

...when comparatively fresh upon my memory, was given to the public in my letter of August, 1827. The publication then of this private conversation could serve no other purpose than to embarrass me and force me prominently in the pending contest— which I desire to avoid.

You are certainly correct in your recollection. "You told me explicitly that you did not feel at liberty to give the conversation alluded to, and would not do so, under any circumstances without my expression." In this you acted, as you have ever done, like a man of honor and principle.

To show how the terrible exposition made by Mr. Clay in Colton's biography of him was regarded at the time, we may mention the fact, that when it appeared, all the Democratic organs were startled by it. Mr. Buchanan was then no candidate for office and on that account it created a less powerful impression than it would otherwise have done, but we vividly remember the sensation manifested by the Democratic papers, especially those of Pennsylvania. We copied into the Journal and article from the most prominent and influential of them all, declaring, as several of the rest did that Mr. Buchanan most respond to refute the charge made against him or expect to be dispensed with by his party. And we and hundreds of other Whig editors called upon him and defied him to respond while yet Henry Clay and R. P. Letcher were both living to meet any denial or equivocation that he might put forth. But he replied not. He uttered no word. He could not be induced either by the warning threats of political friends or the loud denials and demands of political opponents to open his mouth. Humbly he bore from the greatest man then living upon earth a published charge, which, if true, exhibited the most irredeemable infamy on his part.

And now we ask the old friends of Henry Clay, we ask the old-line Whigs, we ask all honorable men, we ask the whole American people what they think of James Buchanan, and how they mean to act toward him? O what a shame, what a burning shame, what an everlasting shame it would be if the American nation, after having three rejected Henry Clay from the Presidency on account of a charge of bargain and corruption resting on the alleged authority of James Buchanan, and all because Mr. Clay listened to the earnest prayers of Mr. Buchanan, the real proposer of bargain and corruption, and spared him for nearly the lifetime of a generation, were now to elect that same Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Truly it would be almost enough to make a man sick of his species.

Thaddeus Stevens, the well known and sagacious politician of Pennsylvania, pronounced the fate of the republican cause, upon the nomination of Fremont. He declared that it would insure the success of Buchanan in Pennsylvania, by a majority of forty thousand. Mr. Stevens was for Justice McLean. Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Stevens did no such thing, and although it is hopeless to think of keeping the Buchanan press from lying, it is perhaps well to nip this lie in the bud. When Judge McLean's letter of declination was read in the Convention, Mr. Stevens asked for an adjournment, to enable the Pennsylvania delegation to consult with themselves, and other delegations; but perceiving that there was a strong desire to force a ballot then, he warned the Convention to beware, lest in its anxiety to sweep away its foes, it might not sweep off also its friends and added— "If you force Pennsylvania to go into a ballot now, you will be beaten in Pennsylvania by forty thousand majority." Mr. Stevens never said, or hinted, that Fremont would be beaten in Pennsylvania. The contingency which he thought would render such a result inevitable, did not happen, and although he was a warm friend of McLean, he cheerfully promised his support to Fremont. We are aware that a portion of the press reported him otherwise, but the Convention, at that moment, was in a state of great excitement and confusion, and his remarks were not clearly apprehended by the reporters. We heard him distinctly, and numbers of those around us concurred in the statement we have made above.—Pillsburg Gazette.

By order of the Board of Managers. JOHN MOWER, Treasurer. June 27, 1856.

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, July 11, 1856.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT: MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, OF TENNESSEE.

UNION TICKET.

Canal Commissioner: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Of York County. Auditor General: DARWIN PHELPS, Of Armstrong County. Surveyor General: BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, Of Bradford County.

NOTICE.

By divine permission, the corner stone of a new Lutheran Church will be laid at Ray Hill, Pa., (in the charge of the Rev. W. Bradshaw Bachtell) July 26, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several ministers from a distance will be present. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

By order of JOHN NYCUM, Sen., SIMON NYCUM, G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Building Committee. July 11, 1856.

To the Americans of Penna.

At a meeting of the State Council of the State of Pennsylvania, held in Harrisburg on the 13th of May last, it was resolved that the President and Secretary be authorized to call a Convention of the American party of the State to assemble at Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday in August next, for the purpose of electing a President and Vice President, and transacting such other business as may be necessary for the prosecution of the Presidential campaign, and in accordance with said resolution, the friends of MILLARD FILLMORE AND DONELSON are hereby requested to meet in their respective Districts, on or before the 25th day of July, and elect Delegates to the said Convention, corresponding to the number of members they are entitled to in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State. The said Convention at Harrisburg to meet on TUESDAY, the fifth day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. R. EDE, President. THOS. L. GIBBON, Secretary.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Delegates from each Township and Borough in the County are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Thursday the 31st day of July inst. at eleven o'clock A. M. to put in nomination a County ticket for the ensuing election. Each election district is entitled to two delegates, and it is desired and expected that every Township and Borough will be fully represented.

