

Democratic State Ticket.
GOVERNOR:
HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

A YOUNG MAN, of unexceptionable morals, and agreeable disposition, between the age of 17 and 18 years, will be taken at this office, to learn the Printing Business, on favorable terms.

We learn, by a despatch from Harrisburg, that Gov. Bigler and Chief Justice Black expect to be at the Bedford Springs this week.

Gov. Bigler.
The letter of Gov. Bigler, which will be found below, is so full of point and interest, that it cannot fail to command the admiration of men of all parties, and will be received with special favor by the Democracy of the State.

For some weeks past, the Whig Press have been assuring their readers that Gov. Bigler was afraid to meet Judge Pollock in debate—that he was on both sides of all questions—and that he had not the nerve to defend his own administration!

THE CANVASS—CORRESPONDENCE.
J. B. Bratton, Esq.
SIR:—As much speculation has appeared in the public press, touching the intentions of Gov. Bigler, the Democratic candidate in the present canvass, for the office he has so ably and faithfully filled, and as every unkind and uncharitable attack has been repeatedly made upon him in this connection, I have deemed it an act of justice as well to him as to the Democratic party and the people of the Commonwealth, to give publicity to the annexed letter addressed to me for the use of the State Central Committee.

Very respectfully, &c.,
J. ELLIS BOSHAM.
Carlisle, July 18, 1854.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS,
July 6, 1854.
DEAR SIR:—The manner of conducting the gubernatorial canvass has, I observe, become a topic of newspaper discussion, and I have deemed it proper, on that account, to place my views on the subject in the possession of the State Central Committee.

You will remember that when travelling the State in 1851, I deprecated the "stumping system" as liable to manifest and weighty objections. That I embraced it more as a matter of necessity than of choice. The opponents of the Democratic party had commenced the practice in 1848, and then again in 1851, and there seemed to be no alternative left but to meet them in their own chosen way. A similar alternative may be again presented. Indeed, if the opposition press is to be regarded as good authority, Judge Pollock, one of the most prominent and talented of the opposing candidates, has already determined to canvass the State by holding a series of public meetings.

The Committee will, therefore, regard the Democratic candidate as subject to the pleasure of his friends, as far as the performance of his official duties may permit. I shall most cheerfully meet and address my fellow-citizens, touching the present aspect of political affairs, at such times and places in the State as may be deemed proper.

I have no opinions to disguise on any subject to be in the least affected by the views of a Government unwilling and anxious that each elector should understand, as far as possible, the effect of the vote which he is about to cast. Beside, my official acts are matters of public concern, and in passing upon their wisdom, justice and policy, the people have a right to all the facts and information that can be thrown before them. I shall, therefore, stand prepared to account for my stewardship by speaking to our party friends in the usual way, or, if preferred, by meeting Judge Pollock before the people without distinction of party and discussing political topics past and present, State and National, great and small. This I am willing to do to the extent of my spare time and limited abilities, and during the continuance of my health, which, thank God, is now excellent.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
WM. BIGLER.

OUR PROSPECTS.
We do not believe the prospects of the Democracy of Pennsylvania were ever more cheering than they are at present. Our opponents have abandoned all the great issues which have heretofore separated them from us, thus tacitly admitting that we were right and they were wrong. Where now is their National Bank, their Protective Tariff, their opposition to the Veto, and many other similar supports upon which they have heretofore based their claim to public confidence? All gone—not even alluded to—swallowed up in the one idea of opposition to men born upon a soil foreign to our own! Opposition to the Foreigner and law for the African now seem to be the only things worthy their attention, and upon these they hope to build up a party strong enough to control the destinies of Pennsylvania! How silly the idea.

The Democrats never had a better field for discussion than the one to which they are now invited—and we have no doubt that each City, Town, and Township in the State will organize in such a manner as to have the truth before every voter, prior to the 2d of October next. Such being the fact, who can doubt the re-election of Gov. Bigler by an overwhelming majority?

The paper containing the address of the Temperance State Committee to the voters of Pennsylvania having been mislaid or carried away, will account for its non-appearance in the Gazette of this week. We will publish it as soon as we receive another copy.

