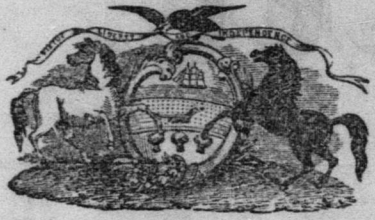


BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 4, 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.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Bedford Inquirer," has been removed to the brick building, one door south of our former office, immediately opposite the Menzel House, and formerly occupied by Charles McDowell, Esq., dec'd, and known as the "Bee Hive Printing Office."

In the last Gazette is an article headed "An Epistle to Cook Robin," signed by Mr. John A. Mowry, P. M., and written by a gentleman of remarkable talent, by the name of William Hartley! We presume this "Epistle" is intended for us, although we do not know whether it is as appropriately addressed, as one might be to the distinguished author, if we were so minded. It is well known that Mr. Hartley's bump of self-esteem is the largest of any of his bumps, and sticks out about a foot! It is also well known that he is a smart man, and for proof that he is so, we have no better evidence than this "Epistle," and the exalted opinion he has of himself. The attempts at wit (we may be wrong in saying attempts) are truly refreshing. It is seldom that one sees so much in so small a compass, but then as nearly all the bumps on our friend's head are compressed into one, it may not be unnatural. That "friend at our elbow" suggests, and "Madam Rumer" confirms the report, that there are other reasons for the removal of the office to his store, than a desire for the succession! The P. M. pays about \$40 for rent, which lightens his just so much, and then the wrapping paper and twine that comes around packages, you know, are of consequence in his eyes! So much for our particular friend, who is the author of a particular "Epistle" of particular merit, and particular wit.

As to our good natured, boorish friend, "John A. Mowry," we have little to say. He can neither "read, write nor cipher," and consequently is incapable of writing such a tremendous "Epistle," as he is well known to be incapable of attending to the duties of Post Master. Nature made him what he is, and we grieve to taunt him with his imperfections. The office has never before been so badly managed as it has been since he was appointed to office. Mistakes are of daily occurrence, and with almost everybody having business there, in consequence of his not being able to read or spell the plainest and commonest names. We know, and he dare not contradict the statement, that scarcely a day happens that he does not have the mail matter of one person in the box of another. A short time ago, we addressed a packet, and paid the postage to St. Clairsville. Mr. John A. Mowry, after we left the office, was seen to open the package. What right had he to do this? But we presume, he thought he was doing nothing wrong! As to the distance to the office, as we are yet in the full vigor of manhood, we do not mind the walk; but Mr. Mowry knows, that it was an electioneering trick of himself and friends, in opposing the other applicants, that they promised the office was to be taken to the centre of the town, so that it would be an equal distance to nearly all the people. He doubtless remembers the little canvases on Sunday before his party held the last election to decide the result. An office could now be procured in the centre of the town, and could then. The only time that Mr. Mowry came back to take in our papers was a couple years ago, when he had an impudent young puppy as clerk. The hour for closing the mail was eight o'clock, and we sent one of our hands to the office with the papers, before that hour, but this clerk refused to take them in, and the town clock struck eight after the papers were brought back to our office. Feeling indignant at this conduct we ourselves went to Mr. Mowry's house, and stated these facts, when he came back to the office, and put the papers in. These are the facts, and we have the proof at hand if necessary. In conclusion, we would again, in consideration of the frequent removals of the office, recommend the "daguerrean wagon."

A meeting of the Cemetery Association will convene in the Court House on this (Friday) evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for the purchasing of a lot of ground for a Cemetery. This is an important matter to our people, and we hope the proper interest will be taken in the movement. Let there be a good turnout.

People's Meeting.
Pursuant to notice a very large meeting of the People's Party of Bedford County, convened in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Col. ANDREW G. CURTIN, for Governor.