By order of the County Committee. FR. JORDAN, Chairman. H. NICOLEMS, Sec'y. July 11, 1856.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the stock of the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that the 4th instalment, being five dollars on each share, will be due and payable at the office of the Treasurer on the 20th July next.

By order of the Board of Managers. JOHN MOWER, Treasurer. June 27, 1856.

James Buchanan in favor of Ten Cents a day for the Laboring Man!

READ THE PROOF.

Extract from the speech of James Buchanan, on the Tariff, on the 27th January 1840, in the United States Senate, to be found in the Congressional Globe, pages 135-6.

"In Germany, where the currency is purely metallic, and the cost of everything is REDUCED to a hard money standard, a piece of broad-cloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars; the manufacture of which, in our country from the expansion of paper currency would cost one hundred dollars. The foreign French and German manufacturer imports this cloth into our country and sells it for a hundred. Does not every person perceive that the redundancy of our currency is equal to a premium of one hundred per cent, in favor of the manufacturer."

"No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition, could counteract these advantages in favor of foreign manufactures. I would to Heaven that I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subject."

"What is the reason that, with all these advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, and you overthrow our country with blessings and benefits."

The comparative LOW PRICES of France and Germany have afforded such a stimulus to their manufactures, that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession in no small degree, even of the English home market; IF IT WERE NOT FOR THEIR PROTECTIVE DUTIES. While British manufactures are now languishing, those of the continent are springing into a healthy and vigorous existence."

A careful examination of the average prices of labor throughout the world, shows that it only amounts to TEN CENTS A DAY! Laboring men, will you vote for Buchanan, who is willing to give you only ten cents a day for your hard labor?

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

In utter disregard of all our friendly warnings upon the subject, our Locofoec friends will permit themselves to get excited, and to do and say some very foolish things. They not only profess to be more righteous than other men, but also claim superior intelligence and decency; and yet in their fiery zeal they are constantly betraying an utter want of good manners and good taste. At their recent county convention they passed (unanimously as we are told) a long rignarole of resolutions, and among them is the following choice specimen, both in style and substance.

"Resolved, That the charge preferred against James Buchanan by a few of the 'lower order of Abolition scullions, is false—in fact—false in every particular—destitute of even the shadow of foundation—and we will call upon the people to treat it 'with the contempt due to falsehood in its meanest form, and spurn the creature who would insult your intelligence by uttering 'it in your presence as you would a POLLE-CAT."

Such is the resolution copied from the Gazette of last week, punctuation, capitals and all, just as we found it. Isn't it humiliating to find men possessing intelligence and decency belittling themselves by the use of such intemperate, not to say indecent language as the above. It is no hasty, ill-adviced expression, but the deliberate act of what calls itself the Bedford county Democracy, in mass meeting assembled.

By the way, what does the resolution mean—or rather, is there any meaning in it? Read it again. "The charge preferred against James Buchanan, by the lower order of Abolition scullions, is false," &c. What charge can the resolutions refer to? Is it the charge that Mr. Buchanan denied his residence in Lancaster county to shirk the payment of his legal taxes? This surely cannot be "the charge," because this is well substantiated by the letter of the Hon. gentleman over his own signature, to the assessor, in which, among other things, he says, "I may again become a resident of Lancaster, but that is wholly uncertain."

Can the resolution refer to the charge that Mr. Buchanan in a certain speech declared that "if he thought he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins he would open them and let it out?" We presume hardly for this is substantiated by the written statement of persons who were present and heard the remarks. Can the reference be to the charge that Mr. Buchanan was an open and avowed Federalist in the days of Federalism, and as such opposed "the weak and wicked administration" of James Madison for its prosecution of the war of 1812? Surely not, for this is a matter of history, and is clearly proved by his own 4th of July oration published by us in last week's paper. Can the resolution have reference to the "ten cent" charge, and Mr. Buchanan's advocacy of low wages for the laboring man? We do not know, but we presume hardly, and inquire for more light upon the subject.

We infer this cannot be the charge from the fact that the resolution declares it to be "destitute of even the shadow of foundation." Among other things of like import, Mr. Buchanan certainly did say in one of his speeches in Congress, "Reduce our nominal standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits. This, taken in connection with other parts of the same speech, and a knowledge of the rates of wages in the old countries, makes at least a very dark shadow on which to base the charge, even if it does not amount to satisfactory evidence.