REV. JOHN CHAMBERS.
This eminent Divine preached in the Presbyterian Church, of Bedford, on last Sabbath evening, week—in the Lutheran Church on last Sabbath—and at the Bedford Springs on the afternoon of the same day. On each occasion he had a large and very attentive audience.

For upwards of a quarter of a century, Dr. C. has been the Pastor of a Congregation in Philadelphia, said to be one of the largest in that City. After hearing him preach, we are astonished that his church should be so thickly crowded during the hours of service, neither are we astonished that his fame, as a speaker, should be familiar to the whole country, for he certainly possesses powers in the pulpit given to but few men. His sermons are entirely extemporaneous, and hence he keeps the eyes of his hearers upon him from the moment he commences until he closes. The people who have such a man to minister to their spiritual wants, are favored indeed.

There is another trait in the character of Mr. Chambers well calculated to endear him to any people among whom he associates. We mean his fine social qualities, when out of the pulpit, which enable him to mix with the people, and converse upon all proper subjects without reserve or affectation. The minister who does this, always secures the love, confidence, and respect of his charge.

Some of our Whig friends in Bedford don't like the Temperance Address recently delivered in Bedford, by the Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, and to give force to their dislike, they have taken the liberty of grossly misrepresenting his remarks, by trying to create the impression that it was entirely of a political character. Now, whilst it is true that Dr. Chambers is a Democrat in whom there is no guile, and heretofore attempted to disguise the fact of his devotion to Democratic principles, yet we venture to assert that, in a period of thirty years, during which time he has presided over one congregation in Philadelphia, no man can be found who will say that he ever attempted to influence his vote!

DR. CHAMBERS KNOWS GOV. BIGLER WELL. He has known him for many years, intimately—and, in his Address, he took occasion to speak, briefly, of the high moral standard which has characterized his private as well as public life, and said that he had it from the lips of the Governor, as well as by letter, that he would sanction any "proper" Prohibitory Law the Legislature might pass in accordance with the will of the People. This is exactly what the Governor said in his letter to the State Temperance Convention—nothing more—nothing less—and what he has said, and will continue to say, to all who interrogate him on the subject.

The secret of the hostility of our Whig neighbors to Dr. Chambers' Address, can be plainly traced to his bold denunciation of the new order of "KNOW NOTHINGS," whom he styled a "secret sworn combination," unworthy the countenance or support of American freemen—but they dare not own the fact. This was the rub that raised their bristles and extorted the grant; for, whilst it is known that the "great National Whig Party of Pennsylvania" have sold out to this fearful combination, they are ashamed to acknowledge the fact in their papers.

Address of the State Central Committee.
We publish on the first page of the Gazette of to-day the first Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, and commend it to our readers as one of the most forcible and convincing papers ever presented for the consideration of the people of Pennsylvania. It should be carefully studied by every Democrat in the Commonwealth, and we trust its length will deter none from reading it. It holds up the immorality of the leaders of the opposition in a manner well calculated to open the eyes and awaken the suspicions of all right thinking men, and re-affirms the great principles of the Democratic Party in bold, pointed, and emphatic terms. When the name of BOSHAM was announced as Chairman of the State Committee, it afforded a sure guaranty that ability and prudence of no ordinary cast would adorn all the productions emanating from that body, and we have satisfactory evidence of the fact in the first address. Read it, democrats, and hand it to your Whig neighbors to read.

THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have issued an Address. Like the shadowy remains of Whig principles, it is the most vague and indecisive political document imaginable. Except so far as it expresses hostility to the Nebraska bill, it is absolutely pointless, and leaves the reader in glorious uncertainty as to what are the issues presented on the Whig side for decision at the approaching election. It passes by the question of selling the public works, in a few ambiguous words; speaks mildly in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law; and hints at the imaginary danger of a division of the School Fund for sectarian purposes—a project which, we venture to say, has not seriously entered the mind of any sane man in this Commonwealth, and one which the Democratic party certainly cannot consistently entertain, for the very good reason that it was under its auspices that this sectarian feature of the School Law of 1838, passed under the administration of Joseph Ritner, was repealed!

