



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 3, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of this Commonwealth attached to the People's party, and all others who are opposed to the unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send delegates, equal in number to its representation in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 8th of June, 1859, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General to be voted for at the General Election in next October.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman. WM. B. MANN, Sec'y.

A BUBBLE BURSTED!

Our readers are probably aware that the Bedford Gazette has been for several weeks attempting to create the impression that the Opposition in this State was in a woeful plight, and that a convention of the straight out Americans was to assemble in Harrisburg last week to form a ticket, &c.; and that the party was in a hopeless split from which it never could recover. The object of the Gazette was so plain that no one could misunderstand it. The Locofoco party, all over the North, and particularly in Pennsylvania, is broken to atoms, and they have no more show of electing their ticket in the coming fall, no, not even as much, as they had last fall, and that delectable sheet wishes to injure the People's Party, by trying to create the pleasing and much hoped for impression that we are in the same fix as ourselves.

The following article from the Harrisburg Telegraph contains the result of the Gazette's much talked of American convention, which turns out to be the greatest fizzle of the day. Won't the Gazette publish these proceedings for the amusement and benefit of its readers? AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

From announcements made in Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia papers, we expected that a number of delegates would assemble this morning in the House of Representatives, as a State convention. In accordance with this announcement we went up to the Capitol this morning for the purpose of reporting the proceedings, but upon entering the Hall we found but two gentlemen present purporting to have been sent as delegates; one was Mr. Cole, of Philadelphia, and the other a Mr. Herron, of Newville, and we understood that these two had agreed to postpone organizing the convention until afternoon, when some more delegates were expected; consequently we vacated our reporterial desk to be occupied this afternoon, if occasion should require it. It has become manifest that the whole opposition is now thoroughly united in the People's Party, and that all efforts to disorganize it to raise new factions will prove abortive and futile. The convention called for to-day will satisfactorily prove that there is not in the whole ranks of the opposition any party or set of men strong enough to raise a faction or excite discussion. Our union is perfect; our victory certain.

P. S.—Just as we were about going to press (3 o'clock) fifteen gentlemen, said to represent the counties of Philadelphia, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Washington, Greene, Crawford, Fayette, Allegheny and Dauphin, met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and appointed Mr. J. J. Herron, of Cumberland Co., as president, and J. F. Wilson, of Allegheny, as Secretary.

After an interchange of opinion a preamble was passed, deeming it inexpedient under the present circumstances, to take any definite action in regard to the approaching State election, and agreed to the following resolution:

Resolved, That we still adhere with abiding faith to the principles of the American party, as enacted in the platform adopted at the American State Convention in the city of Lancaster in June 1857; and that we pledge to each other our united efforts in promulgating and sustaining these principles.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a State Central Committee; whereupon the Convention adjourned sine die.

The following is an extract from the Fulton Democrat, and a very just hit is made at those persons between Bedford and Bloody Run, who wish to make fortunes of the Railroad Company in the shape of damages. They will be remembered.

The reasons given for stopping at Bloody Run, at this time, are the unreasonable demands of some of the land owners between Bloody Run and Bedford, on the line of the road. These fellows are possessed of the 'dog in the manger' spirit, and are determined that if the Railroad does come through their land, they will either have the first cost of their farms or refuse to release. They remind us of the tory in the days of the Revolution, who refused to give his cattle to feed the Patriot army but who almost daily visited the Camp, with the cry of "Beef! beef!" upon his lips. There is no sentiment in the hearts of such men for the public good, but they are thoroughly selfish, not to say mean!

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—The Hotel at the Bedford Springs was opened on the first inst., for the reception of visitors. They remain under the charge of Col. Allen, who cannot be surpassed as the keeper of a first class summer resort. The prospect for a large crowd the coming season has not been better for many years.

WHAT A SHAME!

The last Gazette complains bitterly that the People's Party are attempting to revolutionize Bedford County, by circulating the New York Tribune. This is all fudge. A good many copies of the Tribune do circulate in this county, but it is because the people who get it have confidence in it, as a first-class political and news paper. It is true, as the Gazette fears, that Bedford County is being politically revolutionized, but the cause of it is the infamous and imbecile administration of James Buchanan. So corrupt, indeed, is it, that every North-east State, except, perhaps, California—and that is about doing so—has deserted that party. It is even breaking up in the South, as the returns of the recent Virginia election clearly show.

