

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug 28, 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; WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia; SUPREME BENCH: JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County; JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

Senator, Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset Co. Assembly, SAM'L J. CASTNER, Middle Woodbury; HENRY C. STEWART, Somerset County; JOHN ALSIP, Bedford Borough; JAS. S. BECKWITH, Colerain; GEORGE B. OSTEB, Bedford Borough; DAVID SPARKS, West Providence; THOMAS IMLER, Bedford Township; GEO. W. STUCKEY, Napier.

County Mass Meeting. The Americans and Republicans of Bedford County, and all others who are opposed to sham democracy and the election of its craven leader, Wm. F. PACKER, are hereby cordially invited to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday, September 1st, 1857, (court week), to take counsel together as to the best means of triumph at the approaching elections.

A number of able speakers will be present to address the meeting; and all of all parties are invited to attend. D. WASHBAUGH, S. L. RUSSELL, GEO. D. SHOOK, PETER H. SHIRES, FR. JORDAN, County Committees.

August 12, 1857. 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 your feeder, if you owe us a dollar for subscription, advertising, or job work.

MR. HAZLEHURST'S TRUE POSITION.

As the friends of both Wilmot and Hazlehurst are so cordially united in support of our county ticket, we have designedly omitted to say anything in our paper which could give offence to any of our friends.—This course it is our intention still to pursue, but we fear our silence on certain matters has been misunderstood, and deem a candid statement of some facts necessary to justify our own position. It seems that quite a number of our American friends have got the idea that Mr. Hazlehurst is the regular American candidate for Governor, and some have even intimated that for this reason they felt themselves under some sort of obligations to support him rather than Mr. Wilmot. Here is a grand mistake, and one which we take the liberty of correcting by a brief reference to a few recent facts, which it is important for all of us to bear in mind.

The Union Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 25th of March last, and which nominated Wilmot, Millward, Veech, and Lewis, assembled on a call issued by the American and Republican members of the Legislature, and addressed to all who were opposed to sham democracy. The Convention was a full one, and in it the Americans, Republicans and old line Whigs were fully represented. After full consultation, the ticket was formed, and a platform of principles adopted, by almost, if not altogether a unanimous vote. Soon after this was all done, the American State Council issued a call for a meeting at Altoona about the middle of April. Accordingly the S at Council met, and took under consideration the propriety of nominating a separate American State ticket. After looking over the whole ground, and after mature deliberation, the State Council deliberately, and almost unanimously, adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, The State Council at its regular session, held at Altoona on the 2d of March, 1857, stated it was in favor of a cordial Union of those opposed to the modern Democratic party; and whereas a Union State Convention was held at Harrisburg on the 25th of March, 1857, and nominated David Wilmot for Governor, and Wm. Millward for Canal Commissioner, and Joseph J. Lewis and James Veech for Judges of the Supreme Court; therefore,

Resolved, That this State Council deem it inexpedient to make a distinctive nomination, and that it will not issue a call for a separate American Convention.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Union State Convention was composed to a great extent, of members of the American party, and inasmuch as the essential principles of our organization are contained in the platform of said Convention, and inasmuch as the nominees of said Convention approve of our principles, therefore we recommend them to the support of the members of the American party at the ensuing October election.

Such was the action of the State Council in April last. It deliberately endorsed both the candidates and platform of the Union Convention, and resolved to make no other nominations; and this action it has ever since adhered to. These are the plain facts, and so far then from Mr. Hazlehurst being the regular American candidate, he and his friends have repudiated the deliberate action of the State Council, and he is running in defiance of its action and its decrees, and in our judgment making a most unjustifiable and factious opposition to its judicious recommendations.

