

INQUIER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 29, 1856.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OYER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, OF TENNESSEE.

UNION STATE TICKET.

Constitutional Commissioner.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

Of York County.

Editor General.

DARWIN PHELPS.

Of Armstrong County.

Surveyor General.

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE.

Of Bradford County.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.

JOSEPH PUMROY.

Of Juniata County.

Associate Judge.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

County Surveyor.

DANIEL SANS.

Commissioner.

ALEXANDER DAVIS, 3 years.

JOHN BLACKBURN, 1 year.

Poor Director.

JOHN METZGAR.

Auditor.

ANDREW J. REINHART, 3 years.

JESE AKERS, 2 years.

Clerk.

SAMUEL SNIVELY.

COUNTY MASS MEETING.

The American party of Bedford County will meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday, the second day of September next, (Court week) at eight o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the County and District nominations, and to take counsel together to ensure the defeat of sham democracy at the ensuing election.

The Hon. Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, Gen. Wm. H. Koontz of Somerset, and others, will be present to address the meeting.

Every voter in the County is invited to be present to hear a full and fair discussion of the various questions of interest pertaining to the pending political contest.

By order of the American County Committee. FR. JORDAN, Chairman. Aug. 29, 1856.

AMERICAN MEETING.

The Americans of St. Clair Township will hold a meeting on Saturday, the 13th of September next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in Pleasantville. Fr. Jordan, Esq., and others will be present to address the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to members of all parties to be present on the occasion. Aug. 29, 1856.

POLITICAL MEETING.

There will be an American meeting held at Barley's School House, in Bedford Township on Saturday the 30th August, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Dr. Compier, Fr. Jordan Esq., and others are expected to address the meeting. Men of all parties are invited to come, and bear and judge for themselves.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

Locofoco papers find fault with Mr. Fillmore, because a daughter of his was a short time in a Catholic Seminary. They also charge Mr. Fremont with being a Catholic, because he was married by a Catholic priest, when he could get no other person to marry him. But James Buchanan visits Bedford, and calls on the Catholic priest, without anything being said about it. There were some half dozen Protestant clergymen in town, not one of whom did Mr. Buchanan think so much of as to call upon. We would like to know what's in the wind? Is the Catholic vote again to be traded off?

The Locofoco have nominated Col. Wm. C. Reamer, of Fulton county, and G. Nelson Smith, of Cambria, for the Legislature. Quite a dissatisfaction exists in Fulton at the manner in which Joseph Bernhard, Esq. was treated. According to our former proceedings he was entitled to a re-nomination, but his mainly course in the last Legislature, would not suit a few wire pullers in Fulton, and he was thrust aside to make way for Col. Reamer, who was not an applicant.

The American meeting in St. Clairsville, on Saturday last, was large and enthusiastic. It was addressed by Daniel Riddle, Esq., in a speech of two hours in duration, abounding in prudence, argument and wit. Look out for a good report from St. Clair and Union on the day of election.

EXTRA SESSION.

Our readers are no doubt aware that by a joint resolution of the Senate and House, Congress adjourned on the 18th of the present month. Why then the extra session called at this unusual season of the year? The President issued his Proclamation convening Congress again before the members had got home, and Congress is again in Session and no day yet fixed for adjournment so far as we have heard. Why all this? Simply because the Senate and House got into a snarl, and could not agree upon a certain clause in what is called the Army Appropriation Bill. The President and Secretary of War ask for some fifteen millions of Dollars to support the army. The Senate says you may have it; and the House says you may have it, *Provided*, you won't use any part of it to enforce the Border Ruffian laws in Kansas. The Senate refuses to accept the proviso, and the House insists upon it, and thus the bill cannot pass, and the whole machinery of legislation is locked for an indefinite period. It will be remembered that the Kansas Legislature was elected for them by fraudulent votes given by citizens of Missouri; and when this Legislature met it enacted a most barbarous, unconstitutional, and bloody code of laws, which even General Cass denounced in his place in the Senate "a disgrace to the age." The palpable object of these laws was to enforce slavery on Kansas against her consent. The House in which there is an American and Republican majority has again and again declared the Kansas Legislature a fraud, and all its enactments null and void. Hence the House refuses to appropriate any money to enforce these "Border Ruffian Laws of Kansas." On the contrary the President has declared these laws must be executed and enforced, and the Senate, where about two thirds are Locofoco, takes sides with the President and insists on using part of the army appropriations to force slavery on Kansas by means of the United States Army. Such a condensed yet a correct history of this difficulty which has occasioned the extra session of Congress. Under these circumstances we can hardly imagine how it is the Buchanan party can stand up as they do in the face of the country, and deliberately declare and pretend they are in favor of freedom in Kansas. Such monstrous hypocrisy deserves the condemnation which it has received in Iowa, and is about to receive in Pennsylvania, and every other free State.

