West, a citizen who had died a considerable time previously.

"In the eight division of the Fourth Ward, the list of taxables was not kept by the Inspectors. Mr. Matthieu, an Inspector, was examined and testified that the Judge, John McGonigal, took the book at the opening of the poll and kept it by *Mr. McMullin's directions*, while he, the Inspector, received the votes. Of course, no legal evidence can be derived therefrom.

"Votes were here also received from persons not on the list without their being sworn as to residence: and, says the witness, Matthieu, the Judge, in some instances said the name was on the list, and when I looked *could not find it*. Not more than eight or nine proved their residence during the day.

"At this poll also occurred a transaction, which, if truly stated, ought to cover all parties concerned with enduring shame.—A more outrageous attack on the purity of the ballot-box could not be conceived. D. M. Matthieu, the same Inspector, testifies that upon a difficulty having arisen within the room, as to the reception of the vote of a man who gave the name of Patrick McQuaid, an individual who was at the window outside called to Doran, the other Inspector, to put the ticket in the box. He said to the witness, 'If you don't put that ticket into the box, I'll knock your head off.' After which he ran into the house and jumped over the partition which enclosed the election officers, and on the table among the books and papers, one foot being on the Assessors' list. He threatened Matthieu several times, shook his fist at him, and said he would fix him before he left the polls.—After he had been in a few minutes, one of the clerks walked up and pushed the ticket into the box. The intruder then got down from the table and walked out of the door. Among honest men, such a transaction could not have been permitted to pass unnoticed, and Inspectors who *thus* guard the ballot-boxes cannot expect that their 'sworn returns' will receive any consideration from a judicial tribunal.

"The only witness called to rebut this testimony was Patrick McQuaid, the party whose offer to vote caused the dispute. He says that he handed in his ticket, they looked to see if his name was on the book, and then took his vote. That was all that was done, and upon cross examination he says: 'I did not know who the Judge of the election was; I did not see Dornan that I know; a man inside took my ticket; I did'nt go away till he told me all was right; I was not challenged; not asked for a voucher; I saw McMullin there; did not see him speak to any one inside.'

"How far this testimony affects the evidence of the Inspector (Matthieu) as to what occurred inside, may be a question, and we leave it with the single remark, that none of the other parties present were called to testify on the subject.

"In the Ninth Division of the Second Ward, Mr. Costello, one of the Inspectors, says, the votes on this list (paper in pencil) were taken without examing the list of taxables, and as a reason, he says that the other Inspector put the ballots in the box so fast that he had no time to examine it. He further said that the kind of ticket could be distinguished from the heading, and upon being asked whether the particular heading on certain tickets was the cause of their being received so readily, *declined to* respond to the question. All the witnesses coincide in stating that in this Division, numbers of voters, not upon the list of taxables, were received without giving any residence or any proof whatever. Indeed, the whole testimony shows that the election was here carried on in the most reckless manner—the sole object being apparently to get votes into the ballot-box, regardless of their legality. A number (amounting to 15) of foreigners, Italians, chiefly 'organ grinders,' or termed so, were at this poll admitted to vote, under circumstances that give the strongest ground to the suspicion that these votes, by a combination between the Inspector and one or two persons outside, were received, though known to be illegal. Several witnesses testified that these men were brought up by Henry Monagan, a police officer, several at a time, and upon their *being challenged*, Monagan would pull their papers (naturalization) out of *his* pocket; that there appeared to be no more than two or three papers for all; and that, as fast as the papers were given back, he put them into *his* pocket, and again produced them as the next came up. The attention of Mr. Costello, the Inspector, was called to this *at the time*, and upon his examination he says, 'I can't say how many papers there were;' and in reply to the question, 'Did not all the 'organ-grinders' vote upon two or three papers?' he said, 'That question it would not do for me to answer.' 'I decline to answer it.' He fully corroborates the other witnesses as to the agency of Monagan in the matter, and that the papers used were returned to *him*. Here neither oath nor proof was required in any case. with such testimony before us, what confidence can be placed in the documents returned by those election officers.

"No testimony was given to rebut or explain that given by the witnesses just referred to. An effort was made to show that the 'organ-grinders' were residents in the division, and the witness said that he (being one of them) had naturalization papers, but the objection to the admission of their votes, without proof of their being legal voters, is not thereby removed.