The Address is published on the first page of the Daily News, without a word of comment, the editors evidently feeling ashamed of the production.

The Senate, on Thursday, after a long and animated debate upon the Homestead bill, and the rejection of various amendments, adopted a substitute for the original bill extending pre-emption rights to actual settlers—the same to be paid for at graduated prices, from \$1 25 to 25 cents per acre; allowing States in which the lands lie to take it at the graduated prices for purposes of internal improvement, when enacted by legislative enactment of said States. This substitute was agreed to by a vote of 34 to 13, and the bill then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The following are the Homestead provisions of the substitute:—

SECTION 5. That any free white person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is capable of holding land under the laws of the State in which the lands lie, shall, from the date of such entry, and until he is entitled to enter one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands and no more, which may, at the time the appropriation is made, be subject to private entry, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands.

SECTION 9. That the person applying for the benefit of the eighth section of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register, that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use or benefit, and those especially mentioned herein, and not either directly or indirectly for the use and benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever, and upon making the affidavit as herein required, and filing it with the Register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and until the person or persons entitled to the land, so entered shall have paid for the same twenty-five cents per acre, or if the lands have been in market more than twenty years, twelve-and-a-half cents per acre.

"KNOW NOTHINGS."
The Philadelphia Argus, of last Friday, boldly charges Judge Pollock, the Whig nominee for Governor, with having joined the intolerant order of "Know-Nothing," and challenges a denial. Now, whilst some of the whigs "say" this charge in their private conversations, their papers are entirely silent on the subject. We do not wish to do Judge Pollock injustice, and were not the charge preferred against him in the pointed terms in which it is, we should certainly not aid in giving it currency. The Argus, it will be seen, fixes the time and the place when and where he joined, and the Editors assert that they have abundant and convincing proof of the fact. We herewith subjoin the article from the Argus to which we allude. It speaks for itself:

James Pollock a member of the "Know Nothing."
DIGNITY RESTORED BY THE "KNOW NOTHINGS."—The Whig candidate for Governor, James Pollock, has been admitted to the society of Know Nothings, but was rejected.

This course is a fabrication of the most silly character. It will deceive no one. Governor Bigler is known to be opposed to this secret political religious society, and on all proper occasions has denounced it as an attempt to mangle the bitterness of religious prejudices in our political canvasses. The Whigs and their allies must take their ingenuity for a more plausible invention, or they will lose their old and well-established character for address in manufacturing falsehoods for all occasions.

But James Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, is a member of the Order of Know Nothings. He joined in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 10th of June, and made a speech on that occasion, in which he gave in his adhesion to all the noxious doctrines of that unconstitutional organization. James Pollock, on entering that secret order, SWORE, 1st. He would not vote for an opponent to office any man who was not born in this country.

2d. He would not vote for or appoint any man to office who believed in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, whether born in this country or elsewhere.

3d. He would not vote for or appoint to office any man whose father was not born in this country, and a believer in the Protestant religion.

These are the facts with relation to Mr. Pollock. Will he dare deny them? They are susceptible of the most abundant and convincing proof. At the time, the place, the circumstances in connection with the admission of Mr. Pollock are all known in this city. The members of the Know-Nothing organization claim him as their candidate, and as a member of their order, in full communion with all its proscriptions and ideas. If Mr. Pollock is elected, justice to the State Government being conducted on the broad, open, basis of the Constitution, and the equality of all men under that sacred instrument, the directing hand will be controlled by the oath of a secret society, proscriptive in its character, and based upon the boldest and most ultra doctrine of religious persecution.

Mr. Pollock is sworn to deprive one portion of our fellow-citizens of the equality of rights because they do not worship in the same manner that he does; another, because they were not born upon the soil of this country; and still another, because their fathers were not native to the country, or may have been believers in a particular religious faith. This is no doctrine to be preached on the soil of old Pennsylvania, and attempted to be carried out by the means of a sworn secret society. How will the honest yeomanry of the interior relish such an attempt to make aliens of their children, and ostracize them from the benefits of civil and religious liberty? The Star-chamber of England, and the Inquisitorial institutions of other countries, are justly reproached by all lovers of the rights of the citizen, but how do they differ in practical consequences from the order of Know-Nothing. To be sure, they deprive a man of life as well as liberty. That was a feature of the same barbarous age in which their organization existed. The same spirit that leads a man to take an oath to prosecute on account of his religious faith, will induce him to burn him at the stake, and the Know-Nothingism, of 1854, of which Mr. Pollock is a member, is identical in all its features with the most barbarous crusades of the middle ages.

