

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 28, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER - Editor and Proprietor.

ANTI-LECOMPTON STATE CONVENTION.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, opposed to the "Leocompton Swindle," and the despotic policy of the National Administration in forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution in defiance of the known wishes, and in subversion of the great right of self-government, and in favor of a sound American policy in opposition to the policy and intrigues of foreign governments, are requested to send delegates, equal in number to their representatives and Senators, in the State Legislature, to meet in Convention, at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate State Officers, and transact such other business as the exigencies may demand.

By order of the State Committee. LEMUEL TODD, Chairman. EDWARD McPHERSON, Sec'y.

MORMON WAR ENDED.

Our readers are no doubt aware of the fact that the rebellion in Utah is at an end. The Mormons are fast leaving the Territory, and probably ere this, are all on their way to the State of Sonora, in Mexico, or some other place outside the United States. The entire credit of this peaceful settlement of the Mormon difficulty, is due to Col. THOMAS L. KANE, of Philadelphia, the brother of Lieut. Kane, of the Arctic Expedition. This philanthropic gentleman, who has always been on friendly terms with that people, undertook the expedition out of pure love for his countrymen, to stop the effusion of blood, and save vast expenses to the nation. So loth was the administration to believe the report of their withdrawal from the territory, that its organ at Washington—the Union—denied the report authoritatively, and called the noble-hearted Kane an impostor and a Mormon. It has since retracted its language and seems to now do him some sort of justice. To Kane, then, belongs the whole honor, and had the bungling Buchanan administration, certainly, entrusted it to the right hands it would have been ended long ago. All honor, then, to Kane, and shame on the incompetent, bungling, weak administration of Buchanan.

THE USURY LAW.

The Gazette of last week has an article in which it denies that the usury law of the last session is a Locooco party question. It doesn't deny, however, that the Locooco party had a majority in both branches of the Legislature—nearly two-thirds in the House,—and yet this law was passed, with parties thus constituted. Upon that party, certainly, the blame must lie, as they had the power to defeat it, but instead of doing so, carried it through, as seen by that paper. According to its own showing, eight more Locoocos voted for it than of all other parties combined! If a law passes a Locooco Senate, a Locooco House, and receives the signature of a Locooco Governor, it appears to us very strange that an unscrupulous paper should contend that its party is not responsible. Poor man, if you ever borrow a little money to save your property, and have to pay from six to fifty per cent., for it, (the rich shlylock can take as much interest as he pleases,) remember who passed the law, and have no more to do with a party that is forever crushing you.

Our friends will notice the call for an anti-Leocompton State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 8th of July, next. The call is designed to embrace all those who oppose the iniquitous Buchanan administration on the Leocompton question. The strong probability now is, that there is fast consolidating, not only in Pennsylvania, but over the whole North, and in a portion of the Southern States, a grand National Party, on this question, that will carry everything before it, like the mighty tornado, at the next election. The days of Locoocoism, Leocomptonism and Plunder, are doomed. The handwriting is on the wall, and like the Babylonian, they quake and tremble.

We are sorry that the nigger-organ refuses to publish the communication of some great unknown "Junius," in Bloody Run, in reference to the speech of the Locooco political leader of the South, Senator Hammond, in which he calls we poor laboring freemen of the North "mud-sills," "white slaves," &c. Our article of a few weeks ago, was such a crusher, that the editors are sick of the question, and want no more to do with it. If there is more truth than poetry in this libeller of the North, Hammond's speech, as that paper says, why does it not publish it? Publish "Junius" communication and Hammond's speech. Do!

The Gazette don't seem to like the result of the late Philadelphia election. Dry up your tears, friends, you will hear plenty more such thunder, before the people are done with Leocompton!

THE RAIL ROAD.

The meetings are now being held in different parts of the County for the purpose of procuring stock. Let every man who desires a Rail Road, who wishes the advancement of the County, and his own interests, attend the meetings, get his neighbor to go likewise, and when there, subscribe liberally. Unless this is done we might as well give up, and plod on in the old way, always fifty or a hundred years behind our neighbors. Subscribe as you ought, and we will have the road in less than two years.

