INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 25 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.

Senator,
Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset Co.

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

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

(At the request of a large number of voters, the County Committee has called meetings in a number of the Townships, as follows:

Bloody Run, W. Providence Tp., Friday, Sept. 25.

Hopewell, Broadtop Tp., Saturday, Sept. 26.

Stonerstown, Liberty Tp., Monday, Sept. 28.

Woodberry, M. Woodberry Tp., Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Pattonsville, S. Woodberry Tp., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Lewisville, Union Tp., Thursday, Oct. 1.

Pleasantville, St. Clair Tp., Friday, Oct. 9.

St. Clairsville, St. Clair Tp., Saturday Oct. 3.

Other meetings will be called if desired, but parties wishing them are requested to confer with the Chairman of the County Committee, so that arrangements may be made for speakers, &c.

All the above meetings will be held at 3 o'clock, P. M., except the one at John Metzgar's, which will be held at 2 P. M.

The meetings will be addressed by Gen. W. H. Koontz of Somerset, and by Alex. King, Saml. L. Russell, Francis Jordan, and John H. Filler, Esqs., of Bedford.

Hand Bills will be published at once for all the meetings, and our friends can get them by calling at the office of the Inquirer and Chronicle.

Let our friends see to it that ample notice be given; and all of all parties are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the County Committee.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Chairman.

S. L. RUSSELL, *Sec'ty.*
Sept. 11, 1857.

Henry Nicodemus, and Cadwallader Evans.

The *Gazette* publishes on its outside as standing matter, the *oath*, said to have been administered by the Know-Nothings, in their councils. Bowman in his editorials and speeches, has said that Henry Nicodemus administered this oath in different parts of Bedford County. On one occasion of this kind, it is reported, that Nicodemus was bushed and rotten-egged by the Democrats of Cumberland Valley.

Can the Democracy of Bedford County believe that this same Nicodemus, who administered this same Know-Nothing Oath, which is published in the *Gazette*, every week, was appointed Clerk to the Commissioners, last fall, by Cadwallader Evans and Henry J. Bruner. Cadwallader Evans is in favor of continuing Henry Nicodemus as Clerk to the of Commissioners. If this is not the case, we dare Mr. Evans to come out and deny the charge. Will Democrats, who opposed Know-Nothingism from the start, vote for Evans, who made Nicodemus Clerk to the Commissioners, and is still in favor of keeping him there? We now see.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The third quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, will commence on Saturday, next. Rev. Mr. Guyer, the Presiding Elder, it is confidently expected, will officiate on Sunday.

BE ASSESSED.—Let every American and Republican see that he is assessed at least ten days before the election or he may lose his vote.

We understand that the meetings so far held throughout the County, have been well attended. The prospects are flattering.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE AND THAT $500!

We see in the Philadelphia Daily News of the 21st inst., that the above named notorious, or rather infamous political mountebank, publishes an Address "To the People of Pennsylvania," in which he gives the names of some fourteen papers in this State, as having been purchased last fall to support Fremont. Among the number we notice the name of the "Bedford Inquirer and Chronicle," and the amount charged as having been received by the editor of that paper is $500. The statement, it appears, is given on the strength of an affidavit by a W. W. Woodward, a *hired* correspondent of the New York Herald, who states that he received the list from Lieut. Gov. Ford, of Ohio. In this Address Mr. Swoope states, that "there are some other names on the above list, that for reasons perfectly satisfactory to myself and to the gentlemen whom I have consulted, are not *now* published." *Why* are those names not published?

Bucher Swoope, in the course of his Address, says, "Whether or not the papers above enumerated actually received the amounts specified, I am, of course, unable to say." This sentence alone proves him a scoundrel of the deepest dye; he makes charges in one place, and in another, actually says that he don't know whether they are true or not.

So far as the above charge has any reference to the editor of this paper, we pronounce it a base lie, an unmitigated falsehood, and its author an infamous liar and scoundrel.

