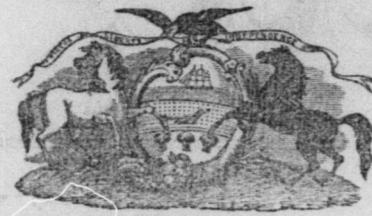


BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 11, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE.

D. OVEY—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Subject to the action 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 Mengel House, and formerly occupied by Charles McDowell, Esq., dec'd., and known as the "Bee Hive Printing Office."

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Bedford Temperance Organization will meet in the Court House, on Saturday evening next. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend and take part in advancing the cause of temperance. Several addresses may be expected.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

Four years ago, in the opening of the Presidential canvass of 1856, Philadelphia—which had previously been Opposition—elected a Democratic Mayor (Richard Vaux) by the decisive majority of 3,873, choosing a Democratic Municipality throughout. That result paved the way for the operations whereby the City was carried largely for Buchanan over all opponents in the ensuing State, and overwhelmingly in the Presidential Election. Mr. Buchanan's vote was then, by gigantic and complicated frauds, carried up to 85,225—some 5,000 more than had ever before been polled for any party—against 7,993 for Fremont, and 24,084 for Fillmore. Buchanan's declared majority was thus 6,145 over all opponents; while in the whole State—Philadelphia included—he had but 607 majority—not a tithe of that counted for him in the City. And now the Opposition have carried the City on a very heavy vote, electing their Mayor by 886 majority, with a preponderance in the Councils.—This is a very happy augury for the pending Presidential contest.

The gain to the side of Right is not limited to that above exhibited in the relative vote.—The Opposition in Philadelphia are no longer discordant, jealous, repellent, but harmonious, if not absolutely homogeneous, and determined not to be divided and defeated in the great struggle before us. Their triumph on Tuesday will powerfully contribute to that which, we trust, awaits us in the November Election. All the city officers of the People's party were elected, the Mayor by a Majority of 886, Solicitor by 1658, Controller 132, Receiver of Taxes 1186, and Commissioner 1742. Making an average majority of over 1100! This is a glorious result, and insures the success of the People's Party in Pennsylvania next fall by 50,000. Let all those who desire the salvation of the country join the people's ranks and take part in the glorious victory which awaits us next fall.

ELECTION OF CO. SUPERINTENDENT.

On Monday last, the School Directors of Bedford County, according to law, assembled in the Court House, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent. There were 101 Directors present; only 10 absentees.—The whole number in the County is 120.—Southampton having no Directors and no schools. Necessary to a choice, 51. On the first ballot, Rev. Geo. Sigafos had 49 votes, Rev. H. Heckerman 22, Mr. Fluke 15, Rev. Mr. Gilds 11, and Mr. Durborrow 4. Second ballot, Sigafos had 67, Heckerman 26, Fluke 5, and Gilds 3. Mr. Sigafos was thereupon declared, County Superintendent for the term of three years. He will make an able and efficient officer, having much experience in school matters. The salary was continued at \$500.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Chicago Convention will convene on Wednesday, the 16th of this month, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency. The candidates for nomination are Messrs. Seward, Cameron, Bates, Lincoln, Chase, Wade, Fremont, Read and McLean. Who will be successful is hard to tell. Let the Convention meet in a spirit of harmony, concession, and determined to do the best for success. If this is done, there can be no fears in regard to the result. The People's Party will most assuredly triumph if we get a good ticket.

Our friend Wm. A. Ogle, Esq., one of the editors of the Somerset Whig, and ex-Sheriff Swope of Somerset, paid our town a brief visit last week. They are both clever fellows and talented buggers.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

We publish in our columns to-day, several articles in relation to the Locooco Convention at Charleston. After being in session some ten days, and having a great deal of wrangling about a Platform and candidates for President, they had to adjourn to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June, without making a nomination. This is indeed humiliating; the once proud and haughty Democracy had to adjourn, and confess to the world its own weakness and utter demoralization.

About 40 delegates from the South, seceded from the Convention, and have adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., on the 11th of June. Thus we will have two Locooco National Conventions—and probably two candidates.

What will those Old Line Whigs now think, who have gone into the Locooco party, and given as a reason that the Opposition were sectional? The fact is, that the Locooco party is the most sectional in the Union. It was the "everlasting nigger" that broke up the Locooco party at Charleston. The American and Republican parties are a unit on the slavery question. They believe slavery should not be interfered with where it exists, but that it should not be extended into territory now free, Locoocoism has one principle in the North and another in the South. We expect now to see all those old Whigs that have for the past few years voted the Locooco ticket, enter the people's ranks.

