BEDFORD INQUIRER.

was taken from your pocket, Mr. President and mine. The most of it was assessed and collected in the North, not in the South; and used by a corrupt Administration in the shape of taxing contracts by levying contributions. Let me tell you some particulars connected with this, as a member of the Investigating Committee on Printing. We made the discovery that the contracts were let, and about twenty per cent. in many cases of the money paid by the Government for services, went into the political fund of which Wendell was the banker. Let me refer you to some of the names and circumstances connected with this State, and with which you will be more familiar. Out of sixty nine contractors, a large majority paid money on contracts into this fund. It was ascertained that a contractor had done about a hundred thousand dollars worth of lithographing for the Government.—He was subpœned but his recollection was so faint that he knew nothing about his own business. (Laughter.) I observed to the chairman of the Investigating Committee that I was not satisfied with his testimony, to the effect that the books were burned. His partner was sent for, and gave his testimony, that the books showed that they paid about twenty thousand dollars out of the one hundred thousand dollars' worth of work, to the party fined. The question asked him was, 'Do the books show that?' He replied, 'Yes.'

Question—Where are the books?

Answer—In the office.

The clerk was sent for, and his testimony agreed with that of the latter. Having obtained the books, and being a book keeper, on investigation I found that about twenty thousand out of the one hundred thousand dollars were paid to the officer, and charged to the account of Printing—a mode which they understood in order to balance the cash book.—When asked how this could be afforded, the reply was that so much the more was charged for doing the work. Thus, Mr. President, you will see how the money came out of your and my pocket to furnish means to those who were engaged in a crusade against the interests and liberties of our country. One of the participants (Mr. Seaman) was ordered by the House to be put on trial, and the next thing we heard was that he had gone to Europe. On going back to Washington to frank some documents—for you know they compelled me to do that personally, although since they lost Minnesota they have ceased to enforce the rule. I found that Mr. Seaman had not been put upon his trial. [Laughter.]

Let me relate another fact. Another contractor handed over, at different times, to Seaman about $20,000, for which he did not take a note, and never expected is back again, but which he called a loan. When asked, "what did you do with that money?" "Why," said he, "don't put this down as testimony; I used it to carry elections in Pennsylvania. More than double that was spent in 1858, but it did not damage you any"—referring to myself.—"I will assure you I did not give a dollar to your district." I asked him why? He replied, "when Mr. Buchanan handed me a letter, asking me to furnish a thousand dollars to beat you, I told him it was no use, and it was only throwing money away."

The matter then got into the New York Tribune and came to Mr. Buchanan's eye. He sent for Wendell and said, "I want you to deny the truth of these statements." Wendell replied, "I cannot." He came and told me what had taken place. And why was not this testimony published? A majority of that committee was Democrats. But, gentlemen, we have a committee now that will probe these fellows to the bottom. It is for this we struggled eight weeks, day and night, for victory, and though you may think it small, I hope there are great results to come from it. Wendell's testimony, lately taken, will show you that he went into the doubtful districts of Pennsylvania and expended large sums of money to defeat us. Whilst suffering from the sting of guilt for engaging in such transactions, Mr. Buchanan sent that pious letter to the Pittsburg Centenniary Celebration, relative to the use of money in elections, and tried to throw it off on us. This is the power behind the throne, and which is used in the North to prostrate and crush the liberties of the people. [Applause.] It would take me a whole day to develop this corruption, and I have only given one or two cases as specimens. Wendell was subsequently brought before the committee; after we had traced enormous sums of money into his hands we asked him to testify. He refused, when we referred him to the law framed by Ritchie, of Allegheny, which gave us power to imprison for contumacy. He came back the next day and testified, and for giving that testimony, and for refusing to go to jail for two weeks, the name of *The Union* was changed to *The Constitution*. Wendell was thrown overboard and Bowman brought in.—Wendell then threatened to divulge the whole concern, but just before the meeting of Congress they gave him a contract which would pay for keeping quiet. [Great laughter and immense applause.] Gentlemen, I am a party man above all considerations, and I believe that the interest of the party which I subscribe to is the interest of the country. [Applause.]