Our course during the last campaign is well known. We were an American from first to last, as the files of our paper fully and satisfactorily show. From the time of Mr. Fillmore's nomination at Philadelphia until the election, we supported him throughout in good faith. But early in the canvass, seeing the hopeless division of the opposition elements in Pennsylvania, and being fully satisfied of the utter impossibility of carrying the State for Mr. Fillmore, we favored a union of the opposition elements on a single electoral ticket. By that means we hoped to secure at least a portion of the electors from Pennsylvania for Fillmore and Donelson, thus throwing the State against Buchanan, and the election of President into the House of Representatives. This we conceived was the only hope for Mr. Fillmore, which subsequent events have fully demonstrated. Had those "straight-out Americans" in Pennsylvania pursued the course last fall that we did, Mr. Fillmore might now be occupying the executive chair.

At the place—the Court House, and which was addressed by Messrs. Hazelhurst and Swoope, the latter gentleman, in the course of his speech made some general charges of corruption against those presses in Pennsylvania that supported a union electoral ticket. We immediately put the question to Mr. Swoope—was the Bedford Inquirer and Chronicle in that list?—He replied, that "*he was happy to state that the Bedford Inquirer and Chronicle was not on that list!*" This was said in the presence of at least one hundred respectable witnesses, who can testify to the truth of the assertion. We presume Mr. Swoope has since found it necessary to accomplish some purpose not then thought of, to put our paper in that list. We accompanied Mr. Swoope from the Bedford Hotel to the Court House, and in conversation on the way there, he remarked to us that "he did not blame us for supporting the union electoral ticket last fall, and that had "*he been in our situation in this County, he would have done the very same thing!*" To secure a large vote for Hazelhurst, to defeat Wilmot, and elect Packer, is the evident object of this hired Locofoco emissary, who travels under the guise of Americanism; in making these false charges against the American press in the counties in which American sentiment predominates.

Now we will bind ourselves to pay the sum of *one thousand dollars*, to Mr. Swoope or any one else, who will make the above charge as against us good, that we ever received one dollar as a consideration for supporting the union electoral ticket. Now slanderers, here is a fair opportunity for you to make your allegations good, or forever after hold your peace.

We appeal to the honesty and candor of the people of Bedford County, to believe no such charges of so serious a character, unless clearly substantiated by positive testimony. We think we are well enough known in Bedford County, where we were raised, and are willing to abide by the reputation which we have acquired among our fellow citizens.

Senatorial—W. P. Schell, Esq.

We understand that the Locofocos in this county are electioneering for this gentleman on the grounds that if he be elected, he will cause the erection of a Railroad to Bedford. This is the most supreme nonsense. All necessary Legislation for the erection of a Railroad to Bedford has already been secured. The Legislature has granted charters for the Huntingdon and Broadtop extension, and also for the Sherman's Valley Railroad to Bedford. So that if Mr. Schell should happen to be elected, he will not be able to accomplish anything in addition to what has already been done. Mr. Koontz, on the other hand, is fully as competent to secure legislation if necessary, as Mr. Schell; and Bedford County would lose nothing in the election of Mr. Koontz, as he is warmly in favor of a Railroad through Bedford, which would connect with the Connellsville road, in which Somerset County is warmly interested. Our friends throughout the county will be aware of all such electioneering tricks. Mr. Koontz will not be exclusively the Senator of either of the counties of Somerset, Bedford or Huntingdon, but he will represent the entire District, and the interests of all will be alike attended to. We understand that in Somerset county, where anti-slavery sentiments prevail, they electioneer against Mr. Koontz on the grounds of his being a Know-Nothing, and in Bedford County, where the American party is in the ascendency, they charge him with being an abolitionist.—This is the game of Locofocoism, and our friends can see that no fair argument need be expected from the opposition.

Mr. Koontz is well known in Bedford County; he has frequently mingled with our citizens, and addressed meetings of our friends in different parts of the county, and they will consider it a pleasure and a duty to cast their suffrages for him. Mr. Schell is also well known, and although a clever man and good citizen, he has always been a bitter and most uncompromising Locofoco.

THE STATE TICKET.

The importance of adhering to the ticket put in nomination by the Union State Convention cannot be over-estimated, and we trust that every opponent of the sham Democracy will regard it his duty to give it an earnest and cordial support.