"At the fifth division of the Seventeenth Ward, the evidence shows the same open disregard on the part of the election officers of the duties required. Many votes were challenged, but admitted without question or proof. Persons, apparently boys, and proved since to have been apprentices, were admitted to vote without a question being asked, and one of the same boys was permitted to vote twice within a short interval. 'Mr. Donaghue,' says Gardiner, a witness, 'would have acted fairly if they had let him, they swore at him.—Some one outside began to answer for O'Neil, (a voter); 'I said, let him answer for himself. Mr. Donaghue then questioned him, and the Judge swore at Donahue to know what he was doing. Mr. Donaghue asked O'Neill if he was a citizen, *he said not;* asked him if his father was a citizen? *he said he was not.* They had a little wrangling inside about it, finally Mr. McAuinny, the Inspector, took the vote and put it into the box. The evidence in regard to the admission of O'Neill's vote is corroborated by *himself*, who in his testimony adds that he was drunk. The testimony of Abram Sell fully corroborates the statements of Gardiner, as to the manner of conducting the election in this division, and no opposing testimony has been produced to call the correctness of his evidence in question."

—Such is a judicial expose of a small fraction of the concerted and paid for frauds which made James Buchanan President of the United States.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning July 31 1857

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, 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.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
of Philadelphia.

SUPREME BENCH:

JAMES VEECH,
of Fayette County.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
of Chester County.

Assembly,
SAM'L J. CASTNER, Middle Woodberry,
HENRY C. STEWART, Somerset County.
Prothonotary &c.,
JOHN ALSIP, Bedford Borough.
Sheriff,
JAS. S. BECKWITH, Colerain.
Treasurer,
GEORGE R. OSTER, Bedford Borough.
Commissioner,
DAVID SPARKS, West Providence.
Poor Director,
THOMAS IMLER, Bedford Township.
Auditor,
GEO. W. STUCKEY, Napier.

A DUN!—We would like some of our delinquent subscribers to call and settle at once. We have not been getting money enough for the last three months to pay for our paper alone. This is intended for you, reader, if you owe us a dollar for subscription, advertising, or job work.

Extravagance!

The manner in which the affairs of this Borough have been conducted for the last few months is an outrage on the taxpayers, who are already overburdened with a high Locofoco State and County tax. They have been laboring on the streets, and expending large sums of money to no purpose. One instance of this kind we will here name. Several weeks ago, they engaged several teams and had quite a number of hands employed in hauling and spreading yellow mud all over Juliana Street. A second time, at heavy expense, they spread fine gravel from the hill—the Council was informed that the street, in consequence, would be a perfect nuisance, almost impassable, on account of the mud and dust, but they would not listen to the advice or the complaints of citizens living on the Street. The result was as foretold, a continual cloud of thick and almost impenetrable dust, and dust on the street ankle deep. They were consequently compelled to tinker at the street again for the third time, and they have for several days had five horses and carts, and some six or eight persons employed in hauling and spreading gravel from the creek, which they ought to have done in the first place, thereby saving to the Borough a large amount of money. Our taxes, for Borough purposes, are enormous, and the manner in which the hard taxes wrung from our people have been expended and squandered is a gross outrage. Large sums have been misapplied, and mis-spent as in this case. Streets have been repaired, and after they were done with them, they were in a worse condition than they were at first. We hope our citizens will look to their own interests hereafter, and hurl from their places these Locofocos who have no regard for their interests. We may return to this subject again.

WILMOT'S LETTER.

We publish in to-day's paper, the letter of the Hon. David Wilmot, in reply to the interrogatories of the American State Council which met at Altoona, last April. The reply is such as might be expected of the man, straight-forward, and to the point.—On the subject of Americanism, he is all that the most ardent supporter of the principles of that great and patriotic party could desire. He answers each interrogatory in a clear and emphatic tone of approval. Our American friends in this County, will, we hope, all read and ponder over this manly letter, and if there be any who have heretofore doubted the Americanism of Wilmot, and had determined to vote for Hazlehurst, (the candidate of the few Philadelphians, who use Americanism as a blind to cover up their apostacy to that party, and to secure the success of Packer, the Locofoco candidate,) we hope they will now be undeceived, and use their whole influence in aiding to secure the election of Wilmot, whose principles on the great American question, are the same as their own.