For the purpose of coining success, the Whig party and its candidate, Mr. Pollock, have affiliated with this society, and are bound hand and foot to its bloody Car. Mr. Darsie, the Whig nominee for Canal Commissioner, is not a Native of this country, and hence he is to be superseded by Mr. Spicer of the Native American State ticket, and a member of the Know-Nothingism. In this manner the ticket is to be prepared for the allied forces. The question, therefore, for the citizens of Pennsylvania to decide is, shall the fire of religious persecution be lighted in this old Commonwealth, and its laws subjected to the blighting influence of a sworn secret order? Shall a hall of boxes and the jury room be polluted by the presence of a spirit alien to the genius of our free institutions, and paralyzing to all the best and dearest interests of freedom? Shall our Legislative Halls be converted into Star Chambers, where the religious opinions of a portion of our citizens will subject them to the inflictions of Know-Nothing vengeance? Shall the Supreme Court be controlled by the demagogue, and the administration of our laws subjected to its fell and pestiferous purposes? All these questions are attempted to be silenced on the part of Whigs with the cry of Anti-Nebraska, and the advance of slavery; and the establishment of the principle of self-government of the Territorial governments of Kansas and Nebraska.

This, however, will not satisfy the people. They ask from the Whig candidate, Mr. Pollock, an admission or denial of the fact of his attachment to the Know-Nothing organization. Gov. Bigler is not a member, nor did he ever make application. Mr. Pollock is a member, and he has sworn to it. The fact of his admission—the oath taken by him, which are openly at variance with the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of Pennsylvania; and we ask the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania if they are willing to aid in electing him to the office of Governor of this State? It is for them to decide.—Phila. Argus.

The columns of the Bedford Gazette have always been open to the friends of Temperance in this county, a fact which no temperance man will deny, and they are still open. Whilst we consider that Politics and Temperance should be kept separate and distinct, we have never denied the right to those who think differently to give expression to their opinions.

The people are daily pouring in to the Bedford Springs from all quarters, and the place presents a lively and animated appearance. Among the arrivals during the present week, we notice, with pleasure, HOG. P. C. SHANNON, JOHN SHUBENBERGER, Esq., and Judge HEBBERS, of Pittsburgh—Col. J. R. CRAWFORD, Col. JOHN M. GILMORE, and Col. WM. K. PIERCE, of Blair—Mr. JONES, MR. KENNEL, and a son of Gen. CAMERON, of Dauphin—Col. CURTAIN, of Centre—Maj. REYNOLDS, of Delaware—Col. H. LAUGHLIN, and Wm. B. CLARK, Esq., of Philadelphia—Mr. REINHART, of Lancaster, together with many other familiar faces, whose names we cannot at this moment think of.

Adams' Express.
JAMES M. GIBSON, Esq. having been appointed Agent, in Bedford, for Adams' Express, all persons wanting articles by this speedy mode of conveyance, can be accommodated by calling at his store, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel.

TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.—Mr. E. W. Lane, the well known traveller, gives his receipt of the treatment of cholera. "Of the patient, not vomited the poisonous matter is a characteristic of the disease, and which resembles rice-water, give a table-spoonful of powerful mustard in a tumbler of cold water as an emetic.

After the vomiting (whether produced by the disease or by the above means) within a few minutes give a wine glass of brandy, with ten grains of powdered capsicum (Cayenne pepper) stirred up. This generally produces almost immediate relief; and in an hour, rest, perspiration and sleep. In a few cases it was found necessary to give a half-dose of the brandy and capsicum, after half an hour or more. A second half dose was never required; but should it be required, the dose should be repeated. The emetic consisted of a mixture of spirits of ammonia and sulphuric ether, in equal portions, may be given three or four times the following day.