The Gazette man thinks nothing of giving utterance to a lie, since he left the Whig party, since he left the American party, and since he left the Republican party, (no allusions to the secret money agent!) He says that Greeley stigmatized the white laboring man as "Poor White Trash." He knows this to be false. It was Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, and other leaders of the Locofoco party in the South that made use of such expressions as these. They are in the mouths of that class daily, in allusion to the free white laboring man of the North, and whom we wish to keep free and able to arrive to competence by keeping out of the Territories slavery—which, when it comes into competition with white labor, ruins and degrades it. The Locofoco party is in favor of "nigger" labor, the People's party is in favor of free labor; that's the difference.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The election in this State has, it is thought, resulted in the success of Letcher, Locofoco, for Governor, by a couple of thousand! The opposition have certainly elected Boteler over Faulkner, Locofoco, in one of the districts, and it is thought they have elected two members. At the last Governor's election, Wise had near 10,000 majority, and for years the Congressional delegation have been unanimously Locofoco. They now only carry the Governor by the skin of their teeth, and lose one if not two members of Congress! This is a crusher for Locofocoism and shows that after that party's breaking down in the North, it is also "getting weak in the knees" in its Southern strongholds.

LATER FROM EUROPE—No Battle Yet.

The three days later intelligence from Europe, by the steamer New York, amounts to very little. There has not yet been any battle between the Allies and the Austrians. Napoleon is at Alessandria. Prussia is taking steps to preserve "the balance of Europe," which means to back up Austria. The loan required by Austria is for \$75,000,000—terms 5 per cent. interest for every \$70 lent. There are some movements in Hungary. Napoleon is said to have written a very assuring letter to Queen Victoria. Meanwhile England is preparing for war—if it must be so.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.—We expected this week to give a statement of the letting of the Bedford Rail Road from Hopewell to Bloody Run, but it was not furnished us as promised. We were wrong in stating last week that Jas. Montgomery was in of the parties. The firm who received the contract are Collins, Dull, & Co., for \$64,000.

THE CROPS.—The crops throughout Bedford County are in a very flourishing condition.—Never did wheat, rye, corn and oats promise to yield more abundantly.

By a card published in to-day's paper, it will be seen that WM. M. HALL, Esq., has resumed the practice of the law in this place.

WAVERLEY NOVELS FOR THE MILLION.—That enterprising firm of publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, has just begun an undertaking, which cannot fail to be beneficial to the whole reading community. We allude to the edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels, now in the course of publication by them, and which is to be completed in twenty-six volumes, at twenty-five cents a piece, or five dollars for the whole. These volumes are printed in double column octavo, and each will contain about one hundred and twenty-five pages. The entire set of twenty-six volumes will be mailed, free of postage, to any person remitting five dollars to the publishers. This is an opportunity, never before had, for obtaining the Waverley Novels entire, at a price within the means of everybody; for it is the cheapest edition ever published, and for those who remit five dollars, and thus subscribe for the series, secure each volume for less than twenty cents. The price of the Edinburgh edition, from which this edition is reprinted, is seventy-two dollars. Very properly have Peterson & Brothers called this the "Edition for the Million," for they ought to get a million of subscribers to it, in this reading nation, and doubtless will. The Abbot forming the fourth volume of their series of the Waverley Novels is published this day.

A STRANGE CONCEPT.—The insane often entertain the most ludicrous idea of their own condition. There is a man in an asylum in one of the neighboring States who became insane in consequence of a failure in business. He explains the reason of his incarcerations as follows:

"I am here because of a mere mistake in business. I was engaged during the winter in making mosquitoes' wings, which I expected to sell in the summer. I had ten thousand of them on hand when the season opened, but unfortunately I had forgotten to make them in pairs. They were all left hand wings, and consequently I lost the sale of them and was compelled to suspend payment!" He relates this story with a gravity and earnestness which testifies to sincerity of his own belief in the explanation.—Boston Journal.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

For the Pittsburg Journal. Mr. EDITOR:—The time will soon arrive when the selection of two candidates for State offices, to be voted for the coming October, according to usage must be made; several gentlemen of the opposition party being aspirants for the responsible position, and whilst I do not desire to offer any objection to either of the worthy candidates, my object is simply to call the attention of the public and members of the approaching Convention to the claims of Bedford County in the person of her late and most excellent Senator, Hon. Fr. Jordan, for the office of Auditor General. Mr. Jordan, as Senator, was found to possess great business qualifications, sound judgment and spotless honesty; in my opinion he is fully competent to discharge all the duties of the office with credit to himself and benefit to the State, and whose good qualities entitle him to as much consideration as any other gentleman brought to the notice of the Convention, and would greatly please his many friends in this section of the State.

