

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, July 3 1857.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID WILMOT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Union of lakes—the Union of lands, The Union of States none can sever; The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands, And the flag of our Union forever!

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford County; WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia; SUPREME JUDGE: JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County; JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

PACKER FOR PROHIBITION.

HIS FRIENDS GETTING OUT OF THE PAN INTO THE FIRE.

For the last two weeks we have been exposing to our readers the true position of GENERAL PACKER on the question of Prohibition. We have shown by the Journals of the Senate that in 1851 he voted against a Prohibitory liquor law for Washington County, not because he was opposed to the principle of prohibition, but because the law was not general in its application over the whole State.

THE 16th and last section of the bill was as follows:

Section 15. That the qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the place now authorized by law for holding the several elections, vote upon the acceptance or rejection of this act, by written or printed tickets containing on the outside the words "liquor law," and on the inside the words "for the law" or "against the law," and the returns of the votes shall be made in the manner provided by law for the election of Governor, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transmit the said returns to the Speaker of the Senate on the second Thursday of January, and on said day the two Houses shall meet in Convention, when said votes shall be counted, and a true record thereof entered on the Journal of each House; and if a majority of said votes shall be in favor of the law then this act shall go into full force and effect at the time therein mentioned; but if a majority of votes shall be against the law then this act shall be null and of no effect whatsoever.

CLUB MEETING.

The Meeting of the Union Club, on Saturday night, was a large and enthusiastic one. Mr. Jordan delivered an able speech in favor of the sale of the main line of the public works. Quite a number of persons placed their names to the Constitution, when the meeting adjourned in the best of spirits. The cause is progressing finely in this region of the County.

LAND SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement of valuable land by Mr. George F. Riddle. The land is among the best in Union Township, and persons desiring good farms, should call and see the land.

places now authorized by law for general elections vote upon the acceptance or rejection of this act by written or printed tickets, containing on the outside the words "liquor law," and on the inside the words "for the law" or "against the law," and the returns of the votes shall be made in the manner provided by law for the election of Governor, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transmit the said returns to the Speaker of the Senate, on the second Thursday of January, and on said day the two Houses shall meet in Convention, when said votes shall be counted, and a true record thereof entered on the Journal of each House, and if a majority of said votes shall be against the law, then the repeal of this act is recommended to the attention of the next Legislature. Provided, That the said election shall be held under existing election laws, and by the election officers authorized to hold the general elections in October next, and that the County Commissioners of the several counties shall furnish ballot boxes, blank forms, and all things necessary for conducting said elections."

"On the question will the Senate agree to the motion, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Packer, and were as follows: Yeas 18 including Mr. Packer, and Nays 14. So the question was determined in the affirmative. See same Sen. Journal page 603.

On the next day the bill, as amended, passed finally, as stated in our article of last week, by a vote of 17 to 15—Packer voting for it.

This is the record in full showing exactly what Mr. Packer did, and what he did not; and we most cheerfully submit the whole matter to the public. It is perfectly clear that as the bill was prepared, and as it passed second reading on the 23d of March, the fifteenth section of it provided for a submission to the people of the acceptance or rejection of the law, and that the law should not go into effect until the vote was taken. But it is equally clear, that on the 30th of March when the bill was about to pass, GENL. WILLIAM F. PACKER got up in his place on the floor of the Senate, and on his motion had the fifteenth section so amended as to make the law go into effect at once without any popular vote upon it; and then to allow the people to vote upon its repeal, and the vote of a majority against the law was not to operate as a repeal of it, but only to be taken as a recommendation to the attention of the next Legislature.

This amendment carried, and knocked the original fifteenth section into a cocked hat, and is just such an amendment as might have been expected from an out and out Maine Law Prohibitionist. Of what use a popular vote would have been under Packer's amendment, may be readily imagined, when it is expressly provided by it in substance that the law should stand no matter whether the people voted for, or against it, but if against it, then the result should be a mere recommendation to the attention of the next Legislature. The value of this recommendation may be inferred from the fact that in 1854 the Legislature submitted to a popular vote the question whether or not the Public works of the State should be sold. The people by a solemn vote decided by the decided majority of over twenty thousand that they should be, and yet this recommendation failed to sell the public works until last week, a period of about thirteen years. Don't you think some folks would have got very dry under Packer's amendment!