Mr. Wilmot, the candidate for Governor, is a man of rare ability and unimpeachable character, and eminently merits this support on account of his personal worth. His great popularity at home is the best evidence of his claims to the favorable regard of the people of the State. And it should be remembered that deep solicitude is felt throughout all the northern counties of the State, where he will receive overwhelming majorities, and where, heretofore, the democracy carried everything before it.—Should they be disappointed in their hopes, by means of the lukewarmness and indifference of the American party in the southern counties, they might hereafter feel inclined to withhold their aid in opposing the special enemies of Americans. This is a consideration not to be disregarded. It is well known that it requires a union of all the elements of opposition to defeat Locofocoism in this State, and to falter now may scatter these elements, so that they may never be re-united. It is to accomplish this result, that our enemies are so busy *out Americans*, and urging them to support Hazlehurst.

But there is another aspect of this question, if possible of more importance than the one we have just referred to. We vote for two Judges of the Supreme Court, as well as for Governor; and, if not united, we may give these to the democracy. If elected, they serve for fifteen long years, during which we may look for a truckling subserviency to the oligarchy of the South, whenever the occasion may demand it.

Veech and Lewis, the nominees of the Union Convention, are not only learned and able lawyers, and men of lofty virtue, but they are known to be sound upon the great questions held so sacred by the American party. Is it wise, then, to divide our strength, and allow our opponents to carry these important offices? Have the Americans who hesitate to support this ticket duly calculated the consequences of their conduct? We entreat them not to throw away their votes, but to allow the "sober second thought" to incline them to a cordial union with the great body of the American party, and thus assist in achieving a glorious victory over our ancient political adversaries.

At the request of several Democrats of this County, who had intended to vote for Packer, after his nomination, and before the fact became known that he had supported a strong *Prohibitory Maine Liquor Law*, whilst in the Senate of Pennsylvania, we re-publish our article of several weeks ago on this subject. The article speaks for itself, and gives the most important sections of the law, and also the vote of PACKER on this question, with the dates and pages of the Senate Journal, which we have in our possession, and will show to any persons who may be anxious to examine this matter for themselves. We have no doubt there will be many honest Democrats who will vote against Packer on this question in Bedford County. Here is the article and the proofs:

PACKER FOR PROHIBITION.

READ THE PROOFS!

On the 31 March, 1852, Mr. Carothers, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported Senate Bill, No 419, entitled "*An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.*" See Senate Journal, Vol. 1. p. 363.

March 18th, a motion was made to consider the bill. This was objected to, and the orders of the day called. A motion was then made to suspend the orders to get at the consideration of the bill. On this motion the yeas and nays were called, when the yeas were 20 and the nays 11, so the motion was lost,—two-thirds being necessary to suspend the orders. On this motion PACKER voted yea. See Sen. Jour., Vol. 1, p. 480.

March 22d, the bill was taken up for consideration; and on the question whether the first section should pass, the yeas and nays were called, and the section passed by a vote of 19 yeas to 14 nays. PACKER being one of the yeas. See Sen. Jour., Vol. 1, p. 515.

The bill was further debated and considered during that day, and the day following, as appears by the same volume of the Journal, at pages 515, 532, 533, &c., and the yeas and nays were frequently called on different sections of the bill, *and in every instance the name of* WM. F. PACKER *is found recorded in favor of the bill*, and along with the names of the other warm friends of that prohibitory Liquor law.

March 31st—1852, the sections having been all agreed to, the bill came up on its final passage; and on the question, "shall "the bill pass? The yeas and nays were "required by Mr. Crabb and Mr. PACKER, "and were as follows: viz:

"YEAS. Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Evans, Fernon, Guernsey, Hamilton, "Hamlin, Haslett, Hoge, McFarland, Mc-"Murtrie, Malone, PACKER, Robertson "Sanderson, and Sifer.—17.

"Nays. Messrs. Bailey, Buckalew, Crabb, "Darlington, Frailey, Fulton, Jones, Kin-"zer, Kunkel, McCaslin, Matthias, Mohlen-"burg, Myers, Shimer, and Walker, *Speaker.*—15.