How was Mr. Hazlehurst nominated?—This question can be easily answered, as follows: Some half-dozen members of the State Council dissented from the action of the Council in adopting the above preamble and resolutions; and instead of acquiescing in the will of the majority, factiously withdrew from the Council, and headed by Mr. H. H. Swoope, issued a call for another Convention at Lancaster. Aided by the Daily News, of Philadelphia, of sordid notoriety, and we believe by about two other papers in the State pretending to be American, the Convention assembled at Lancaster in May, and nominated Messrs. Hazlehurst, Linderman, Broome and Brady. After great efforts to get a full attendance and to make the opposition to the State Council look as formidable as possible, this Convention was a miserable failure, there being only eight counties in the State represented out of the whole sixty-four. This was the Convention which thus nominated Mr. Hazlehurst, in defiance of both the action, and recommendation of the State Council; and however much we may differ with any of our American friends, we don't wish any of them to labor under the delusion that Mr. Hazlehurst is the nominee of the American party, or that he has any claims on anybody as such. On the contrary, we consider ourselves as good an American as Mr. Hazlehurst or any of his friends, and because of this feel it to be our duty to act in accordance with the plain directions of the State Council, which we have heretofore considered as recognized authority in the party.

We have thus stated a few facts of recent occurrence, which no well informed man can deny, and endeavored calmly to reason the matter with our friends. We ask in all kindness a careful consideration of these things. Read the above Preamble and Resolutions, and see whether we cannot, as heretofore, act harmoniously together, and in accordance with what we consider the wisest suggestions of our State Council.

Wilmot and his Slanderees.

Never, perhaps, in the history of politics was a candidate for office more outrageously abused than DAVID WILMOT. Misrepresentation and slander always have been the principal weapons of our adversaries; and at no former period have they been more indignant, and unscrupulous than at present. Our national leaders, Webster, Harrison, Clay, Taylor, and others, in times past, were slandered to their very graves; and in our own State our several candidates from time to time have shared a like fate. The fact that Wilmot, until within the last ten years, belonged to what is called the democratic party, only seems to have sharpened the tooth of malice, and loosened the tongue of slander, and to make him an especial object of vituperation. When in that party he was reputed a great man amongst them: They elected, and re-elected him to Congress; and not long since by an overwhelming vote elected him President Judge of his district. But, no sooner does he find it impossible to go with that party, than he is at once denounced as everything that is despicable and vile; his past services in Congress and on the bench, are at once ignored, and he is held up by an unprincipled press as a sort of political monster, and an enemy to his State and country. We have too much confidence in the intelligence of the people to believe that any man who is what he ought to be can be put down by any such unfounded abuse as that which now characterizes the political adversaries of David Wilmot. We believe him to be an able, honest, intelligent, and patriotic citizen, sound on all the great political issues of the day, and every way worthy the suffrages of the people at the approaching election. To show this, we will submit a few un-questionable facts for the consideration of our readers: There is a Congressional district in this State called the WILMOT district, and composed of the Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga. Time out of mind it was known as a democratic district, and in 1852 it gave Gen. Pierce a majority of 2465, over Gen. Scott. Gen. Pierce and his party was pledged to abide by the compromises on the subject of slavery, and to suppress all agitation of the question. But no sooner was he fairly installed into office, than all pledges were repudiated, and the Missouri compromise act of 1820 repealed. For this

JUDGE WILMOT'S APPOINTMENTS.

BY appointment of the State Committee, Hon. DAVID WILMOT will address his fellow citizens, at the following places: Somerset, Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 25. Greensburg, Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 26. Washington, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 27. Pittsburg, Friday evening, Aug. 28. Union, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 29. BEDFORD, Tuesday evening, September 1. McConnellsburg, Wednesday afternoon, September 2. Chambersburg, Thursday afternoon, September 3. Huntingdon, Friday afternoon, September 4. Hollidaysburg, Saturday afternoon, September 5. Altoona, Saturday evening, September 6. Allegheny city, Monday evening, September 7. Kittanning, Tuesday afternoon, September 8. Clarion, Wednesday afternoon, September 9. Franklin, Thursday afternoon, September 10. Meadville, Friday afternoon, September 11. Waterford, Saturday afternoon, September 12. Erie, Saturday evening, September 12. Beaver, Monday afternoon, September 14. New Castle, Tuesday afternoon, September 15. Mercer, Wednesday afternoon, September 16. Butler, Thursday afternoon, September 17. Allegheny county, Friday and Saturday, September 18 and 19. Indiana, Monday afternoon, September 21. Johnstown, Tuesday afternoon, September 22. Clearfield, Wednesday afternoon, September 23. Bellefonte, Thursday afternoon, September 24. Lewisport, Friday afternoon, September 25. Bloomfield, Saturday afternoon, September 26. Danastown, Saturday evening, September 26. Harrisburg, Monday afternoon, September 28. Meadville, Monday evening, September 28. Carlisle, Tuesday afternoon, September 29. Gettysburg, Wednesday afternoon, September 30. York, Thursday afternoon, October 1. Chesnut Level, Friday afternoon, October 2. Lancaster, Saturday afternoon, October 3. West Chester, Monday afternoon, October 5. Media, Tuesday afternoon, October 6. Phila. and vicinity, from the 7th to the 13th.