We have thus explained Mr. Packer's position fully, and shown by the Journal of the Senate, that instead of voting to submit the adoption of his liquor law to the people he made the motion, and voted, to strike out the substance of the only section which had this provision in it and after it was stricken out, he then voted for the bill on its passage. His position was bad enough before, and his friends by trying to get him out of a bad scrape, have only made bad worse. The Gazette has promised to prove his position by the Journals, but we feel very confident it will as usual keep back the most important part of the record, for in no other way can it make out anything like a case for its Main Law Prohibition candidate. We have published the whole fifteenth section as it was originally in the bill, and as Packer had it amended. This we feel safe in saying the Gazette will not do. We also republish our article of last week on this subject, so that our readers may fully understand the merit of the matter in controversy. In conclusion we repeat that we have these Senate Journals, and will take pleasure in showing them to any man who wants to see them, and demonstrating that in all we have said we are fully sustained by the record, and have done Genl. Packer no injustice unless a publication of the truth be so considered.

Section 15. That the qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the place now authorized by law for holding the several elections, vote upon the acceptance or rejection of this act, by written or printed tickets containing on the outside the words "liquor law," and on the inside the words "for the law" or "against the law," and the returns of the votes shall be made in the manner provided by law for the election of Governor, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transmit the said returns to the Speaker of the Senate on the second Thursday of January, and on said day the two Houses shall meet in Convention, when said votes shall be counted, and a true record thereof entered on the Journal of each House; and if a majority of said votes shall be in favor of the law then this act shall go into full force and effect at the time therein mentioned; but if a majority of votes shall be against the law then this act shall be null and of no effect whatsoever.

On the 23d March, and when the bill was on second reading, this 15 section came up, and on a call of the Yeas and Nays it was passed by a vote of 24 yeas to 9 nays. PACKER voting yea. See Senate Journal of 1852, vol. 1, page 584. Here GENERAL PACKER's friends stop, and boldly proclaim that he voted for submitting the question of the acceptance of the law to a vote of the people. They no doubt desire us to stop here also; but we prefer to go a little further and show up "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

On the 30th of March the Bill came up on its final passage, and on the question: "We here quote literally from the Journal." "Shall the Bill pass?" A motion was made by Mr. PACKER and Mr. Carothers, that the Senate again resolve itself into Committee of the whole for the purpose of amending the fifteenth section, so as to read as follows, viz: "Section 15. That in order to ascertain the opinion of the people of this Commonwealth, relative to the repeal of this act, the qualified voters of the City of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The annual celebration of the Methodist Sabbath School of this place, came off on Thursday last. The teachers and pupils, in the morning, arranged in the order of their classes, formed in procession, and bearing their flags and banners, with appropriate inscriptions, marched through town on their way to Barclay's grove. There a stand, after the fashion of those occupied by the ministry at camp meetings was erected, and comfortable seats were provided for the audience. The school is very large, and there were a great many spectators present from town. The following was the order of exercises:

1st PART. Hymn, sung by the school. Prayer, by Rev. W. L. Spottswood. Address, by Wm. Job. Dialogue, by Amanda Sanson and Melinda Shuck. Hymn, by the school. 2d PART. Address, by James Shuck. Dialogue, by Samuel Jordan and Astury Shuck. Dialogue, by Emma Mann, Wilhelmina Cromwell, and Mary Huzzard. Hymn by the school. 3d PART. Address, by John Fulford. Dialogue, by eleven of the young ladies. Music by the choir. 4th PART. Address by Wm. Stewart. Dialogue, by Wm. Filler and James Bowman. Poem, by Benjamin Blymire. Hymn by the young ladies. Music by the school. 5th PART. "David and Goliath," a scriptural scene, in which 27 were engaged. The following were some of the characters represented: Saul, John Fulford. David, John Blymire. Jesse, Wm. Job. Abner, James Shuck. Goliath, Josiah Gephart. Princess, Miss Emma Mann.