JUSTICE.

The above is from a gentleman who is intimately acquainted with most of the leading public men of the State. He proposed a new name, but a gentleman of marked ability and integrity.—Journal.

THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

The Paris Siecle gives, from the pen of M. Louis Jourdan, an account of the Austrian Generals under whose direction the campaign of Piedmont has been opened:

The name of Gen. Gyalai, says the writer, has already reverberated through France. We have seen it figuring at the end of a very brilliant order of the day, which was in a manner the preface of the Austria ultimatum. Gen. Gyalai, now the actual Governor of the Austro-Italian provinces, and commander-in-chief of the troops in all Lombardo-Venetia, was, in 1848, a simple General of Brigade. He fought under the orders of Radetzky, specially at Custoza, on the 25th of July, and unless he has forgotten the particulars of that battle, he should cherish some respect for the Piedmontese troops. Custoza is the name of one of the villages included in the line which was occupied by the Sardinian army. 55,000 Austrians, commanded by Radetzky, assailed four Piedmontese brigades, the collective strength of which was 20,000 men. One of these brigades was commanded by the Duke of Genoa. The fight lasted for eight in the morning till four in the afternoon. The Piedmontese performed prodigies of bravery; they defended, step by step, all their positions, and refused facing the enemy, whom they never allowed for a single instant to break their ranks. One understands how King Victor Emanuel, in his recent proclamation to the army, recalled with pride this glorious retreat. Gen. Gyalai commanded, on that day, one of the Austrian brigades; he knows, consequently, what the Sardinian soldiers are worth, and he is about to learn the quality of the soldiers of France.

The writer next introduces Gen. Hibel.—His rank in 1848 was Colonel. After the retreat of Radetzky across the Adige, he was entrusted to keep open the communications of the General-in-Chief between Verona and Trent by Rivoli and the Garona. He took part with a battalion of the regiment of the Emperor's chasseurs in the action of Pastrengo, where the Austrians were beaten. He is the same, if we are not deceived, who caused to be shot in the fosses of Trent the patriot Italians. He found that an easier task, apparently, than beating them on the battle field.

Gen. Hess is the next individuality. If we are to credit the latest Italian letters, it is Gen. Baron de Hess who has incurred disgrace by having blamed the offensive movement across the Ticino. He took part in the campaign of 1848, in the quality of chef d'etat Major of Marshal Radetzky. Vast military talents were ascribed to him at that time. He had not then attained the height of his reputation. Of Gen. Benedick, the historian of the Sicile says: He enjoys a European reputation almost equal to that of his celebrated colleague, Gen. Haynau the woman-flogger.

A CANDID OPINION.

The following brief but forcible sentences, give a most vivid description of the virtues of the great party which has rested like an incubus upon our country for some years past. Some of these Southern fire-eating papers have so much of the actual canting in them, that they do not care to mince matters even when speaking of their friends. It is from the Charleston Mercury, and ought to be esteemed as good authority.

"We have seen nothing in National Democracy of late years which challenges our admiration, to say nothing of our allegiance.

It has TRIPLED with constitutional provisions, DISREGARDED constitutional restrictions, and set at naught positive constitutional injunctions.

It has AIDED in the passage of unjust and unequal laws.

It has SQUANDERED the public money, ROBBED the common Treasury, and to FOREIGN PAUPERS given the public lands.

Its PROMISES have been BROKEN, Its PLEDGES disregarded, and Its professions FALSIFIED.

To conclude the whole matter, National Democracy is CORRUPT, vacillating, and FALSE; it wears the garb of sanctity that its hideous deformities may be concealed; it woos but to ruin, and wins but to DECEIVE."