"As Democrats, we stand on the platform of principles adopted by the last Democratic National Convention."—Gazette. Do you? That's strange! The Cincinnati Convention adopted the principle of popular sovereignty—that the people of each Territory only had the right to make their own laws.—Let Senator Douglas, the great author of that very doctrine, answer where the Buchanan faction now stand, in their efforts to force an obnoxious constitution upon the people of Kansas, and thus deprive them of their liberty.

THE FLOOD.—The Juniata and Dunning's Creek, owing to the late heavy rains, are now higher than they have been known for many years. The damage to fences and the crops, lying along these streams, in this County, will be great. In many cases whole fences have been swept away, and fields of corn, and other kinds of grain, entirely destroyed.

The Union Prayer meeting to-night is to be held in the Presbyterian Church. It will be led by Rev. Mr. Anghinbaugh, of the German Reformed Church. The meetings still appear to be well attended, by persons of all religious opinions. That they may do much good, and bind in closer bonds the entire christian community, should be the earnest effort of all.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Methodist church commenced on last Saturday.—The sacrament was administered on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Guyer, the Presiding Elder, was in attendance, and delivered several powerful sermons. He is a preacher of more than ordinary power, and rivets the attention of his congregation.

CORRECTION.—In our paper of the 14th inst., under the head of "Court Proceedings," in the case of the Commonwealth vs. sundry persons for opening a grave, and taking and carrying away the body, the name of Wm. Rollins is mentioned. No one of that name was among the number; it should read Wm. the paltry acres with which unprincipled men have sought to purchase their manhood."

MORE MONEY WANTED.—The President has asked Congress for permission to contract a loan of fifteen millions, for a period of time not exceeding ten years. The Senate Committee on Finance have the matter under consideration. This measure is rendered necessary by the diminution of receipts at the Federal Treasury.

WOODBERRY "LOCAL."

WOODBERRY, May 24, 1858.

Mr. OVER:—Woodberry is technically dull just now, but ideally it is waking, and for fear that you are not aware of the fact, I must inform you that we have some persons here who are decidedly impulsive, and when the least imaginable breeze is let off from any other section of our glorious Union, which is calculated to affect the mercury of a spirited person, they "go off half-cooked," and do up things ideally or fancifully for a "few days." As an instance, I would mention that a few days ago we received information true or false, of the letting of the Sherman's Valley Railroad, extending into the Broadtop coal region, and without more data, our worthy impulsives, and among the rest, your worthy correspondent, proceeded to rest jubilant over the aforesaid budget, and, in fact, not only jubilant but went on in the glorious strain to build a branch! a "live railroad!" yes, think of that! from Woodberry to intersect said (as the lawyers say) Sherman's Valley Road at, near, or at least not far from somewhere in Hopewell Township. Yes, sir, we came to the conclusion to suspend the trifling project that has heretofore engaged all our energies; of course, you know what I am alluding to; if you do not, I am sorry that you are so far behind the age; but sir, the Woodberry and San Francisco project never could have succeeded, and I am happy to say that it has been completely eclipsed by the new project. What Senators Gwin and Broderick will think of this abandonment of their favorite idea, I am not prepared to say, but I hope they will not treat us worse than the Administration treated them under similar circumstances. I now suggest to Bedford, since Woodberry has left the field, to compete for the Pacific! the great Pacific! Of course I have no desire to arouse a certain fire that generally burns for the length of two whole days in Bedford, when projects of so much moment are suggested. I am willing to go a whole share in the Bedford and San Francisco Railroad myself; just put me down.

On the strength of the above well-founded scheme, the Impulsives, in part, willing to gratify their spirits, assembled at Mr. Fluck's Hotel on Thursday evening, and "got off" the first "hop" of the season, and one that would have done honor to the most tasty and fastidious of Bonaparte's pupils. Filler and his pupils did credit to the violin performance, the supper was grand and luxurious; the ladies (may their dresses grow less!) were too splendid to talk about, and on that interesting occasion, carried the minds of the Impulsives far into the realms of fancy. In fact, everything was in keeping with the sublime idea which suggested the assemblage, save that our performance was what we intend to make the Railroad—"Excelsior" and reality.