The following is the vote by States in the Democratic National Convention on the question of substituting the minority (Douglas) report for that of the majority of the Platform Committee:

Table with 4 columns: States, Yeas, Nays, Total. Lists states from Maine to Oregon with corresponding vote counts.

Yeas from Slave States 12 Nays do. 108 Nays from Free States 30 Yeas 153

So the Minority Report was substituted by the Convention for that of the majority of the Platform Committee.

The Democratic National Convention commenced balloting for a candidate for President on Tuesday afternoon, being the eighth day of its session, and continued to ballot with little interruption up to the adjournment on Wednesday night. The non-result of the several ballots is exhibited in the following table—202 votes, or two-thirds of a full Convention, being declared necessary to a choice:

Large table with multiple columns listing candidates and vote counts for various states and groups.

On the first and second ballots Mr. Toucey received 24 votes, and on the first ballot Mr. Pierce received 1 vote.

The following persons were elected officers of the Bedford Cemetery Association, on Friday last:

- President, D. Washabagh. Directors, Jacob Reed, S. Shoek, O. E. Shannon, J. H. Rush. Secretary, C. N. Hickok. Treasurer, G. W. Rupp.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting held in Dr. J. Compher's office, on Friday evening, 27th April, ult., for the purpose of establishing a Temperance Organization, Hon. S. L. Russell was chosen President, and David Over, Secretary. A committee of five, consisting of the following persons, were appointed to draft resolutions: Dr. J. Compher, Hon. S. L. Russell, Dr. C. N. Hickok, C. Loyer and Alonzo Robbins.—Adjourned to meet at Dr. C. N. Hickok's office, on Saturday evening, 5th inst.

On Saturday evening last, the meeting convened, and adopted the following Constitution:

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, we know the evils of Intemperance to be wide-spread and ruinous, uncontrollable by individual effort, or secret societies, or Statute Laws; and whereas, we believe, that the only hopeful resistance to these evils is to be found in union and moral suasion.

Therefore, to accomplish this end, we deem it a duty we owe to ourselves, to our fellow-citizens, and to the peace and well-being of society, to form ourselves into an organization; and for our government, we ordain this Constitution, solemnly pledging our honors faithfully to sustain and maintain it.

ART. I. NAME.

This association shall be known by the name and title of "The Bedford Temperance Organization."

ART. II. PLEDGE.

No member may use as a beverage, anything that will intoxicate, whether spirituous or malt liquors, or wine or cider.

ART. III. OFFICERS.

The officers of this organization shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three members, which officers shall be elected by ballot at the first regular meetings in April and October.

ART. IV. PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the organization, preserve order and decorum, and perform the duties usually appertaining to such office.

ART. V. VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President during his absence.

ART. VI. SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the organization, and attend to such other duties as the organization may require.

ART. VII. CORRESPONDING SECY.

The Corresponding Secretary shall have charge of the correspondence of the organization.

ART. VIII. TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of all the moneys of the organization, keeping an account of the same, and shall disburse all moneys as directed by the organization. He shall make a full report of affairs pertaining to his office at the expiration of his term of office, and offerer, if required.

ART. IX. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to have a general supervision over the affairs of the organization, to devise ways and means to promote its success and to extend its influence.

ART. X. CONTRIBUTIONS.

This organization shall be sustained by the voluntary contributions of its members.

ART. XI. QUORUM.

Seven members shall constitute a quorum. ART. XII. ELECTION OF MEMBERS. New members shall be elected by a majority of the membership present at any regular meeting.

ART. XIII. VIOLATING PLEDGE.

Any member violating the pledge, shall be entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and on conviction for the first offense, shall be privately admonished by the President; for the second offense shall be admonished publicly; for the third, shall be publicly reprimanded, and for the fourth offense shall be expelled.

ART. XIV. TRIALS.

Trials shall be conducted in private, by a committee of five members, who shall be appointed for that purpose, in each case, by the President.

ART. XV. CHARGES.

No member shall be arraigned for violation of Art. II., except upon written charge and specification by a member or members of the organization.

ART. XVI. ALTERING, &c.

This Constitution shall be altered, or amended, only by ballot—a majority of two-thirds of all the members of this organization being necessary to such alteration or amendment. Notice whereof to be submitted in writing at one regular meeting, and to be acted on at the next subsequent regular meeting.

The following persons were then chosen officers of the organization: President, Dr. J. Compher; Vice President, Wm. R. King; Secretary, A. J. Sanson; Cor. Secretary, C. N. Hickok; Treasurer, C. Loyer; Executive Committee, David Over, Sam'l L. Russell and Alonzo Robbins. Adjourned to meet in the Court House on Saturday evening, 12th inst.