The dramatic representation in this piece was very good, and witnessed with deep interest by the large audience present. The Princess, represented by Miss EMMA MANN, looked beautiful, and though old Goliath, the champion of the Philistine hosts, for size and apparent strength was some, he could not withstand the "five smooth stones" which the valiant little "shepherd boy" had "gathered from the brook." The first one hurled from his sling with unerring aim by the youthful Christian warrior, pierced the helmeted front of the old idolater, and his huge form fell reeling to the earth. The Philistines were confused, the arms of Israel prevailed, and the captives of the vanquished armies were conducted by the victors into the presence of Abner, who did look and talk very like an Israelitish king. The Princess, Miss EMMA, was then presented to the Hero, David, and the young couple retired from the stage, perhaps away from the gaze of vulgar eyes, to seal more affectionately, (as in old times they were wont to do) the new-born pledges of their love.

Many of the addresses too were very good. The Anniversary Address of Wm. Job, and the addresses of Wm. Stewart and John Fulford we thought especially deserving of praise. After the exercises an excellent repast consisting of substantial in abundance and every variety of delicacies was served. And notwithstanding a large and hungry crowd gathered around to enjoy it, there were more than twelve full baskets left and taken up.

Much of the credit of this celebration we conceive is due to the Messrs. Shuck, whose zeal in the cause of Sabbath School Education is highly commendable. And teachers, pupils and spectators we have no doubt will long pleasantly remember this Exhibition and cheerful day spent in the woods.

GREAT AMERICAN REPUBLICAN VICTORY! SALE OF THE MAIN LINE! Plunderers, Your Occupation is Gone!

On Thursday evening of last week, was the time fixed by the Governor, for the Sale of the Main Line of our Public Works, according to the provisions of the act of last winter. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was the purchaser for \$7,500,000, and had it not been for the opposition of the Loco-foco party and the decision of the Supreme Court, they would have brought \$11,500,000 more. But as it is, the suffering tax-payers have cause for rejoicing. The system of wholesale plundering will now be stopped, the money derived by their sale will be appropriated to the payment of the public debt, and our taxes will be lowered, and we will not be compelled to pay annually, hundreds of thousands, to keep, them up, and a set of the most unprincipled robbing and thieving office-holders that ever cursed any community in office.

This sale is the death blow of the Loco-foco party, as the offices will now be taken from them, and they will have nothing to fight for. It is virtually a loss to them of from ten to fifteen thousand votes annually. It will be felt to that amount in the next election, and any one who had any doubts of the success of Wilmot, can now remove them, for his election is certain.

We say, all honor to the American Republican party, (and the eight or ten Democrats,) in the last Legislature for passing this bill, and thus relieving an oppressed people, and for the firmness of Governor Pollock, in carrying the act into

SOMERSET COUNTY

We find in the proceedings of the American Republican County Convention which assembled in Somerset on the 22d inst., the following Resolution. It will be seen that Henry C. Stewart has been nominated on the part of that County for the Legislature for this District. He will receive the entire vote of the party in this County. They have also instructed Genl. Wm. H. Koontz, for Senator. It is needless for us to say anything in his praise, as he is well known in Bedford County, and our people will go their whole strength for him if he receives the nomination.

Resolved, That as Gen. Wm. H. Koontz has received the unanimous vote for State Senator, that in accordance with our previous custom he be and is hereby empowered to appoint three Conferees, to meet a like number from each of the Counties of Bedford and Huntingdon, to put in nomination a candidate for State Senator.