Shameful Betrayal of Confidence.
A strange case of betrayal of confidence, with an evident design of destroying the peace of a young and confiding female, came to light, a few days since, in this city. It seems that on Friday night of last week, a young man of respectable appearance, giving his name as S. M. Sutcliffe, accompanied by a young lady, arrived in this city, by the western cars, and put up at Reilly's Hotel, on the corner of Fourth and Grant streets. They took their lodgings in separate apartments until Sunday last, when Mr. Reilly, the landlord, being suspicious that all was not right, mentioned the matter to the young lady, who immediately burst into tears, and expressed a wish to speak to Mrs. Reilly in relation to her situation. Mrs. Reilly proceeded to her room, when she stated to her that she had been acquainted with Sutcliffe for some time, and that immediately before coming to Pittsburgh, she was attached to a ladies' boarding school in an adjoining State, and that on Thursday last he took her away from the school, representing to the preceptor of the school, that he had the permission of her parents to take her on her journey, her suspicions were aroused, and that she then believed his intentions towards her were not what he had represented; and these suspicions were strengthened by the treatment she had received at his hands since their arrival at Pittsburgh; and expressed a desire that Mr. Reilly would protect her from his interference.

Young Sutcliffe was requested to leave the premises, and upon his refusing to do so, he was given into the custody of an officer, and was taken before the Mayor. Subsequently the Mayor had an interview with her, and her story to him corroborated the statement of Mrs. Reilly. The young girl requested the protection of the Mayor, upon which the Mayor informed Sutcliffe of the nature of the interview, and warned him that if he did not leave the city within the space of six hours, he would cause him to be prosecuted. The young man then left the presence of the Mayor, but did not leave the city as he had been requested.

After this hearing before the Mayor, Mr. Reilly made information before the Mayor, charging the defendant with conspiring with others to abduct the young lady from her care for dishonorable purposes. Sutcliffe was held to bail in \$2,000, in default of which he was committed to jail for a further hearing on Friday next. Col. S. W. Black appeared for the prosecution—to whom, and to Mr. Reilly, much credit is due for their laudable efforts in behalf of this much injured girl.—Pittsburgh Courier, 19th.

PREMATURE BURIAL.—A shocking instance of premature burial is related in a Manchester journal. A woman who, according to the official register, had died on Easter Monday, in child-bed, was duly buried. The curate of the parish, whose house was close to the cemetery, afterwards hearing moans from that place, called a medical man and ran to the cemetery, and there he discovered the unfortunate woman was found turned on her side in the coffin, wetting in her blood, but still warm. Her real death appeared to have been preceded by a severe struggle, as the coffin had been forced open, and the woman had torn her hair from her head. She could not have died many minutes before the persons arrived. The subject of premature burials has excited the attention of the French government, and it is proposed to establish death-houses, where the bodies of deceased persons may be kept until decomposition commences, which is now universally allowed to be the only pure evidence of death. Similar houses have long since been established in many parts of Germany.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Chicago Journal, in speaking of the prevalence of the cholera in that city, relates the following singular case:—One of our citizens was attacked with cholera on Saturday, and about 2 o'clock on that afternoon was supposed to be dead. His shroud was prepared, and about to be placed on him. The storm came upon the windows of the room where he lay, and he was thrown open, the cold air, charged with electricity, came rushing in, and the supposed dead man revived, and came to life. He is alive this morning, and probably will recover."

Letter from Hon. Geo. M. Dallas.
The following letter from Hon. George M. Dallas, was read at the Tammany Hall celebration in New York, on the 4th:—

JULY 3, 1854.
GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for the invitation which, as official representatives of the Society of Tammany, you have honored me, to meet with you at the old Wagon on the coming Fourth of July. My engagements elsewhere will prevent what would otherwise be a source of high gratification.

This great anniversary finds our country at peace with all the world, though war agitates or alarms almost every other nation. Is not this a signal illustration of the revolutionary policy which severed us from the wretched entanglements of the European systems of government? How calmly and steadily do public prosperity and private happiness, on this side of the Atlantic, rule the hour; while, on the other, the struggles of guilty ambition are shaking the foundations of social order, inflicting present misery and clouding the future with prospects of endless strife, grinding taxation, and bitter oppression. Thanks—grateful and constant thanks—to our sirs of '76.