We have been informed that Mr. William Hartley positively denies having written the dirty article signed by Mr. John A. Mowry, in the Gazette of week before last. Persons that we would suppose knew Mr. Hartley's style better than any others, gave it as their opinion that he was the author, which led us into the error. For whatever wrong we have done Mr. Hartley in this matter, he will consider this our apology. The author, we are now convinced, is none other than the briefness and classical 'Beef Heels.'

Messrs A. B. Cramer & Co., have received their new goods. Call and examine them.

Messrs Jacob Reed & Co., have also received their new goods. Give them a call.

Any of our subscribers who have two or three shovels, which they will give to us on subscription, had better bring them along—also, a few loads of wood.

The Tariff at Charleston.

John Cessna, Esq., the delegate to Charleston from this County, for the sake of buncombe, offered a resolution in the Charleston Convention, that iron, coal, wool and other products deserved protection. His resolution was laughed and sneered at by the haughty free-traders there assembled, and Capt. Isaiah Rynders, the shoulder-bitter Locooco leader from New York, moved an amendment that Monongahela whiskey should also be protected. The resolution was really laughed down, and Mr. Cessna was not in earnest when he offered it, because he knew that it could not pass. If he were really for a Tariff for protection, he would leave the Locooco free trade party, and join the opposition which is in favor of protection to the suffering interests of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Anderson, the P. M. at Cumberland Valley, is informed that the package of papers for that office, last week, were sent in mistake by the P. M., in Bedford, to McConnellsburg, which kept them back four or five days. We don't blame Mr. Anderson, for our papers missing so often, to come to that office which he writes to us about on the 8th inst. We have been frequently annoyed by these things for the last three years.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The proceedings in Court were not of sufficient interest to publish. No civil cases were tried.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

THE UNION DISSOLVED!

Convention Adjourned to Meet at Baltimore, on the 18th of June.

NO NOMINATIONS!

CHARLESTON, May 8. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Russell, of Va., made an explanation with regard to the Tennessee Compromise Resolution, and offered a resolution that when the Convention adjourns, to-day, it be to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

A motion to suspend the order for balloting was carried—yeas 199; nays 61.

A delegate from Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Philadelphia. The confusion and excitement were so great that it was difficult to hear anything that was said.

Mr. Randall moved an amendment; to insert Philadelphia, and the 4th day of July.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, moved to insert New York.

The motion to substitute New York was rejected. The motion to substitute Philadelphia for Baltimore was also rejected—yeas 88, nays 166.

The original resolution was then adopted—yeas 166, nays 88, as follows:—Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns to-day, it will be to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 18th day of June, in order to afford the States that are not now represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, moved that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. Miles, of Maryland, hoped arrangements would be made for printing the official account of the proceedings.

Mr. Ousling, the President, before putting the motion, asked permission to address to the Convention a few words. Notwithstanding the deep and conflicting interests, he might say to the country that no Convention, having such immense interest at stake, has ever sat for so great a length of time with the observance of so great a share of order and freedom from personalities or offensive language. He had endeavored most impartially and honestly to fulfill the duties of the chair, and if, in the excitement of the moment, he had been led to use any abrupt language to gentlemen, he humbly apologized. He regarded this Convention as having its destiny not only the permanence of the Democratic party, but the question whether these great United States should continue and endure. He would not, however, relinquish the hope that the Union would continue on to eternity, and he felt confident that the Convention would adjourn to-day with the determination to do all in their power to restore harmony and concord.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, extended a cordial invitation to the Democracy of the Union to the hospitalities of that city.

THE SECEDER'S CONVENTION.

A Convention to be Held at Richmond, June 11.

CHARLESTON, May 8, 1860. The Convention of Seceders assembled at noon, and during the session debated the propriety of making nominations, preparing addresses, appointing a National Committee, &c., without taking definite action on either proposition. An evening session was held.

Mr. Jackson (Geo.) then offered a resolution for a Southern Convention to be held in Richmond, on the second Monday in June next. It was adopted, with five or six dissenting voices.

A resolution, authorizing an address or narrative of the grounds of seceding, to be prepared and published with the proceedings of the Convention. Adjourned sine die.

The Corruption Being Washed.

We find the following item in a Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer, a prominent Democratic paper. Read it.