"So the question was determined in the affirmative." See Senate Journal, of 1852 Vol. 1, p. 612.

Such is GENERAL WM. F. PACKER'S record in the Senate of 1852, and such are his votes upon the subject of the prohibitory liquor law which passed the Senate that year, as proved by the Journal of the Senate, which is the only authorized record of proceedings. And yet his partizan friends, and the unprincipled press which supports him for Governor, are mean enough and reckless enough, to deny that he is or ever was in favor of prohibition, and roundly abuse all who assert that he voted for prohibitory liquor laws. We say again we have these Senate Journals in our office, and can show them, day, and date, and page, to any man who wishes to see them, or who desires to know the whole truth on this subject. And we will here remark that not only did Genl. Packer make speeches in the Senate in favor of the bill, and vote as here proved, but according to the well-remembered logic of the Bedford Gazette, *he gave the casting vote on the final passage of this monstrous Maine Liquor Law.* For on looking at the final vote, it will be observed the bill passed by 17 yeas to 15 nays. Consequently if Genl. Packer had voted nay, the bill would have been defeated on its final passage, by a tie vote, and evidently his vote for the bill was what saved it.

But the same recklessness and disregard of the truth which has heretofore denied that Packer was a prohibitionist, may also deny that the bill which passed the Senate in 1852 was a prohibitory Maine Law. The bill was made up of fifteen sections, and is therefore too long for publication entire, but in order that all doubts may be removed on this point, and all mouths stopped, we will give our readers some extracts from the bill as specimens. As before stated, it was entitled, "*An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating* itself corresponded with the title, we publish the first three sections of it, as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c. That no person shall be allowed at any time, *to manufacture, or sell*, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, directly or indirectly, *any intoxicating liquors*, whether the same be spirituous, vinous, or malt, or a mixture of the same, or any of them, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The judges of the court of Quarter Sessions, and the County Commissioners, on the first Monday of July, annually, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, may appoint suitable persons of well-known, honest, temperate, and sober habits, to buy, or manufacture and sell at some convenient point in each of the Townships, boroughs, and cities, within the county, as they may deem expedient and proper, *wines and other liquors, for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical and artistical purposes*, AND FOR NO OTHER PURPOSES WHATSOEVER.—Such person shall be appointed for the term of one year, but may be removed at any time at the pleasure of said judges and commissioners for violating this act.

SEC 3. That each person appointed to sell liquors as aforesaid, shall keep an accurate account in writing of all the liquor bought or manufactured by him, specifying the quantity of each kind purchased or manufactured, the price of that purchased, the name of the person from whom it was purchased, and the date of the purchase, the quantity of each kind sold, and the date of the sale, its price, the name, residence, and occupation of the person to whom it was sold, and the purpose for which it was purchased by him; *and he shall cause the person to whom the sale is made, to sign the said specification at the end thereof*; he shall semi-annually, if required, on a day and at a place to be appointed by said judges and commissioners, whereof public notice shall be given in one or more newspapers published in the county, exhibit upon his oath or solemn affirmation the book or books in which said account and specification are kept, to the said judges and commissioners, together with a balance sheet showing the quantity of each kind of liquor bought and sold by him during the period which has elapsed since his last exhibit, and the aggregate cost and proceeds thereof; and if it shall appear to the said judges and commissioners that the profits of said business amount to more than what would be a fair and just compensation for transacting the same, they shall fix the amount to be retained by him for such compensation, and shall require him to pay the surplus to the Treasurer of the county for the use of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4 Provides for the giving of a certificate of appointment to the person authorized to sell, upon his giving bond with at least two securities in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of the law, &c.