On Saturday, the Woodberry and Pattons-ville Turnpike Company, which has been laboring under serious pecuniary embarrassments, took advantage of the breeze, while the spirit of improvement was up, to let a mile and three-fourths of the two miles and three-fourths graded of their road leading from Pattons-ville through Woodberry to Spang's Mills, with a fine prospect of letting the balance, should the spirit continue to progress, as it undoubtedly will, as our Railroad goes forward; we won't get a charter yet, but that don't appear to be a serious obstacle.

Bloomfield Furnace, as I have been informed by Sam. McMullin, the gentlemanly clerk, has again resumed operations under the inflated ideas of the Impulsives, and is doing a very good business. She is now in the hands of Ricketston, of Pittsburg.

The wet and cold weather has proved a fearful detriment to corn-growers, but the winter grain and grass are much benefited.—Fruit is but little damaged, yet, and if the prayers of the righteous are heard, it will not be further damaged. S. S.

Opinions of the Press in Kansas.

Below we give several extracts from papers published in Kansas, which were published after the receipt of the passage of the English Kansas Bill. Not a paper published in that Territory defends the adoption of that swindle. The Freedom's Champion, published in Atkinson city, publishes a long article against the adoption of the Leocompton Constitution, and concludes with the following paragraph:—

"It now devolves on the people of Kansas when called upon to vote, to return to Washington such an answer to this base proposal as only Freeman can give. We know what that answer will be. The men who attempt to bribe settlers of Kansas into a tame submission, feel none of the spirit which animates them. They would rather remain outside of the Union forever than accept this swindle on any terms. They hated it first from a sense of its injustice, and at every step in its progress as the villainy which has grown more infamous, their hatred has grown more intense; and we know that we speak the sentiment of the whole Free State element in this Territory when we say that no consideration whatever could induce the people to live under the Leocompton Constitution."

"But, though the Mormon submission to what they had the sense to perceive would at last be an inevitable necessity has greatly altered the position of affairs, it by no means has removed all the difficulties that are presented by their occupation of Utah Territory. In some respects, indeed, it may rather complicate these difficulties. Had they persisted in their attitude of open rebellion, the Gordian knot would have been briefly and sternly cut by the sword, and forcibly overcome, slaughtered and dispersed, the existence of Mormon settlements within the United States had been decided finally. Now we have them nominally submissive, yet actually, no doubt, cherishing the same schemes of independence and devoted to the same practices which have made them legally and morally a national nuisance. We cannot continue to make war on them simply because they are Mormons and practice polygamy, and yet, if not held under by such strong repressive measures as the Government may legally adopt, it is manifest that a few years will find them again defying control and calling for the same demonstration of power as has now brought them to their senses. It will be the duty of Government to see to this, and the determination of the Administration, which has already been unofficially announced, to keep an adequate and well provisioned force at Salt Lake city, and maintain a line of communication thence with Fort Leavenworth, is a measure of common prudence that commands itself to the approval of all. Under the surveillance of such a force as will forbid their usurpation of power and expose the obsequies of their social practices, the Mormon leaders will no doubt soon obtain a revelation calling them to a new promised land without the jurisdiction of our Government, and we shall be happily rid of the responsibility and disgrace of their presence."—Baltimore American.

AN INFANT EATEN BY HOGS. Mr. Amos Barlow, of Medina, informs us, says the Cleveland Plaindealer, that as he was coming to the city this morning, he saw, a few rods ahead, when about five miles from town, two hogs ravenously devouring something in the middle of the road. As he approached the spot the hogs fled, leaving a small pool in the middle of the road. On investigation Mr. Barlow found that it was an infant they had been engaged on. The head and one foot were whole and untouched, but the other portions of the body, except a few bones, had been devoured. By the head, Mr. Barlow thinks it was a female infant.

Looking in the direction taken by the hogs in their flight, Mr. Barlow saw a woman lying in the gutter, apparently asleep. He went to her and found that she was in a state of unconsciousness and beastly intoxication. Evidently the miserable wretch was the mother of the infant. Mr. Barlow informed the people of a farm house near by, and they went and carried her to their house. She was a stranger to them. She is a German, and apparently about forty years old. It is altogether a shocking affair.