Americans, read this letter, and after you have read it yourselves, hand the paper round to all your American neighbors, that they may read and be convinced, that their whole duty is to labor for, and secure the success of, our whole State and County tickets.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

The visitors continue to arrive daily in large numbers. The season is the best we have ever had, and the prospect is that it will continue until fall. We say come on, there is room enough yet, both at the Springs and in town.

DAVID WILMOT'S LETTER.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa.,
May 5, 1857.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT,
Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.

SIR—At a regular meeting of the American State Council held in Altoona, on the 15th of April last, it was Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to solicit from the candidates put in nomination by the Convention held at Harrisburg on the 25th of March, their views in regard to the principles of the American party.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution the undersigned were appointed said Committee.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
JOHN COVODE,
D. M'MURTRIE,
J. N. POWER,
GEO. W. PATTON.

You will please give us catagorical answers to the following interrogatories which embrace the principles of the American party, to which your attention is desired:

1. Do you hold that in the election or appointment of all officers, native born Americans should be preferred?

2. Are you in favor of protection of American labor, American rights and American interests?

3. Are you in favor of the purification of the ballot box, a reform in the naturalization laws, the enactment of the registry law, and the prohibition of foreign paupers and convicts landing upon our shores?

4. Are you opposed to any interference of Church Hierarchies in politics?

4. Are you in favor of Free Schools for the education of all classes, with the Bible as a text book used therein?

With great respect,
We remain
Your humble servants,
JOHN BROTHERLINE,
Chairman.

REPLY.

TOWANDA, July 10th, 1857.

Gentlemen:—

Your letter of 5th May came to hand during the sitting of my Courts, immediately on the close of which I left home, and returned only a few days since. This must be my apology for not earlier having responded to your communication.

I am requested to answer certain interrogatories propounded to me in pursuance of a resolution of the late convention held at Altoona.

The history of our State establishes a wise and safe policy in respect to the point embraced in your *first* interrogatory. It will be found rare indeed, that any except native born citizens, have held high official station either in Executive or Judicial departments of our State Government; and the same class, with comparatively few exceptions, have filled the seats of our Legislative Halls. The naturalized citizen cannot reasonably complain that this traditional policy should be preserved. There is nothing in it, intolerant or proscriptive; nor would the enlightened and patriotic citizen of foreign birth so regard it. It imposes no legal disqualification. It takes from him no right. Official station of *right* belongs to no man. While I would adhere to this policy as one of wisdom and patriotism, no American who properly appreciates his responsibiliaies, would neglect an inquiry into the character and fitness of candidates presented for his suffrage; nor could he without betrayal of the best interests of his country, disregard the claims of principle involved in his choice. Thus occasions may arise, when an enlightened and faithful discharge of duty, would demand our suffrages for the naturalized citizen, in preference to one born on our soil. Understanding the spirit of your first proposition as not inconsistent with the views here expressed, I yield it my cordial assent.

Are you is in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests?

To this, your *second* interrogatory, I shall content myself with a simple affirmative answer.

The matters embraced in your *third* interrogatory are of the first importance, and demand the most serious consideration of the patriot and statesman. The boldness and success with which frauds are perpetrated upon the Ballot Box, have become alarming, and unless promptly and effectually checked, must end in the subversion of our system of Free Government. The *forms* of liberty may remain, but only as a cheat and mockery, glossing over as cruel a despotism as ever cursed a people.

I would sustain with my whole strength any and every measure wisely devised, to preserve the purity of our popular elections. Wilful fraud upon the Ballot Box is moral treason against Republican Government; and all duly convicted of being concerned therein, in addition to other penalties, should be forever disqualified from holding office or exercising the elective franchise.

Doubtless our naturalization laws could be so amended as to aid in securing purity and fairness in our elections; but we should not weaken our State sovereignty, by looking to the general Government as the great source of reform in this matter. It belongs exclusively to the States to regulate this whole question of suffrage—to prescribe the qualifications of electors—to provide safeguards against frauds, and inflict punishment for assaults upon the integrity of the ballot box. Our own State cannot too early or vigorously exert its constitutional power in respect to these matters—vital as they are, to liberty and existence of free government.

It has ever been a source of just pride to the true American, that his country opened an asylum for the oppressed of every land. God forbid that we should be so ungrateful for his blessings, as to refuse to share them with the honest and industrious of whatever clime or country; but it is an outrage upon our hospitality, and a violation of international law, for the governments of the old world to ship cargoes of criminals and paupers on our shores. Our government cannot be too vigilant in guarding our rights in this respect.