Let us strive to preserve unimpaired the blessings we enjoy. Vigilance must be alive and quick. Faction assails in turn every thing that has moral or political value. The Constitution, early and repeatedly attacked, and sometimes glaringly violated, owes its rescue and restoration to the Democracy alone. The Union, the indispensable Union, pushed to a precipice, was but recently backed and saved. And now, I am told, that even the principles and patriots exultingly commemorated on the Fourth of July, are, in certain places, to be depreciated and censured with sounds of sadness and drapery of mourning! Let the powerful and conservative Columbian Order promptly and justly characterize a proceeding so utterly and fanatically un-American.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen and friend.
G. M. DALLAS.

To Elijah F. Purdy, Grand Sachem, and J. B. Hetherton, Scribe, &c.

Insincerity of Whigs.
The Montrose Democrat, itself an anti-Nebraska paper, shows up the insincerity of the Whigs in the terrible hue and cry they still keep up about the Nebraska Bill. It proceeds:—

"Scott was nominated, and the Fugitive Slave Law endorsed. The news reached Montrose, and forthwith the great flag was raised upon the pole, and the wildest demonstrations of joy manifested by these great haters of slavery—these same anti-Nebraska Whigs, who are now so conscientiously wedded to Northern rights that they could support none other than abolitionists, even for the most insignificant town offer. We say we have no confidence in such men, in such a party or its nominees, and the Democrat who goes with them, in this campaign, will find at last how awfully he has been cheated. They are for the Fugitive Slave Law or against it, just as their party may see a chance to catch the most votes. Had the Whig Convention endorsed the Nebraska Bill, the Whigs of Montrose would have endorsed it also. They desire the election of Pollock, no matter what he may say of Nebraska, and would support him just as eagerly were he for the bill and Bigler just as well. Now, what is the sense of Democrats permitting themselves to be cheated and fooled by their hypocritical professions?"

We know Governor Bigler very well—have seen him under the severest trials, as well as in the brightest days of political prosperity—intimately connected with him for months in the discharge of official duty—in the varied relations of social, political and official life, we have happened to have every opportunity to observe the character of the man. And every hour spent opened but more strongly to our view, the stern, unbending integrity of his heart—the sincere and honest purpose of his character. If we were told from above that but one honest man lived on this footstool, we should as soon point to him as any person we ever knew. And when we see him vilified, abused and scandalized as we have seen for the past few weeks, we shall defend him regardless of consequences. We will not sit coolly by, and see falsehood and scandal triumph in the downfall of integrity and worth, without rebuke. We will not see a man of the moral worth of William Bigler, who has ruined health, sacrificed ease and comfort, as well as pecuniary profit, in the service of the people of this State—we say, we will not see him slandered and disgraced by a set of unprincipled and malignant demagogues, without defending him to the last extremity of truth and justice."

DESEOTION, INTemperance AND DEATH.—One of those melancholy episodes in life which so often come within the observation of the denizens of a large city, where wealth and poverty, crime, goodness, and all that is amiable, bad or indifferent in the different phases of human life, follow each other as in a panorama, occurred yesterday morning.

For some time past a woman named Bridget Powell has been residing in a house on Race-street above Clay alley. She was married, but her husband some time since deserted her, since which she has been known to indulge continually in the baneful practice of intoxicating drink. On Friday night when last seen, she was observed, by a light which shone from her room, staggering about, evidently under the moral and physical poison which she had been imbibing. Yesterday morning the attention of officer Snowfield was attracted to the house, which he entered, and there, upon the bare floor, lay the vivid corpse of the wretched woman, while a beautiful child, a little girl, some two years of age, was unconsciously sitting, playing with the yet luxuriant tresses which lay in wavy folds upon the cold bosom of her whose spirit had flown to another, and it is hoped (for her) a happier world. The remains of considerable personal attraction still lingered like a sunny gleam upon the depths of the blue sea, ere enwrapped in the sable armour of night, in the form and lineaments of the departed.—But a few years since she was known as a bright and beautiful girl. The example, it is said, of a dissipated husband, corrupting and brutalized her, and by desertion—for she loved him, degraded as they both were, with a woman's devoted and single minded love—drove her to a still more reckless course. She must have died in the lethargy of inebriation. A romance of misery!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before."
The Enquirer, at Cincinnati, in its issue of the 4th inst., furnishes the following:—