MORE DECEPTION.

We have frequently cautioned our friends against the tricks and reckless assertions of the Buchanians. But every day brings something new in this line. The more recent fabrication got up by our adversaries to injure us is the bold assertion that the Fillmore and Donelson Electoral ticket recently chosen by the American Convention at Harrisburg, is composed almost exclusively, if not entirely of Republicans and Fremont men. When this lie was started a few days ago, it was said there were *three or four* Fremont men on said ticket. Very soon *one half* were Fremont men; then it was stated that all were Republicans but *six or seven*, and now *all* are Republicans. How false statements will grow!

"All who told it added something new. And all who heard it made enlargements too."

We have taken the trouble to investigate the truth of the allegations above referred to, and find them as destitute of foundation as the many other slanders manufactured and circulated by our opponents. The fact is, there is one Republican on the Fillmore and Donelson Electoral ticket, and *only one*, and he was put on by mistake. When notified of his selection as an elector on that ticket he will no doubt decline like any honorable man would under the circumstances, and then his place will be supplied by a sound American, and the ticket will be complete. These are the facts, and we hope they will satisfy our friends, and put at rest this weak invention of the enemy, and at the same time make our friends a little careful of what they believe.

The Convention which nominated the Fillmore and Donelson electoral ticket voted against a fusion electoral ticket by the decided vote of 72 to 18. Is not the statement then absurd that this same Convention on the same day should select a ticket composed of Republicans? This is a part of that game of desperation now being played by the Buchanians. Having no solid foundation of principle on which to stand, they endeavor to get along by misleading the people from the real issues before them, and to bumble them with cook and bull stories like this, and the legion of others equally absurd, and equally untrue. Once more we caution our readers against all such stories emanating from the same source.

AMERICAN MEETING.

Our readers will notice in another column a call for an American meeting on Tuesday night of next week. Hon. Henry D. Moore, Gen. Wm. H. Koontz and others will be present to address the meeting. They are very powerful speakers, and our friends may expect a high intellectual treat. We hope our Fillmore and Donelson friends will all be present, as well as members of other parties.

Our friends will remember the Fillmore and Donelson meeting to-morrow afternoon at Barley's School House. Let there be a good turnout.

50,000 LABORERS WANTED!

AT TEN CENTS A DAY!

Read the following extracts from a speech of Mr. Buchanan, in the United States Senate, in 1840, in which he advocated the reduction of wages to the European standard! We understand the Locofoco, in case Mr. Buchanan is elected, intend to put down the price of labor to ten cents a day immediately. They now want 50,000 laborers at ten cents a day to try the experiment on! Won't some of our hard-fisted laboring men apply to Mr. Buchanan at Wheeling for the situation without delay?

Here's his arguments in favor of the reduction:

"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 exists against the prohibition, could contract 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. REFUSE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits.'"

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

FIRE.—An alarm of fire occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night. It originated in a stable occupied by Francis Jordan, Esq. It quickly communicated with the ten-pin alley belonging to the boarding house of Mrs. Miller. The stable and ten-pin alley were both entirely consumed. A chicken coop underneath the alley was also consumed, with a couple of dozen chickens. Fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., were much injured. There was a quantity of hay in the stable, and the building made a great illumination. It is not known how the fire originated.

After all the exertions that were made to get up a big meeting, in Schellsburg, last week, with a favorable day, and twenty-five persons, women, boys and men, from Bedford, there were less than 150 there. Locofocoism, like the crab, is going backwards in Bedford County.