To your *fourth* interrogatory I answer: that I am opposed to the interference of Hierarchies in politics. The office of a christian minister is second to no other in dignity and responsibility. I would not detract from his function, or impair the respect due to his character. I acknowledge his right, and as a teacher of the people, I believe it to be his duty to speak openly and fearlessly against social and political evils, destructive of public morals, and at war with the interests and happiness of mankind. In thus publicly speaking, if he transcends the proprieties of his place and office, a safe corrective is found in the censure of an enlightened public. But a Priestly Order, invested by the Laity with a mysterious sacerdotal character—with pretentions to extraordinary spiritual power—bound together by strong ties, and acknowledging as their head a foreign Potentate—that such an Order should enter the field of politics, control our elections and influence the policy of our government, is surely cause for alarm, and should awaken the jealous vigilance of the American people. It will probably be denied that any such hierarchial influence is brought to bear in our elections. We should judge with candor, and not condemn without proof.

We see the American people divided on a momentous issue. The principles of human freedom or bondage are brought in direct conflict. Man's inalienable right to life and liberty is denied. The doctrine is openly asserted by those who hold the government in their hands, that God created the mass of mankind to be slaves. In the heat of this great struggle we see the strongest ties severed—the ancient political parties of the country broken, and men of every nation and faith divided, save one.—The votaries of one church alone are united in political action. This unity in the midst of otherwise universal division, is truly most remarkable. From Maine to Texas—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—in every city, town and hamlet—under whatever circumstances placed, or by whatever influences surrounded, we find the votaries of this church arrayed in political action on the side of slavery. This cannot arise from an intelligent assent to the principles of slavery; because those principles would reduce ninety-nine out of every hundred of these men to the condition of slaves.—Whence are we to look for the cause of this unity among so many hundreds of thousands scattered over so wide a surface? We find the votaries of the Catholic church as a class, among the least enlightened of our population, and thus in a condition to yield a ready obedience in all things, to an authority which they have been taught to respect as of God's appointment. The church of their faith advances high and extraordinary claims. It is the only true Apostolic and Catholic church. It is infallible in doctrine—miricles continue to be wrought within its holy communion—its head is the vicegerent of God on earth, and successor to the Apostle to whom was entrusted the keys of Heaven. It is a pure Hierarchy. The Laity have little or no power, all authority being concentrated in the Priesthood. Again I ask, whence this *unity in political action*, among the votaries of this church, when every other denomination of Christians is divided? In seeking for an answer to this inquiry, all men will look to the source where the power resides. When the votaries of the church of Rome, shall exhibit in our political contests, the like diversity of views and action, that is seen among all other classes of our people, then and not till then, will the public mind be relieved from the suspicion, that hieracbal influences are mischievously at work in our politics.

It is idle to evade the point by labored efforts in defence of religious freedom and the rights of conscience. No assault is made upon either. The largest liberty—the broadest toleration, is conceded in matters of religious faith and worship. The ground of complaint lies here—that a Hierarchy, invested with a peculiar sanctity and powers in the eyes of the Laity, should exert a spiritual influence to control our elections, and give to the policy of our Government a direction, adverse to the wishes of a majority of the people, not within the sphere of such influence. No intelligent man will question the fact, that the late Presidential election was controlled by the *united Catholic vote*. If the adherents of that church had been divided in their votes, as were all the Protestant sects of our country, the present administration would never have had an existence. The Slave Power to-day, would not be master of our government—promulgating its abhorent doctrines through our judicial tribunals—undermining the sovreignty of the States, and boldly trampling down the clearest constitutional rights of the citizen.

It is also apparent to every intelligent observer, that the same unity in the Catholic vote is relied upon as the main support of our opponents in the coming State election. With these undeniable facts before us, can it be said that there is no ground for the strong conviction in the minds of the American people, that hierarchal influences not only interfere in our politics, but actually control our elections? If the Protestant sects of our country presented the same unanimity in *opposition* to the proslavery Democracy that the Catholic church does in its *support*, our opponents would not be slow or measured in their denunciation. Indeed, the chiefs and press of that party, assail with gross vituperation such Protestant Christian ministers as openly in the face of day, denounce from the sacred desk the crimes of slavery, and insist upon the sanctity of the marital and parental relations. In them, it is a grievous offence, to proclaim, in connection with slavery, the great essential truths of christianity—that God is the Creator and Father of all men—that He made of one flesh all the nations of the earth—that He is no respector of persons, but holds in equal love all his children; and that He will require of every one the observance of his righteous law: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do even so to them." This alliance between an ancient and powerful Church, and the slave interest of America is the more remarkable, when we consider the fact, that the early and authoritive teachings of that Church are in condemnation of slavery. How long this strange alliance is to continue I know not—how long it is to be successful is for the American people to decide.