A little girl, about ten years old, daughter of Mr. Oberland, a resident of the Eighth Ward, as the clock was striking twelve on Saturday noon, exclaimed mournfully to her mother, "tomorrow at this hour I shall be in heaven."

There was something so sad and plaintive in the tone in which she uttered this, that in spite of the parent not being of a superstitious nature, it made an impression upon her mind, which she found it impossible to throw off. At dinner she told her husband of the circumstance, and he endeavored to rally the child, but with a sweet and sad smile, in which, however, no fear was manifested at the coming prospect, she repeated her conviction of her speedy dissolution. It was now the father's turn to feel a depression of spirits, which overshadowed him the whole day, so much so, that in the evening, meeting officer Young, watchman of that Ward, he told him of the child's singular prognostication.

Up to this time, the little girl had enjoyed exceedingly good health, but during the night the parents were aroused by her complaining bitterly of pains in her back and head. As early as possible a physician was called in, who pronounced her in a high state of bilious fever. Notwithstanding all that human aid could effect, she expired at noon. Her fatal prophecy was fulfilled.

Wash for the Hair.
Mr. Editor:—I observe a large number of patent preparations advertised, warranted to promote the growth and beauty of the hair, preventing its turning gray, restoring it, &c., most of which are absolutely prejudicial to health. Now, with your permission, I will give you a recipe which is in the reach of all, which will prevent the hair falling out or turning gray, and besides will prevent its becoming offensive. It is simply Castile soap and water applied once a week in warm weather and about once a month in cold. This preparation cleanses the hair, removes dandruff, great sweat, and other impurities, and, besides promoting health and comfort, it removes all offensive odors from the hair.—Pennsylvania Farm Journal.

We are authorized to announce Maj. SAMUEL H. TATE, of this Borough, as a candidate for Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Wm. M. HALL, Esq., of Bedford, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic District Conference.

We are authorized to announce Wm. CESSNA, Esq., of Colerain, as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MARRIED:
On the 4th inst. at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa. by the Rev. Mr. Bechtel, Mr. HENRY COLEMAN, to Miss EMMA STEFFLER, all of this Borough.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We noticed on Wednesday the death of Jacob Rivenberger, employed by the Central Railroad Company to attend the bridge over the Irondequoit creek, a few miles east of this city. The manner in which the accident happened was curious, and it may be many years before we hear of a death in a similar manner. We got the particulars of the affair from Coroner Quin, who held an inquest in view of the body of the deceased. The express train which left this city for Syracuse on Tuesday morning was somewhat behind time, and running at a high speed—nearly a mile a minute—when the accident happened. As the train crossed the bridge alluded to a stick of beach wood weighing twelve pounds and three quarters fell from the tender, striking the side of the bridge. It then flew along the course of the train twenty-five feet, where Mr. Rivenberger was standing, striking him upon the head, crushed the skull upon the brain, producing almost instant death. This did not materially check its force, for it passed thirty feet further, struck in the sand, and then bounded twenty-six feet further still before it came to a rest, making a distance of eighty-two feet which it travelled after it left the tender, striking three times in its course, and what may appear stranger still, it was ahead of the tender when it came to a final stop.

DEPARTED:
In St. Thomas, Franklin County, Pa., on Friday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH ALSTY, (mother of John Alsty, Esq., Sheriff of Bedford County,) in the 71st year of her age.

The deceased was a most estimable lady, and was beloved by all who knew her. She had been afflicted for nearly 20 years, which she bore with true Christian fortitude—never complaining or murmuring. She died in full assurance of her acceptance with God, and her remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of citizens. Peace to her ashes.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON
Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.
July 28, 1854.—2m.