Resolved, inasmuch as by the late Apportionment Bill, the counties of Bedford and Somerset are placed in one district and empowered to elect two members of the Legislature, and as Henry C. Stewart has received the highest number of votes in this County for that office, that he, and the person nominated by the Bedford County Convention, be placed upon the ticket as the party nominees for the Legislature.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Bedford Riflemen, and the Bloody Run Blues will celebrate the 4th of July in Bedford. A dinner is to be served by Mrs. Cook, in the grove of Mr. S. Deffibaugh, a half mile west of town. J. H. Filler, Esq., will deliver the Oration. We hope all our citizens will join in the celebration, and partake of the Dinner.

FOR THE INQUIRER AND CHRONICLE.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. EDITOR.—Having had the pleasure of witnessing the second annual Exhibition of the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary," at Rainsburg, which, according to previous announcement, took place on Friday evening the 19th inst., we propose making a brief note of the exercises, &c., for your own, and the information of your readers who were not there to hear and see. Quite a number of persons from Bedford were present; the general attendance was large, and the Seminary Hall was filled to overflowing at an early hour.

The following programme of exercises was gone through with: Prayer, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, of Bedford. Music—"Smith's March," (Piano) by Miss Cornelia Conkling. Introductory Address—by Geo. Cessna. "Speech of Caesar to the Helvetians," by C. W. Neff. "Pre-eminence of American Institutions," by P. Pensyl. Music—"Masonic Ode," by the class. "Love of Nature," by James Williams. "The Young Soldier," by Samuel Barclay. "Youthful Delights," by J. L. Pollock. "Little Lord and Farmer Boy," by Boston Filler. Music—"Ossian's Serenade," (Piano) by Miss Cornelia Conkling. "Recent Inventions," by T. H. Rosenberg. "America Her Example," by Isaac Maurer. Music—"The Father Land," by the class. "Importance of the Union," by Isaac Elder. Dialogue, "Doctor and Patient," by Watson Shue and P. Pensyl. "History," by Henry Manrer. Music, "Charming May," by Miss Cornelia Conkling. "Female Education," by Benton Cessna. Colloquy, "Frisman seeking Employment," by T. H. Rosenberg and James Williams. "Union of the States," by Jonathan Cessna. Music, "Union Forever," by the class. "Value of Time and Knowledge," by Wilson Williams. "Influence of the United States," by Wm. Stucky. "An Incident of the Past," by H. Williams. Music, "Kitty Dear," by Miss Cornelia Conkling. "No Excellence without great Labor," by William Keogh. "British Refugees," by Joseph Evans. "Schoolmaster," by William H. Clark. Music, "I will join the cheerful throng," by Miss Cornelia Conkling. "Triumph of the Bible," by J. H. Williams. "Speech of Red Jacket," by George Cessna. "Duties of American Citizens," by John Williams. Music, "Hark, I hear an angel sing," by Miss Cornelia Conkling. "Memory of our Fathers," by J. Snider. "Speech in favor of Ardent Spirits," by Samuel Williams. "Triumphs of Learning," by Moses Points. Music, "Ode on Science," by the class. "Natural Inferior to the Moral World," by M. G. M. Perrin. Dialogue, "Farmer, Student and Minister," by Geo. Barner, H. Winters and Jno. Feather. "Speech in favor of the Declaration of Independence," by W. H. Clark. Music, (Piano) by Miss Cornelia Conkling. "Progress," by Joseph Long. Colloquy, "Christopher and Quiz," by M. G. M. Perrin and C. W. N. Z. Music, "I'm with you once again," by Miss Cornelia Conkling. "Perseverance," by Hiram Winters. Music, "Closing Chorus," by the class.

The music, as the above programme indicates, was furnished by the Class, (a class composed of several young gentlemen and a

number of interesting and attractive young ladies) and by Miss Cornelia Conkling, now of Bedford, formerly of Brooklyn, New York.

The songs, "I will join the cheerful throng," "Charming May," "Kitty Dear," and "I'm with you once again," &c., were sung by Miss Conkling, with a piano accompaniment, in a clear, full voice, and were frequently greeted with rounds of applause.

The performance throughout was good. We defer particular criticisms, but may suggest that the introductory address by Mr. George Cessna, and the closing one on "Perseverance," by Mr. H. Winters, were productions meritorious for their marked originality of thought, pruttily written, and well delineated.