"Old Bob, a negro drummer in the Revolutionary war, died recently in Elbert co., Geo., at the advanced age of 107 years. He was present at the battle of Eutaw Springs, Guilford Court House, and Brandywine.

A fire occurred at Chicago, on Tuesday morning last, which consumed several buildings of small value, but a dreadful loss of life resulted. Nine persons are known to be burned and three others are missing.

MAJOR GENERAL P. F. SMITH.

The death of PERSIVER F. SMITH, Major General in the United States Army, which took place at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday last, the 17th, is an irretrievable national loss. The news has occasioned us little surprise, while sharing in the general grief over such a dispensation. General SMITH had been in failing health for some years past.—When we last met him we were startled at the great change in his appearance. The erect and hardy soldier, whom we knew so well, and remembered so kindly, ten years before, could hardly be recognised in the attenuated frame and trembling movements of that human wreck. His disposition during the Mexican war, aggravated by his late residence in Texas, at the head of the military division in that quarter of the Union, no doubt hastened his death. There was much in the history and the character of General Smith interesting and exemplary.—Apart from his military genius, he was a rare scholar, a good lawyer, an accomplished gentleman, and an upright man. The Evening Bulletin of yesterday contains a short and faithful sketch of his career, from which we copy as follows:

END OF THE MORMON REBELLION.

The intelligence that Brigham Young has practically abdicated to Gov. Cumming is now confirmed through so many sources and by so many corroborating circumstances that nearly all doubt as to its truthfulness is dissipated. The Washington Union met the statement at first with a sturdy incredulity that appeared to verge on a desire to have it proved unfounded, but is now forced to admit that it seems highly "probable that the news we have received, though unofficial and incomplete, many nevertheless foreshadow an important and desirable change in our relations with Utah." The aspirations which it allowed a correspondent to throw upon the sources through which the information was received are also withdrawn. Col. Thomas Kane, whose volunteer efforts have been so efficiently exerted in bringing about the desired result, it is now admitted, is not a Mormon, but "a worthy brother of the late lamented Dr. Kane, possessing his energetic and benevolent character," whose journey to Salt Lake, "as a private individual, was undertaken from motives of pure benevolence, and in the hope he might be instrumental in inducing the Mormons to submit to the constitution and the laws, and thus spare the effusion of blood." Col. Rich, who vouched for the authenticity of the news, is also vindicated as being neither "a Mormon nor the son of a Mormon" but an old and reputable sutler at Fort Leavenworth, where he has been for the past fifteen or twenty years, who has a son in the army and now connected with the quartermaster's department at Fort Scott, and probably derived his information through him.

The consummation of the peaceable disposition of the Mormons and their sensible determination to submit to the legal authority of the United States, through it may conflict with the political schemes of some parties, and cruelly disappointed the rich expectations that others had founded upon the vast expenditures the continuance of the war would necessitate, is yet a matter for national congratulation. Independent of the fact that Brigham Young's change of position from open rebellion to quiet submission, will overcome the necessity for a fierce and bloody conflict, which, however assured might be the final triumph of the Government, would still be attended with scenes of misery, desolation and bloodshed, we have these considerations of pecuniary saving that the present condition of the national exchequer render exceedingly pertinent. The heavy cost incurred in merely preparing for this war has shown how vast an expenditure would have been required to carry it on. The authentication of the news will put a stop to further military movements, and save the treasury millions. There will be no necessity for calling out the three volunteer regiments, and the troops concentrated at Fort Leavenworth and Jefferson Barracks may again be distributed along the frontier posts. The force which Gen. Johnston has within a short distance of Salt Lake city will be quite sufficient to support Gov. Cumming under the new