GEN. PACKER'S REFUSAL.

The Democracy are heartily ashamed of Gen. Packer's refusal to meet Judge Wilmot in an amicable discussion of the great issue on which the people of Pennsylvania are to pass judgment in October. Since he has volunteered to take the stump alone, they knew it was only fear of his cause which prevented his acceptance of the challenge to discuss those issues before mixed audiences of Democrats and Republicans. Their chagrin sometimes betrays itself through their organs, in no unambiguous language. The Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading Democratic organ of Ohio, thus comments on the case: "Judge Wilmot, the Black Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, lately challenged Gen. Packer, the Democratic nominee for that office, to take the stump with him in public discussion throughout the State. Mr. Packer referred the proposal to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who advised him to decline it, assigning several reasons for such a course, which, in our judgment, are not at all tenable. The first was, that it might have a tendency, by making a precedent, to prevent, hereafter, the nomination of any man who was not a good debater; and second, that in his (the Chairman's) belief there was a considerable public feeling against the propriety of executive candidates appearing before the people to solicit their votes; and lastly, that Wilmot, the Black Republican nominee, was a special disqualification."

This latter objection was no reason why Packer should not take the field, and if any disadvantage had resulted to Wilmot in consequence of his improper course, Democrats would not take that to heart severely. The other reasons for the declination strike us as very flimsy. The policy of exposing candidates for high political offices discussing together the important issues of a campaign, has been tried in the South and West with the most complete success. The people have been instructed by it, and it is no unusual thing in the South to find men without any education, who, on account of their familiarity with political discussions by the ablest men on both sides, are better informed on politics than many people at the North of far superior education.

"There can be no better way of elucidating the truth than by a fair and open discussion. The Democracy—on account of the superior justice and strength of their cause—should especially court it on all occasions. The falsehoods and errors of our opponents can in no way be so handsomely and forcibly exposed. The adoption of the system in the north would, doubtless be worth thousands of votes to our organization. The declination of Mr. Packer gives Wilmot's friends an opportunity to assert that Democracy are afraid of public controversy, and place them in a bad and false position. Packer, we understand, is a good speaker, and would, on the stump, have been an overmatch for Wilmot; had the proposal been accepted. We hope that in Ohio no such feeling will prevail, but that our candidate for Governor will promptly meet Gen. Chase in discussion in every part of the State."

McKim was hung in Hollidaysburg, on last Friday. He made a long speech in which he denied having murdered Norcross. There are still quite a number of visitors at the Bedford Springs.

HON. DAVID WILMOT TO BE IN BEDFORD.

Our readers will see by the above list of appointments that the HON. DAVID WILMOT, our gallant Standard Bearer in the present contest, and the man from whom Bill Packer fees and so ingloriously backed out, is to be present to address the Union meeting on Tuesday evening of Court Week. Let there be a good turn-out from all parties. We would be happy to see a large number of the honest but deluded members of the Loofooco party present to hear him. They can see the man and hear for themselves the principles he advocates. They cannot help, after hearing him, being convinced that the lying slanders of his leaders, to the effect that he is an Abolitionist and in favor of turning loose three millions of slaves, are all false. Turn-out, all of all parties to him.