On motion—GEORGE R. HOLSINGER, of Middle Woodberry was chosen *Chairman*. THOMAS BLACKBURN of St. Clair, DANIEL M. BARE of South Woodberry, JAMES S. BECKWITH of Broadtop, JACOB BARNOLLAR, Jr., of West Providence, and J. C. KISER, of Bedford Borough, *Vice Presidents*, and Thomas W. McCreary of St. Clair and L. R. Piper of Hopewell, *Secretaries*.

Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN was then called upon, and responded in a speech of more than one hour and a half. He reviewed the principles of the parties, and the merits of the candidates, we believe, with even more than his usual force and ability, and was interrupted with frequent rounds of applause. WM. R. KING, Esq., of Bedford was next called to the stand, and delivered a very able and convincing speech.—This was Mr. King's first effort in public speaking, and all admit that his effort was an able one. With a little practice Mr. King will stand one of the foremost among our public speakers.

Mr. Jordan offered the following Resolutions, which were adopted, with cheer upon cheer.—The meeting adjourned in the best of spirits. Resolved, That we approve, and cordially ratify and endorse the nomination of Col. A. G. CURTIN as our standard bearer for Governor in the approaching election. That his life-long devotion to our principles, and his known zeal and ability to maintain them, render his nomination one pre-eminently fit to be made, and in every respect worthy of our united and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That we hereby cordially readopt the Platform of principles adopted by the recent Convention of the People's Party at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That in giving James Buchanan to the Presidency as "the favorite son of Pennsylvania," the great Keystone State did not exhaust her resources, but that in Gen. CAMERON, recently presented by the People's Party for the same high office, she has a man whose whole public life has been identified with our interests, and whose nomination at Chicago would give double assurance of victory over any candidate of the free trade democracy who has been or may be put in nomination at Charleston.

Resolved, That the action of the Hon. Edward McPherson, our Representative in Congress, and of G. W. Williams and G. G. Walker, Esqrs., our representatives at Harrisburg, has our hearty approbation and endorsement.

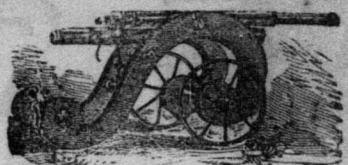
The Locofofos had a meeting on Monday night. Handbills were stuck up all around town, stating that R. L. Johnson, of Cambria, would address them. Thinking to hear something, we went but were much disappointed. Mr. Johnson is not much of a speaker. He was formerly a Whig, and that class of people can't make Locofoco speeches. Dr. McGirr, of Bedford Tp., then addressed the meeting, and was quite profuse on the foreign question. Our young friend, Palmer, was then called upon, and did that beautiful bird up very nicely for a few minutes. Palmer has talents, and we would not be surprised to see him among the stars some day. However, we would advise him to leave the bad crew he is now engaged with, and join the great party of the people, who will take care of him. Mr. Schell followed next. His manner is well known.—He defended his course in the last Legislature, and particularly on the Poor House bill, about which we promised, some time ago, we might have something to say hereafter. The meeting was lame, and Locofofism fights with a heavy pressure upon it.

Charleston Convention.
GRAND FLARE UP!
The Locofoco Convention at Charleston, according to our latest despatches had not yet made a nomination. The Cincinnati platform with the Dred Scott decision has been adopted. The session of this great Democratic pow-wow has been exceedingly stormy—the "everlasting nigger" being the whole cause of difficulty.—The South were determined to have everything their own way, and when they could not bully the Northern members into their extreme measures, the Delegates from Delaware, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and several other Southern States left and organized a separate Convention, and are now in session. It was thought that Douglas would be nominated by the remaining Delegates on the first ballot.—Jeff. Davis or Dickerson of New York, it is thought would be nominated by the South.—Hurra for the harmonious Democracy! An opposition triumph next fall is certain.

