

believed that his gallant State will not hesitate, in such a contingency, let the consequences be what they may, to fall back on their reserved rights, and declare to the world, "As for this Union, we have no longer any lot or part in it."

His colleague [Mr. Curry] said: "I am not ashamed or afraid publicly to avow that the election of William H. Seward or Salmon P. Chase, or any such representative of the Republican party, upon a sectional platform, ought to be resisted to the disruption of every tie that binds this Confederacy together."

Which sentiment, the Congressional Globe informs us, was applauded "on the Democratic side of the House."

His colleague [Mr. Pugh] said, if the Republicans get possession of the Government—"Then the question is fully presented, whether the Southern States will remain in the Union, as subject and degraded colonies, or will they withdraw and establish a Southern Confederacy of equal homogeneous sovereigns. In my judgment, the latter is the only course compatible with the honor, equality and safety of the South; and the sooner it is known and acted upon the better for all parties to the compact."

His colleague [Mr. Clifton] defended "the policy of secession in the event of the success and triumph of the Black Republican party, as a preventive remedy against injustice and oppression."

All of these gentlemen acted with the Democratic party in the contest for Speaker, though they refused to vote, on the last ballot, for the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. McClelland]. The member from Georgia [Mr. Crawford] said he spoke the sentiment of every Democrat on the floor from that State, when he declared "they will never submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President;" which, the Congressional Globe informs us, was applauded from the Democratic benches. He repeated the remark, and he was again applauded in the same quarter. Further, he said for himself, that he had lost all hope of equality in the Union, and he was for independence now. He also said that slavery "demands expansion, and will have it."

His colleague [Mr. Gairrell] expressed substantially the same sentiment. These gentlemen voted for all the Democratic candidates for Speaker. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Bonham] said that upon the election of Seward, or any such man, he "was in favor of an immediate dissolution of the Union."

His colleague [Mr. Miles] said he was a sectional man; that he owed his chief and primary allegiance to South Carolina; and that he felt no sympathy with that general, indiscriminate laudation of this nation, which seems to swallow up in that one idea every notion of State rights and State sovereignty.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Moore] said that to his "gallant State he owed his first and highest allegiance."

His colleague [Mr. Curry] protested that to "Alabama he owed his first and undivided allegiance."

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. De Jarnette] said, that Seward might be elected President of the North, but of the South never; and that Virginia, in view of her illustrious dead, and in view of her sic semper tyrannis, will resist his authority.

His colleague [Mr. Leake] denies that Virginia will consent to fight within this Union for her rights—as lately proposed by Governor Wise, and approved by some of the delegation in Congress. He said the idea was ridiculous in the extreme; and he claimed that Virginia has the right, when she pleases, to withdraw from the Confederacy; which sentiment, the Globe's report of preceding sessions, was applauded upon the Democratic benches. Both these Virginia members voted for all the Democratic candidates for Speaker.

NO DISSECTION OUTSIDE OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

I might multiply extracts, selecting from other speeches in the House, and from those of most prominent Democrats in the Senate.—Surely, these will satisfy the most incredulous that a very large proportion of the Democratic leaders of the South are secessionists and disunionists; that these opinions place them beyond the pale of sympathy or confidence from the Union-loving masses; and that they are, of necessity, most unsafe and unfit men to be intrusted with our great national interests. Yet it is most true, that the Democratic organization is in the hands of these gentlemen, and such as they; that the States they represent elect Democratic Presidents, and send the bulk of Democratic members of both branches of Congress; that they control the Congressional caucuses and National Conventions, and mould the policy of the party, and that a large portion of their power for evil grows out of their position as managers of the Democratic party. Outside of them, there is no disunion sentiment of the least consequence. The disunionist's home is in or near the Democratic party, and he selects that because his brethren are at its head, and because he has found it to be the most eligible workshop he can find, in which to prepare the weapons he intends to wield against the Union.