The American meeting in Carlisleville, on last Saturday, was very large and enthusiastic. It was eloquently addressed by Dr. Compier. Colerain is waking up.

At the request of several of our American friends, we re-publish the American Platform, adopted in February last at Philadelphia. It is a Platform on which every true-hearted American can stand.

The communication in regard to the Schellsburg Buchanan meeting will appear in our next.

For the Inquirer and Chronicle.

Mr. Editor:—I am a stranger in your county, and have been spending a few days in the Broad Top regions. Leaving her hills of wealth behind me yesterday about noon, I turned my horse's head down the hill, intending to take the cars at Hope-well. When I got down to the road, I discovered a crowd of about one hundred and fifty persons, seated in the yard of a private house, and a tall slim person, with a fine flow of words, that I took to be a preacher, addressing them. "Might somebody be dead?" was the first idea that struck me, as the gentleman was certainly delivering a eulogy; but I soon discovered his praises were lavished on the noble Harry of the West. I concluded at once that it was a Fillmore meeting, and as that suited me to a T, and as I am a little excitable on that question, I was not long in making up my mind to dismount and "pitch in," so after having my horse put up, I got back with all speed when my tall friend was quoting from Daniel Webster; as I was getting over the fence with "that's so" upon my lips, behold my tall friend had got so high with the immortal words of Webster, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," that he either could not get down again, or some person pulled his coat tail and told him that would do, or had better stop. After looking at his documents, first at one paper, then at another, he took a back seat.

I then got over the fence, and picked out the seat with the most unoccupied space, and spread myself to make the crowd look as large as possible, when they commenced calling out for Sobell. Up jumps a little fellow, (I wish I could give you a description of him) and my first impression was, "You're a sound egg, anyhow." He commenced by asking the people to get over on his right, as the wind was too blowing from the South. As the wind soon blowing cold enough for overcoats, I thought, if that is South I have lost my bearing, or perhaps there was a "point" here that I did not see, though I saw the sheets that were

in the wind, and thought there were most too many. Mr. Sobell then commenced on Fremont, and took for his text a handbill he had in his pocket calling a Fremont meeting, and was going to prove that Fremont was in favor of disunion. I thought, take care you do not lay out too big a job for such a small man. After going over the Gerrit Smith Platform to prove that Fremont was a disunionist, he commenced on the electoral ticket and read out two of three Americans for having a hand in forming said ticket, marked them down the back with a black stripe, and turned them over to the Pathfinder. Thanks I, all right, and cheered with all my might, thinking that a little noise would help him along, but, judge my surprise, when he stated that it was not worth while talking about Fillmore as he would be beaten anyhow, and the Know Nothings were sold to the Dutchy, and the Dutch will take Holland. I only then discovered that—I was wrong shipped!

The next speaker was a Mr. Tate. He commenced by singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and the "Exile of Erin;" not so much lost after all. The opportunity of hearing that was well worth the time, and I would freely give my horse, saddle and bridle, to be able to sing those patriotic songs as well. He then got to modern Democracy, and I left, satisfied that they had made more Fillmore votes than Buchanan.

BALTIMORE.

August 22, 1856.

A SCENE OF HORROR!

Nearly Three Thousand Lives Lost!

One of the items of news by the Canada, is, an awful earthquake in the Moluccas, involving a loss of nearly three thousand lives. A spectator writes to an English journal:—

"The glowing lava streamed downwards with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered on its destructive course, and causing the sea to boil wherever they came in contact. The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water, which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea, obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore and heaved itself with a wild haste against the land as if it strove to overcome the fire stream.

The frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of the men and beasts, the wild roars of the tempest, and the crashing of thousands of trees torn up and carried away, was followed about an hour later, by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the ear. A black column of smoke and ash then shot up from the mountain to an immense height and fell, illuminated by the glare of the lava, like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense, that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despair. Large stones were hurled through the air, crashing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops, which had not been destroyed by fire, sunk and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by these barriers, formed lakes, breaking over their banks soon proved a new source of destruction.

This lasted some hours. About midnight the raging elements sank to rest; but on the following day about noon, they again resumed their work of destruction, with renewed violence. In the meantime, the fall of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on that day, that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

Scarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolate part of Sangir were again disturbed by an eruption on the 16th March, which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan side.