OUR COUNTY MAP will no doubt be a very nice affair. We had the pleasure of seeing a proof sheet, of the forthcoming Somerset map which for neat and tasty style of engraving, we have never seen equalled in the map line. We don't now hesitate to assure our citizens that our own map which is to be finished in equal style, will be worthy of the patronage of all.—It will be embellished with a great many views; upwards of eighty are on the Somerset map.—A great many other interesting touches will be given it which are not found on ordinary county maps.

Col. Baker, of Philadelphia, exercised his plucky powers on the person of Hendrick B. Wright, of this State, at the Charleston Convention, and knocked him down. Both are delegates. The fun is increasing.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.



TREMENDOUS TRIUMPH.

Pennsylvania certain for the Opposition. The contest for Municipal officers, in Philadelphia, on last Tuesday, resulted in the complete success of the People's Ticket. Mayor Henry, the People's candidate for re-election and the entire People's ticket have been elected, notwithstanding the most desperate exertions that were ever made, were used to defeat them. Threats of losing the Southern trade, and vast numbers of illegal voters from New York, and elsewhere were imported to secure that result and also foreigners were run through the naturalization mill by the hundred, but all would not do, and they were beaten. Even the Bedford Gazette, in speaking of the Philadelphia election last week, anticipated the result in the following words: "But the Democrats rely on the justice of their cause and the excellent character of their candidate. In our opinion the contest will be a close one, but, we should not be surprised to hear of Robins' election!" In spite of all their deep laid plans, Robins was not elected! This contest decides the political complexion of the next Pennsylvania election, and consequently of the President in favor of the People's Party.

The following dispatch is from a friend in Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1860.
To the Inquirer.—The Municipal contest, yesterday, resulted in the re-election of Mayor Henry and the entire people's ticket.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The April No. of this excellent work is before us. Its contents are Wellington's Career, Lady Hamilton, an article on China, History of Europe, from 1815 to 1852, The Rulers of the Land, &c., &c. This is one of the most ably conducted Magazines in the world, and should be read by everybody. Price \$3 a year. For Blackwood and any one of the four great British Reviews, \$5. For Blackwood and the whole four Reviews, \$10. Address Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y.

DEPUTY MARSHALS.—The following persons have been appointed to take the Census of Bedford County: Maj A. J. Sansom and John H. Rush, of Bedford Borough; Joseph Tomlinson, of Bedford Tp., Wm. Kiser, of Juniata, W. P. Scott, of South Woodberry, and John C. Black, of West Providence.—This is making six bites of one cherry. The office is worth some ten or twelve hundred dollars, and so as not to make dissatisfaction, we believe, all the applicants, or nearly so, have been appointed. Will they be satisfied?

MR. JOHN FUNK, one of our old citizens, as we briefly noticed in our last, died in Bedford, on the 23d ult., aged about 71 years.—Mr. Funk was born in Bedford, where he always resided. He was a descendant of one of the oldest families in this country. In the war of 1812, he left this place, with Capt. Hugh Gibson's company, for Black Rock.—He was buried on the 25th by the Bedford Rifleman, with the honors of war. One by one our old citizens are passing away.

BROAD TOP COAL.—The amount of coal shipped from Broad Top Coal region for the week ending on the 21st ult., was 4,476 tons.—for the corresponding week last year, it was 2,033 tons—increased 2,443 tons. Up to this time last year, 36,421 tons, this year, 52,388—increased 15,967. This is quite encouraging.

A GOOD SALE.—The well known mansion place of Fr. Smith, dec'd, consisting of 250 acres, in Friends Cove, was sold at public sale on the 24th ult., to Mr. P. M. Cessa, for \$13,500. This is a pretty good sale, considering the times.

The editor of the Gazette had a chance this week of seeing "Squire Oldham of Union Tp., and being convinced of the falsehood he asserted, that the "Squire was engaged in peddling Helper's Book last Court Week. Will he make the correction?

Court adjourned on Wednesday last. There was no civil list. A good many Commonwealth cases were tried however. Quite a crowd were in town on Monday and Tuesday last.