I am prepared to enter the contest. We have to elect our members of Congress, our Governor, our President, and rescue the control of this Government from the hands of the spoilers; for, if they are allowed to retain possession four years more, the machinery of the Government will become more complicated, and it is unlikely that we shall be able to assume the power of the Government. Threats have already been made that, if we elect a Republican President, it will dissolve the Union. So we were told if we elected a Speaker.—During the last contest for Speaker, scores of speeches were made, declaring that in the event of the election of a Republican President, the Union should be dissolved. This threat, Mr. President, and it gives me pleasure to state it, has in no single instance come from a Southern Oppositionist or Republican, but in all cases from the Southern portion of the Democratic party, and acquiesced in by Northern doughfaces. The object was to scare new beginners, but the result has been, to scare nobody but the Democrats. I have been in Washington now five years, and let me say, that the proudest feeling I ever attained is, that during the whole struggle, this corrupt Government, with all its money, patronage and power, has never succeeded in corrupting and bringing to their support one single man belonging to our party. [Applause.] Others have been bought by the dozen. [Laughter.]

Voices. Tell us something about the army of Utah.

Well, I have a little information in regard to that, for I have obtained a great deal of experience as well as observation, whilst chasing up thieves for so many years. This Utah matter was not a war to conquer the Mormons, or else why was it not done? It was a war to conquer the freemen of Kansas. The Government had not patronage and power enough. It wanted office to bestow upon the relatives of members of Congress.

These, gentlemen, are samples of what is done at Washington to support this corrupt administration, to defeat your tariff policy and crush out freedom from the territories. [Applause.]

A Voice. What did Hickman say?

Hickman said, in the face of the whole of them, looking at them boldly, "I have been offered more for my vote on the Lecompton iniquity than I am worth." [Applause.] So will Mr. Haskin of New York, say, and Mr. Adrian, of New Jersey, the last of whom was offered a foreign mission as one of the items.

Not a man voted for the Lecompton iniquity but was paid by contracts, money, office, position, or in some way. Some have been paid twice, under the threats of exposing secrets. Such items, for instance, as an Indian Agency. Mind you, not to go out among the Indians, but to remain in the neighborhood of the White House, and watch what was going on there. [Prolonged applause.]

SPEECH OF GOV. POLLOCK.

Gentlemen, Members of this Convention:—I thank you for the honor of calling me to preside over this Convention. My only pledge is, that I will endeavor to perform the duties of the position, impartially and fearlessly.

We have assembled upon a day full of glorious memories—a day hallowed as the natal day of him whose name is the synonym of honor truth and greatness, of justice, liberty, and right. In honoring his memory, let us imitate his virtues, practice his precepts, and act out those principles of truth and patriotism, that made his fame imperishable, his name immortal. Thus influenced, we will be prepared to discharge the duties of this convention in a manner worthy of our cause and Commonwealth.

We are, and are proud to be citizens of Pennsylvania, yet we cannot and will not forget that, in right of our American nationality, we claim the higher and nobler title of American citizens. Pennsylvania, true to every constitutional and confederate duty, has ever been as willing to recognize and maintain the rights of her sister States, as to defend her own. True to all, she tolerates no sentiment of disunion; no traitor dares in her legislative halls or in her popular conventions, even to whisper that odious and detested word. Other States may boast their traitors and their treason; may send their emmissaries from capitol to capitol, charged with the dire mission of hate and discord—may attempt to sever and destroy the patriot's home—the world's last hope for freedom and human rights. Our Commonwealth, with heart full of "liberty, equality and fraternity," frowns down the treason, and clings with all the fervor of her first love to the "Union as it is."

We are here to day as friends of the Union and the Constitution, as advocates of law and order, pledged to obey every Constitutional requirement, to fulfill every legal obligation, and pledged to resist every attempt to prevent the due execution of either law or constitution State or national.

We have no sympathy with political or social fanaticism, whether in the form of Northern Abolitionism, or Southern slavery propagandism; we have no sympathy with fanatics, whether they are John Brown and his confederate traitors in the prisons of Charlestown, Virginia, or the plotters of disunion in the legislative halls of Charlestown, South Carolina. We hold the rights of the States to be sovereign and sacred. Their institutions, political and social, are their own. We have no right, directly or indirectly, to interfere with them. What we claim for ourselves we yield to them, to all—freedom of speech and of the Press—the right, full and entire, to think—to speak, to act as freemen. If this be treason, let the supporters of the present National Administration make the most of it.

