



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c. &c.--Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860.

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GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATING TO THE ELECTIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH," approved the second day of July...

At which time, and the places designated, the qualified electors will elect by ballot, TWENTY SEVEN ELECTORS for the State of Pennsylvania, to cast the vote of said State, for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainburg, in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school House in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school House in Stonerstown in said Township.

shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax. No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners...

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications...

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 85th of Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sept. 28, 1860.

BROADTOP RAIL ROAD. Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD CO. and Huntingdon & Broadtop Railroad Co. BY WHICH FREIGHTS ARE TRANSPORTED at the following LOW RATES:

From HOPEWELL to PHILADELPHIA, FLOUR 62c per barrel, GRAIN 31 cents per 100 lbs.

Every Day Brings Something New! ANOTHER NEW FIRM! FERGUSON & LINE, The former stand of Ferguson & Manspacher are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new.

Poetry.



For the Inquirer. PARTING. Is there a time when we must part To meet no more on earth? A time when every pulsing heart Shall cease to throb with mirth?

O, yes, there is a time like this, When hearts shall throb with pain, Because we've here enjoyed a bliss We ne'er shall feel again.

Upon the ocean, now we drift Away from home and friends, And surging billows give no time For faults to make amends.

O, God! forgive our past misdeeds, Our hearts for life prepare, And, O'er us all, we pray thee, watch With all a father's care.

For the Inquirer. Sabbath School Celebration. PATONSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 8.

Mr. Editor--On Saturday, October 6th the friends of the Pleasant Hill Sabbath School, Middle Woodbury township, held a celebration in the beautiful oak grove on the land of Mr. Robert Elder.

About noon a goodly number were gathered together, and the exercises were commenced by Saml. W. Hahn, the worthy superintendent, by reading an appropriate hymn from the Sunday School hymn book, which was beautifully sung by the school, after which an address was delivered by John E. Satterfield, suited to the occasion.

The Watkins (N. Y.) Republican relates the following incident which occurred before the Schuylers County Grand Jury: (Enter disconsolate looking female without hoops.)

Foreman--Madam, what complaint have you to make? Complaint--I came to enter complaint agin my companion.

Fore--Your husband, I suppose--well, what is his name and what has he done? Com--His name is Mr. ---, and he struck me, and beat me, and then threw me 'out-door' and threatened to kill me if I came in the house agin!

Fore--What provocation did you give him madam, for such treatment? Com--I don't like to tell sir.

A Chinese maxim says: "We require four things of woman: that virtue dwell in her heart--that modesty play on her brow--that sweetness flow from her lips--that industry occupy her hand."

THE DOG AND THE ASSASSIN.

BY MRS. O. A. SOULE. While traveling in 1857, through the beautiful city of Leipzig, I observed, about a half league from the gate of the town, a few rods from the highway, a wheel and the bones of a chained corpse exposed to the gaze of every passer.

The following is the history of that criminal, as I learned it from the Judge who conducted the trial, and condemned him to be broken alive: A German butcher being bountied in the midst of a forest lost his way, and endeavoring to find the road was attacked by highwaymen.

The next morning two woodcutters had three dead bodies and a large dog who seemed to be guarding them. They examined them, and endeavoring to restore life, but in vain.

The dog had dragged himself, in the course of the night, when all was quiet, to the corpse of his master, where he was the next morning. He allowed his new friends to dress his wounds, as if forewarning that he must consent to live that he might one day avenge the murdered.

He looked on quietly as they dug the grave, and allowed them to bury the bodies, but as the turf was replaced, he stretched himself upon it, howled mournfully, and resisted all efforts of the bystanders to induce him to move.

He snarped at all who came near him, except the woodman who had tended him, he bore his carcass, but no sooner did the man attempt to take his paw to remove him from the grave than he gnashed his teeth and would have wounded him severely if he had not fled.

The details of this horrible event were published in the principle journals of the country. J. Meyers, a brother of the butcher, reading some time afterward the advertisement of the magistrate, hastened instantly to his presence, saying he had fears which he believed only too well founded, that his brother had fallen into the hands of robbers, as he had left home with a large sum of money for the purchase of beaves, and was not since heard from.