Sir, let me not be misunderstood. I speak not of the masses of that party, North or South. In both sections they are honest, sincere, and patriotic. They are lovers of the Union, and would shed their blood to maintain it, as their fathers did to confirm and preserve it. But they have been betrayed. Already the truth is breaking upon them, and they begin to realize, more or less clearly, that they are in truth the motive power of a machinery which is actually levelled at what is nearest and dearest to them. It is difficult to realize such perjury; but when convinced of it, and of the policy of the masters of the Democratic organization, the people of both sections will rise in their might and majesty, and, plowing up all the prejudices of education, and all the influences of habit, turning deaf ears to party rallying cries, and offering all their personal preferences a sacrifice upon the altar of their country, they will pull down and strew with reproach those who have gained confidence only to abuse it, sought power only to sap the foundations of the Republic. There is a fearfulness in a people wielding the sword of avenging justice. Here it will be done peacefully, quietly, but effectually, as it has hitherto been; and the splendid devotion of a whole nation to themselves—as will on that day be made manifest—will send fear to the hearts of the traitorous, joy to the hearts of the patriotic.

The Administration party in this House have not only pursued a reckless, factious,

disorganizing and revolutionary course; not only ranged themselves under the banner of avowed secessionists, and, at the least, given the approval of silence to the boldest declarations of treasonable purposes, thereby shocking at once the moral sense and the patriotic instincts of the people; but they have shown, in the actual votes cast for Speaker, that there is wanting to them the compactness of men devoted to great ideas, and united for their establishment; that there is no bond of principle between them. The demoralization of the Administration party in this House, as proved in this contest, is everywhere accepted as a type of its demoralization throughout the country; which, in return, is the reward of its abandonment of principle.

Let us see the variety of their candidates for Speaker, with a view to aid in fixing the present position of parties.

THE CANDIDATE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Their caucus candidate for Speaker was the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Boocock] who has been identified with the legislation of the last twelve years, and who, in 1850, after the passage of the compromise measures, in company with thirty seven other members of the Democratic party, (Governor McDowell, of Virginia, not included) issued an address to the people of the South, from which the following is an extract:

"We, whose names are hereto annexed, address you in discharge of what we believe to be a solemn duty on the most important subject ever presented for your consideration. We allude to the conflict between the two great sections of the Union growing out of a difference of feeling and opinion in reference to the relations existing between the two races, the European and the African, which inhabit the Southern section, and the acts of aggression and encroachment to which it has led.—The conflict commenced not long after the acknowledgment of our independence, and has gradually increased until it has arrayed the great body of the North against the South on this most vital subject. In the progress of this conflict, aggression has followed aggression, and encroachment encroachment, until they have reached a point when a regard for peace and safety will not permit us to remain longer silent.—See Benton's Thirty Years' View, p. 784, col. 2.

This manifesto was signed by the present Senators from Virginia, Senators Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Yulee, of Florida, Johnson of Arkansas, and others not now in public life.—Mr. Seward has been most severely criticised, and most vehemently denounced, for having said in his Rochester speech, in 1857, that there was in this country an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," by means of which the United States will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. The conflict he speaks of is one of ideas. That of which the Democratic manifesto speaks is, "the conflict between the two great sections of the Union," which is the interpretation placed by the Democrats on Mr. Seward's remark, and at which they have expressed utmost horror. Thus, the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" between the two great sections of "the Union," held up as a fearful phantom by the Democracy, has a Democratic paternity, is at least ten years old, and, so long since, received the endorsement of the Democratic caucus candidate for Speaker, who, in turn, has been supported and endorsed by every member of the Democratic party on this floor.

Failing with the gentleman from Virginia, they rallied upon his colleague [Mr. Millson] with the same result. Twenty of them then voted for the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Boteler] who is widely known as a South American; was a member of the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore in 1856, and is in favor of a Congressional slave code for the Territories.

Forty of them then voted for the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Maynard], who, though presented as an old-line Whig, and as never a member of the Know Nothing order, had political association in the last Congress, and has in this, with the South Americans.