But, though the Mormon submission to what they had the sense to perceive would at last be an inevitable necessity has greatly altered the position of affairs, it by no means has removed all the difficulties that are presented by their occupation of Utah Territory. In some respects, indeed, it may rather complicate these difficulties. Had they persisted in their attitude of open rebellion, the Gordian knot would have been briefly and sternly cut by the sword, and forcibly overcome, slaughtered and dispersed, the existence of Mormon settlements within the United States had been decided finally. Now we have them nominally submissive, yet actually, no doubt, cherishing the same schemes of independence and devoted to the same practices which have made them legally and morally a national nuisance. We cannot continue to make war on them simply because they are Mormons and practice polygamy, and yet, if not held under by such strong repressive measures as the Government may legally adopt, it is manifest that a few years will find them again defying control and calling for the same demonstration of power as has now brought them to their senses. It will be the duty of Government to see to this, and the determination of the Administration, which has already been unofficially announced, to keep an adequate and well provisioned force at Salt Lake city, and maintain a line of communication thence with Fort Leavenworth, is a measure of common prudence that commands itself to the approval of all. Under the surveillance of such a force as will forbid their usurpation of power and expose the obsequies of their social practices, the Mormon leaders will no doubt soon obtain a revelation calling them to a new promised land without the jurisdiction of our Government, and we shall be happily rid of the responsibility and disgrace of their presence."—Baltimore American.

British Aggressions!

The recent insults to the American flag by British cruisers, have elicited the severe and just condemnation of the Press throughout our country; and we are exceedingly gratified at the prompt Government indications of a purpose to resent this interference with our commerce. A message from the President, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of British aggressions in the Gulf of Mexico, was sent to the Senate on Thursday, and ordered to be printed.

Gen. Cass lays before Her Majesty's Minister, in brief, the leading facts connected with the operations of the "Sixty." Lord Napier simply acknowledges the communication, and without submitting any views or opinions of his own on the subject, assures the Secretary that his despatch will be laid before his government at as early a day as possible.

But the most important and interesting communication in the series, is the despatch from the Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, to the American Minister in London, Mr. Dallas, instructing him to lose no time in laying before Her Majesty's government a statement of these outrages, and to demand that the conduct of the British officers be not only discontinued, but disavowed and condemned; and in cases where actual loss has been sustained, indemnity is to be insisted upon.

The tone of the Secretary's note is dignified and courteous, but firm and decided. In our judgment, it meets the case precisely as it ought to be met. And we are quite persuaded, that the reason for the remonstrance, and the demand for redress it conveys, are so clear and unquestionable, that Her Majesty's government cannot fail to respond to it in a becoming spirit, and with a promptitude which will very speedily put at rest all apprehensions of future trouble with England.

Accompanying these documents, we have a despatch from the Secretary of the Navy, announcing that a fleet of vessels had been ordered to cruise actively on the northern coast of Cuba to protect the persons and property of American citizens, and to protect all vessels of the United States from search or detention from vessels of war of any other nation. The fleet

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"Gen. Smith was a worthy son of Pennsylvania, having been born in this city in November, 1798, so that he was in the 60th year of his age. He was a son of Jonathan Smith, formerly cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and afterwards cashier of the Bank of the United States. Jonathan Smith, whose father held an important public office in Chester county under the Colonial Government, came to Philadelphia during the last century. The maternal grandfather of Gen. Smith was Persifer Frazer, who was a lieutenant colonel in the revolutionary army.

"After going through a collegiate course and graduating at Princeton, the subject of this notice studied law under the late Charles Clancy, Esq. Upon his admission to practice he removed to New Orleans, where he resided, engaged in the duties of his profession, until the period of the Florida war, when he volunteered for service there, and served gallantly during our campaigns under General Gaines. It was here that his military talent was brought to the knowledge of General Taylor, and it was upon his recommendation that the Governor of Louisiana gave to him the command of the Louisiana volunteers for service in the war with Mexico. He served under General Taylor in the campaign of the Rio Grande.

"In May, 1846, while in Mexico, he was appointed Colonel of the Rifle Regiment, that was raised for the war, and for his services at the siege and capture of Monterey he was brevetted Brigadier General. He was subsequently ordered to join General Scott, and commanded a brigade on the memorable march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, taking a prominent part in the most important battles.

"After the war was over, Gen. Smith, who had been promoted to the rank of Major-General by brevet, for his services at Contreras, was ordered to California, to the command of that military department. Subsequently, he held a similar command in Texas. In 1856 he was ordered to Kansas, where he has remained in command until quite recently, when he was appointed to the command of the expedition to Utah."