Many of the performers were young men whose opportunities for intellectual culture has heretofore been very limited, and the school is yet in its infancy, but we do not hesitate to say that the Orations, Declarations, &c., delivered upon this occasion would have done honor to older institutions and credit to speakers of mature years.

To the late efficient Principal, the Rev. John Pollock, and his accomplished lady, we conceive much praise is due for their success in their efforts to mould the minds and form the characters of the youth submitted to their care. They had here, literally, to take the rough marble from the quarry, to deal with pupils whose years had been spent in the workshop, or at hard labor upon their father's farms, and whose literary opportunities were limited to the common free schools of the country.

The Seminary Building is a neat and commodious edifice, capable of accommodating a large number of students. Comfortable boarding houses, we understand, are being constructed in town.

In a word, we may congratulate the people of that vicinity upon the successful establishment of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, and feel sure that this last exhibition of its results must have been gratifying to its founders, its patrons and friends.

At the close of the exercises, and after a brief address from the Rev. Heckerman, commendatory of the performance, we returned to the hotel of our friend, Mr. Benjamin Keogh, where we sojourned for the night.

In the morning, after breakfast, and having taken a general survey of the village—we drove over to the residence of Mr. Wm. Cessna, to which place some of our party had gone the night preceding at the distance of about two miles.

The road lay through a retired and pleasant country, and as this was our first visit to the southern part of Friends Cove, we may suggest that our first impressions were entirely favorable. The farm of Mr. Cessna is handsomely located, and highly improved, possesses a fertile soil and fine springs of limestone water, and is altogether one of the prettiest homes we have seen for years. The mountains seem almost to encircle it. To the south (and just in the rear of it) "Martin Mountain," (so called, rises up in stullen and majestic grandeur, like some huge sentinel placed there to protect and guard the southern entrance to the vale. To the east and west, "Terrace" and "Dunnings" mountains are seen stretching out far to the northward, whilst the beautiful valley of the Cove, to-day the happy home of more than two thousand souls, lies quietly embosomed between them.

From this point we began our journey homeward. The morning was delightful—the coolness and verdure irresistibly pleasant. And as we pursued our way through the valley our ears were frequently delighted with the morning songs of birds, and we were fanned by the pleasant flutters of the mountain breeze. The eye was everywhere gladdened with the sight of luxuriant grain fields, and broad acres of scented clover, resembling in appearance bright carpets spread out of scarlet hue. The wayside was frequently skirted with the flowering laurel and variegated here and there with the fragrant primrose, "eldest daughter of the spring." All the senses at such times are gratified, and all care banished from the heart.

Our drive was along the road inclining eastward from Barclay's mill, and which is said to pass through the heart of the valley.

But our journey through the cove, (like this letter,) came finally to a close; and as the sun approached his meridian, we found ourselves once more on this side the gap of the mountains, and from the heights of "Red Bank," looked down upon the quiet pleasant village of Bedford.

H. June 24, 1857.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

This gentleman has been in public office almost a life-time. Twenty years ago, he was editor of a paper in Lycoming County. Since that time, he has had no regular business. He has done nothing but hold office, and live off the fortune he acquired by his offices. He has been collector of tolls at Williamsport—a Canal Commissioner—a contractor—a quiet partner in sundry jobs of work on the canals—Auditor General under Porter, the most corrupt Administration Pennsylvania ever saw—a member of the House of Representatives, and member of the Senate. When a candidate for the latter office, such was his standing at home, that he ran almost

1500 votes behind his ticket in that Senatorial District.

Mr. Packer is a man in the vigor of life, rather good looking, and plausible in his manners. He makes a fair speech, and is a good wire-puller. For many years, he has aimed to be made Governor. There is one mystery about him. No one can tell where and how he made his money.—His offices have never been lucrative; and his salaries could not have yielded such profits. There is little doubt, that part of the Seventeen Millions of direct Taxes the people have been paying within the last twelve years, has gone into his pocket by some under-ground avenue barrowed by the "Canal rats" with whom he has associated. A man with his antecedents, and his associates, and his bearing, is an unsafe person to entrust with the important duties of the Executive chair.