People's State Central Committee. Gov. Pollock has announced the following as the People's State Central Committee.

- ALEX. K. McCLELLAN, Franklin county, Chairman.
- H. L. Benner, Jos. Harrison, Charles McNeal, H. R. Cogshall, Wm. B. Mann, Charles T. Jones, Erasmus Poulson, J. M. Pomeroy, Peter Fasel, Philadelphia; J. U. Dickey, Chester co.; Charles Hiltner, Montgomery co.; Geo. Lear, Bucks co.; Ed. D. Maxwell, Northampton co.; Dr. Ed. Wallace, Berks co.; R. M. Palmer, Schuylkill co.; E. T. Foster, Carbon co.; W. H. Jessup, Susquehanna co.; James S. Slocum, Luzerne co.; G. W. Seofield, Warren co.; L. Ulmer, Lycoming co.; O. A. Worlen, Union co.; Dr. P. John, Columbia co.; Charles McCoy, Mifflin co.; Levi Kline, Lebanon co.; Sam'l Slocum, J. J. Coehran, J. C. Hiestand, Lancaster co.; J. S. Haldeman, York co.; L. A. Buchler, Adams co.; Ed. Soull, Somerset co.; J. B. McInally, Clearfield co.; Joseph Smith, Indiana co.; Gen. C. P. Markle, Westmoreland co.; John Hall, Washington co.; J. H. Hampton, Robert Finney, James Park, Jr. Geo. Finley, Allegheny co.; J. M. Sullivan, Butler co.; C. P. Ramsdell, Venango co.; D. A. Finney, Crawford co.; J. P. Lyon, Clarion co.,

An Invasion of Mexico Threatened.

But little attention has been paid to the movements of Gen. Sam. Houston, in Texas, threatening an invasion of Mexico. If that eccentric man means what he says, we shall very shortly be involved in a new war with Mexico, probably with the full connivance of the national government. There has been, of late, a correspondence between President Buchanan and Gen. Sam. Houston, in which the latter asked for the aid of the General Government in raising troops for the defence of the Texas frontier against invasion by Mexican bandit forces, and the President refused; but while there thus appears to be a conflict of opinion between the Executive of Texas and the Executive of the United States, we fear there is a deeper motive and intent which has not yet come to the surface. On the refusal of Mr. Buchanan to support and authorize the Governor of Texas to raise a military force for the defence of the Texas frontier, Gov. Houston not only denounces the inefficiency of the regular troops in Texas, but proceeds to raise a large force of mounted Texan Rangers—orders Gen. M. T. Johnson to take the field in command—summons Maj. Ben. McCullough from Washington by telegraphic dispatch—appoints him a Major-General; and finally, issues his first "army orders," which have a strong squinting towards "operations of the army" in Mexico.

In ordering General Johnson to take the field, Gov. Houston says: "A treaty, negotiated between the United States and Mexico, is now before the United States Senate for ratification. Upon its success depends the existence of friendly relations between the two countries. While this delicate state of things exists, the Executive does not desire to precipitate or complicate matters.—It compelled to act for the defence of Texas, and to adopt means to prevent the recurrence of outrages," he desires the co-operation of all Texas, and the sanction of law. He can but warn his citizens against any unauthorized or premature movement, which can but result in great evil to those engaged in it, and prevent the consummation of the great end desired.—As an authorized expedition, governed by all the restraints of law, having for its object the overthrow of the bandits who make hostile incursions into Texas, would be hailed with delight by a large body of the Mexican people. An unauthorized one would but tend to strengthen those opposed to American influence in Mexico.

"What the Executive may do, should the United States not pursue that course, calculated to guard the people of Texas against such outrages as have been recently committed on the Rio Grande, *his fellow citizens who have been with him in the perilous days of the past, can well determine*; but for the present a bleeding frontier demands his action. He implores them to engage in no rash adventure which would create erroneous impressions as to the designs of Texas."