We hope every American and Republican in the County, who can possibly do so will attend, and hear Judge Wilmot, next Tuesday night. Come and hear from his mouth whether the lying Loofooco slanders, that he is an Abolitionist, are true or not.

The evenings and mornings have been quite cool and refreshing for several days past. Next week is Court, and the probability is that it will be quite through.

Woodbury Correspondence. HARVEST HOME.

The usual monotony of our district was suddenly changed by the meeting together of a large number of persons from contiguous as well as distant points in this locality, to celebrate the festivities of a Harvest Home.

It is seldom so many happy faces are exhibited, as were on the occasion. Fathers and Mothers in the maturity of contentment, surrounded by groups of sons resolving to manhood, and daughters in whose rosy cheeks one could read volumes in favor of rural training, compared with the sickly indolence written on the brows of the city fair. Here were the bone and sinew of the land as displayed in the athletic forms and brown faces of our industrious young cultivators of the soil. A delightful harmony of purpose seemed written on the countenances of all; they had toiled and overcame the stubbornness of the land, and in return rejoiced over well-filled barns, in which the "staff of life" for man and beast abounds to assure them of plenty for another year.

The "Old Fellows' Hall" was selected for the hearing of speeches. The meeting was organized by appointing Mrs. Geo. R. Barudollar, President; Miss Kate Morrow and Miss Potts, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Ma-

THE MAIN LINE INJUNCTION CASE.

The Law Violated by the Auditor General and State Treasurer. The new Chairman of the Democratic State Committee tries his hand at plunder, and successfully. The public will be astonished to learn that the counsel employed by HENRY S. MOOR, in the case of his application before the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the sale of the Main Line of the public works, have presented claims to the accounting officers of the Commonwealth, and that the Auditor General actually allowed the claims and the State Treasurer paid them! The attorneys who argued the case on behalf of Mr. MOOR, were WM. M. MARZEDITH, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, WM. L. HIRST and JAMES H. WALTON. Their bills were as follows:

Wm. M. Meredith \$1,000 C. R. Buckalew 750 Wm. L. Hirst 750 James H. Walton 500

The Auditor General—Mr. JACOB FRY—at first declined paying them, on the very proper ground, that he had not been employed by the Commonwealth, and that there was no appropriation for any such purpose. He was induced, however, to re-consider his decision, and he finally allowed the claims, and the State Treasurer promptly paid them.

This is one of the most unjustifiable demands against the State on the part of the attorneys, and the most glaring violation of public duty on the part of the officers of the Commonwealth, we have ever heard of. The suits were not brought by the Commonwealth and the attorneys were not employed by her. The case was between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Mr. Moor and his allies. So far as the State was concerned in the matter, her interest were defended by the Attorney General, whose compensation is provided for by law. There is no provision anywhere for the payment of such claims as these attorneys presented; but on the contrary, they are strictly prohibited by the law passed at the last session of the Legislature in relation to the duties of the Auditor General. Under the old laws the Auditor General, State Treasurer, &c., were authorized, in cases in which the Commonwealth was a party, to employ counsel to defend her or advocate her claims. Of late years this privilege was greatly abused by these officers by paying to political favorites

the most unreasonable and enormous fees for very trifling services. For instance—last year the Commonwealth paid to various lawyers for such kind of services, \$6,014-66, and in 1856 she paid \$10,734 72. In 1855 the fees paid in one case were over \$2,000; and in 1856 in one case they were \$1,000, and in another over \$2,000! These abuses were carried to such an extent that the last Legislature saw the necessity of stopping the plundering of the Treasury in this way, and tying the hands of the officers who were thus abusing their trust. With this view Mr. JORDAN introduced a bill defining the duties and compensation of the Attorney General, which was so eminently proper that it passed both branches by unanimous assent, and received the approval of the Governor. From this law we quote the following sections, as bearing on this case:

Sec 6. That the salary of the Attorney General shall be \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, which salary shall be in full for services in all cases in the Supreme Court wherein the Commonwealth is a party, for all legal opinions on questions of law submitted to him by the Governor, the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, or Canal Commissioners, and in full for all fees and professional services whatsoever to be paid by the Commonwealth.