MEXICO WANTS MONEY.—Miramon, like the belligerent powers in Europe, wants money to carry on the war against Juarez, and the Church, of which he is the defender, has agreed to mortgage its property to raise the needful. What chance he will have to obtain a loan in the money market of Europe, where every great European power is now begging for money to carry on the war, time will disclose, but with the Church property liable to be confiscated in some of the revolutions which are monthly occurring in Mexico, we should not think the security would tempt many capitalists into the speculation of loaning any great amount, especially as Europe will want all the money it can raise for itself, if a general war ensues, and will not be inclined to loan a State which has treated her bondholders so shabbily.

The Utica Telegraph chronicles the elopement of two young men, aged respectively 15 and 16, with two young women aged 14 years.

TERRIBLE FROM THE PLAINS.

Most Deplorable Condition of the Pike's Peak Emigrants—Cannibalism.

We have dispatches this week detailing the terrible sufferings of the Pike's Peak emigrants. Truly it is a sad picture of the starvation to which some of them have been reduced. It appears that in one case a party had devoured the bodies of their comrades, and that cannibalism was resorted to to save the hungry from perishing. In addition to the dispatch we add the following extract from a letter dated St. Joseph Mo., May 5:

The steamers Iatan and Wm. Campbell arrived to-day from Omaha, with over a hundred discontented Pike's Peak emigrants. They bring deplorable accounts of mining prospects, and report terrible suffering and privation on the plains. It is estimated that 20,000 men have their backs turned upon the mines, between here and Fort Kearney, who will reach the Missouri river towns within a fortnight. Most of them are destitute of money and the necessaries of life, and are made desperate by reason of their deplorable condition. Threats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and other river towns, on their arrival, and at Plattsburgh fears of their carrying their threats into execution are current, and some of the residents have closed their business and fled the place. 2,000 men are reported at Plum Creek, 50 miles west of Omaha, in a starving condition, and considerable excitement exists all along the river from here to Omaha. This, without doubt, the advance detachment of the immense returning throng which has crowded the Missouri river towns the last two months on their western weary way, and before the expiration of a week we shall be overrun with returning emigrants. In this city there is no fear of violence, but some of the upper smaller towns may suffer injury at the hands of the destitute and hungry men.

At Fort Kearney, May 8th, the correspondent of the St. Joseph Journal says that not less than 900 wagons belonging to returning Pike's Peakers passed the Fort during the week previous. The disappointed gold-seekers are selling their outfits for almost a song. They sell their flour at from \$3 to \$5; bacon at 10 cts.; horses and cattle they sell for almost nothing, and wagons and handcars they give away.—There are some returning who have not a cent to take them back, while those who have anything are hurrying back as fast as they can to keep from being robbed by the rest.

St. Louis, May 23.—A private letter dated Pacific City, Iowa, reports that a party of starving Pike's Peakers had attacked and captured one of the outward bound trains near O'Fallon's Bluff. During the melee, D. C. Oakes, the conductor, was killed, and Mr. Griffith, the newly appointed postmaster at Auraria on route to take charge of the office, was hung by the desperadoes.

St. Louis, May 24.—The regular correspondent of the Democrat, writing from Denver City on the plains, recounts the deplorable condition of affairs on the plains. Many of them are dying from starvation, while the others are subsisting on prickly pears and wild onions, found along the road. The stage agents reports picking up a man named Blue, who was reduced to a skeleton from starvation. On recovering, he gave a most lamentable account of his adventures. He started in company with two of his brothers for the mines. One of them died on the road, and the remaining two were so far bordering on a state of starvation, that they ate his body. Another died, and he in turn was nearly devoured by the survivors.

A man named Gibbs had reached the mines in a starving condition, and expressed the opinion that his party, nine in number, had all perished. Many graves were seen along the route. Much property has been destroyed or abandoned on the road.

The writer of the letter before referred to says the number of departures from the mines is about equal to the arrivals. About five hundred of the returning emigrants reached St. Joseph on Saturday, all of whom confirm the previous accounts of the sufferings and privations on the Plains.

LATER FROM MEXICO—MOVEMENT FOR THE RECALL OF SANTA ANNA—ILLNESS OF GENERAL TWIGGS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—The steamer Tennessee, has arrived, from Vera Cruz the 23d, and with dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst. The Miramonists have got up a movement for the return of Santa Anna. General Well was marching to the attack of Tampico.