As a party opposed to the Administration, its wrongs and corruptions, our principles have been misrepresented, our motives impugned and our veracity questioned. Our avowals and disavowals have alike been discredited. We have been denounced as abetting the mad freaks of mad, bad men, as enemies of the constitution and the laws, and as recreant to every social and political duty. These charges are false, as the motives that prompt their utterance are base and infamous. They speak their own condemnation. But so long as the wrongs of Kansas, and the violence and blood that marked the atrocity of those wrongs, find a place in history—so long as the acts of the National Administration, in attempting, over broken promises and violated faith, to force, by the military power of the Government, slavery upon an unwilling people, are not forgotten; so long as corruption stains the Government contracts, and reckless expenditures deplete the national treasury, for partizan purposes; so long as free labor is unprotected, and free laborers despised and regarded as the "mud sills" of society, just so long should the adherents and apologists of President Buchanan speak softly their reproaches of us, or silence their slanders.

Recognizing freedom as the great centre truth of American nationality, liberty the rule, and slavery the exception, liberty national, slavery sectional and local, we believe it to be our right and duty, by every legal and constitutional means, and no other, to prevent the extension of Slavery to free Territories of the Union. These are the principles of the founders of the republic, and it is safe to follow where they lead. These are the doctrines of the Constitution, of its compromises and of all cotemporaneous national legislation on this subject.

As a corrollary to this doctrine, we hold it to be the right of the National Government to protect, by adequate and efficient legislation, the *labor*, and all the great industrial interests of the American people. This principle, as a party, and as citizens of Pennsylvania, we cannot and will not surrender.

Honesty and economy have become obsolete terms in the financial operations of the National Government. Responsibility is a word without meaning, when applied to many of her financial agents. The evil must be remedied. To rebuke corruption and extravagance, and to secure honesty and economy in State and National expenditures, are both the objects and principles of those opposed to the National Administration.

To protect the elective franchise in its purity, to save from every influence that would impair its efficiency, is a principle dear to every American citizen, a prominent principle of the party represented in this Convention.

As freemen, with free schools and an open Bible, our aim and object should ever be to secure and protect the rights of all—to advance the prosperity of the citizen and the State—to save the Government from demoralization and corruption—to promote the honor and greatness of our common country, and aid her in the accomplishment of her great and glorious mission among the nations of the earth.

But, gentlemen, the immediate duty before us is to select a candidate, a standard bearer in the approaching gubernatorial contest, a contest only preliminary to a more important contest, in which not only our Commonwealth, but the Union is deeply interested. Let us in the performance of our duties as members of this convention, cultivate the spirit of harmony, peace and concord. Let us exhibit to all that we are one in feeling and sentiment, and one in a fixed determination to triumph with and by our principles.

Again, I thank you for the honor conferred, and earnestly invite your cordial co-operation in the preservation of order and the performance of the duties assigned me. This I expect you will cheerfully give.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 9, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Bedford, friendly to the cause of public education, and especially of the parents of children now attending the public school, will be held at the Court House, on the evening of Monday, the 12th of March, inst., for the purpose of making provision for keeping the free schools open until the first day of July next. A full attendance is requested.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Locofoco Convention have nominated Hon. Henry D. Foster of Westmoreland County, as their candidate for Governor. Mr. Foster has the reputation of being "quite a good fellow" and talented gentleman. He, however, cannot make a successful run against Col. And. G. Curtin, who is his equal in all respects. Mr. Foster ran in 1858 for Congress against the Hon. John Covode, in the district composed of the Counties of Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana, and was beaten 1092 votes! He will be beaten next October to the tune of from 30,000 to 40,000 votes. Mark the prediction!

Geo. N. Smith of Cambria County, was chosen temporary Chairman over W. P. Schell, by a vote of 68 to 58. The Buchanan wing was the strongest and ruled throughout, although its candidate, Wittie, was overslaughed. Wm. H. Welsh of York County was chosen permanent President. John Cessna, although in favor of Wittie, made a fierce speech in a loud, boasterous voice, against Buchanan's administration. The administration of Buchanan was endorsed, in the resolutions, and Packer's last message, and his course in giving up fugitives to Virginia, approved. The Convention was very stormy and much ill feeling exhibited. Wittie made a speech in which he intimated foul play, in the nomination of Foster. The feeling at Reading was, that Foster will be badly beaten.

To Our Friends!

During the past winter we sent out quite a number of accounts to some of our subscribers, for subscription, varying in amount, from $4 to $20. We stated that we had purchased a property and had near $1000 to pay on the 1st of April, now near at hand, and would be glad if they could make it suit to pay the respective amounts, or at least part of them, but as yet we have not received from these persons $25, in all. Come, friends, don't let us stick, but every one of you try to pay us immediately.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The last number of this able Review has been received. The contents are, The Three Colonies of Australia; Cotton Spinning Machines and their Inventors; China and the War; The Roman Wall; Religious Revivals; Life and Works of Cowper, and Reform Schemes. The articles which appear in the London Quarterly are always interesting, and written by the best minds in Europe. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St. N. Y. Price $3 per year.