They gave eighty nine votes to the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. Hamilton], who is understood to be in favor of a Congressional slave code for the Territories.

They gave eighty-three votes to the gentleman from California, [Mr. Scott], who had previously denied, on the floor of the House, the power of Territorial Legislatures to prevent the existence of slavery in a Territory, and who thereby, placed himself on the south side of the Cincinnati platform.

They gave, once thirty-three and again thirty-seven votes; and later in the session, ninety-one, and again eighty-five votes, to the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. McClelland], who claims for the Territorial Legislatures the power denied by the gentleman from California, [Mr. Scott], but who considers the existence of the power a judicial question, to be affirmed or denied by the proper tribunals, to whose decision he is willing to defer. It is but just to state, that nine Southern members who voted for one or more of the other Democratic candidates, declined to vote for the gentleman from Illinois.

The Democratic or Administration party also gave all their votes, save two, to the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Smith], who, calling himself a Whig, twice received the support of the Americans of his district, to an extent sympathizes with and approves of their principles and policy, and is now here by virtue of that support; who acts with the South American party in this House; who supported the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Boteler] when he was the South American candidate for Speaker, and subsequently the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Gilmer] when he occupied that position; who was placed before this House by the South American member from Kentucky [Mr. Mallory] as the candidate of that party, nominated in a full caucus, at which the Northern member of the party [Mr. Briggs] says he was present; and who received the votes of that entire delegation on this floor. No one who witnessed an ever forget that scene, as one by one, first rapidly, then more and more slowly, the Democratic members fell out of their own line into another, until all but two, conveniently forgetting the bristling declarations of the Cincinnati platform on the subject of Americanism, and the unrepented resolutions of the Democratic members of the Thirty-fourth Congress, placed their votes side by side with those of the South Americans of the House, whose position and doctrines they have recently assailed with intense bitterness.

The country from which I come gets rickety with Democratic protestations of undying hostility to Americanism in all its forms. On every hill top, in every school house, from every stump, there has gone up this one all-absorbing rallying cry. I have never doubted its insincerity. It was a transparent man-trap. It was too persistently made to be honestly meant. All over the land there was, for a time, the same expression of opinion; and the various State and county platforms pledged a ceaseless warfare with Americanism. On the 27th of January, 1860, in the House of Representatives of the nation, there was furnished indubitable evidence that another issue absorbs Democratic devotion; that a new question has dwarfed the American, into insignificance; and that Democratic profession of hostility to Americanism is as meaningless as Democratic profession of protection in 1844, and fidelity to free labor in 1856.

Now, let me recapitulate the variety of candidates whom the Democrats in Congress have more or less generally supported, and the variety of doctrines they have endorsed. They voted for the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Boocock], who voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, sustained the Leecompton Constitution, and in 1850 proclaimed, in its broadest and most offensive form, an irrepressible "conflict between the two great sections of the country."

They voted for the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Millson], who voted against the repeal of the Missouri compromise. They voted for the other gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Boteler], who, a South American, repudiates, like the two preceding, popular sovereignty, and is in favor of a Congressional slave code for the Territories.

They voted for the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Maynard], who, a Whig with American associations, supported the Leecompton Constitution, and secures at popular sovereignty. They voted for the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. Hamilton], who is now a Democrat, and in favor of a slave code, and who, in withdrawing his name, gravely expressed the opinion that the Union was then in process of dissolution—a great dissolving view in the act of disappearing from mortal vision!

They voted for the gentleman from California, [Mr. Scott], who, a Free-State Democrat, discards popular sovereignty, upon which the Democratic party made their successful campaign in 1856.

They supported the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. McClelland], who, a Free-State Democrat, defends popular sovereignty, and objects to a slave code. And they supported the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Smith], who, a Whig with American associations, affiliates, and sympathizes, and the nominee of a South American caucus, repudiates popular sovereignty.