The conducta, which was to leave the City of Mexico on the 24th, for Vera Cruz, would have several millions in specie.

The English residents of the capital had made strong representations to Mr. Olway, the English minister, relative to the Tacubaya massacre.

Mr. Hargous, of the New York house which has just suspended on the Tehuantepec Company's acceptances, is on board the Tennessee. The Coahuilenses will not sail to-morrow, she having been attacked, but it is believed that matters will be arranged to send her off in a few days.

Gen. Twiggs, U. S. army, was at the point of death at San Antonio, Texas.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.—The Chicago Tribune, of the 20th ult., says:

"We present this morning a large number of letters from different portions of the West, giving a most cheering account of the prospects of the growing crop. A glance at the map will show those who are not familiar with the geography of the West, that they refer to a wide extent of country, all lying North of the latitude of St. Louis. Our advices from Southern Illinois are equally encouraging.—

In a week or two the harvest will have fully commenced there, and we hope soon to announce that the crop is safely gathered. One of the editors of the Press and Tribune visited Madison, Wisconsin, last week, and all along the line of the St. Paul and Fond du Lac and the Milwaukee and Mississippi roads the wheat looks finely. Most of it was Spring, of which a very wide breadth has been sown in this section. Preparations for corn also appeared to be very extensive. Accounts generally from Wisconsin agree that the prospects were never better for an abundant crop.

SCRIPTURE LAW.—John Graham undertook to justify Sikes in the killing of Key by quoting from the Bible, but he did not refer to the Epistle of St. James, chap. ii., verses 10 and 11, which reads thus:

"Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. For he that said, Do not commit adultery, also said, Do not kill. Now, if thou commit no adultery, yet if thou kill, thou art become a transgressor of the law."

The London Times says that our Secretary of the Treasury "has woven some curious financial webs." We guess they are very much like other Cobb-webs.

The French Regency.

The Monitor of the 10th contained the following decree, a telegraphic summary of which we published in our late editions:

"Napoleon, "By the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French,

"To all present and to come, greeting: "Wishing to give to our well-beloved wife the Empress marks of the great confidence we repose in her,

"And seeing that we intend to take the head of the army of Italy, we have resolved to confer, as we do confer by these presents, on our well-beloved wife, the Empress, the title of Regent, that she may exercise its functions during our absence, in conformity with our instructions and orders, which we shall have made known in the general order of the service that we shall have established, and which will be copied into the Book of State.

"It is our desire that our uncle, Prince Jerome, the Presidents of the great bodies of the State, the Privy Council, and our Ministers, be made acquainted with our orders and instructions, and that in no case shall the Empress be able to depart from their tenor in exercising the functions of the Regent.

"We desire that the Empress shall preside in our name over the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers. Nevertheless, it is not our intention that the Empress Regent shall be able to authorize by her signature the promulgation of any senatus consultum nor of any State law, save those which are now pending before the Senate, the Legislative Corps, and the Council of State, and we refer in this respect to the contents of those orders and instructions that are mentioned above.

"We command our Minister of State to communicate to the present letters patent to the Senate, who will cause them to be copied into the register, and to our Keeper of the Seals, the Minister of Justice, who will cause them to be published in the Bulletin Des Lois.

Given at the Palace of the Tuilleries, May 3, 1859.

"NAPOLION."

"By the Emperor's command, the Minister of State.

"ACHILLE POULU."

Another decree confers on Prince Jerome the right of presiding, in the absence of the Empress Regent, at the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers.

Serious Accident in Bridgeville—Bridge Gives Way.

On Saturday evening, 14th inst., about sunset at Mr. George Helm's was crossing the bridge which spans Chertiers Creek (known as Ramsey's Ford, on the Pittsburg Turnpike), the bridge gave way, precipitating Mr. Helm, wagon and wheel horses, a distance of some twelve or fifteen feet, into the water and dirt road which had lodged against the middle pier of the bridge.

Fortunately, at the time of the accident, Dr. Hays was an eye witness of the disaster, and with commendable alacrity leaped into the water, about four feet deep, in search of the unfortunate man, who for the time being had disappeared under the water.—The Dr. informs us that a few moments Mr. Helm emerged from the water, among the singletrees of the wagon, and between the horses. At this critical juncture the Dr. seized him and dragged him out in a helpless condition, and almost in a state of insanity. He was immediately taken to the hospital manor, where his wounds were examined and dressed. His injuries were found to be serious—his arm being broken, besides flesh wounds and internal injuries the extent of which is not known.