Ex-Gov. Ford, of Ohio, was elected printer by the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Friday last.

Hon. Edward McPherson, in view of the startling developments of corruption and fraud recently brought to light by Investigating Committees at Washington, in regard to the Public Printing, on Wednesday offered the following resolution in the House:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present system of executing the public printing and of substituting the lowest bidder system, with such guards as will ensure the prompt and faithful performance of the contract.

RATHER UNKIND.—It was rather unkind in the Democracy of Somerset County, the home of Judge Black, to give him the cold shoulder in county convention. That body voted down a resolution recommending the Judge as a candidate for the Presidency—went in for Douglas, and elected an anti-Lecompton delegate to the State Convention. The "frosty sons of thunder," are evidently fermenting Buchanan and his whole tribe. The fight grows interesting by degrees.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Transcript, a neutral paper, with Democratic sympathies, writing from Harrisburg, about the People's State Convention there last week, speaks of Col. Curtin as follows: "The nominee is a scholar, an orator, and a solid man.—Few men within the broad confines of Pennsylvania, possess so much personal popularity."

Blackwood's Magazine, for February, was received a couple of weeks ago. It is an excellent number, and the work deserves to be in the hands of all. Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Price $3 per annum. Price of Blackwood and any one of the British Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. This is an easy and cheap way to get the republications of the great British Monthly and Quarterly Magazines.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We have quite a number of communications on hand, which we have not been able to get into this week's paper. Some of them will appear in our next—the balance will be consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets." Persons writing for the paper should only write on one side of the sheet, and state what they wish to say in as few words as possible.

The great speech of Hon. Edward McPherson, on Disorganization and Disunion, delivered in the national House of Representatives, will be published in a week or two, and we bespeak for it in advance, a careful perusal, and general circulation among all classes.

On account of the long County advertisements, and the speeches delivered at the People's State Convention, which we publish this week, we have not been able to pay proper attention to our paper.

The time for holding the National Convention at Chicago, has been changed from the 18th of June to the 16th of May. This is as it should be.

Read the speeches of Col. Curtin, Hon. John Covode, and Gov. Pollock, in this week's "Inquirer," and hand the paper round to your neighbor.

Presidential Electors.

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported that James Pollock and Thomas M. Howe had been selected as the Electors at large.

1st District—	Edward C. Knight,	
2d	do	Robert P. King,
3d	do	Henry Bumm,
4th	do	Robert M. Foust,
5th	do	Nathan Mills,
6th	do	John M. Broomall,
7th	do	James W. Fuller,
8th	do	Levi B. Smith,
9th	do	Francis W. Christ,
10th	do	David Mumma, Jr.
11th	do	David Taggart,
12th	do	Thomas R. Hull,
13th	do	Francis B. Penniman,
14th	do	Ulysses Mercur,
15th	do	George Bressler,
16th	do	A. B. Sharpe,
17th	do	Daniel O. Gehr,
18th	do	Samuel Calvin,
19th	do	Edgar Cowan,
20th	do	Wm. M'Kerman,
21st	do	John M. Kirkpatrick,
22d	do	James Kerr,
23d	do	Richard P. Roberts,
24th	do	Henry Souther,
25th	do	John Grier.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.—David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Purviance, Andrew H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Titian J. Coffey, John H. Ewing, Morrow B. Lowry.

The following gentlemen were reported to compose the District delegation to the Chicago Convention to be held in May next:

1st District—	Referred to the people.		
2d	do	do	do
3d	do	do	do
4th	do	do	do
5th	do	Not reported.	
6th	do	do	do
7th	do	do	do
8th	do	Isaac Eckert, David E. Stout, J. Knabb, J. Bowman Bell.	

9th District—O. J. Dickey, C. S. Kaufman, Samuel Schoch, Joseph K. Pownall.

10th District—Chas. B. Forney, Joseph Casey, Wm. Cameron, Israel Gutelius.

11th District—Robt. M. Palmer, Jacob G. Frick, Samuel G. Bergstresser, Wm. C. Lawson.

12th District—H. Hoyt, P. M. Osterhout, Frank Stewart, Davis Alton.