The Senate Committee engaged in examining into alleged corruption growing out of the public printing, met this morning and examined Cornelius Wendell and Wm. Rice. The former was subject to long examination. He stated that UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT he had paid TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE PENNSYLVANIAN, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE EVENING ARGUS, of Philadelphia, out of the profits of the Post Office blank printing, and that further ACTING UNDER THE SAME AUTHORITY, HE HAD GIVEN INTO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEMOCRATS IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1858, AND HAD SPENT LARGE SUMS OF MONEY IN AN EFFORT TO SECURE THEIR ELECTION. Rice, who was lately proprietor and editor of the Pennsylvania, verified the statements, and it is rumored that his testimony implicated a Pennsylvania Senator, as receiving a portion of the money allowed the Pennsylvania.

A beautiful record that for a President of the United States! Read it again, and say if it is not about time the government was taken out of the hands of these corruptionists.

The whole of Potter's district in Wisconsin, and, indeed, of the Northwest, endorse his course in his late affair with Hon. R. A. Pryor. He had a rapturous reception on the occasion of his recent visit.

The Charleston Convention.

Long have eager eyes been charmed by the ominous word "CHARLESTON." The 23d day of April was for many months looked forward to as the peacocks for Democratic apostles.—Then and there was to be exploded the heterodoxy of Republicanism. The "irrepressible conflict" was to be exhibited in its naked deformity, and in contrast, too, with the symmetry, perfection, and beauty of National (!) Democracy. The stench of sectionalism was to be subjected to the powerful deodorizing qualities of a slave mart, and to all this attractive show there was positively no admission for "de cullerd gemmen," and the price of admission, too, was so high as to exclude the "mad dogs of society." Such where the attraction in the programme, and advertised throughout the civilized world. But, alas! the spell is broken, the day is numbered with the past and like all others it brought but vanity and vexation of spirit. BARNUM has been completely out-Barnumed, and the impostor discovered to be a "nigger." The "irrepressible conflict" was the only curiosity on exhibition. An evil spirit had controlling influence, and agitation, discord, and dissolution are the fruits which were promised to be harmony and union.

Seriously, the Charleston Convention has been a failure, and the disappointment it has brought to the Democracy is second only to the disappointment occasioned by the defeat of the party in this city. Its lessons may not be altogether lost; and if they teach the dangers of charging upon others their own guilt it may have been for good. Sectionalism, agitation, dissolution of the Union, and like epithets and menaces will probably not be charged upon Republicans in future. That the Republican is the only national party in existence cannot be denied, and with an open, fair, and candid platform, and able, fearless candidates, it will surely triumph, and as surely win the confidence and merit the approval of all conservative citizens of the country. That slavery is an evil, no one can deny, and the respect and power which the Democratic party has lost by favoring—not for principle, but the perquisites—its extension, has been, as it ever will be, the death of every party; and no party that must appeal to the intelligence of American freemen can practice duplicity with impunity. Such is the lesson of the past.—State Journal.

How the Democrats View the Result of Our Recent Election.

Already do we see the Democratic party in the interior of the State claim for their party a triumph at our recent city election. They allege that our majority has been materially reduced, and that our party is disappointed with the result. Will they explain by what process of arithmetic their leading party papers, such as the Ledger and Pennsylvania, could show, as late as Saturday preceding the election, that their majority would be 1900?

The facts are simply as follows:—In 1856 the Democratic majority in the city was 6000, over all opponents. The Republicans polled less than 8000 votes, and the Americans about 24,000. In 1858 the Republicans and Americans united, and elected Mr. HENRY by 4000 majority. In the late campaign Mr. HENRY was regarded as being a Republican, and although nominated and supported as the candidate of the People's party he did not receive the support of the Straight-American wing: the "Constitutional Union" party united with the Democracy; and so confident were the Democrats of success that they now give up the city in despair. We commend to our Democratic exchanges the following paragraph, taken from the Pennsylvania the morning after the election. Will they please copy, that their readers may learn from reliable Democratic authority that this city "has gone over to the enemy, and is no longer to be relied upon?"

"The result will be viewed by the country as a declaration, that Philadelphia is an Abolition city. This circumstance is deeply to be deplored in a social, political, and business point of view. It will completely alienate the people of the South, persuading them that this city regarded liberally by them as the last stronghold of Northern conservatism, has gone over to the enemy, and is no longer to be relied upon, and that there was no truth or sincerity in our fair Union Speeches and loud professions of friendship and sympathy. The vote cast for Mayor Henry—the candidate of an intensely Abolitionist party—will greatly aggravate those bitter feelings of sectionalism which are fast tending towards a dissolution of the Union and the ruin of this country."

Such is the language employed by a leading Democratic journal—the Pennsylvania, published in this city—to announce what Democratic journals in other places are pleased to call a Democratic victory!—State Journal.