All this looks as if Gen. Houston intended to get up an army and invade Mexico, under promise that it shall be led by him as "in the perilous days of the past" to a glorious battle field! And with all this passing before his eyes, the administration remains entirely quiet, not moving a hand nor uttering a word, either of warning or disapproval. Is the government involved in the scheme? Has it suffered old Houston to put himself forward, that he may bare the blame or the brunt of possible failure, with the intention of coming to his aid, if the way be clear, on the ground, as in the days of old, that "war exists by the act of Mexico"? The end, in that event, would be the annexation of all Northern Mexico; and the President doubtless hopes, in this view, that such a brilliant achievement will throw into the shade all the iniquities of his administration and cause them to be forgotten. We shall see.—Pittsburg Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.—No. 1. The murder of Broderick, because he opposed a wicked administration and the extension of slavery.—

2. The destruction of the Free South newspaper in Kentucky, because it opposed the extension of slavery.

3. Arresting Dr. Breed of Washington city, and placing him under \$5,000 bonds for stating that he was opposed to the extension of slavery.

4. The whipping, tarring and feathering of an Irish mechanic at Charleston, S. C., for saying that it was disgraceful for a white man to work beside a negro.

5. The expulsion of a colony of white men and women from Madison county, Ky., for giving it as their opinion that Kentucky would be more prosperous without slavery.

6. Breaking up a Methodist Conference in Bonham, in Texas, because they feared that they would proclaim liberty throughout the land to the inhabitants thereof.

7. The defeat of a bill in the Missouri Legislature for the charter of a Methodist University, because the Methodist Church prohibits the traffic in human flesh in their discipline.

8. Gov. Black's veto of a bill passed by the Nebraska Territorial Legislature abolishing slavery in the Territory.

9. Gov. Medary's veto of the bill abolishing slavery in the Territory of Kansas. This is a great Democratic victory. The people don't want slavery, but a Locofoco Governor says they must have it.—the South demands it.

10. Pouring thousands of dollars into Connecticut previous to the late elections, with the hope of bribing the State to repudiate the principles of freedom, and to aid in the propagation of slavery and negro labor.

11. Taking up the candidate of the Know Nothings and conservatives for Governor of Rhode Island, securing his election by Federal patronage and corruption, and then claiming the result as "a great Democratic victory."

THE GREAT "MILL."—The fight for the championship of England, between Heenan and Sayers, took place on the 17th ult., and according to all accounts was the longest and most terrible pugilistic encounter on record.—The English papers say forty-two rounds were fought, occupying a period of two hours and eight minutes, at the end of which time the crowd broke over the ropes, and the combatants were withdrawn. Sayers was knocked down twenty-nine times, and Heenan once. We have no doubt the Benicia Boy has proven himself more than a match for his English adversary, and the English people very opportunely interferred and declared it a drawn battle, to preserve the reputation of their champion Sayers.

CENSUS OF 1860—QUESTIONS TO ANSWER.

On the first of June the work of taking the census commences. It is desirable that it be taken with great accuracy, and to assist the officers who will be engaged in the performance of this duty, it has been suggested that the publication of the questions necessary for all heads of families to answer, would be of great benefit. With this view we publish the following, and would suggest to our readers the importance of being prepared to answer the questions properly:

In the first place it is necessary to write down the name of every person whose usual place of abode, on the first day of June, 1860, was in the family.

The age of each, sex and color, whether white, black, or mulatto.

Profession, occupation or trade of each male person over fifteen years of age.

Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country.

Married within the year.

Attending school within the year.

Persons over twenty years of age that cannot read or write.

Whether deaf and dumb, insane or idiot, pauper or convict.

Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm.

Number of improved acres.

Number of unimproved acres.

Cash value of farm.

Value of farming implements and machinery.

Livestock on hand, June 1st, 1860, viz:—

Number of horses, mules and asses, working oxen, milk cows and other cattle, swine, sheep.