13th District—Charles Albright, Wm. Davis, W. H. Armstrong, Samuel E. Dimmick.

14th District—Not reported.

15th District—Wm. Butler, Cline G. Furst, Lindsay McCauley, G. B. Overton.

16th District—Kirk Haines, W. B. Irvin, Alex. J. Frey, Jacob S. Haldeman

17th District—William M'Clellan, D. M'Conaughy, John J. Patterson, Francis Jordan.

18th District—J. A. Baker, S. M. Green, Wm. M. Lloyd, Wm. H. Koontz.

19th District—Not reported.

20th District—Andrew Stewart, Smith Fuller, Alex. Murdoch, Wm. E. Green.

21st District—Not reported.

22d District—Not reported.

23d District—Not reported.

24th District—John Patton, S. P. Johnston, Jas. S. Myers, D. C. Gillespie.

25th District—B. B. Vincent, Thos. J. Devore, S. C. Hays, S. Newton Pettit.

LEGISLATURE.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me space in your paper, to say a few words on the subject of a candidate for the Legislature. As a citizen of Bedford Borough, I feel that the claims of Mr. WM. GRIFFITH, of Union Township, are superior to those of any other named. Mr. Griffith was a candidate a few years ago for the office of Associate Judge, and when it was thought that his withdrawal, and the nomination of another candidate, would conduce to the good of the party, Mr. Griffith cheerfully acquiesced. To him, as much as to any other man, do we now owe the ascendency of correct principles in Union Township. He is an active and effective politician; is well read; and will make a representative of whom we need not feel ashamed. Many of our friends in this part of the County feel that Mr. Griffith deserves and should have the nomination.

Yours,

BEDFORD BOROUGH.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.

The Bedford Lyceum will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, at 6½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Declaimer—O. H. Gaither.

Essayist—Alex. King.

Question for debate:

Was the career of Napoleon Bonaparte a benefit to France.

Affirmative—A. J. Statler.

Negative—Wm. Eyan.

S. L. RUSSELL, Prest.

JNO. PALMER, Sec'ty.

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

FLEMING BROS. SOLE PROPRIETORS.

☞No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. M'Lane, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.

Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child 6 years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms in about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one tea-spoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park Co., Ia. writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind., happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge also his celebrated Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

Feb. 10, 1860.

FITS! WHY PROMINENT.

For a long time there was a paragraph making its regular weekly appearance in our columns, with the brief, but emphatic words "Fits! Fits!!" always at the head, to some an offensive caption, but not so to the benevolent and humane, who could sympathize in the sorrows of others. Some persons are shocked at any indication of disease, and are even thrown into nervous excitement on witnessing a hearse or a coffin. Such are to be pitied. We should always strive to look disease and even death in the face with calmness, and especially take every opportunity for alleviating disease. Viewed in this light, the advertisements of S. S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., possess a certain interest, and those who know of any one suffering from Epilepsy, Spasms, or Fits of any kind, should feel it a pleasure to cut out his advertisement, or in some other way send word to the afflicted of the great value of his remedies. They can be sent to any part of the country by mail—Price, $3 per box. Two, $5. Twelve, $24.

Feb. 10, 1860.

The Great Drawback to persons emigrating to the extreme south and western country, is the fear they have of the Fever and Ague—the most direful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief.—In view of the great demand for a remedy, Dr. Hostetter has presented his celebrated "Bitters," whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. The "Bitters," prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes, from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them, and judge for themselves, respectively.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

March 9, 1860.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May, 27—1y.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst., by Rev. R. F. Sample, JAMES CORNELIUS, Esq., of Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana, to ELLEN C. COFFROTH, of Bedford.

With the above notice, we received a large share of most delightful wedding cake—and what is better still—the little "yellow boy." The happy couple have our best wishes for their future welfare. The bride is well known in this Community—her home—and stands high in the estimation of all our citizens, whose good wishes follow her to her western home. We congratulate each, on the good fortune of the other.

On the 1st inst., by H. Ickes Esq., Mr. NATHAN CHILCOAT to Miss MALINDA MILLER, all of Pleasantville, Bedford County.

DIED.

On Monday the 26th ult., ALICE STIVER, daughter of Samuel and Leah Stiver, of Bedford, aged 5 years, 9 months, and nineteen days.

The Reaper Death came in the morning, and took the opening flower to transplant it in the garden of the Lord in a more genial clime, where it shall sweetly bloom clothed with immortal beauty and grateful with heavenly fragrance.