SEC. 5. Imposes fines of from thirty to two hundred dollars, & costs, for violations of the act together with sundry terms of imprisonment of *not less than two, nor more than six months.*

Such are the first three sections of this beautiful liquor law in full, and the substance of the fourth and fifth; and we doubt not they are more than sufficient to satisfy all that a more ultra, radical, out and out prohibitory law was never passed in the State of Maine or anywhere else. It not only prohibits the sale, under severe penalties, of all arts of liquors, and by every quantity great or small, except "for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, and artistical purposes," but it absolutely prohibits the manufacture of any and all liquors, except for the purposes just mentioned. If this be not prohibition with a vengeance, we know not what would be. A subsequent section gives the right of search and the right to sieze and destroy the liquors kept contrary to the act; and in short, the law seems to contain in itself all the ultraism on this subject that were ever heard of, and some others which strike us as entirely new and original, especially that regis[illegible] which is to be "signed at the end thereof" by the man who purchases the liquor, *stating for what purpose he gets it.*

We have now given our readers a true and full explanation of Genl. Packers views, votes, and position as a prohibitory liquor law man: and we will await with pleasure such explanations as his partizan friends may manufacture for this desperate emergency.

But for the great length of our article we would finish it off with a few choice extracts from the Bedford Gazette, showing what an infamous and unconstitutional outrage it is, and what a narrow-souled, and diabolical fanaticism it exhibits, for any man to speak or vote for a prohibitory liquor law. We will at our leisure hunt these matters up also, and in the mean time console ourselves with the reflection that for the proper use of a few choice extracts there is no doubt "a good time coming."

THE DEMOCRAT AND DR. HENRY C. STEWART.

The *Democrat* of last week contains an attack upon the character of our candidate for the Legislature, (Dr. STEWART,) which is unparalelled in the annals of even that notoriously false and malignant sheet. Base and gross as it is, it needs no contradiction here, but as it was written not for home consumption, but for circulation in Bedford County, where the Doctor is but slightly known, we address ourself to the task of not only asserting, but of *proving* it a lie destitute of even a foundation in truth.—The following paragraph contains the gist of the charge:

"Another story, which did our cause some injury, was that charging that the democratic pole at Meyers' Mills was sprinkled by members of our party, after its erection, with 'holy water!'" This barefaced lie, this mean, dirty, unmanly and "niggerly" charge, claims parentage of that beautiful pink of political rascality, H. C. Stewart the Plug Ugly nominee for the Legislature. He was the only member of that party in the county degraded enough, so steeped in falsehood and iniquity as to imagine it and give it the start, and others, better reputed for honesty and truth, gave it that impetus which his reputation would have prevented him from doing"

Having made this charge against Dr. STEWART, and thus maligned him, the article continues in the same strain of grossness, to denounce him as a liar, "utterly unworthy of any man's support."

The fact that Dr. STEWART did not and could not have started the story that, "the Democratic pole raised at Meyers' Mill, was sprinkled with holy water," is within the personal knowledge of the senior editor of this paper—and the writer of this article—as well as a score of others at Meyers' Mill. On the day of the pole raising here alluded to, we dined at Meyers' Mill, and some time after dinner, we in company with Dr. STEWART, left to address a meeting of our political friends at Pocahontas, which is some six miles distant. *After we were up the mountain some distance*, we saw the Irish delegation from the Sand Patch Tunnel marching into the village in procession. Dr. STEWART and ourself both made speeches at Pocahontas on that evening, and when we closed *it was so dark in the house that we could not distinguish the faces of a portion of the audience.* Having six miles of mountain road to drive, it was, of course, a late hour in the night, when we got back to Meyers' Mill, and most of the inhabitants had gone to bed. On the following morning the story of the pole sprinkling was told us by two different gentlemen, *neither of whom had seen Dr. Stewart since the middle of the previous day.* The fact of the Doctor's being in Pocahontas till a late hour in the evening, can be established by more than fifty of the voters of Greenville township; some of whom are Democrats, while an equal number perhaps, of those present at Meyers' Mill on that day, can testify that the story of the sprinkling was in circulation during that evening: and what is more, *several gentlemen, with much better characters for truth and veracity than the editor of the Democrat is possessed of, assert that the story is not a lie, and that they saw the pole sprinkled.*

Of the truth or falsity of the story, we at present care nothing; but we published it at the time it occurred, on what we then thought and still think, sufficient authority, and the *Democrat* did not then even dare to deny it, let alone charge it as a falsehood upon Dr. STEWART.