The resolution, however, leaves us altogether in the dark as to the charge intended, so that at best we can only guess at it; but the authors of the mysterious enormity are a little more clearly indicated, but not much. The charge is said to have been made by "the lower order of Abolition scullions." In our humble way we have been supporting Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, to the best of our ability. He is no abolitionist, nor are any of his friends so far as we know. We congratulate ourselves therefore, that we are innocent of the charge, whatever it may be, and that we shall therefore not incur the direful consequences indicated in the resolution. More than this, we do not associate with "the lower order of abolition scullions;" and we presume therefore have not seen or heard the charge referred to, and in conclusion, we again caution our Locofoec friends not to keep such company, for the proverb says "a man is known by the company he keeps," and from the resolution in question, it is very manifest that if they ever had any manners or good taste, they are by their associations, or some other cause, sadly degenerated and fallen.

REAPING MACHINE.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Jackson and De Armit of Hollidaysburg. The Machine was tried last week in fields of Messrs. Mann and Schell, in the presence of a large number of our farmers, who warmly testified their satisfaction at its operation. On Monday last it was tried in a wheatfield of Maj. John Watson. The best evidence of its success is that Maj. Watson immediately purchased it.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Bloody Run, by the Bedford Riflemen, and Cadets, Cumberland Valley Blues, and Bloody Run Blues, and a vast number of citizens of Bedford, and the vicinity of Bloody Run. The Declaration was read by Mr. Woodcock of Bloody Run. An Oration was delivered by G. H. SPANG, Esq., which was very highly praised by all who heard it. Dr. Campbell also delivered an Oration in his happiest style. After the address a large company sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by our friend Mr. John S. Cronse of the Ebbert House.

REAPING MACHINE.

All our farmers are now harvesting and Bedford is quite dull. The grain crops are good.

COL. BENTON.

In the Gazette of last week is published a short extract from Col. Benton's great speech recently delivered at St. Louis; and it is stated that the speech "will be read with great interest by everybody." We are sorry the editor did not publish the speech entire, instead of selecting a few lines which would best suit his purpose.—The speech is a very long one, and a very good one, and we venture to say the Gazette would not publish it entire even if paid for as an advertisement. We would do it for him were we not so crowded, for it contains the most vigorous and scorching review of Locofoecism we have read for many a day.

We agree with Col. Benton in nearly every thing he says; and if he is really friendly to the election of James Buchanan, as the Gazette says he is, he has the strangest way of showing it of any man in the whole country. As he has been called upon the stand by the Gazette, and endorsed as a true and faithful witness, and his speech approved, we will give an extract or two from it, and allow the friends of Mr. Buchanan to take such consolation from it as it will afford.—The Col. attended the Cincinnati Convention, not as a delegate, but to see what was going on, and in this same speech he discourses upon the subject, and also upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as follows:

"I know the scheme of those who contrived the deed, (the repeal of the compromise of 1820) and the hard work they had in bringing some of its subsequent champions up to the sticking point. It was a plot for political power, hatched by politicians unknown to the people, and intended to make presidents, by welding the Slave States into a unit upon the slavery question, governing the nomination by the two thirds rule, and procuring from the free States by dint of Federal patronage the twenty-nine votes which were necessary to carry the election. This was the plot and hard was the work to get it along. The bill (the Kansas and Nebraska bill) was reported without the repealing section; the fault of the omission was laid upon a copying clerk, although the report which accompanied the bill declared the omission, and stated the reason for it,—although one of the party declares he forced the authors to put it in. Their hard work to pass it,—meaning the aspiring, coaxing the weak, seducing the venal. Indemnity in public offices was openly promised to those who would betray their constituents—a promise which has been faithfully kept, and the only one of all that it made, which has been kept by this Administration—witness the violated pledges about the Pacific Railroad, the reduction of duties and a long list of others. Finally, the deed was done—the deed from which Mr. Calhoun recoiled; but the harvest has not been reaped. The President and his lie-leader (Douglas) took the field for the reward; they both entered the lists at the Cincinnati convention, and were both miserably defeated—repudiated by their own party—the first instance of a President so repudiated in the whole history of our country. I went to Cincinnati to be near that Convention, &c. (See extract from his speech published in another part of the Inquirer.)

These are extracts from this great speech of Col. Benton, and we regret a want of room prevents us from giving more. There are other parts of it equally refreshing, and equally true, referring more directly to Mr. Buchanan, and his position, and which we hope to be able to give our readers before long. Was not the Cincinnati convention a great Convention? Who would not support its nominees, after reading this truthful account of the elements of which it was composed? If we had said one half as much about it as Col. Benton has, we would have been called slanderers and liars, but as a good Buchanan Democrat has given the above graphic description, all mouths should be stopped. This is only a fair sample of Locofoec conventions generally. An intelligent friend of ours, who was present at the recent Locofoec convention at Harrisburg, and who was personally acquainted with nearly all the delegates, assured us that at least one-third of them were on the list of public defectors to the State. This is true, but our Loco friends will swear it is a lie, because we have not Col. Benton to endorse it. It is not the less true on this account, and we exceedingly regret the Col. had not been present at it also, so that he might have verified our statements by that same personal knowledge which enables him to speak so eloquently and truthfully of the great assemblage at Cincinnati.