It was one of Porter's Cabinet. No one who feels at home in such company, should be entrusted with power. The people do not want the horrible scenes of that dynasty re-enacted, to their loss, and shame and confusion.—Gellsburg Star.

John P. Sanderson of the Philadelphia News, it will be perceived, is not to be allowed to play second fiddle for pay to the Democratic party without being exposed. The following questions hit pretty hard.

It was generally believed that he received a large sum of money last year for the part he played to elect Buchanan, and we believe he done it. Without the straight American vote going for Fillmore, Fremont would now occupy the White House. Next week we will publish more of this man Sanderson's doings.

To John P. Sanderson, Editor of the Philadelphia News.—SIR.—Did you not receive a large sum of money from the Loco-focos last fall to be applied to the purpose of defeating the American party in Pennsylvania?

Did you not write to Mr. Young, the editor of the Clarion Banner last fall to go to Philadelphia immediately, stating that you had important business for him? Did you not ask him to name his price to do the work you had allotted for him? Did you not tell him that he might as well make a speculation as not? And did he not reply that he was poor and needed money as much as any man, but that he could not be bought? Did you not tell him that he was the strangest man you ever saw? And insist upon him naming a price? Did you not at night, when separating from him, request him to call next morning? Did you not, when he called next morning, repeat your solicitations, that he would name his price, stating that he had now an opportunity of making money, and when he again refused, did you not repeat that he was the strangest man you ever saw? Did you not have an understanding with Messrs. Church and Brecken of Philadelphia that they would create division in the American Convention at Altoona, that you might again play your diabolical game of treachery? And do you not now feel the remorse of a guilty conscience, and the condemnation of a justly indignant country, as a burthen too heavy to be easily borne up by ill gotten wealth?

Please answer these questions, that the people may know whether the editor of the "Daily News" has a conscience or not; and if he has, whether it be made of gum elastic, or of adamant. Yours with due contempt.

The honest people of Pennsylvania. To John P. Sanderson, Desler in Loco-foco trickery. [Blairsville True American.

MR. WILMOT'S MORALITY.—The Union of yesterday republishes from the Somerset Democrat a statement that Hon. DAVID WILMOT is a profane swearer; that "he clothes himself with blasphemy as with a garment," that "age, instead of correcting this habit of profanity, has rendered it more inveterate, and more of this sort. Does the Union believe that statement or series of statements? and if it does, does it oppose men in its own party "who clothe themselves with curses?" and does not the Union fear that if it could make its readers believe what it endorses from the Democrat that it would make Wilmot more votes in its own party, than by urging his true merits as a just judge, as an upright citizen, as a man of kind and humane feelings?

There are plenty of men in this city who know that the statements of the Somerset Democrat are false. We met a reverend gentleman yesterday, who resides at present in this county, but who is well acquainted with Judge Wilmot, having lived beside him for many years. Of him we inquired into the reputation and private character of our candidate, and he freely stated that they are above reproach; that, in his daily walk and conversation, he is noted for his uprightness, suavity and correctness, and that any such charge as is here made against him is entirely without foundation. Perhaps it was unnecessary for us to write the above; as everybody knows that one of the principal engines of the pro-slavery party is the aspersions of private character; but as such baseless slander serves to show the total disregard which that party has for the truth, we set the fact over against the falsehood and leave the public to judge between them.—Pittsburg Gazette.

The days, now, according to the almanac are on the decline.