Sec 9. That the tenth section of the act of March 13, 1811, and the first section of the act of March 29, 1818, relating to the employment and pay of attorneys by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, or which, by the provisions of this act, are altered or supplied, are hereby repealed.

These sections of the law are conclusive. The object was to prevent the abuses which had prevailed in cases like the present, and it would do it effectually, if the law was regarded. By repealing all laws whose provision are inconsistent with this act, and are altered or supplied, it takes from the Auditor General all right to employ counsel in any case, or pay them for any services rendered. And this case is even worse than any other we have ever heard of, for the reason that the counsel were not acting for the Commonwealth, were not employed by her, but were employed by and acting for other parties. The transaction is an outrageous one, and cannot be justified. The parties deserve to be held up to public reprobation, and the Legislature next winter should compel them to disgorge their ill-gotten plunder.

This is the latest specimen of Democratic plundering. Let the people reflect upon it, before consenting to perpetuate and approve such knavery by electing a Legislature and a Governor who will whitewash this mean and dishonest transaction.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

"I'm a Committee."

"Boy's don't laugh," said a colored individual, as he carried a coffin containing an infant, along the street: 'boy's don't laugh, I see a funeral.' That colored individual must certainly have been a Loofooco, and acquired this facility for giving up his identity by practicing the metamorphosis feats of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Packer. The gentleman, who now represents the Democracy in the Presidential chair, on being questioned as to his principles, denied that he was James Buchanan any longer, but contended that 'I'm a platform.' And the gentleman who more nearly resembles the funeral solemnity of his sable prototype in his hasty transfiguration, has, with a face as long and gloomy as Cromwell's puritans, denied that he was Mr. Packer, but reintroduces himself to the people of Pennsylvania, with a solemn bow and with the solemn language, 'I'm a committee.'

THE MOST UNREASONABLE AND ENORMOUS FEES FOR VERY TRIFLING SERVICES.

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In the days of Ritner and Markle, the Democracy overrun with jokes at the Ritner and Markle committees; but where now are their jibes and their jeers? Their own standard-bearer in the current campaign was welcomed by them to his nomination, because he was 'able to bear aloft the Democratic banner, and defend its principles against any opposing champion!' But this high-flown braggadoecia now proves to have been but gas! At the first intimation of Judge Wilmot that he was willing, anxious and ready to accept the glove cast down, and meet Mr. Packer before the people of the Commonwealth, that gentleman, like a dunghill rooster, raises the 'cow father,' and runs his head for protection behind the Democratic State Committee, asserting that Wm. Packer no longer has an existence, but that 'I'm a Committee,' and the Committee can't attend public gatherings. "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

But are the people to be humbugged any more by such shallow subterfuges as these? Such shiftings of responsibility is an acknowledgment that their positions are untenable; and it shows an anxiety to obtain place and power by false pretense through a deception upon the people which will defraud them of their suffrages. Mr. Packer's position cannot be sustained or justified before the people, and it was a consciousness of this weakness that led him to decline a public canvass. He has made a fortune out of the State, by acting as Canal Commissioner, and then getting the appointment of Auditor so as to audit his own accounts; he is opposed to a divorce between the State and our Public Works; he is not favorable to an economical administration of our State affairs, so as to rid us of public debt, he justifies the tyranny and border ruffianism in Kansas, and he shoulders all the iniquities of the modern Loofooco party. These are

THE REASONS THAT HE DARE NOT FACE THE PEOPLE IN THE PRESENCE OF A MAN READY AND ABLE TO EXPOSE HIS WEAKNESSES; AND HONOR MR. PACKER'S PRACTICAL DECLARATION THAT 'I'M A COMMITTEE.'—Lancaster Courier.