In this community, where the *Democrat* is known, its slanders injure no one, but as we before remarked, this lie was invented for circulation in Bedford County, therefore we have gone to the trouble of shewing its utter impossibility, as well as improbability. The community in which Dr. STEWART resides, and where for years he has practised his profession with great acceptability, is noted in this County for its high toned moral and religious sentiment, and the fact that he received not only a nearly unanimous, but an unusually heavy vote at the primary election, proves the estimation in which he is held by his neighbors, as well as the utter and outrageous falsity of the *Democrat's* charge against his reputation. We add only, for the enlightenment of our friends in Bedford, that charges similar to this brought against Dr. STEWART, have been made by the *Democrat* against nearly every prominent American in this community, and that we could readily name a score of our most reputable citizens—men, the latchet of whose shoes the editor of the *Democrat* is not worthy to unloose, whose good names have been at different times as grossly maligned by this miserable stipendary of a malignant and vindictive clique.—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

THE TIME IS NOW.

The friends of DAVID WILMOT throughout the country, who include all the sincere opponents of the present pro-slavery administration, should feel that now is the time for them to be at work in the cause of Freedom. Their bountiful crops are now garnered, and as one way of doing their duty and showing their thankfulness, they should enter anew into this contest for humanity. Let our friends throughout the county, and wherever in Pennsylvania this may chance to be read, meet together, if they have not already done it, appoint their vigilance committees, make out their poll lists and prepare fully for the election day now only about a month in the future. Let them agree upon times and places for holding meetings, where addresses upon the subjects which are of paramount interest may be delivered, and where each may strengthen the other in the work which every good hater of sham-democracy must have at heart. Will the members of the County Committee arrange with sub-committees in the various townships, to have general notice given in each locality, and speakers can doubtless be procured in the city of elsewhere to present the claims of our candidates to the suffrages of the people. We see that our friends in various parts of the State are waking up to the issues of the day, and that they intend to marshal their full strength in October on the side of the right. Shall Allegheny county be behind in such a glorious contest? It needs unanimity of action and a full turnout at the polls, to rescue our State from the clutches of the pro-slavery harpies, which so long have fed upon her. A good blow struck in Pennsylvania will be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land; will divide and dishearten the odds and ends which will stick to democracy by the cohesive power of plunder, and be the most effective movement ever yet made towards rescue of the Federal Administration from the hands of the aristocracy of slave-drivers and their tools, which now hold the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary departments of the government in their iron clutch.—FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND OF THE CONSTITUTION! SHALL WE BE UP AND AT WORK IN THIS GOOD FIGHT? IF SO, NOW IS THE TIME!—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—*Loss of Steamer Central America.—Some six hundred lives supposed to be lost.*—CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.—The steamership Thomas Swann, from New York, arrived here this morning with [illegible] the steamship Central America, from California.

The Thomas Swann spoke on the 16th instant, about 15 miles north of Cape Hatteras, the Norwegian barque Eloise which had on board 40 of the passengers of the Steamship Central America. The passengers stated that the America foundered on the 12th instant with 700 passengers, of whom only sixty were saved! There was nothing said of the crew or of the specie.

The tremendous gale in which the Central America foundered commenced on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. The next day at 2 o'clock the ship sprung a leak, and notwithstanding all the efforts of Capt. Herndon, of the U. S. Navy, and his officers, the water gained rapidly. At this juncture Capt. T. W. Badger, with great coolness, and, at the same time, extraordinary decision, presence of mind and skill, organized a company among the passengers, who commenced bailing the ship, the engines having stopped, and the pumps having been rendered entirely useless. In consequence of the machinery stopping, the ship, fell off in the trough of the sea, and lay over on one side, allowing the water to flow in rapidly. The bailing under the direction of Capt. Badger, went on vigorously, different gangs passing up with the water in buckets, &c., through the hatchways. About six o'clock in the afternoon, the foremast was cut away to relieve the ship, and the water did not increase for several hours; but the passengers, by midnight, were worn out by the labor of getting up the water. Up to this time all hands are represented as having worked manfully. Matters remained in this condition until 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 12th, when the gale somewhat abated, but the sea continued very heavy. The bailing now was renewed with great activity, pork barrels, &c., being rigged, and the water drawn up through every hatchway, but the water gained rapidly; it became evident that the ship must sink, and assistance was anxiously looked for.