Who can say, after such an exhibition, what Democratic doctrine is in practice? It cannot be hostility to popular sovereignty; for Democratic Congressmen have endorsed, as fit to be Speaker, a popular-sovereignty man. It cannot be advocacy of popular sovereignty; for Democratic Congressmen have endorsed, as fit to be Speaker, several anti-popular-sovereignty men. It cannot be repudiation of the "irrepressible conflict," for an endorser of it, of ten years' standing, is their chosen candidate. Nor can it be hostility to Americanism; for Americans and Whigs sympathizing with them, received the support of Democratic Congressmen for the high position of Speaker—the third position in the Government. What a commentary is this last fact upon the high-sounding, comprehensive, and sweeping declarations of the Cincinnati platform, about "religious freedom" and "accidental birthplace!"

Alas, that there should be added to the first using and then betraying proclivities in 1844, and the free white labor interest in 1856, this last and cruellest proof of political insincerity—the betrayal of the foreigners by birth and the Catholics in religion, who, for safety from apprehended evil, sought security in Democratic ranks and in return gave victory to Democratic hosts. How sad the spectacle, yet how instructive!

Thus much for others—a few words for myself. I have uniformly acted so as to promote an organization of the House. I supported first for Speaker a prominent and experienced member from Pennsylvania. When he declined, I cast my vote for the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman], who had received the largest number of votes on this side of the House, and who was commended to me by valuable public services, by the possession of peculiar qualifications, and by great purity of character. He was efficient in exposing the Kansas policy of President Pierce, with its complicated web of fraud and outrage, and the corruption and extravagance of certain departments of the present Administration; for all which the millions of power owed him revenge, but the people owed him thanks. Upon his withdrawal, I voted for the gentleman from New Jersey, [Mr. Pennington], now the Speaker of the House. In each case I sustained the gentleman faithful to the right of self-government, (assailed in the last Congress,) to the interests of free white labor, and to that protective policy which, while vitally important to Pennsylvania, would, if adopted, promote the prosperity of all the States. I sustained them as patriotic, Union-loving, Constitution-respecting men, who would do nothing in violation of the letter or spirit of the great charter which constitutes us one people, and who would yield only with their devotion to the Union. I did not understand the prominent candidates on the other side as occupying this position, and I could not, would not, give them my support.

The cardinal doctrine of my political faith is THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION OF THE STATES. I will not support any man who thinks or speaks lightly of it, or does not consider it the greatest good, its preservation a prime duty, and its destruction the greatest calamities. Sir, I am not ready to imperil all which this Government now secures to us, and the thirty millions of our population. I expect never to be ready for it. And because I am not, and would not be, I did not vote for either of the gentlemen upon whom the disunion sentiment of this House was concentrated, and whose election would have been acceptable and strengthening to that interest. Sir, such a course requires no explanation or apology. Every man with a patriotic sentiment in his heart instinctively greets, approves, and indorses it.

The three million Pennsylvanians whom this delegation represent are a unit upon this subject. No man can have political life among them who is not in harmony with this sentiment. A secessionist has never been born upon her soil, which is the natal-spot of our Constitution. A disunionist has never been reared within the settlement of Penn, whose eastern boundary is made memorable by a thrilling exploit of Washington; whose southern line is a memorial

of early fraternity whose valleys sparkle with glories of the war of independence; and whose broad bosom is the home of a people treasuring the just precepts of their immortal founder, and as abounding in all the elements of greatness as any the sun smiles upon and makes glad. Sir, I seek not to pronounce their eulogy. They need none. Their history is their highest praise. Let doubters but look around. On every hand is the proof of her power, passed forth in the music of the ringing anvil, the restless shuttle, the humming spindle, the roaring stack, the shrill whistle, the measured tread of mighty machinery, and the flow of cheerful industry through the thousand channels opened by the ingenuity of man. Her progress in both moral and physical development has all the marks of healthful growth, and her proportions, already colossal, do not fill the measure of her vast capacity. In her hands are implements of multi-form industry; in her heart a love of justice; in her step the elasticity of freedom; in her men the dignity of true greatness. She is a noble embodiment of the great thought underlying our whole system—the excellence, acuteness, and humanizing influence of intelligent, well-applied free labor.