To your *fifth* interrogatory I answer—that I am in favor of free schools for the education of all classes: and am opposed to any exclusion of the Bible therefrom.

Respectfully yours,
D. WILMOT.

To JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Chairman, &c.

WHAT THEY MADE BY IT.

The application of the friends of Packer for an injunction to prevent the sale of the Main Line, has resulted in a loss to the State of a million and a half of dollars.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, the home organ of Mr. Buchanan, acknowledges this promptly in the following paragraph:—Referring to the sale, it says:

"We do not wonder that 'cheers' were given with a hearty good will by those interested in the Pennsylvania railroad.—They have made a capital speculation for the State—better indeed, than if they had bought under the bill before the action of the Supreme Court was had upon it. They now get it for seven and a half millions of dollars, whereas, then it would have cost them NINE MILLIONS. 'Tis true, under their present purchase the tonnage tax is not taken off—but that is of small moment, inasmuch as they will doubtless be able to get a Legislature in a year or two, pliable enough to repeal the tax; and when once it is taken off, no subsequent legislation can be got to restore it. We, therefore, consider that the Pennsylvania railroad has made A MILLION AND A HALF by the operation"

Ane this is the upshot of all the disinterested efforts which have been made by the Supreme Court—by the Democratic leaders—the Democratic convention—and the office holders—to *benefit* the State!—So it turns out that the railroad company has made a "capital speculation"—*better indeed, than if it had fought under the bill before the action of the Supreme Court was had upon it.*" This is an honest confession; and if the Editor is correct, the political wire-workers have worked out a "most lame and impotent conclusion."—*Schuylkill Journal.*

MYSTERIOTS DISEASE.—The "National Hotel disease" has suddenly made its appearance in the capital of Russia. A letter from St. Petersburg, June 15th, in the *Independence*, of Brussels, says:

"Several families have during the last few days, been thrown into mourning in a very melancholy and distressing manner. After a dinner which took place at the Institution of St. Catherine, a large educational establishment for the daughters of the nobilty, under the patronage of the Empress a number of young persons who were present on the occasion were taken suddenly ill. Five of them died within four and twenty hours, and yesterday the sixth was in the greatest danger. The Countess de Morny, who had been educated at St. Catherine, was present at the dinner, and has since been seriously indisposed. The Emperor afterward visited the establishment, and ordered a most searching investigation to be instituted; but nothing has yet been discovered to throw light on the subject."

☞We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's paper of the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood & Co., of St. Louis. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enable to say, that it it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has so far been divised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it, like magic, restore the colors of youth and health, The distinguised property of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative," is that it gives to the persons who use it, the same head of hair that they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the rules of the first and greatest of all toilet makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit.—[Covington (Ia.) People's Friend.—For sale by Dr. Harry. July 31,-b.

There is nothing in the whole list of medicine creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply, because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or general debility.—For sale by Dr. Harry. July 31,-b.

A MURDER.—A case of alleged poisoning of a young Frenchman by a young English woman, is just now occupying the attention more or less of all England. The trial is now in progress before the High Court of Judiciary of Edinburg. Miss Madeline Smith stands charged with the murder of M. L'Angellier, whom she had encouraged with a secret attachment. Her parents occupy a good position at Glasgow, and the young man, who was a clerk, with insufficient means, would not have been accepted by them. The girl met him clandestinely, however, and corresponded with him, and professed her affections in the most unqualified and extravagant terms.—It now appears that after some of their latest meetings the young man was frequently attacked with agonizing symptoms, which at last resulted in death. Among his effects were found the letters of Miss Smith, one of which had urged him to a private meeting a few hours previously. An examination of the body developed abundant traces of arsenic.