CLAY AND BUCHANAN.

We call the attention of our readers to a powerful article on our first page from the Louisville Journal, in relation to the old "Bribery and Corruption" charge against Henry Clay.—It will be seen from it the complicity of Buchanan in the matter. From an extract from Colton's Life of Clay, written by Mr. Clay's own hand, the fact is clearly proved and Buchanan and his friends need not dare to deny it. Read the article old Clay men, and then say whether you can vote for the vile slanderer of the great American Statesman.

OLD BULLION ON THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

In Col. Benton's speech at St. Louis on last Saturday week, he gave the following description of the Cincinnati Convention, which all who were there will recognize as correct: "I went to Cincinnati to be near that Convention—the first one I ever approached. I went out to see how things were done, and to assist a little at a safe nomination. I found a garrison of office holders inside of the Convention, and a besieging army of the same gentry on the outside of it. Packed delegates were there, sent to betray the people. Strew delegates were there, coming from the States which could give no Democratic vote. Members of Congress were there, although forbid, by their duties, from being at such a place. A cohort of office holders from Washington city were there, political canchins in the federal system, incapable or voting for the smallest federal office, yet sent there by the administration to impose a President upon the people. It was a scandalous collection, excluded by the constitution from being even electors of the President, and yet sent here to vote for the Administration—and to vote upon the principle of the ox that knoweth his master's crib—upon the principle of the ass that knoweth the hand that feedeth him. Bullies were there from the custom house and the Five Points in New York—all with the approbation of the administration; for the office holders would draw their pay, without the consent of their employers. It was a scandalous collection. The members of Congress were in

HOW INCONSISTENT.

Buchanan and his party pretend to deprecate the civil war prevailing in Kansas, and yet endorse the very men and the very measures that have caused that war; and further, if successful at the polls next fall, they are pledged to the continuance of that policy. At present the terrible fruits of this policy are mostly confined to Kansas; let the same policy be continued four years, and civil war will light up the country in one lurid glare of terror throughout its wide expanse. It is not our duty to avert the danger while we have the power!

FINANCIAL.

Rumor says that President Pierce is smoothing the way for the (expected) incoming administration of Jas. Buchanan, by ordering the introduction into the different mints of new and extensive machinery, calculated exclusively for striking off dimes.

Hon. Frank Granger.

Hon. Frank Granger, ex-Postmaster General under Harrison, has declared for Fremont.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. FILLMORE.

Ex-President Fillmore was handsomely received last week at all the towns along the North River, on his route from New York city to Buffalo. At Albany he made a speech of considerable significance in reply to an address from the Mayor. We make the following extracts:

We see a political party presenting candidates for the presidency and vicepresidency for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? (Cheers.) Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate? (Cheers.) Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him making his appointments? If a man living south of Mason and Dixon's Line be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of his cabinet council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office that the people themselves discard in selecting him? These are serious but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South having a majority of the electoral votes should declare that they would not only have slave holders for President and Vice President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? (Tremendous cheering.) If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And therefore you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

I tell you, my friends, that I speak warily on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation. I might by soft words, hold out delusive hopes, and thereby win votes. But I never can consent to be one thing to the north and another to the South. I should despise myself were I guilty of such an invasion. (Tumultuous applause.) For my conscience would still ask, with the dramatic poet— "Is there not some curse— Some hidden thunder red with mortal wrath— To blast the wretch who owes his greatness To his country's ruin." (Cheers.)

MARRIED.

On the evening of Tuesday the 1st inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, JOHN L. RUSSEL, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH OGDEN, all of Pittsburg, Pa.

DIED.

On the 27th June ult., at his residence on Broad Top Bedford County, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, aged 66 years and 25 days.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned has been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John Dickey, Administrator of Samuel H. Tobias, Esq., dec'd, to and among all those entitled to the same; and that I will sit for that purpose at my office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 22d day of July, inst., at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all who think proper may attend.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, Bedford County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will please make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them to me.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance of the money in the hands of John Mower and S. L. Russell, Executors, Administrators of James non, with the Will annexed of William Lane, late of Hopewell Township, said County, deceased, to and among the creditors of said decedent entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 24th day of July, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested in said estate will be present.

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