The peacefulness, protection, and security which have afforded the opportunity of reaching so great results, have been the gifts of the Constitution, with whose history her own is closely intertwined, and the Union which is the result of its beneficent provisions. Pennsylvania can never forget her honorable past, or be insensible to the just claims of the present. Until faithless to both, she will never do or sanction any act in conflict with the Constitution, but will rigidly give to others what she will as rigidly demand for herself—all the rights which each can justly claim. She will never do or sanction any act tending to or effecting a disruption of this Union, and will from upon, disown, and if necessary pull down and trample under foot every man, every faction, every party whose animating thought is not the integrity of the Constitution, the purity of the Government, and the perpetuity of the Union. With her, I am devoted to this grand and inspiring sentiment, ready to follow whosoever it may lead.

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THE GAZETTE'S FALSEHOODS!

We have received a letter from Thos. Oldham, Esq., of Union Township, requesting us to deny the statements in the Bedford Gazette, that he was in Bedford in Court week, selling Helper's Book, and that a member of the Bedford bar, purchased one of him. He has not been in Bedford since the 16th Dec. last, and is able to establish the fact that he was in his school room, everyday, last Court week. He says that he never saw Helper's Book. "Squire Oldham wrote a letter to Meyers, stating these facts, and wishing him to correct the error.—The Gazette replied by reiterating the falsehood.

Squire Oldham is a man of honor, and his veracity is unquestionable. He can prove all he says by witnesses in his neighborhood.—Now, what is to be thought of an editor who persists in a falsehood, when he knows it to be such, as he must know, after he has been requested to make the *amende honorable*?

Can the people believe any of the assertions of such a falsifier?

In the last Gazette is an abusive and malignant article, charging a gentleman with being the author of an article in our paper of the week before, who never saw it until after it appeared in our paper. But a renegade Whig, Know-Nothing, Republican, anything for the NEPHEW, like the fellow whose name is at the head of that article as publisher, is always the most malignant, making true the old saw, that "one renegade Christian is worse than ten Turks."

We proved in that article that Mr. Hall's bill had nothing to do with the Tariff, but that it was only intended to justify tax a class of men who now are not taxed. It refers to those who own valuable mining rights, whilst others own the surface, very often they being poor, and having all the taxes to pay. The bill intends that the owner of the mineral right shall pay his share of the tax on the land, as well as the person who owns the surface. This is all right, and to one but an ass, like the fellow of the Gazette, would dispute it.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The election in Connecticut on last Monday has resulted in the success of the Republican Governor, and an increased majority in the Legislature. Hurra! New Hampshire and Connecticut have spoken! The campaign opens brightly!

The President has sent into the House, an extraordinary message, denying the right of Covode's committee to inquire into his conduct in relation to bribery at elections. We will publish it in our next.

REMOVAL. John Alsip, Esq., has removed his store to the room door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, opposite the Union Hotel, where he will continue to sell goods cheaper than ever.

MR. PRETET has removed his Watchmaking establishment to the frame building in Juliana street, one door north of the Mengel House.—Mr. Pretet, is an excellent workman.

CLUB MEETING.—Owing to the exhibition of the panorama of Pilgrim's Progress, the People's Club adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening. Let there be a good turn-out.

Blackwood's Magazine, for April, has been received. Its contents are excellent. Subscribe for it. Leonard Scott, New York. Terms \$3 per annum.

The administration is desirous of plunging us into war with Mexico. Our ships have captured Miramon's fleet before Vera Cruz.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last. Bedford County still remains whole.