Having obtained permission, Mr. Meyer removed his corpse to his native village and interred it in the adjoining cemetery. The faithful dog followed the body, but by degrees he became attached to his new master.

Two years had passed away, and all hopes of solving the mystery had vanished, when Mr. Meyer received a letter urging him to repair without delay to Leipzig to close the eyes of his maternal uncle, who desired to see him before he died. He immediately hastened thither, accompanied by his brother's dog, who was his constant companion.

While walking one morning on the public square, attended as usual by his dog, he was astonished to behold the animal leap forward like a flash. He dashed upon the crowd and leaped furiously upon an elegantly dressed young man who was seated in the centre of the square, upon an elevated platform erected for the spectators who desired more conveniently to witness the show.

The greatest of all eternal blessings is to be able to loan your heart against another heart, faithful, tender, true and tried, and record, with a thankfulness, that years deepen instead of diminishing, "I love got a friend."

rendered. They immediately chained the dog, and thinking of course he must be mad, strove to kill him. Mr. Meyer, rushed through the crowd and arrived in time to rescue his faithful friend, calling eagerly in the meantime upon the bystanders to arrest the man for he believed his dog recognized in him the murderer of his brother.

Before he had time to explain himself, the young man, profiting by the tumult, escaped. For some moments they thought, Meyers himself mad, and he had great difficulty in persuading those who had bound the dog, that the faithful creature was not in the least dangerous, and begged earnestly of them to release him that he might pursue the assassin.

He divided the crowd and was soon upon the enemy's track. The police, which upon these occasions are very active and prompt, were immediately informed of this singular and very extraordinary event, and a number were soon in pursuit. The dog became, in a few minutes, the object of public curiosity, and every one drew back to give room.

After half an hour's expectation, a general rush indicated that the search was over. The man had stretched himself upon the ground under the heavy folds of a doublet, and tumbled himself hidden. But in spite of his fancied security, the avenger had tracked him, and leaped upon him, biting, tore his garments and would have killed him upon the spot had not assistance rushed to his rescue.

He was immediately arrested, and led with Mr. Meyer and the dog, now carefully bound, before the judge, who hardly knew what to say of so extraordinary an affair. Meyer related all that happened two years before, and insisted upon the ignominious of the man, declaring that he was the murderer of his brother, for the dog could not be deceived.

In short, after the most minute and convenient legal proceedings of eight months, the murderer was condemned to be broken alive, and his corpse to remain chained upon the wheel as an example to others.

Our countryman, Dr. Wells, of South Carolina, was the first man to explain the beautiful theory of the formation of dew. It is like the collection of vapor on a pitcher of cold water on a hot day, or the breath on a window glass in a hot room in cold weather.

The dew is upon the principle of what may be termed "give and take." The human body is sending off heat as truly as a coal fire, and a living plant as truly as either; but of course in a lesser degree. If the plant receives heat from another body equal to that it throws off, it maintains its warmth; clouds even reflect back heat, hence there is no dew in cloudy nights.

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Popular Errors Corrected.

"It was impossible to suspect the veracity of this story;" it should be, truth of this story, veracity is applicable to persons only.

"I had rather walk;" it should be, I would rather walk; had denotes past possession, not will nor desire.

"I doubt not but I shall be able;" it should be, I doubt not I shall be able.

"He was too young to have felt his loss;" it should be, he would have felt his loss.

"I seldom or ever saw him now;" it should be, I seldom or never, or seldom if ever see him now.

"Do not say "rather childish," "rather selfish," as the termination ish and the word rather have the same meaning; such expressions, though very common, are tautological.

"I expected to have found him;" it should be, I expected to find him.

"I intended to have visited him;" it should be, I intended to visit him.

"I hoped you would have come;" it should be, I hoped you would come.

"I rode in a one-horse shay;" it ought to be one-horse chaise; there is no such word as shay.

"He can write better than me;" say, than I.

"The observation of the Sabbath is a duty;" it should be, the observance of the Sabbath; observation means remarking or noticing; observance, keeping or obeying.

"Which is the happy man! not who, which of these ladies?" it should be, the observation of the Sabbath is a duty; observation means remarking or noticing; observance, keeping or obeying.

"The above discourse;" it should be, the preceding discourse.