation for the labor of a slave in South Carolina."

A DARK AND FATAL FRIDAY.

If we had ever been animated by a partisan feeling, we should now be rejoiced at the action of the Congress of the United States in the passage of the great fraud, consummated at the city which bears the honored name of WASHINGTON, on the 30th day of April, 1858; on Friday, the most ominous day of all the week, (according to a superstition, still obeyed even in the most intelligent circles.) This wicked deed of profligate politicians will stir the moral sense of the country to its profoundest depths. It will awaken wide-spread indignation. It will call out emotions which have been stilled because such a deed was believed to be impossible; and it will hurl into utter obscurity and shame those servants of the people who have sought this opportunity to assist in a betrayal, as wanton as it was causeless and unnecessary. To see these men gibetted and transfixed before the eyes of the world may be a melancholy satisfaction; and to this extent the black business of the blackest Friday that ever this century has seen may be full of compensation.

But we have no rejoicing over a common shame. We have no words of congratulation at an event which inflicts disgrace upon our common country. The more we deliberate upon the record of the last fourteen months, the more do we feel that a blow has been struck at the very heart of our institutions, from which we may never recover.

We saw in this Kansas business, when it assumed its new shape, last autumn, the seeds of a fatal demoralization. Previous to that period it bore the aspect of eminent fairness. Mr. BUCHANAN appeared to us, in all his early movements in regard to it, to be inspired by a Washingtonian patriotism. It had been a difficult problem to others; to him it was as clear as a sunbeam. He felt so himself up to the moment when he supposed he could change his course, and be sustained by the country. That was the weight which pulled him down. The whole nation stood appalled at the transformation. His very office-holders hesitated, and there was not a Northern Senator or Representative within our circle of re-

quittance, who did not, at first, doubt or denounce the unexpected and extraordinary example. The only interest that applauded his course was that extreme pro-slavery cabal, (known to desire a dissolution of the Union,) which had induced him to leave those true and gallant spirits who had so long upheld his standards, and to surrender the holy principle, without which he would be reposing in honorable quiet at Wheatland.

From that moment to the present, what have we witnessed? Nothing but a succession of personal and political degradations.—The principle of the "will of the majority" had become overwhelming. The principles of fidelity to a sworn pledge, and to a consecrated creed, had sunk into all hearts. The President, the Cabinet—all men had met upon this patriotic platform. It was built upon honor, and riveted and clinched by a thousand solemn assurances. To destroy it required herculean exertions, and a series of operations, before which all the efforts of past Administrations have paled their ineffectual fires. It stood out full-trusted before the nation, instinct with energy, and fearless from the associations that surrounded it.—But the word had gone forth, and though it could not be annihilated, it was at least betrayed. And to accomplish this betrayal, the character of the Democratic party, and of the country, has been shamelessly discolored.

Independent men, who would not bow to the attempt to sacrifice a principle, were turned out of office, and base and characterless knaves put into their places.

Solemn assurances to high functionaries, written, spoken, and printed, were ruthlessly broken.

Representatives were compelled to change their votes and to violate their pledged faith, and were conscience failed to approve patronage come in to support them.

Calumnies, the most atrocious and cruel, were hurled against all who dared to be true to the truth. "Is this all?" Would that it were! The formal declaration of a proud, national party was brought to be nullified by the action of Congress, and in substitution for a principle, indignously declared and solemnly sealed, before the eyes of the whole country, we had offered to us a miserable cheat. The dark deed of a gang of reckless speculators in Kansas was made the test of Democratic faith. Fraud and falsehood were erected into cardinal virtues, and the protests of fifteen thousand freemen against this deed were laughed at, as the protests of our fathers in the Revolution were laughed at, as the ravings of rebels, and the threats of a mob.

So far the footprints of this unwholesome Despotism. They are marked on the historic page as the evidences of a receding morality and a degenerating Democracy. They turn back the hands on the dial plates of time, and remind us that we are living in the feudal ages.

Nay, worse than that; for then, if power was great, public men were brave, and the brave that sold his character did the death of the infamous.

But the great crime did not stop here. One wrong after another was tried, till at last, as if to mock at even the semblance of right, the so-called ENGLISH BILL, was proposed, the incalculable treachery and duplicity—a bill, be it understood, which differed from its precedents in this: that they were swindles and this was a bribe, which, professing to submit Lecompton to the people, did not submit it, according to its Southern expounders, and which, starting out in the preamble with a scandalous misstatement, crowned the whole and proceeding with a declaration that if the people of Kansas did not take it, they should feaster in dissensions till it suited their masters to admit them.

And this is the scheme that was forced through yesterday—THE BLACK FRIDAY of our century!

Well may the Senator from New York cry "shame" upon the damning deed.

All history will cry shame upon it, too. The burden which this odious attack attaches to the Democratic party cannot be carried without crushing it. Candidates for office will be compelled to speak out against it, and those who are silent will pay the penalty of such an acquiescence.

What Kansas may decide upon, we are not authorized to say, but we cannot doubt that she will reject the bribe with scorn. Whether she does or not, the wrong done will be avenged, and the sacred doctrine vindicated. The case has passed into the hands of the people of the States, especially those who have been insulted by their Representatives; as we have been by a coterie of our members from Pennsylvania; four of whom represent this proud metropolis, where there is but one sentiment, outside of the office-holders and office-seekers, and that fearlessly against the action of the Congress of the United States, in forcing an odious Constitution upon a protesting people.—Press.