GEN. WALKER.—As this expelled hero of Nicaragua, who has ruthlessly slaughtered his thousands in the attempt to place himself in power, is now being lionized on a tour through the United States, a glance at his personal history may not be uninteresting. Walker's father emigrated from Scotland to this country in 1826, and settled in Tennessee. Walker himself, was born in 1824, and at an early age manifested a roving disposition. He commenced studying successively in three professions of Law, Physic, and Divinity; and graduated in some of them. He travelled a year in Europe, returned to this country, and became the editor of a newspaper in New Orleans; thence proceeded to California, where he became editor of a paper in San Francisco, where he got up the Sonora Expedition.—This proving unsuccessful he entered into arrangements with Castillo, and departed on his Nicaragua Expedition, which has resulted in sending him back again to the states.

N. P. BANKS FOR GOVERNOR.—The Republicans of Massachusetts have nominated N. P. Banks for Governor, Oliver Warner for Lieutenant Governor, and Thomas D. Elliott for Attorney General. The resolutions which were adopted by the State Convention which made these nominations adhere to the Philadelphia Platform—regard the Dred Scott decision as a usurpation of judicial power for political purposes, an insult to the memory of the fathers of the country, and in violation of the plainest natural and constitutional principles of law; a perversion of history; an encroachment upon the rights of the States, and a deliberate blow at the freedom and rights of man and pledging the party to an untiring, uncompromising opposition to the existence and further extension of slavery.

There are occasions when even the healthiest people need medicine, the changes of diet, of the weather, and hundreds of other causes, produce a laxity in the system that needs correcting, or in other words, the liver becomes slightly deranged, and needs a stimulant. If all who find themselves in this situation will try Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, they may be sure of relief, as we can testify to its efficacy in curing Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, and other ills so common in a family. It acts, as a medicine, easier and better than any dose of pills we ever swallowed, and is so mild that the smallest infant can take it.—For sale by Dr. Harry.—July 3-b.

THE Charlestown Mercury (Loco-foco) insists that the Mormons have a right to demand that Utah shall be admitted into the Union as a State, in spite of their "polygamy and church government" neither of which, it argues, are in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States. The Mercury in this, is wise. It sees clearly enough, that if Congress have power to exclude a State because of its local law of Polygamy, it may because of its local law of domestic Slavery.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VICTORY.—The municipal election in Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday, resulted in the choice of Finley Ferguson, Esq., as Mayor, and the success of the "American" ticket generally. Mr. Ferguson's majority is 67. The election passed off quietly, except a slight disturbance at one of the precincts, in which a "Democratic" voter fired a pistol at an opponent, but we have not heard that President Buchanan ordered out the U. S. Marines to shoot down American citizens.—Had the rowdy who fired the pistol been an American, the Marines would have probably been called out.

WE advise those of our friends in a state of single blessedness, who would win the idol of their hearts, and enjoy that domestic felicity know only those in married life, to restore the hair on their bald pates, change the grey locks to their original color, make them glossy as silk, by using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. It is now the standard remedy for all diseases of hair and skin.—Ohio Salesman.—For sale by Dr. Harry.—July 3-b.

M'KIM.—The Blair County Whig says.—"The wife and sister of M'Kim visited him last week. With an uplifted hand, and calling on God to witness it, he protested his innocence of the killing of Norcross before them. He is certainly a man of iron nerve, when death is staring him in the face, and a lie upon his lips."

Judge Wilmot has challenged Wm. F. Packer to meet him on the stump, and discuss the principles of the two respective parties, and the issues before the people at the ensuing campaign.

AMERICAN VICTORY.—On Friday, 19th inst., on the fifth trial, the Americans succeeded in electing their candidate, Mayor of their City, Providence, R. I. He does not give satisfaction. The purchasers may return them and get his money back. Give them a trial, and you will save money, as they have not yet been surpassed, if equalled. Dec. 19, 1856. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

FRUIT GROWERS.—The undersigned would call the attention of persons desirous of planting this spring, to his fine lot of approved varieties, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest rates, by the hundred. Persons clubbing together and ordering by the thousand will be liberally dealt with for superior trees. Also a few Peaches, Apricots, Nectarine grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. All articles labeled and carefully packed to carry safely any distance at the small cost of material. Pears, Plums and Cherries are yet small. For further particulars address a few lines to T. M. LYNCH Bedford, Pa. Feb. 20, 1857.