Miss Smith is proved to have purchased arsenic, and openly admits the fact, as she used it for her complexion. She bought it in company with some friends, and unhesitatingly affixed her name to the register of the chemists, who were told by her that it was to poison rats. After her intimacy and correspondence with the Frenchman, her family arranged a match for her with a persons in a much better position. She accepted this new offer, but the Frenchman was of an impulsive and dangerous disposition, and would be likely to expose her when the affair became known to him. This indeed he had ultimately threatened. Miss Smith vainly implore him to return her letters.—She then renewed her expression of affection, and invited him to meet her. The allegation is that this was a snare to enable her to destroy him. She is charged with having administered arsenic to him in chocolate or coffee. A multitude of witnesses, medical and others, will be called—80 for the prosecution alone—of whom only 35 have as yet been examined.

SCARLET FEVER AND SMALL POX.—Dr. William Fields, of Wilmington, Delaware, gives publicity to the following receipt, which, he says, if faithfully carried out, will cure forty-five cases out of fifty, without calling on a physician:—

Scarlet Fever.—For adults, give one table-spoonful of good brewer's yeast in three table-spoonsful of sweetened water, three times a day; and if the throat is much swollen, gargle with yeast, and apply to the throat as a poultice, mixed with Indian meal. Use plenty of catnip tea, to keep the eruptions out of the skin, for several days.

Small pox.—Use the above doses of yeast three times a day, and a milk diet throughout the entire disease. Nearly every case can be cured, without leaving a pock mark.

LIFE PRESERVED BY HOOPS.—A lady residing in New York. was saved from the bite of a mad dog a few days since by a hoop. While passing along Twelfth street from Broadway the cry of "mad dog," was raised, and before she could step aside, a huge bull-dog. with every mark of madness, was upon her, and as is the custom with those animals, he attempted to bite and snap while passing. Fortunately she wore a large hoop, of which the dog took a mouthful and passed on and was shortly afterwards killed.

A RESINGATION.—*A Challenge.*—Judge Wilmot has resigned his Judgeship and challenged *General Packer* to meet him on the rostrum, there to discuss before the people the various political topics of the day. Let General Packer accept this challenge, and our word for it, if he has the intelligence it is said he has, and the honesty which a candidate for the Governorship *ought* to have, he will admit that he has no business to be a candidate at all in Pennsylvania, but might make a very suitable one in another latitude.—*Phila. Sun.*

☞On Wednesday, the 13th inst. a young man by the name of Martin, whilst chopping wood in the South Mountain was bitten in the finger by a large rattlesnake. The bite was inflicted whilst the young man was in the act of stooping down to pick up his axe. The hand became very much swollen, but the young man is now recovering from the effects of the bite. About three hours after a party captured the snake alive and it is of enormous size.—*Gettysburg Star.*

THE BURDELL MURDER.—Newspapers evidently in the pay of the guilty, are, now endeavring to convey the impression that Dr Burdell was not actually murdered, but accidently fell in a rencontre, in which he was probably the assulting party.

President Buchanan is now on a visit to the Bedford Springs.

DIED.

On the 20th inst., MELINDA, daughter of J. B. and Polly H. Baker, aged 2 years, 4 months and 29 days.

"I take these little lambs," said he,
"And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest."

On the 15th inst., in Chaneysville, Mr. JAMES WALTERS, aged about 35 years.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d ult., JOHN W. FENEL, an apprentice to the Farming business. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting said boy, as I am determined to pay no debts of his contracting.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

W. Providence Tp., July 31, 1857.-c.

HERMAN'S TINWARE can't be beat.—His shop is a few doors West of the old Globe Hotel. He is an old and good mechanic, and makes all his work himself, and sells cheaper than anybody else. All who want tinware will save money by calling on him. He follows no other business and pays all his attention to making and selling good, substantial, and cheap work.

May 22, 1857.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

PETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the
"Balm of a Thousand Flowers."

For sale by all Druggists. f27eowz.

THE Rev. C. L. Burnett, while laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility,* and all imperities of the *Blood;* also, an easy and effectual mode of inhaling the *Remedy.* Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address

REV. C. S. BURNETT,
831, Broadway, N. Y. City.

July 31, 1857.-3m.

Alleghany Male and Female Seminary.

W. W. BRIM, A. B., Principal.
Miss E. V. Mann, Preceptress.
M. J. Johnson, M. A. Williams, Assistants.

This Institution is located in the borough of Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa., noted for its healthfulness, and beauty of surrounding scenerry. It is 10 miles from Bedford, and 8 from the celebrated Bedford Springs.