"THE HON. MR. REILLY."

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit says that "Mr. Reilly is likely to gain in pocket as well as reputation by the displeasure of THE PRESS."

We do not care a button about the Hon. gentleman's gaining "reputation," (of which, our Chambersburg contemporary would seem to imply he stands sadly in need,) but we do think that whatever he "gains in pocket" ought to be quietly pocketed without saying a word to anybody. Certainly the less said about such matters, the better. If JUDAS did receive the filthy pieces of silver, he was not such a simpleton as to jingle them in everybody's face.

By the way, since the Spirit extols Mr. Reilly's eloquence to the skies, and pronounces his speech in favor of Lecompton the acme of oratorical and forensic art, why does it not publish, in parallel columns, his other speech against Lecompton? The honorable gentleman must still have it in his pocket, unless it has been crowded out by the bulky "gains" over which the Valley Spirit chuckles with as much glee as if it were an equal partner in the spoils. By all means, let us have the other speech.—Philadelphia Press.

Sick Head-Ache can be cured by the use of DU VAL'S GALVANIC OIL, in from 5 to 20 minutes. Sore Breasts and Sore Nipples are cured soundly by the use of the Galvanic Oil, and it will remove all sore and pain in a few minutes.

For sale by B. F. Harry, and F. C. Reamer Bedford, William Lysinger, J. B. Farquhar and all country merchants.

There is a clock in Philadelphia nearly two hundred years old, which still keeps good time.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd of March, inst., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH BLACKBURN to Miss SUSAN RUPP, all of Napier Township.

At New Paris, on the 15th of April, ult., by the same, Mr. JIM BOWLEY, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Allen Couler, dec'd., all of Napier Township.

At the house of Wm. Crisman, in Napier Township, on the 22nd ult., by the same, Mr. ABRAHAM MOORE to Miss MARY, daughter of Thomas Blackburn, all of St. Clair tp.

At the house of the bride's father, on the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. HENRY W. MILLER of St. Clair Township, to Miss CATHERINE, daughter of John Lambert, of Sable Township Somerset County, Pa.

On the 29th ult., by Abram H. Hull, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER LOCKES, to Miss MARY ANN LOCKES, both of Union tp.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the LADIES' BAZAR in Anderson's Block? Mrs. H. D. POTT has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a handsome assortment of ladies and children's fancy goods. Have you seen them? Her millinery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style—and at prices astonishingly cheap.

BONNETS.

White and colored, some as low as 57 1/2 cts.—Ladies, Misses, and children's Jockey caps, exquisitely nice and new in style.

French and American Flowers, a large assortment, not to be excelled in quality and cheapness—Ribbons, without number, of various styles and colors—Ladies Head Dresses—Dress Caps, and numerous kinds of useful and fancy articles for ladies to suit.

Dress Goods,

consisting in part of Robes, challois, Barage de Laines Duvals, Robes a Quatre—Robe Lawns, for \$1.25, French muslins—&c., &c. Silks—Black and Fancy colored Silks, various styles—also handsome Shawls, Mantillas, Lace Capes, Dusters, &c., &c.

Embroideries,

Such as collars, sleeves, infants waists and a superior lot of French sets, Handkerchiefs—Edgings, Laces, and Finery.

Calicoes and Cottons of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from, six, eight, ten, twelve and twenty five cents per yard.

Hosiery—Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c. Carpet Bags, Traveling Baskets, Toys, Perfumery, and Jewelry.

A large assortment of Ladies and childrens shoes, purchased at reduced prices—Ladies slippers at 50 cts. fine lasting Gaiters at \$1.25. Other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourself.

Mrs. H. D. POTT, would embrace this opportunity to render to the Public, her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858.

NEW FIRM.

AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having taken a partner in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and title of J. M. Barndollar & Son. All those having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, will please call and settle.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.

THE subscribers are just receiving and opening out a new and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which will sell out as reasonable terms as can be produced in the country for cash, produce, or to prompt six months customers. They respectfully solicit the public patronage.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON. Biggley Run, April 1, 1858.—3m

Notice to Farmers!

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Mills and Warehouse at Hopewell, makes the following proposition to farmers and produce dealers: viz: All grain placed in the mills, intended for the Hopewell or Broadtop markets, or to be forwarded to any of the Eastern cities, will be forwarded from the mills to the Warehouse, and loaded in the cars, free of charge. The Mills have been thoroughly repaired, and are capable of doing as good work as any mill in the County.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of produce.

JOHN F. LOWRY. Hopewell, April 6, 1858.—c

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and fashionable Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DESIGNE ROBES, LACE ROBES, LINES ROBES, TRAVELING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSHIRTS, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STREETS, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RUBBENS, RUSSES, and FRENCH Flowers, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

May 7, 1858.

Shoemending! Shoemending!! HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Broos's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, one thing indispensable. Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER. May 7, 1858.

Attention Bedford Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at your next place for training, on THURSDAY the 29th day of MAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in winter uniform, with plume. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY, O. S. May 7, 1858.

Samuel Ketterman, COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford County, that he had moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office. Bedford, April 30, 1858.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 21st. The efficient County Superintendent of the Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming