

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 21, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER - Editor and Proprietor.

NO MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN—NO PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.—The Danville Intelligencer of a late date says the Trustees of the Montour Iron Company started another furnace last week.—All the Danville iron works are now in operation except the new wing of the Montour mill and one furnace. The employees are furnished with the necessaries of life, but receive no money for their labor.

The Locooco party promised in the presidential canvass of 1856, that if the people would elect James Buchanan to the Presidency, everything would brighten up, and the farmer could sell his products at a high price for cash—the manufacturer would receive high prices for his manufactures, and the laborer would find constant employment and high wages. It was in vain that the opposition contended that these blessings would not result from his election, and pointed to his speech in 1840, in favor of low wages, or ten cents a day! The Locooco party denied even the public records; that he did not make the speech. In consequence of their false promises to the people, their slanders of the opposition, and the division in our ranks, Buchanan was elected, although a clear majority of several hundred thousand voted against him.—What have been the consequences? Scarcely warm in his seat, until everything is changed. The farmer has to sell his wheat, rye, corn, oats, &c., at ruinous prices, and take trust for pay! Manufacturers have almost ceased, and the poor employees, to keep body and soul together, have to work for only the necessaries of life, and get no money at all for their labor! What think you, poor man, of this, and the man and party you have placed in power? The ten cents a day doctrine is more than fulfilled! It is not even now so good as that, under the administration of James Buchanan; scarcely any employment at all—and the few that remain are at a low rate of wages.

Workingmen, these are some of the results of the Locooco British Free trade policy.—Our workingmen need and must have protection, to bring matters to rights, and the only way to do it, is to hurl the present Locooco party from power. The Government is now expending twice the amount of its income, with the Morrion war also on hand, yet Locoocoism will not depart from its dearly-cherished, and well-beloved British Free Trade policy, notwithstanding it crushes the laboring man to the earth. Laboring men, rise in the majesty of your might, shake off the shackles of party, and hurl from place and power, those great enemies of yours, who now wield the powers of government only to oppress you. Unless you soon do so, you will become slaves, such as Buchanan is now attempting to make of the free people of Kansas.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

The books have been opened in this place for the subscription of stock to this proposed road. Quite an amount has been taken, but but much more is needed for the insurance of the road. It is the duty of every man who desires the road, to subscribe liberally, according to his means. Our rich farmers are able to make the road without difficulty, if they do their duty, but all classes should join in the good work. Every merchant and business man should take his proportion of stock.—There is not a mechanic or laboring man, but is able to take one share, of fifty dollars. Every little helps, and without this class also do their duty, the road will not be made. Seventy-five thousand dollars have been taken outside of the County, and all that is now asked, is, that the citizens of Bedford County will take a like amount. Let all the meetings be well attended, and then let every man do his duty, and the object will be accomplished.

OLD CITIZENS DEPARTED.

In our obituary column, to-day, will be found recorded the departure of two of our oldest and most respected citizens, Mr. JOHN CLAR, of this Borough—in his 89th year, and Mr. JOHN LUTZ, of Snakespring Township, in his 86th year. These persons were among the oldest citizens of our county. In their dealings with their fellow-men, they were honest and upright, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. Their departure is mourned by many friends, and numerous relatives and descendants of the first, second, third and fourth generations. Peace be to their respected ashes!

THE RELATIONSHIP OF COL. BENTON AND HENRY CLAY.—The N. Y. Post says:

"Col. Thomas Hart Benton's uncle, and from whom he was named, lived in Lexington, Kentucky, of which city he was one of the founders, and was celebrated for his benevolence and hospitality. It was through a marriage with his daughter that Henry Clay became related to Col. Benton. The marriage of Miss Emily Ridgway, the only daughter of J. J. Ridgway, formerly of Philadelphia, and now resident at Paris, took place at Paris, on the 8th inst. The groom is Marquis de Gannay, a French nobleman, young in years, and is regarded as exceedingly lucky in possessing so wealthy a prize. The bride is in her twentieth year.

NEW MILITARY LAW.

The Harrisburg Herald says that under the new Military law, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, the militia enrollment is entirely dispensed with, and all volunteer companies parading, are allowed for every person each day, not exceeding six times during the year, one dollar and fifty cents per ciem. In addition to this, the commanding officers of a regiment may order the companies composing it out for an encampment parade, not exceeding six days, once during each year. The Herald omits to mention where the money to pay soldiers comes from. Is the old militia tax continued, or how?—Harrisburg Register.

Not quite, but worse. As if the people of this poor, old, tax ridden commonwealth, were not already double taxed, and overburdened with taxation, the last Locooco Legislature, increased the militia tax from fifty cents to one dollar, per annum. All know how hard the late amount of militia tax was to collect, yet Locoocoism has increased the militia expenses, and doubled the taxes! Voter, when the tax collector comes round for this money, remember that Locoocoism is stealing it out of your pocket.

We find the following in the Lewisburg Chronicle. It was written by Mr. James Aiken:

THE RECENT PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The Country to the City, Greeting.

Philadelphia redeemed! For the people have spoken. And their voice echoes loud over mountain and plain. The base "English swindle" lies shattered and broken. And who shall e'er gather its fragments again! Poor Bigler! he wanted a slave and a free State. "Good Lord and Good Devil," says Billy so meek, Small chance has the Devil when freemen awake And Christians in truth, through the ball-of-box speak.

The stufers, and bruisers, and Molly Maguires, All skinned and dumfounded and put to the rout, Like rattle-snakes caught in a whirlwind of fire And frightened to death by the People's loud shout!

O, leave Philadelphia! the country now glories To honor thy freemen so gallant and true; And when we've a chance, in the coming October, We'll "do the thing up," Philadelphia, like you!

O, heard ye that pibrook, ye brave men of Kansas, In your dark, dismal Lucknow of terror and gloom, The brave Philadelphians, by Havelock marches, Advances to consign your mean toes to their tomb.

Philadelphia redeemed! For the people have spoken. And their voice echoes loud over mountain and plain. The base "English swindle" lies shattered and broken. What fool shall e'er gather its fragments again!

The Administration of "Pennsylvania's Favorite son" is a magnificently great one, and very "Democratic." Its two leading measures, so far, may be stated thus: 1st. The passage of an act authorizing the issuing of a great batch of Shiplasters, alias Treasury Notes, to replenish an empty treasury; and 2d. The passage of the English Locomotion Bribery Bill, to buy the people of Kansas, by a great land bonus into the adoption of the Border Ruffian Locomotion Constitution. Great is the administration of "Pennsylvania's favorite son!"—Harrisburg Register.

And the next "leading measure," as foreshadowed by the Washington Union, will be the issuing of thirty millions more of Shiplasters! So we go! Who wouldn't be a—"Democrat!"

The Secretary of the Treasury received a few days ago \$1500 in treasury notes, from an unknown individual in New York, who states that he had cheated the government to that amount during Gen. Pierce's administration. If all the plunderers of the late and present Locooco administrations were visited with the punishments of a guilty conscience, and would, like this fellow, disgorge, probably the administration would not have to ask for thirty millions more of shiplasters, in addition to the twenty millions already issued.

We are pained to announce the death of WASHINGTON CROOKS, Esq., of Chambersburg, which we notice in the last Repository and Whig. Mr. Crooks was formerly one of the editors of that paper, and a lawyer of integrity and ability.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—We call the attention of those in want of a valuable farm, to the advertisement of Mr. Henry M. Hoke. His farm is one of the best and most productive in Bedford County.

Owing to the continued wet weather, scarcely any of our farmers have yet planted their corn. This has been the rainiest Spring within the recollection of that venerable citizen, the "oldest inhabitant."

The Gazette of last week says that our late meeting condemned the passage of the Sunbury and Erie bill. No such resolution was passed. "He has optics sharp, I wene, who sees what is not to be seen."

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SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—The Peninsula News, published at Milford, Del., comes out in a long editorial article arguing cogently for the abolition of slavery in that State. In order to make good its cause it institutes a comparison between Newcastle and Sussex counties, one free and the other slave. In the former, improved farm land is worth over fifty-three dollars per acre, while in the latter similar land is worth but from seven to eight dollars per acre.

Edwin Forrest not only denies that he is "converted," but in a very fine piece of self-glorification, shows he doesn't need anything of that sort to make him perfect.

The Richmond Whig says the prospect of a large and splendid crop of wheat in Virginia, was never better at this season of the year than it is at present.

What has become of the Chambersburg Independent?

WHAT CONGRESS DECIDED ON PASSING THE ENGLISH BILL.

The passage of the English Bill by both branches of Congress, has produced an intense feeling throughout the country, and on every hand we hear the note of preparation on the part of the people to rebuke those Democrats who proved faithless in the hour of trial.—What was asked for was a settlement of the Kansas struggle, and this was in the power of Congress to give by referring the whole subject definitely to the people of the territory.—But instead of this they have re-opened the whole matter, and have declared that it shall be kept as an agitating element for an indefinite time to come. What Congress has decided is thus forcibly stated in the Philadelphia Press, and we ask our readers to ponder well upon it. So great an outrage has never before been inflicted upon Northern Freemen by the Slave Power and its minions. Congress has decided—

I. That although the people of Kansas have repeatedly rejected the Lecompton Constitution, with all its protection to slavery, they must take that Constitution now, or wait till they have a population of 93,000 or 120,000.

II. That the people can have no vote upon this Lecompton Constitution under the English bill, as lately, most positively, and distinctly shown by Senators Douglas and Green, in the Senate, and by Mr. Stephens, in the House.

III. But, in order to bribe them to take it, some four millions of acres of land are offered to them, which if they accept, they are to give to the Union with Lecompton, and which if they reject, they remain out an indefinite period of time.

IV. If they take Lecompton with the land bribe, which is a slave constitution, simply and wholly, they enter the Union with 30,000 of a population; if they refuse it, they will remain in a territorial condition under pro-slavery management for years to come.

V. That the commission appointed to hold the election in Kansas, where the land ordinance (not the Constitution) is submitted, has been constituted by the English bill to consist of a majority of pro-slavery men, who will of course count only to suit themselves; the House bill made the commission stand two and two.

VI. That the clause so highly favored by the Lecomptonites, that the people of Kansas should alter the Constitution at any time outside of its terms, has been carefully excluded by the English legerdemain.

VII. That all the Southern men say there is no submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, while their partizans from the North say there is.

The following is a literal copy of a bill drawn up and about to be introduced into the California Assembly by an honest miner—a member of the Lower House:

AN ACT

To prevent niggers kummin to Kallyforny. The pepel uv the Stat of Kallyforny, represented in Sennit and Assembly, do enact oz follows:

Section 1. No nigger not now an inhabitant uv, in, and legal voter in this stait, shall be permitted to liv, rezide, or stay in this stait eny longer.

Sec. 2. Eony nigger hoo wilfully or accidentally violates the fust seckshun uv this aekt shall be transported from this stait and sold to the lowest bidder, Chinaman zeludid.

Sec. 3. Niggers who kum with their masters to sojourn temporarily shall not be inkle addid in the provisions uv this aekt: provided, such sojournngs don't exseed 40 years. If eny ship gets reeked on de shoars uv this stait with a nigger on borde; and if such nigger shall tri tu swim, he shall be pushed under the wotter.

Sec. 4. All aekts or parts uv aekts contrary to this, is repealed.

ENACTING CLAUSES.—A nigger is hereby declared an obnoxious newsman, not to be permitted, and every Sheriff in this stait may be a nigger driver if he chooses.

It is stated that the Philadelphia papers contained an announcement of a lecture on "Christian Manhood," to be delivered on Monday evening, by Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, and the advertisement appeared in their columns several days after Mr. T. "had given the highest possible evidence of Christian Manhood by the triumphant attestations of a genuine Christian's death."

A wheel made to revolve with such velocity as to render its spokes invisible, is seen, when illuminated by a flash of lightning, for a moment, with every spoke distinct, as if at rest. The reason of this is, the flash is come and gone before the wheel has time to make a perceptible advance.

KANSAS A SLAVE STATE AT ALL EVENTS.

The Richmond South describes the beauties of the English Kansas bill as follows:

"It achieves a Congressional recognition of the Lecompton Constitution. It affirms the principles for which the South has contended throughout the struggle. It admits Kansas into the Union as a slave State, and thus consolidates the victory of 1854. In practice as well as principle, it is now established that no Federal prohibition will avail to restrict the expansion of pro-slavery power."

The Journal from which we extract this passage is the representative of that newly developed feeling in the Southern States which makes slavery the only issue, and gauges its relations to men and to parties by the degree in which they support or oppose the peculiar institution. Scarcely any measure can be introduced into Congress which the South and its associates do not approve or condemn from this stand-point. The sectional and sensitive spirit which is thus encouraged may be and is most fatally initiated elsewhere, but so long as it is as candid as that which characterizes the passage above copied, ample notice is given to other parties.

The writer of this article was reared in the school which made devotion to the Southern people a primary consideration. Their rights were rights common to the North. The statesmen of the South were held up as models of fairness, and as examples of patriotism. Their enemies were the enemies of the Union, and especially those who embarked in a crusade against the tranquility of the South. The basis of this strong Northern sentiment was composed, among others, of the following clear and self-evident propositions:

I. The equality of all the States of the Union, and of the citizens of all these States.

II. The recognition and enforcement of all the rights of the South under the Constitution of the United States.

III. The full right of the South, having, by a liberal expenditure of blood and treasure, aided to acquire the territories of the United States, to an equal share in those territories.

IV. The abandonment of all Congressional interference with the States and Territories of this Union, and the settlement of all questions of a State or territorial character, by the vote of the people themselves.

V. Unabated and uncompromising war upon all the enemies of Federal Union.

VI. The admission of new States, without reference to their domestic institutions, and after their Constitution has been ascertained to be republican, and in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people.

To each and all of these propositions we continue firmly to adhere. They unite at this day the overwhelming majority of the Northern people. The Republicans, themselves, on a late occasion in Congress, voted patriotically for a measure of compromise which was in effect a honorable surrender of some of their most favorite theories. Such is the moral and political covenant for years maintained by the Democratic party and South, and now strongly approved by thousands who have heretofore been regarded as the true friends of the Union. Such, too, we believe is at this day the opinion and the temper of every citizen of the South, except those who desire a dissolution of the American Union.

Hence it is that so many thousands of Democrats refuse to go for this Kansas policy. It is an expedient never before suggested; it is a fraud; it was nominated in the bond at Cincinnati, or set forth in the Kansas and Nebraska acts; it violates the pledges of the President in 1856, and sets up as paramount the minority rule of force and fraud over the repeatedly ascertained will of the majority. And it would now seem, by the extract copied from the Richmond South, that this policy looks beyond the mere repudiation of principles.

It now appears that the demand that Lecompton shall be tied like a patrid contagion to a living people, is made for a far more practical purpose than that of saving the hot and hasty leaders who have sworn to go out of the Union; with some three or four States at their backs, if this is not done. In plain words, The South tells us that the English bill "admits Kansas into the Union as a slave State!"

The real reason for the early excesses in Kansas, for the villainies of Calhoun, for the border forays of the Misourians; for the Oxford and McGhee frauds, for the broken pledges of the extreme pro-slavery fanatics, to gratify whom these pledges were given up—all is now disclosed. They looked to but one end—to make a slave State out of a free Territory at every hazard.

It will be easy to do this under the English scheme—as easy as lying. Exquisite pains have been taken to bring this result about.—Lecompton is slavery and nothing else. If the people take it, the deed is done—they cannot alter it until 1864, and before then the innoation will be so far consummated under pro-slavery auspices, that the State will be as thoroughly a slave State as Arkansas herself. If they reject it, then they will remain outside till they reach a population of one hundred and twenty thousand, all the while being ruled by pro-slavery officials, and daily invaded by Missouri mercenaries, under the lead of Atchison and Calhoun, intent upon driving away the free-State men, who will be only too glad to fly to other regions for that peace and equality of which they have been so shamefully deprived within the last three years. The South, having won all the points of the game, including the English trick, will pour in her own people, who will be backed by the army of the United States, and encouraged by industrious officials. And this will close the drama.

We leave to our illustrious statesman, Senator Bigler, the task of solving the agreeable problem—how we shall be able to carry the burden of a slave State, thus fabricated, through the Presidential election of 1860!

Will Mr. Cobb come over to Pennsylvania and tell us that this was what he meant in 1856, when he thrilled our people with his manly appeals in favor of fair play in Kansas?

Will Mr. Wm. A. Porter enlighten us as to his views on this heuety question?

And how do Messrs. Florence, Phillips, Lindy, Owen Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Dimmick, Gibbs, Dewart, Beilly, Abl, White, and Leidy expect to make good their report with their votes for this scheme staring them in the face?

To come back to the start, gentlemen of the Southern States, tell us, in all frankness, how does this last demand square with the six propositions above stated? Is it not insulting departure from your own requirements—from your own covenant with the Democracy of the free States? Not only these, but it is a deliber-

ate violation of the spirit of equality, which is written all over and breathes all through the Federal Constitution. It is at war with the rights of the States, as preached by yourselves—it is a flagrant wrong upon the moral sense of your own people, even upon those most devoted to slavery.

And now, whether the Southern people accept a slave State thus made up, and thus debauched and degraded by a series of unworthy tricks and corruptions, we know that the Democracy of Pennsylvania will spurn, with loathing, the precedent and the doctrine which the advocates of such a proposition expect them to endorse.—Phila. Press.

AN ACT.

To create a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt and the interest thereon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of paying the present indebtedness and the interest thereon, and such further indebtedness as may hereafter be contracted on the part of the Commonwealth, the following revenues and incomes are hereby specifically appropriated and set apart, to wit: The net annual income of the public works that now are or may be hereafter owned by the Commonwealth, and the proceeds of the sale of the same heretofore made and yet remaining due, or hereafter made; and the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, and all revenues derived from the following sources, to wit: From bank charters and dividends taxes assessed on corporations, and all the sources of revenue connected therewith, the tax on taverns, eating houses, restaurants, distilleries, breweries, retailers, peddlers, brokers, theaters, circuses, billiard and bowling saloons, ten-pin alleys and patent medicine licenses; on theatrical, circus and managerie exhibitions; on auction, commissions and duties; on writs, wills, deeds, mortgages, letters of attorney and all instruments of writing entered of record, on which a tax is assessed; on public officers and all others on which a tax is levied; on foreign insurance agencies; on enrollment of laws; on pamphlet laws; on loans or moneys at interest; all fines, forfeitures and penalties; revenues derived from the public lands; the excess of militia tax over expenditures; millers' tax; tonnage tax paid by railroads; escheats; collateral inheritance tax; accrued interest; refunded cash, and all gifts, grants or bequests, or the revenue derived therefrom, that may be made to the State; and not otherwise directed.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, are hereby constituted commissioners to receive the foregoing incomes and revenues, and apply the same, first to the payment of the public debt; and second, to the principle thereof; and not otherwise except as provided in section four, article eleven of the constitution of this Commonwealth; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners, within ten days of the time of payment of interest upon the funded debt of the Commonwealth, in the months of February and August in each year, to assign to said sinking fund such amount of surplus funds in the treasury, as may not be necessary for current outlays and they be required for the payment of said interest; and the amount so assigned shall be transferred to said sinking fund, and the account thereof kept as provided in this act.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, on the first Monday of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and on the same day annually thereafter, to report and certify to the Governor, the amount received under this act; the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by them; whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the said indebtedness to be cancelled, and on such cancellation, issue his proclamation stating the fact, and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt.

Sec. 4. That the said commissioners shall within ten days after the organization of the Legislature, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine and within the same time annually thereafter, report to the Legislature the amount of the public debt so as aforesaid liquidated by the Governor to have been cancelled, the amount then remaining due, and the annual interest thereon, and what increase or modification of the fund hereby created may be made, and what increase or reduction of taxes may be required or made, in order that the Legislature may provide for such contingencies as may arise.

Sec. 5. That said commissioners shall keep full and exact minutes of their proceedings, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Governor and Legislature, and their annual reports shall contain a detailed statement of their receipts and disbursements, the dates of the purchase of the public debt, the prices paid, and the place where said sale was effected.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to open books in the State Treasurer's department, keep separate and distinct accounts of all moneys received and disbursed under this act, specifying the source of revenue, and when paid, and from time to time as the funds paid in may justify, apply the same to the payment of the accruing interest of the public debt; and the principal at or before the semi-annual payments thereof may become due; and at no time or in no manner, shall any portion of the fund hereby created be otherwise applied, except as herein provided, under a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be sued for and collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other penalties.

Sec. 7. That the said commissioners shall receive each an annual salary of three hundred dollars for their services, and are hereby authorized to employ in the Treasurer's department, one clerk, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, whose duty it shall be to keep the books and minutes of proceedings as provided for in this act, and such other services as may be required by said commissioners.

Sec. 8. That the account of moneys received and disbursed under the provisions of this act, and provided in the sixth section, shall include all payments to and disbursements from the sinking fund since the thirtieth day of November last; and the said account shall also distinguish between payments made upon the public debt which existed upon the thirtieth day of November last, and interest accrued thereon, and payment made upon the debt and interest thereon, subsequently contracted or arising.

Sec. 9. That the sinking fund act of 1849, and all laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved: The 22d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. WM. F. PACKER.

CENTRAL BANK.

This institution is at length in a fair way of being fairly established. The necessary stock we understand has been subscribed by substantial Philadelphia men—fifteen of them subscribing \$10,000 each, and paying in \$75,000.—They will elect officers and regularly organize to-morrow, and commence operations without delay, taking for their banking rooms for the present, as we understand, the place now occupied by W. B. Smith's "Grand School." So far as we are informed, the institution will stand on such a basis, and be in the hands of such men, as will entitle it to the confidence of the country.—Harrisburg Register.

The bombs thrown under the carriage of Napoleon, in Paris, were entered at the Calais custom house as a new machine for the generation of gas, and the inspectors considered them of so little value that they charged no duty upon them. Orsini charged them with fulminating powder, which he carried from London in his satchel in damp paper. He dried it in front of a stove, with a watch in one hand and a thermometer in the other, liable at any moment to be blown into eternity by its explosion. Five only of the bombs were used of eighteen made, and the anxious inquiry at Paris is: Where are the other thirteen?

"PREPARE TO PUCKER!"—A whistling match came off at Mokolone Hill, California, a short time since. The two whistlers commenced at half past nine in the evening, and kept it up till ten minutes of two the next morning, when one of them caved in, and was forced to stretch his mouth in all sorts of shapes to get the "pucker" taken out of it. He allowed his lips felt "like they was the toe of an old boot, with a large hole in it."

A band of fourteen Mississippi pirates were caught a few days since by the vigilance committee of Prairie du Chien, and stolen goods to the amount of \$5,000 recovered. With a halter around the necks of nine of them, with death staring them in the face, they made a pretty free confession, implicating a number of persons who have hitherto stood high in that community.

MAILED.

At the residence of Adon Barnhart, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. DANIEL ZIMMERS to Miss MARY ANN COWEN, of Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., Mr. JOHN CLAAR of Bedford Borough, aged 88 years, 3 months, and 22 days.
On the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN LUTZ of Snakespring Township, aged 85 years, 4 months, and 12 days.
On the 13th inst., Mr. JACOB AMICK of St. Clairsville, aged 32 years, 6 months, and 8 days.
On the 7th inst., Mr. JACOB HELTZEL of Bedford township, in the 45th year of his age.

PRIVATE SALE

OR

Valuable Farm.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his valuable farm, situated on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, five miles East of Bedford, 3 miles West of the town of Body Run, and three miles from the Plank Road leading to the Huntingdon and Broadtop Rail Road, thus affording easy facilities to the Eastern markets.

177 ACRES.

130 acres of which is cleared, and principally under good post and rail fence; the balance is well timbered, of which 75 acres is in clover and timothy, all good strong limousine land, which lays to the sun, with eastern exposure, and bounded south by the Juniata river.

The improvements are a large DOUBLE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

with back building attached, large and good Stone Bank Barn, new wagon-shed, corn-crib, drove stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, carriage house, and all necessary outbuildings; two good never-failing wells of water at the door and stable; also a fine orchard of graded fruit.

This is one of the best and most desirable farms in Bedford County. A great mill within a mile, and church and school house close by on the turnpike.

If not sold by the 1st of September, next, the property will be sold at public sale, and well selected stock of gentlemen's and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or of selling them lower than any other store within 150 miles of this place.

Not wishing to encumber the many different articles of clothing on hand, he would merely state, that, in part, his stock consists of Coats ranging from 75 cents to \$10, Pants from 50 cents to \$10, Vests from 25 cents to \$5. Also, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Trunks, Carpet-Sacks, &c., &c.

All persons wishing to purchase CLOTHING, or anything else in my line, will never regret their calling at LEOPOLD'S No. 1, CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM, where they can get cheap and substantial bargains. Come one, come all.

May 21, 1858.

A. LEOPOLD.

GREAT

ATTRACTION!

NEW AND CHEAP

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and surrounding country, that he has opened out in Bedford, at the old well known stand, the

"RISING SUN,"

an extensive Clothing Establishment, where he will always be found with a large and well selected stock of gentlemen's and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or of selling them lower than any other store within 150 miles of this place.

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