The building is large and commodious, capable of accommodating 200 students. It is the purpose of all concerned, to spare no pains in making this institution the efficient instrument of securing to all in attendance a thorough education, and also to throw around them the benign influence of morality and religion.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The academic year consists of two sessions of 22 weeks; each session is divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without an intervening vacation. The Summer session will commence on the 4th day of August next. The Winter session will commence on the second Thursday in January, 1858. Winter vacation, 2 weeks. Summer vacation, 6 weeks.

EXPENSES PER TERM OF 11 WEEKS.

Common English,	$3 00
To which will be added for each additional higher branch,	80
Greek and Latin, each,	1 50
German, French and Spanish, each,	2 00
Incidentals,	50
ORNAMENTAL.	
Drawing,	$2 50
Colored crayon and water colors, each,	3 00
Painting in Oil,	5 00
Hair and Wax flowers, each,	3 00
Pellis work,	3 00
Embroidery,	1 50
Vocal music, 2 lessons per week,	1 00
Music, with use of Piano,	10 00
BOARD.	

The price of board will be $1 50 per week; and 25 cents will be charged for fuel and rooms furnished.

GENERAL EXERCISES.

Weekly exercises in composition and declamation by the gentlemen, and composition and declamation by the ladies, will be required throughout the entire course.

During the term commencing in August, there will be a class organized for the special benefit of those designing to engage in teaching Common Schools.

The last days of each session will be devoted to examinations; and at the close of the year, there will be an annual examination and exhibition.

The Lyceum is a literary society sustained by the young gentlemen; the "Ladies Association" is a similar one sustained by the young ladies.

It is highly important that all who desire to attend the school should be present at the commencement of the terms, as all regular classes are then formed. Students will be received, however, at any time, and admitted to such classes as they may be found qualified to enter. But all will be charged tuition from the commencement to the close of the term, except those who enter for only half a term; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in case of sickness. No one will be admitted as a student who does not sustain a good moral character.

REFERENCES IN PENNA.

Mr. John Hafer, Bedford; Rev. J. A. Coleman. Mr. Jacob Barndollar, Bloody Run; Capt. J. A. Mann, Licking Creek; Mr. George R. Barndollar, Woodberry; Mr. C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell; Mr. G. W. Williams, Schellsburg; Mr. John May, Centreville.

REFERENCES IN MD.

Hon. John Neff, Frostburg; Mr. John Folck, Cumberland; Rev. T. T. McClure, Flintstone; Mr. John Wilson, Old Town; John Hughes, M. D., Rev. Wm. Earnshaw, Hancock; Mr. Joseph Mann, Clear Spring; Rev. H. N. Sipes, Washington City, D. C.

N. B. Persons coming from Cumberland, take the Bedford stage and stop at Centreville, from whence they will be conveyed to Rainsburg.

T. T. McCLURE, Pres't
J. FILLER, Secretary.
Rainsburg, July 24, 1857.-4t.

LOOK OUT.

NO ARRIVAL of the cars in Bedford yet, which if they did, it would enhance the value of property, and bring new goods on the shortest notice; but the stages leave one place daily, and by express Adam Ferguson has just received a lot of splendid Shoes, Gaiters and Oxford Ties, Monroes, Prince Alberts and French Ties, Womens' congress Gaiters, Morocco Boots, enameled and Buskin, children's gaiters, light and black morocco boots; also ladies' kid slippers, and a variety of Mens' Kip, coarse and calfskin shoes. Shoes will be ordered on the shortest notice.

As you are walking up the street,
And want shoes both nice and neat,
Call up on Juliana Street,
Where Ferguson has all complete.

July 24, 1857.

Wm. Shafer,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CONTINUES to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his old stand in Juliana street, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms. *He* constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of ready made clothing of a good and substantial quality. And, having in store a choice selection of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, drillings, &c., &c., he invites all in want fo clothing to give him a call, as he feels confide he can please all who do so. July 24, '57nt

MORE NEW GOODS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO. have just received another supply of SUMMER GOODS, rendering their assortment very complete. New style calicoes, Barage Robes, handsome white Crape and Stella Shawls, Brilliants, &c. Superior French Cassimeres and striped Satteens for men's wear; also a full supply of Carpetings, Groceries, Mackerel, Herring, &c.

Country produce received, and good prices will be paid therefor in merchandise.

June 26. A. B. CRAMER & CO.