NOTICE IN LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Charles T. Blake, In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, vs. Margaret Blake, No. 89 May Term, 1858. Whereas Charles T. Blake did prefer his petition to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of the County of Bedford praying for the causes therein set forth that he be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony entered into with Margaret Blake, we therefore command you as we before commanded you the said Margaret Blake, that laying aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Bedford on the 1st Monday of the 30th day of August, next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Charles T. Blake, and show cause why the said Charles T. Blake, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided and hereof fail not.

WM. FLUCKE, Sheriff of Bedford, May 21, '58.

Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

Charles T. Blake, In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, vs. Margaret Blake, May T., No. 89, 1858. May 2d, 1858, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., Samuel J. Castner, Esq., was duly appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report the same to the court in the above case.

S. H. TATE, Prothy. Notary.—The undersigned commissioner, by virtue of the foregoing authority, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1858, at his office in the town of Woodberry, Bedford County, Pa., where and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. SAM'L J. CASTNER, Commissioner.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

THE Largest Assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia made, Ladies' Misses' and children's fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, English Buskins, Ties and Shirts, to be found in Bedford, expressed if it led to hostile manifestations. Meanwhile, Oster, Manspeker & Gann successors to Rupp & Oster, are receiving an additional supply of New Goods, which they will continue to sell cheaper than ever in their new and handsomely fitted up room, recently occupied by Rupp & Oster.

May 28. New Store No. 1, Cheap side.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE LADIES!

THE largest assortment of fashionable Parasols in Bedford. Bought for net cash, and sold at a small advance, by Oster, Manspeker & Gann.

May 28. New Store No. 1, Cheap side.

TALK ABOUT

THE right place to buy, Oster, Manspeker & Gann's New and handsome Store, No. 1, Cheap side, is THE place after all where you get your money back, to which he returns daily testify by their smiling countenances and the fact of goods they take with them, as they leave the New Store, May 28. No. 1, Cheap side.

NOTICE

LETTERS of administration of the Estate of John Lutz, late of SnakeSpring Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate to present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL LUTZ, Adm'r.

bor of Sagna la Grande! This part of the despatch of Secretary Cass is especially significant!

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. DAVID F. KAUFFMAN and Miss ANNIE NAWGLE.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOH N. LYSINGER and Miss MALINDA KNOX.

With the above marriage notices we received a nice "wedding cake," for which the brides and grooms have our thanks—and may joy and happiness always attend them.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. JACOB SHUNK and Miss REBECCA STICKLER, both of Bedford tp.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. O. B. Thayer, at the residence of Dr. John S. Pater, Cherry Grove, Carroll Co., Ill., Dr. J. K. EBELLE, of Amoy City, Lee Co., Ill, formerly of Huntingdon Co., Pa., and Miss MERRA SHIPLEY, formerly of Baltimore City.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of her husband, in Middle Woodberry Township, Mrs. SUSAN R., wife of David Eschman, aged 22 years, 5 months, and 3 days.

The deceased has been torn by the ruthless hand of Death from a large and admiring circle of friends, who loved and esteemed her while living, and in death deeply sympathize with the unfortunate young husband who has thus by the palsyng touch of death, had wrenched from his bosom the beloved wife, the fond mother, the cheerful companion and affectionate friend. Her affliction was short and violent; which she bore with christian fortitude, placing her trust in Him who never said, "seek ye my face in vain."

Death came on a sudden. And exercised below his iron reign.

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NOTICE

Is hereby given, in pursuance of an Act entitled an Act for the regulation of the uniform Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 21st, 1858, (See Sec. 4th, Art. 12,) that all the organized and unorganized Companies of the county of Bedford, are hereby required and commanded to meet in the town of Bloody Run, in said county, on Friday, the 18th of June, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where they will be organized into a regiment, and also will, on said day, elect one person to fill the office of Colonel, one person to fill the office of Major, in pursuance of said Act.

LEMUEL EVANS, Brigadier Inspector, 1st B., 16th D. May 28, 1858.

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THE right place to buy, Oster, Manspeker & Gann's New and handsome Store, No. 1, Cheap side, is THE place after all where you get your money back, to which he returns daily testify by their smiling countenances and the fact of goods they take with them, as they leave the New Store, May 28. No. 1, Cheap side.

NOTICE

LETTERS of administration of the Estate of John Lutz, late of SnakeSpring Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate to present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL LUTZ, Adm'r.