EDWARD BATES.—As Judge Bates, of Missouri, is prominently before the people, for the Presidency, the following brief sketch of his career, will not be without interest:

"Judge Bates is in the sixty-seventh year of his age, a native of Virginia, and of Quaker descent. During the last war with England, he served some months in the army. Went to St. Louis in 1814, and was admitted to the Bar in 1816. In 1820 he was appointed attorney General of Missouri, and in 1824 District Attorney of the United States. 1826 he was elected to Congress, and in 1830 and '34 to the State Legislature. In 1843 he was elected Judge of the St. Louis Land Court, and served three years and then resigned. In 1847 his address as President of the Chicago Harbor and River convention was exceedingly able.—He was also President of the Whig convention that nominated Gen. Scott in 1852. He has been the leading lawyer at the St. Louis Bar, exceedingly exemplary in private life, and father of seventeen children, eight of whom still survive."

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED? We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississippi will answer the question: and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind. GRENADA, Miss, June 5, 1855.

DR. SETH S. HANCE, BALTIMORE, MD.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills.—My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take a great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c. W. P. LIGON.

No person who is suffering from Fits, or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his invaluable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box \$3; two boxes \$5; twelve \$24—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md March 30, 1860.

ANOTHER RESIDENT OF NEW YORK CITY TESTIFIES TO THE GOOD EFFECTS OF DR. M. LANES CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1862.

This is to certify that I have had the LIVER COMPLAINT for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more would effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy results in cases of sick-headache, or dyspepsia.

MR. SWIFT, No. 116 Attorney street. Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE. FLEMING BROS. March 30, 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 a short time, without any means of affording relief.—In view of the great demand for a remedy, Dr. Hoelter has presented his celebrated "Bitters," whose curative powers for 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 5, 1859.

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 energy? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do, use Hootland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. May, 27-ly.

DIED.

On the 23d ult., THOMAS R. GETTYS, Sr., aged 72 years, 5 months and 16 days.

For more than a year he had been sinking under a malady, which too surely wastes to the grave. But life terminated suddenly, just as the springtime of nature was breathing hopes of revived existence, through warmer suns and balmy air. The vigorous tone of the silver cord which bound him to life, beguiled as to the decay of the frail mechanism it encased. His elastic spirit and active intellect looked out unextinguishable amid the ruins of the tenement. No word of murmur, not even a sigh or groan of weariness escaped him. God had given him peace and patience. He rested with a calm and intelligent, though humble faith, upon God's promise of forgiveness through the blood of a Redeemer.—In that blood he had washed by faith, and felt that God was reconciled. He often spoke of the freeness of God's forgiveness. He believed in that word of God, "I, even I, am he that blot out as with a thick cloud, thy iniquities, and will not remember thy sin." A few days before his death he remarked quietly to a friend, "How wonderful is the grace of God to sinners." For several years he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of Bedford. It was during the great revival of religion, in 1833, that he formally united with God's people, but his mind had been gradually preparing for that step many months before. If a late, he was a sincere and consistent disciple. He seemed rapidly sanctified through affliction. The simple faith of childhood was blended with the cheerful fortitude of no common Christian manhood.—A brave, enduring heart, that never faints in trial, is rarer on the lonely sick bed, than in the battle field. It was pleasant to visit him. No querulous gloom brooded around his pillow. His intelligent, bright expression, and cheerful tone of voice suggested, ever that we too might hope not to faint in the day of adversity. He is gone. The silvered head is bowed in the earth. The conflict of life is over, and the peace of eternity is begun. If his last days on earth were his best, what must those of heaven be? J. L.

Price of announcing a candidate, \$1. Those marked with a star have paid for their announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Prothonotaryship. We are authorized to announce the name of ISAIAH K. BOWLES, Esq. of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg Borough as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

YOB will please announce Dr. Wm. BRUCE, of Pattonville as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. Yours, &c. MANY.

Sheriff. We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. M. HANCOCK, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. GRAY, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM DENISON, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of ESTHER BEEBLE, of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, living in Harrison Township, on the estate of Melcher Fisher, late of said 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. DAVID MILLEN, Adm'r April 9, 1860.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.—The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay to the Treasurer in Bedford, the next installment on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 23d day of April, next. By order of the Board. J. P. REED, Treasurer. April 6, 1860.