Since then, the volcano has remained quiet, the only symptom of its working has been the smoke rising up in all directions from cracks and fissures in the ground.

On the other side of Kaudhar, on the extreme north point of the Island, the appearance of the devastation which has been caused, is, if possible, even more frightful than what has taken place at Taruna. For here, where formerly there were seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, and thickly planted and endless groves of cocoa nuts, we now find nothing but lava, stones, and ashes. The liquid fire seems at this point to have flown from the mountain with irresistible force and in prodigious quantity.

Not only has this fearful food, as it were, buried the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was still powerful enough, on reaching the shore, to form two long tanjongs (capes) at places where the depth of water formerly consisted of many fathoms.

The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows in the undermentioned districts: Taruna, men, women, and children, 722; Kaudhar, men, women, and children, 45; Tabukan, men, women, and children, 2039; total, 2806. The greater number met their death in

the gardens. They fled in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them, or killed by the scorching heat. At Kulangan and Tarung the houses were filled with people who were stopped on their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides, and the streams of boiling water, and who met their death under the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe, became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

THE STORM IN LOUISIANA.

Terrible Loss of Life.—Steamship No. 4105 Missing.—The Dead Plundered at Last Island.—Crews at Bayou Sara.—Three Thousand Dwellings Destroyed.—Damage to the Crops.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The calamities occasioned by the recent storm which were at first believed to be greatly exaggerated, turn out to be sad realities. The storm continued with great violence, from Sunday until Tuesday evening, and during 48 hours not less than fourteen inches of rain fell, by the gauge at the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge. The storm extended up the river as far as heard from, and intelligence of further damage to property and loss of life may be anticipated.

The loss of life at Last Island it is thought will reach 200. The survivors of the disaster have arrived here, and they report that 182 bodies had been found. The survivors are, many of them, sufferers from wounds, bruises and broken limbs. They tell a pitiable story of their sufferings.—They also report that the dead bodies were plundered by a set of pirates, and the baggage belonging to the survivors was mostly carried off by the marauders, who are said to be the inhabitants of the island. It is supposed that at least \$10,000 in money was stolen from the pockets of the dead, and baggage valued at \$5000 was also carried off. The buildings destroyed are valued at \$100,000.

Nothing very definite has been learned from Grand Cailion Island, but as it was also inundated by the flood, the loss of life and destruction of property there has also been great. It is reported that thirty bodies were found at one end of the island.—The buildings destroyed are valued at \$58,000.

The damage to the corn, cotton and sugar crop, is incalculable. The flood at the Bayou Sara has occasioned a cessate of the levees at that place, flooding the country in all directions. It is reported that three thousand dwellings have been swept away or damaged. No lives are known to be lost.

A number of vessels were blown ashore in the neighborhood of the Belize, and fears being entertained for the safety of the Steamers Nautilus and Perseverance, several days over due from Texas, the steamer Texas was sent out in search of them. The anxiety with regard to the Perseverance has been relieved by her arrival. It is feared that the Nautilus has been wrecked, as the Louisiana, from Galveston, reports picking up on the 14th, a cabin door, that is recognized as having belonged to the Nautilus.

The various telegraph lines have suffered greatly by the prostration of their wires, and for several days no intelligence could be received or sent.

The British schooner Manchester, from Belize Honduras is reported ashore at South Point.

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.

The Leavenworth Journal of the 17th states that 300 Free Soilers, headed by Brown, had attacked a colony of Georgians near Ossawatimie, and driven them into Missouri, destroying all their property. On the 15th, the Treadwell settlement was attacked by 400 Free Soilers. The inhabitants sent to Gov. Shannon for aid, and the Governor called on the U. S. troops to go to their assistance, but the troops refused. A fight occurred on the 14th near Ossawatimie between 200 Free Soilers and 12 Proslavery men. The latter were in a fort.—Twenty of the assaulting party were killed and wounded.

On the 16th, the town of Leocompton was attacked by 800 men under Col. Lane.—U. S. troops having charge of Robinson, Brown, and the other prisoners surrendered without firing a gun. Col. Titus was absent at the time. His house was burned. Mr. Claves, editor of the Southern Advocate and another person were killed.