RESCUE OF THE LADIES AND CHILDREN.

As soon as it was ascertained that the ship must sink, signals of distress were hoisted, and at 2 o'clock a sail was discovered to windward—at 3 o'clock the brig Marine, of Boston, came to the assistance of the sinking ship. Two of the steamer's five boats were lost in getting them down, and those remaining were placed the women and children, with four men to row and one to steer in each. In the last boat that left the ship there were only two women, and, the boat was then filled with men, and among them was the First Engineer. The efforts of the passengers to keep the steamer afloat was vigorously going on—at 5 o'clock the brig was five or six miles to leeward and it was impossible to get nearer to the steamer—and the boats could not get alongside. The second cabin floor was now under water, and the bailing went on with all possible rapidity—the stern loud voice of Captain Badger being heard in every part of the ship encouraging the almost hopeless passengers in the last effort to save the lives of those on board. A schooner was spoken and the captain promised to lay by the steamer all night, but being short of sail, she drifted far to leeward. The bailing continued till 7 o'clock when the water had reached the upper saloon deck, and then the work of getting out the water ceased—no vessel or boat in sight.

SINKING OF THE ILL-FATED SHIP.

Ten minutes before the ship went down, rockets were fired from both wheel houses, in the usual way of indicating the sinking condition of a ship—and then the moment of terror arrived. At 8 o'clock, every person got what he could to save himself. Two waves swept entirely over the steamer, wild shrieks of despair burst from the lips of the hopeless crowd that thronged the decks; the sea yawned, and the floating castle, with many a struggling being, went down in the fearful vortex.

"In one vast burial blent!"

Many, however, succeeded in the effort to keep afloat, but they soon drifted apart, and were compelled to contend alone with the heavy rolling surges that threatened every moment to overcome them.

At half past one o'clock, Sunday morning, the Norwegian bark Ellen, Captain Johnston, from Belize, bound to England, while running before the wind under full sail, was surprised by the cries of human beings. The Captain immediately rounded to and hove his bark back, and commenced rescuing the sufferers, and succeeded, by 40 o'clock A. M. in getting 40 on board. After patiently waiting till 12 o'clock, and seeing nothing but pieces of drift-wood, the vessel changed her course for the nearest port, which proved to be that of Norfolk, and arrived off Cape Henry on Thursday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Latest News—The Survivors at Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

Despatch from Norfolk, received by the Petersburg Express, says that the brig Marine arrived at a late hour on Friday night. The passengers think that others have been saved, as they saw several lights in the distance on the fatal night of the disaster.

There are also strong hopes of the safety of Capt. Herndon, who was on the wheel house when the Central America went down and was last seen clinging to a plank and struggling manfully for his life.

The apprehension that Senators Gwinn and Broderick were on the steamer is unfounded. They were not passengers.

The Marine had 100 on board—41 males, 32 females and 27 children.

The list of saved now stand as follows:

By the Saxony, at Savannah,	5
By the Ellen, at Norfolk,	44
By the Marine, at Norfolk,	100
Total saved as far as known:	149

The whole number of passengers and crew reported at Havana was 562. Saved as above so far as known 149. Yet missing and supposed to be lost 413.

☞ The Locofocos of this Senatorial district have nominated a Mr. William Schell of Bedford county, as their candidate for State Senator. We are not acquainted with William, nor do we know on what he bases his hopes of election, (if he has any) but of one thing we feel assured, that after the election he will have the title of L. L. D. conferred on him—in McClure's acceptation of the term—i.e. licked like d——.

Gen. Koontz will go to Harrisburg to the tune of 1500 majority.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

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 renders 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

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

For sale by all Druggists. 12 eow6.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution amongst creditors, of the money in the hands of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Sequestrator of the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Wednesday, the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all persons interested can attend with *due proofs of their respective claims. Claimants should be fully prepared in this particular.*

JNO. P. REED,
Auditor.

Sept. 25, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of David T. Chaney, late of Monroe Township dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, residing at Clearville, in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the estate are required to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN L. GROVE,
Adm'r.

Sept. 18, 1857.