Value of live stock.

Value of animals slaughtered during the year.

Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1860, viz: Number of bushels wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, beans and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, pounds of wool, and pounds of tobacco.

Value of ore land products in dollars.

Gallons of wine, value of produce of market garden, pounds of butter, pounds of cheese, tons of hay, bushels of clover seed and bushels of grass seed, pounds of hops, pounds of sugar, gallons of molasses, pounds of honey and beeswax, value of home made manufactures.

Name of corporation, company or individual, producing articles to the annual value of \$500.

Names of business, manufacture or product.

Capital invested in real estate and personal estate in the business.

Raw material used, including fuel, viz: quantities, values, kinds of motive power, machinery, structure or resource.

Average number of hands employed, viz: male, female, average monthly cost of labor, average monthly cost of female labor.

Annual product, viz: quantities, kinds, values.

Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1, 1860, whose usual place of abode was in the family, the age, sex and color, whether white, black, or mulatto, married or widowed, place of birth, naming the State, Territory, or Country, the month in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, disease or the cause of death.

HOMEOPATHY.

Among the inventions and improvements with which the day is so rife, that made by Prof. Humphrey's is not among the least. With all the superiority of the Homeopathic System of Medicine over that of the old school in its freedom from danger and the ease and pleasantness with which its medicines may be taken or given to children, it still remained an intricate system for the people to use. From the fact that a single medicine is given at a dose, and each applicable to only certain symptoms, a large number of medicines and a large book of directions became necessary in order to their use.—And what is worse, these directions are of the most nice and discriminating character, so that often the longer one looked and studied, the more puzzled he became, nor could any amount of learned lumber, in the way of Domestic Manuals, explain the matter.

At this precise point the discovery of Prof. Humphrey's comes in. He ascertained, from repeated experiments, what had been before denied, that certain medicines in this system might be harmoniously combined in a single remedy which possessed, in good part, the advantages of each of its ingredients, and upon this principle formed a series of Specific Remedies for each of the more common diseases or ailments.

With these all uncertainty and embarrassment in giving the remedies is avoided, and they may be properly administered by any person of ordinary intelligence. His improvement is certainly valuable, and one which throws the benefits of this beautiful and efficient system into the hands of the people, and must prove a blessing to thousands. His Specifics are spoken of in high terms by those who use them, and we can readily conceive must prove a valuable addition to the comforts of a family.

The Greatest Duel on Record.

An old Mississippi furnishes the following to the Woodville (Miss.) Republican.

The famous duel, in which forty or more gentlemen were engaged, in 1828, is still remembered in Natchez. Col. Jim Bowie, the famous fighter and inventor of the knife which bears his name, used to spend a great deal of his time in Natchez. He was challenged by a gentleman of Alexandria, La., whose friends, to the number of twenty or more, accompanied him to Natchez to see fair play, knowing Bowie was a desperate man, and had his own friends about him. All parties went upon the field. The combatants took their places in the centre, separated from their friends in the rear, or enough not to endanger them with their balls. Behold the battle array thus:—Twenty armed Louisianians, fifty yards behind their champion and his seconds and surgeons, and opposite them, as far behind Bowie and his seconds and surgeons, twenty armed Mississippians. Behold the heights of Natchez thronged with spectators, and a steamer in the river rounded too, its decks black with passengers, watching with a deep interest the scene. The plan of fight was to exchange shots twice with pistols, and to close with the knives. Bowie being armed with his own terrible weapon. At the first fire, both parties escaped. At the second, the Louisianian was too quick, and took advantage of Bowie, who waited the word. At this Bowie's second cried, "Foul play!" and shot the Louisianian dead. The second of the latter instantly killed the slayer of his principal. Bowie drove his knife into this man. The surgeons crossed blades, while, with loud cries, came on the two parties of friends, the light of battle in their eyes. In a moment, the whole number were engaged in a fearful conflict.—Dirks, pistols and knives were used with fatal effect, until one party drove the other from the field; I do not know how many were killed and wounded in all, but it was a dreadful slaughter. Bowie fought like a lion, but fell covered with wounds. For months he lingered at the Mansion House before he fully recovered.