It is reported that large bodies are organizing in Missouri, and also that the Proslavery men intend to burn Lawrence on the 20th.

MR. PUMROY'S ACCEPTANCE.

ACADEMIA, August 15 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., informing me that at a Convention of the Congressional Congress of the 17th district, held at Chambersburg, I was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the opponents of the present National Administration and Cincinnati Platform. I

therefore accept the nomination so generously tendered.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH PUMROY.

Messrs. S. E. Duffield, A. S. Russell, John Beale, James Wilson, H. Easton, Committee.

AMERICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Council, at Philadelphia, February, 1856.

1st. A humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end, native born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States; and to this end non-interference by Congress with individual States, and non-interference by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the indictment of laws for said Territory, or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit other than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage or holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not hereinafter provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oath for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted until such laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places, as shown in a truckling subservience to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers, as shown in reopening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice, and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

THOMAS B. CLAY.

We have been favored by a friend, says the N. Y. Express, with the perusal of some letters received by him from Thos. B. Clay, Esq., a son of the Statesman of Ashland, and from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:—

"July, 1856. Permit me to return to you my grateful thanks for the kind mention you make in it, of my honored father. Had he lived, I am confident he would now be of the American Party, probably controlling under God's providence, its action.

"Believing it to be the only National and Conservative Party of the country, I shall adhere to it so long as it preserves its integrity."

"August, 1856. I am pleased to learn from you that Mr. Fillmore's prospects are so bright in New York.

In regard to the Presidential election in Kentucky we entertain no fears. Kentucky will be as she always has been, national and conservative. By her vote in November she will rebuke sectionalism and vindicate her own integrity."

MARRIED.

In Friends Cove, on the 21st inst. by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeyer, Mr. JACOB KEGG, to Miss EYE McELDONNY, both of the above place.

At the house of Ezekiel Cook, August 14th, 1856, by the Rev. W. B. Bachtell, Mr. SAMUEL MEIXEL, of Snake Spring Valley, to Miss REBECCA COOK, of West Point, same township.

DIED.

On Saturday, August 24th, at her residence in Bedford, Miss MARGARET DAVISON, in the 65th year of her age.

The deceased united with the Presbyterian Church of Bedford, Aug. 15th, 1819, and for thirty-seven years evinced the sincerity of her profession by a consistent christian life. Her last sickness was brief, but very severe. Soon it became evident to her friends and to herself, that her dissolution was just at hand. She was calm, and resigned to the will of Heaven. She knew it was better to depart and be with Christ. To her, death had no terrors—the grave no gloom. She talked familiarly of the change she soon expected to experience, and "gave commendment concerning" her burial. Faith looked beyond the deep and dark vault, and up to the house not made with hands eternal in the heavens. And as the summer's sun from a cloudless sky, when storms are over, sinks calmly and noiselessly to rest below the western hills, so serenely she passed into the shadowy vale.

Our very hopes belied our fears. Our tears our hopes belied: We thought her dying when she slept. And sleeping when she died.

T. G. E.

On the 20th inst. of Dropsy, Mrs. MARY BOWSER, consort of John Bwser, aged 70 years, 10 months and 2 days. She died in peace, and the hope of finding a better world in Jesus.

Near Leitersburg, Washington, Co. Md., Mrs. REBECCA FLORA, sister of the Rev. W. B. Bachtell, of Bloody Run, Pa.

Fremont and Dayton !!!

A meeting of the friends of Fremont and Dayton, will be held at the Court House on Wednesday Evening (Court Week) Sept. 31.

All who are opposed to the spread of slavery in our national territories, and in favor of restoring the Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson are invited to attend.

Several speakers will be present. Aug. 29, 1856.—It.

WANTED!

A good stout Boy, about 18 years old, to learn the Tanning Business. Apply immediately. Aug. 29, 1856. S. GAUCK, & Co.

Advertisement for DENTIST, located at 127 West Third Street, Bedford, Pa.

Confectionary Establishment.

J. W. Bush, still continues to keep on hand Candies, nuts, fruits, cakes and beer, at his old stand a few doors West of Brice's Tavern. Thankful for past favors he solicits the patronage of the public. Aug. 22