Death came in the morning, and a dear child was conveyed to the embrace of the loving Saviour who said: suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

"Oh, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flower away."

R. F. S.

Feb. 28th, Mrs. JEMIMA AKE, consort of John Ake, Esq., aged 68 years, 5 months and 26 days.

On the same day, ALEXANDER G. BOWSER, aged 2 years, 10 months and 28 days.

Public Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public sale upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL, NEXT.

the following described Real Estate, to wit: 270 Acres, 91 perches, more or less, of choice Limestone Land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., and well known as the "Frederick Smith Farm." About 200 acres are cleared and under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation, part thereof good meadow. There are also 2 Orchards of choice fruit upon the premises. A fine stream of excellent water flows through the property. The improvements consist, in part, of a good two and a half Story Log House, and Tenant House, a new Barn, 110 feet in length, by 50 in width, constructed in the latest style, with sundry other out-buildings. This Farm is situate in that fertile Valley, known as "Friend's Cove," within 6 miles of Bedford and about the same distance from the termination of the "Bedford Railroad." It is also in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to good schools, and within 2½ miles of the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary," at Rainsburg.

There is a fine Church also within sight, and it is surrounded by an intelligent and moral community.

This property is in every way a most desirable one, and persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine it before the time of sale.

TERMS.—Will be made known on day of sale. Title indisputable. Attendance given by

HENRY F. SMITH,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Executors of Frederick Smith, dec'd.

N. B. Persons wishing to examine this property, or ascertain the particulars more fully, can call upon, or address by letter, Henry F. Smith, Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.; Geo. W. Householder, Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.; Mann & Spang, Bedford, Pa.

March 9, 1860.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Wm. Snell, son and heir at law of Jacob Snell, late of East Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, that said Jacob Snell, by his last will and testament, devised all his real estate to his wife, during her life, and after her death to be divided among the heirs; that the widow is dead, leaving issue seven heirs, to wit: Maria, intermarried with Jonathan Statler, residing in Story Co., Iowa, Jacob Snell, residing in Carrel, Co., Ill., George Snell, residing in Pennsylvania, Caroline, intermarried with Jacob H. Barndollar, now dead, residing in Blair Co., Pa., Christopher Snell, residing in Bedford County, Caroline and Catharine Manspeaker, children of Catharine Manspeaker, dec'd of whom O. E. Shannon is guardian, and David Manspeaker, another heir of said Catharine, who is a minor, and has no guardian, residing in Carrel Co., Ill., and Wm. Snell, the Petitioner, residing in Bedford Co., Pa. That said testator died seized of a tract of land, in East Providence Township, adjoining lands of Samuel Peck, John H. Barton, Wm. Gray and Abraham Buzzard, and containing one hundred acres, and lying on both sides of the Turnpike Road, on Rays Hill.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April, next, when and where all interested may attend; if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Bedford, March 9, 1860.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Henry Wolford, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford County, dec'd, died intestate, unmarried, and without issue, leaving brothers and sisters, his heirs, to wit: Jacob Wolford, who has conveyed his share to Petitioner, George Wolford, residing in Bedford County, Michael Wolford, residing in Fayette Co., Pa., Joseph Wolford, residing in Somerset Co., Pa., Hannah, intermarried with Adam Shroyer, residing in Allegany Co., Md., Mary Wolford, residing in Bedford County, Susana, intermarried with Solomon Smith, residing in Bedford County, Catharine, intermarried with John Stokes, residing in Cedar County, Iowa, Barbara, who was intermarried with John Devore, in Ohio, since dead, leaving issue two children, to wit: Hannah and Henry, residing in Ohio, and Adam Wolford, who is dead, leaving issue three children, residing in Ohio, to wit: Josiah, Elizabeth and Simon Wolford, that said intestate died seized of the following tract of land, situate in Londonderry Township, known as the "north Bear Waller tract," containing one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining lands of John Wilhelm, A. W. Shroyer and others.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed; I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, next, when and where all interested may attend, if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 9, 1860.

Notice to Collectors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the collectors of 1860—that their duplicates must be settled by the February Court of 1861. Those whose duplicates are settled at that time will be allowed six per cent for collection, and all neglecting this notice will be pushed immediately after that time. By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

March 9, 1860.—c

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Colerain Township, on the Estate of Adam Barnhart, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BARNHART, Administrator.

March 9, 1860—f

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Margaret, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account.

MATTHIAS ICKES.

March 9, 1860—c