The great wigwag at Chicago, to accommodate the Republican Convention, will be one hundred and eighty feet long, by one hundred broad, capable of holding ten thousand persons. Its cost will be about \$5,000, which will be met by voluntary subscriptions. In the centre of the front on Market street will be a dome surmounted by a large eagle and shield, supporting a flag staff. The architect has very pertinently represented a banner floating in the breeze, inscribed with the sentiment, "Irrepressible and Undivided."

REASON AND COMMON SENSE.

Our readers may remember we have on several occasions spoken in very eulogistic terms of a preparation which Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered for the cure of Epileptic Fits. Now, doing so, we have been actuated by the very best motives, viz: the alleviation of human suffering. From circumstances which have lately come to our knowledge, we fear there is a certain class of persons who are not disposed to try this remedy in a common sense manner. We allude to the fact of selecting a particular case in a town where perhaps there are six or eight cases, and trying it on one case. Now, perhaps the case selected might be the only one of the whole number that it would not cure. This is neither doing themselves nor the medicine justice. If a dozen persons were stricken down with cholera in one town or neighborhood, would they all send for a physician, or would only one employ him, and wait and see if he cured the first patient? That case of procedure would be most absurd. So in the case of Dr. Hance's remedy, every one who has tried it should try it for a reasonable length of time. It will not cure in a day or week; nothing worth doing can be accomplished at once. What is easily done, is as easily undone. The growth of time is enduring. From the most respectable testimony we have examined, we feel assured that by a proper perseverance in this remedy, nine cases of Epilepsy out of ten may be cured. The Pills are sent by mail free of postage to any part of the world.—Price one box \$3; two \$5; twelve \$24. You will find the address above. May 4, 1860.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Rev. Wm. Roulett, a well known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa., and a ferret:

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along its aperture, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light.—And in like manner have I found Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous enemies of children.—This remedy, like the ferret, enters upon the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, shuts around the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulett, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reverend certifier, thus both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in circulation 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. May 4, 1860.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN.

This now admitted by the medical profession, as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy, that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system, the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural power. It has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, are prompt and decisive. The patient who is wise enough to quit drinking and try the BITTERS, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his veins. Let all from whom check the bloom has departed, give Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters a trial. Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. See advertisement in another column. May 4, 1860.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

Have now been before the public for five years, and have everywhere won golden opinions from the many thousands who have used them. Simple, free from intricacy, technicality, or danger, they have become the ready resource and aid of the parent, traveller, nurse, or invalid, and have come the family physician and medical adviser of thousands of families. No where have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest appreciation is among those who have known them longest, and most intimately.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large (val. morocco case, \$5; ditto, in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, \$2. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents. These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New York.

- 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 Hoffman'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, 27-1v.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on Sabbath, the 13th day of May. The pastor expects the assistance of Rev. John A. Symmes, of Cumberland. Preparatory services will be held on Friday evening, and on Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Sam'l Yingling, at the house of the bride's father, in the presence of a numerous company, Mr. SIMON L. SHAFER to Miss MARGIE C. SEMLER, both of Bedford.

The young and interesting couple have the thanks of the printer for a delicious cake, and the usual concomitant—the dollar. Long may they live to enjoy the happiness of each other—and may they encounter all of this world's cheer, and none of its adversity.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JACOB GARDNER to Miss CATHARINE DAVIS, both of Snake Spring Tp., Bedford Co.

On the 18th of March, 1860, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph Hanberry, Mr. HENRY HALL to Miss ELIZABETH DARR, both of Napier Tp.

On the 25th of March, by the same, at the pastor's residence, Mr. GEORGE BERNETT to Miss MARGARET SLACK, both of Schellburg.