RATS DESERTING THE SINKING SHIP.—The disaffection in the ranks of the Ohio Democracy is spreading, and we should not be surprised if the entire party, federal office holders excepted, should go over to the Republicans. The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

"These Dred Scott approvals and United States Marshal arrests have most acutely affected Democratic Supreme Judges of Ohio. Judge Caldwell, and Judge Corwin, late of that distinguished tribunal, have in the fullest extent of indignant language and eloquent philippic, denounced the proceedings had towards the freedom of Ohio, and Judge Warden, quarantined of the same bench, has left the party altogether, and declares his purpose to vote the Republican ticket."

If all our readers who are troubled with Liver Complaint, Jaundice or Dyspepsia, will read the advertisement in another column of Dr. Sanford's Investigator, and then do as we have done—get some, we should not see so many sickly, half-dead, despairing people as now meet our gaze at almost every corner, for there never was a remedy of which so much is said, and that performs so nearly what its proprietors say it will do. It is so good, so so highly recommended that we could not fail to try it, and trial has convinced us, without a doubt, that it is the best family medicine in use. We take it for Headache, Sour Stomach, Bilelessness, and all the ailments which attend indigestion, and it does produce a pleasant state of feeling to the sick, and what is better after using it a few times, these little ills grow less and less, and there is a prospect of being entirely free from them by a course of its use. The Investigator, now we wish to impress our readers with this, that the Investigator is a medicine particularly adapted to family use, and where there are children subject to little diseases, as all children are, it is invaluable, and saves physicians' bills, and an untold amount of anguish both to mothers and their little ones.—For sale by Dr. B. F. HARRY—August 28, 1857.—b.

The greatest natural ornament to the human form divine; is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence, the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often disguises the region of vanity, as well as her entire physiognomy, with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a mode of preventing the hair from showing the signs of advancing age, by turning prematurely gray, matted, or falling out, and a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimony in another column, of the wonderful, not to say almost miraculous effects of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative; and see if he has not accomplished all this.—(Capital City Fact.)—For sale by Dr. B. F. HARRY—August 28, 1857.—b.

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.

"WOOLBLEN 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 the 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. PETRILLI & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. \$75000.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., in Union Township, by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Mr. HENRY WEST, to Miss HANNAH FLORY, all of Union Township, Bedford Co.

DIED.

On Monday, 10th inst., at Nobles mill, Bedford County, Mr. Samuel Burger, aged 62 years, 9 months and 17 days. Village Record please notice.

Attention Bedford Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet at your usual place for training, on Saturday the 19th day of Sep. at 10 o'clock A. M. in summer uniform and arms is desired. By order of the Captain. W. RITCHIE, C. S. Aug. 28, 1857.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

SITUATED in Juniata County, Pa., 8 miles from the Mills, and 15 miles from the Ferrisville Stations of the Pa., R. Road. This situation is especially noted in the following particulars: 1st. Healthy location—buildings nearly new—in the suburbs of a city. 2d. The surrounding community is marked for intelligence, morality, and high christian character. 3d. Being in the country, students are not kept by temptations, as in towns and places of public resort. 4th. Thorough instruction is given in all the branches necessary for BUSINESS, for TEACHERS or for COLLEGE. 5th. Mild, but firm discipline. 6th. Vicious students are not retained. 7th. Special pains are taken in the boarding Department to have healthy food, in sufficient quantity and properly prepared. 8th. The comfort, cleanliness, and mental improvement of pupils is constantly kept in view. Terms: For Tuition, Boarding, Washing and Furnished Rooms, (per session of 6 mo.) \$30, payable quarterly in advance. Light and Fuel extra. The Winter Session opens on the 3d of November next. For further particulars apply to J. H. SHUMAKER to M. C. Prin. Academics, Juniata Co., Pa. Aug. 28, 1857.—3m.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons from trespassing on my property, by hunting, or otherwise, as I will most certainly put the law in force against any one so offending. So look out and save trouble. WM. MANKEN. Bedford Tp., Aug. 28, 1857.—J.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Samuel Mook, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate and themselves, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the Estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN H. WRIGHT, Adm'r. Aug. 14, 1857.—J.