Impurity of Liquors.

We recently noticed the experience of Dr. Hiram Cox, of Ohio, Official Inspector of Liquors at Cincinnati, in regard to the vicious and distilled liquors consumed in that region: Since then we have met with another report, made by another western inspector of Liquor.—Dr. L. G. Miller—the inspector for Wayne county, Michigan. His precinct includes the city of Detroit. Dr. Miller states that in three hundred and eighty two cases of inspection of whiskey, he discovered only two cases of pure, but as they contained no ingredients worse than extracts of plums, dried apples, peaches, sugar and honey, brown roasted sugar and caramel, he gave certificates of "purity."—He was unable to discover any arsenic, strychnine, or Cayenne pepper, and therefore concludes that Michigan whiskey is much better than the generality. The Doctor was not able to find a single drop of pure French brandy. It was in the main a mixture of genuine French brandy, alcohol, sugar, and French coloring.—In one hundred and sixty-four samples of gin, he found but twenty nine samples genuine; the balance contained a mixture of the oil of juniper, alcohol, water and sugar. In thirty-two samples of genuine pure rum; the rest was mixed with Santa Croix and New England rum. All articles of Irish and Scotch whiskey were found pure. Also the Malaga, Madeira (?) and Sherry wines. Where he found pure Maderia wines we are at a loss to imagine. The doctor remarks that "most of the French wines inspected were found to be pure, but he found many imitations which were simply French vinegar." Native wines were found good, but native brandies are extensively counterfeited.

THE PROOF.—At Charleston, during the sitting of the Democratic Convention, Mr. John Cessna, a democratic delegate from Bedford county, this State, offered a resolution that iron, coal, wool and other staples deserved adequate protection from our government. The whole Convention (except those from this State who feared death at home) sneered and laughed at the idea. Issiah Rynders, chief of the "Empire Club," and prominent in the New York democracy for the last twenty years, moved as an amendment, that "adequate protection be also extended to Monongahela whiskey!" The amendment was met with "an outburst of applause and laughter," and neither Mr. Cessna nor any delegate from this State, dare rise to rebuke its insolence! The coal and iron interest, the very life-blood of Pennsylvania, subjected to unrebuked ridicule and insult in a national democratic convention! And yet these men have the audacity to ask the votes of Pennsylvanians on protective grounds.—Huntingdon American.

A SINGULAR FACT.—Hall's Journal of Health, which is regarded as the highest medical authority in the country, says that the greatest mortality takes place in April and May. The causes are supposed to be from diseases brought on by people imprudently abolishing fires in their stoves, throwing off their underclothing too soon, and the diminished appetite incident to the change of weather. Of course it is only those whose system is not in a sound condition who are the victims.—"LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER" will purify the body that it will be proof against sudden changes of the weather. Its great success in curing Cancer, Scrofula, Tetor, Dyspepsis, Liver Complaint, and numerous other diseases, have given it a reputation never attained by any medicine in a short time.—It is only necessary to try a single bottle to be convinced of its efficacy. See advertisement in another column.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THOSE WHIGS WHO JOINED THE LOCOFOS TO SAVE THE UNION?—Those patriots who were too good to support Fillmore in 1856, because the Democracy alone could save the Union, now find themselves "out in the cold," and it will be hard for them to find an office to creep into. They joined the old enemy and traitor of the Whig party, to help it to save the Union, and now it appears that it cannot save itself. Will not some charitable association take charge of these houseless wanderers!—Daily News.

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, in 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 effect 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 plan of procedure would be most absurd. So in the case of Dr. Hance's remedy, every one who has Fits should try it for a reasonable length of time. It will not cure in a day or week; nothing worth going 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 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 \$6; twelve \$24. You will find the address above. May 4, 1860.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

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

A neighbor of Mr. Koulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the rovers' 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., of Pittsburg, Pa., and be content with no other 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. May 4.

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 powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of Dr. J. ROBERTS' 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 drugging, and try the BITTERS, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. Let all from whom the bloom has departed, give Dr. J. Roberts' Celebrated Bitters a trial. Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. See advertisement in another column. May 4, 1860.

DIED.

Mrs. CAROLINE M., wife of Dr. George Anderson, died in Bedford, Pa., April 23d, 1860, aged 30 years.

Not only the bereaved husband and family friends, but all who knew her, will mourn the early and unlooked-for death of Mrs. Anderson. Young and beautiful, educated and intelligent, she was yet meek and humble, kind and gentle to all. She was a consistent and devoted Christian, and in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, had followed the Saviour unwaveringly from her early childhood.—She died in peace. S. B.