We may here say that Mr. Helm is one of the oldest teamsters on the road, and has the reputation of driving the best six horse team on the road. At the time of the accident he had in his wagon eight thousand pounds of merchandise. Mr. Helm informs us that this is the fourth bridge that he has broken down between Washington and Pittsburg.

The bridge was considered unsafe for some time by the people in the vicinity. The eastern portion of the bridge gave away whilst the western half remains firm. The bridge in falling, did not go down in a body, but let itself down on one side—thus turning the wagon up side down, and throwing the contents into the water, rendering the escape of Mr. Helm almost miraculous. The horses, too, after much difficulty, were extricated from their perilous situation with little apparent injury. The other four horses took fright at the cracking of the timbers, and detached themselves from the team just in time to save them from being drawn into the vortex below. Within half an hour of the occurrence of the accident, there assembled at the scene over fifty persons, who extracted from the ruins the ill-fated cargo.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Extraordinary Circumstance.

A MAN DYING TWICE.—A man died in the Seventeenth Ward a day or two ago, who might be said to have died once before, and been recalled to life a singular circumstance. He had suffered for a long time from consumption, and was weak and weaker, and more and more attenuated, until he could not stand or speak. He felt that he had but a few days to live, and made every preparation for approaching dissolution. His wife watched beside him, and one morning he beckoned to her to put her hand to his lips, when he whispered, "I am going, Jane," and took her hand.

A slight spasm passed through his frame; a deadly pallor overspread his face; his eyes rolled upward, and the rattle of death was heard in his throat. At that moment, however, he started up, and started up with new vigor, and asked faintly: "Why did you do that? Why did you not let me die in peace?"

From that moment he began to recover and grow stronger, and in a month was enabled to leave his bed and work at his trade. He lived for nearly two years after that strange event, but finally was attacked with a return of his old complaint, and died after an illness of three months.

This is a very singular instance, but entirely true, and would seem to show that the soul of the dying man was called back by the interposition of heart, lingered for a while longer on it left a kind of nature to battle with the world alone.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

REMARKABLE ICE STRATUM.—A correspondent gives the following account of a remarkable ice stratum at Brandon, Vt.:

The latter part of last November, Mr. Andrew Trembly, of Brandon, Vt., commenced to dig a well near his house, situated about a mile from the centre of the village of Brandon, on a tolerably level plain. Having excavated to the depth of fifteen feet, through sand and gravel, the workmen came to ground frozen solid, through which they continued to excavate, the further distance of fifteen or sixteen feet before getting through the frozen ground.

At the depth of forty feet, sufficient water having been obtained, the well was stoned in the usual manner. The character of the earth was the same throughout the whole distance, viz: coarse gravel and sand—the frozen portion interspersed with lumps of clear ice. At the time the well was dug, the surface of the ground was not frozen. Ever since the well was dug, up to the present time, ice forms in the well and encrusts the stone at from fifteen to thirty feet from the surface, and the surface of water, which is thirty-five feet below the surface of the ground, freezes over every night.—On several occasions, when the bucket has been left in the well under water over night, it has been found necessary to descend the well, and with a hatchet, cut the ice in order to extricate it.

Letters from Gen. Pierce say that he will probably remain another year abroad, in consequence of the improvement of his wife's health.

"ALESSANDRIA."

This place, the rendezvous of the Sardinian army, whether the King has gone to take command, is probably destined to play an important part in the coming war. It is a fortified city, near the eastern frontier of Piedmont, whose guns bristle towards the Austrian territory. It stands in the midst of a sterile plain. It is the great stronghold of Piedmont, and is to the Sardinians what Gibraltar is to the English, or Sebastopol was to the Russians. During the reign of the French in Italy, its formidable fortifications made it one of the strongest places in Europe, but these were subsequently demolished, leaving only the citadel. Within the past few years workmen have been busy in reconstructing them, in anticipation of the events now at hand. In the surrounding plain two miles distant, is Napoleon's celebrated battle field of Marengo. Alessandria is garrisoned with several thousand troops, and being connected with Turin and Genoa by railway, any number can be readily concentrated there. To capture it would be a crowning glory to the Austrian Generals, and to lose it a deep humiliation to Sardinia.

SICKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE AND OCCUPANTS.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, in describing the country seats that line the Bloomingdale road between New York and Harlem, says:

One of those commands attention from all who pass by it. It is near S. twentieth street, and it seems to be the abode of wealth and taste, and if situated all the appliances of wealth and liberality command, can bring peace and joy, and domestic felicity. The house is a large wooden edifice, painted a dark color. The grounds are large and commanding; they are laid out with great taste; the trees, the vines, the flowers, the singing birds, the large green-houses and conservatories, the gravelled walk, the shade trees, the hand of care in all things, indicate the thrift and wealth of the owner. It is the country residence of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles. The present occupants of that splendid residence are his young wife and her broken-hearted mother.

THE BEDFORD SPRINGS.—Whilst in Bedford a few days since, we paid this celebrated watering place a short visit, and were particularly struck with the great improvement the place is undergoing. The houses are being painted and furnished in good style, and the grounds are receiving a thorough "cleaning up." There are one or two "eyecosers" about the place yet, that we hope too see removed at no distant day. One of these is the old dilapidated mill, and another is the unsightly appearance of the old dam. We have no desire to criticize harshly, but we must say that these looked mean enough when compared with the elegant and tasteful houses, and the general arrangement of the grounds. Mr. Allen, the gentlemanly Superintendent, is already on the ground, and informed us that the Springs will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June.—Fulton Democrat.

Lucifer, he of the matches, is gone to—the other world. He died lately—we mean honest John Walker, chemist, of Suckton, England, and inventor of Lucifer matches—in the town of his fame, at the ripe age of 78. A journal of the neighborhood, noting this important man's demise, remarks that the match discovery was made by him while experimenting with various chemical substances, and for a considerable time he realized a handsome income from the sale of his matches in boxes at 1s. 6d. each. Unfortunately for Walker, though fortunately for others, Prof. Faraday, being in the North, heard of the invention in passing through Stockton, obtained a box, which he took with him to London and advertised to it in one of his lectures. Some thinking minds were set astir by this, and the discovery was made which has since become world-known.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN SARDEINIA.—France has promised to send Sardinia two hundred thousand soldiers. On the 1st of May it was estimated one hundred and twenty thousand French were in Turin, composing four divisions. The following shows the composition of the French army of the Alps:

Table with 2 columns: Description of units and their numbers. Includes 13 divisions of Infantry, 25 regiments of Cavalry, 40 batteries of Artillery, etc.

Total. The French Imperial Guard is estimated at thirty-two thousand men.

The London Times declares that this great European war is commenced by three destitute, necessitous and almost bankrupt powers. We can form some idea of what their necessities are likely to be from the following statement of the loans which they have recently put in the market:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Loan Amount. Lists France (\$100,000,000), Russia (\$60,000,000), Austria (\$20,000,000), Prussia (\$45,000,000), Sardinia (\$25,000,000).

Total, \$260,000,000. Sardinia has succeeded in obtaining her loan, but the other governments will find great difficulty, if not an utter impossibility, in procuring theirs.

NEW USE FOR HOOPS.—It was discovered in Detroit recently that eight servant girls, belonging to one of the large hotels of that city, had been for some time in the habit of stealing hams, legs of mutton, glass and crockery ware, bed clothing, table linen, provisions, and no end of small trumpery, and conveying them from the house under cover of their petticoats, by means of large bags attached to their hoops. In a receiving shop they had accumulated a large quantity of abstracted property, and one of the girls confessed to an attempt to carry out half a barrel of beer in the above manner, but failed for want of a second half barrel to balance her "patent extension" on the other side.

PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.—England begins to feel that it is necessary to be prepared for the coming storm, if it should burst in the form of war. She is looking to her naval and land defences, making at Woolwich large quantities of shot, shell and guns for siege trains, and exercising her naval brigades and marines. The militia are to be called out at once; 10,000 new men invited for the navy at £10 bounty, and it is supposed that, in an emergency, in a very short time she will have an army of regular troops of 120,000 men.

Within the past two weeks upwards of thirty young Germans have left Cincinnati for Europe, for the purpose of taking a hand in the coming imbroglio between their countrymen and the French.