

The vote on the admission of Kansas with the Leocompton Constitution, was taken in the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday last and resulted in favor of admission by a vote of 33 to 25. In the House there is any quantity of speechifying to be done, yet before the question can be reached, and when it will be reached, the vote on the final disposition of the matter, will probably be very close. We hope, however, that the House will follow the example of the Senate and rid Congress and the country of the dangerous and disgusting agitation that has so long and unnecessarily disturbed the minds of the people.

Mr. Sargent, a reliable representative in the State Senate, has procured a charter for a Railroad to this place, the title of the company chartered being the "Bedford Railroad Company." The charter is an excellent one and gives the Company the privilege of connecting with any railroad now constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed, in Bedford, or adjoining counties. It also contains a provision authorizing any three commissioners named in the act of incorporation to open books and obtain subscriptions of stock, immediately after the passage of the act. We sincerely hope that the project may be brought to a successful termination.

The result of the elections held in the different townships and boroughs of this county, on Friday last, augurs well for the Democratic party. We have carried our candidates in districts where the opposition usually have large majorities. In East Providence, and in Middle Woodberry, both generally carried by our opponents, the former by large majorities, several of the principal offices were carried by the Democrats. In St. Clair, long considered an opposition stronghold, the Democratic candidate for Assessor, Capt. John Alstadt, was beaten but three votes! In Harrison, which gave a majority for the mongrels last Fall, the Democratic candidates for Assessor and Judge of Election, tied their opponents. And so in other districts. The Democracy of old Bedford are in good condition and are well prepared to give their enemies another sound drubbing on the second Tuesday of October next.

The glorious Democracy of Napier township, in this county, met a few weeks ago, (as already noted in this paper) to make nominations for the Spring Election. They nominated their candidates and hoisted them on a fair and square "Leocompton" platform and every one of those candidates was triumphantly elected. The Democratic majority is larger than it was last Fall. We respectfully ask the Philadelphia Press to publish this Democratic triumph side by side with some of those Democratic defects which it parades so conspicuously in its columns.

Atlantic Monthly.—PHILLIPS, SAMSON & Co., Boston, Mass. This new candidate for public favor has already become an institution on the book tables of literary folks. It is the most readable of the "heavier" magazines and we prefer it to many of the leading foreign Monthlies and Quarterly. There is but one objection to it and that is a serious one; we mean its leaning toward Abolitionism. Apart from its politics, the Atlantic is a good work and deserves a generous support.

Gramm's Illustrated Magazine.—WATSON & Co., Phila. —"Gramm," for April, is on our table, and contains many pleasant things, among which the "Editor's Easy Talk," is, as usual, the most pleasant. The fashion plates are excellent and will, of course, please the ladies. There is a number of awkward typographical blunders in some of the poetical articles, but the literary and pictorial attractions of this work are so great that we are not inclined to complain of the little peccadilloes of the type.

Sargent's School Monthly.—ERNE SARGENT, Boston, Mass. We should like to have every teacher in the County, to subscribe to this truly excellent publication. To the student of Grammar, it is worth its weight in gold.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector.—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia. This is the best Detector published. Besides being printed in better style than most of the other detectors, its Bank Note List is corrected by men who have very great facilities for obtaining information respecting banks. Peterson's Detector is only one dollar a year and is published monthly.

Salt Lake is about three hundred miles in circumference. There are two large mountains in its centre. The lake and the streams in its vicinity abound in fish. Two quarts of water of the lake will yield a pint of salt. In the immense hills there have been cut out, as it were, large lumps of white salt. The lands in Salt Lake Valley are fertile and productive, but have to be irrigated.

One hundred and seven workmen were discharged on Tuesday from the Norfolk navy yard. It is expected that another heavy discharge will take place in a few days.

THE "DISFRANCHISED" COUNTIES OF KANSAS.

We gave in a previous number of the Gazette, a statement of several of the most respectable citizens of Kansas, refuting the assertion of the Abolition demagogues that "nineteen counties of Kansas Territory were disfranchised at the election of Delegates to the Leocompton Constitutional Convention." That statement proved conclusively that this assertion was utterly groundless and that it was made only for the sake of manufacturing political capital against Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic Party. We now, give, as cumulative evidence of the fallacy of this charge of "disfranchisement," the following extract from the able report of Mr. STEPHENS, Chairman of the Select Committee of the National House of Representatives to whom was referred the Leocompton Constitution and the paper accompanying it:

"It will be seen from the proclamation of Governor Stanton that twenty-one out of the thirty-four counties were embraced in the apportionment; and the journals of the convention show that all these were represented in that body. From the same proclamation it will be seen that five election districts, embracing thirteen counties, were left out of the apportionment. These were, as will appear from what has been stated, the 13th district, being Franklin county; the 14th, including Weller, Breckinridge, Wise, and Madison; the 15th, Butler and Coffee; the 17th, Anderson county; and the 19th, Woodson, Wilson, Greenwood, Godfrey, and Hunter.

Of these thirteen counties nine had but a small population in them. This (apart from the statement of Mr. Calhoun and other reliable information) clearly appears from the returns of the election on the 4th January last, the official announcement of which is filed with the papers of this report. From that it will be seen that not a vote was returned as having been cast in that election in seven of these thirteen counties about the disfranchisement of which so much complaint has been made. These seven counties are Weller, Wise, Butler, Wilson, Godfrey, Greenwood, and Hunter. Nor was there a vote at that election in either of the three unorganized counties of Washington, Clay, and Dickinson.

In two of the thirteen counties stated above—to wit: Madison and Woodson—there were but 90 votes cast—40 in the former and 50 in the latter; and but 1,125 in the four remaining to wit: Franklin, 304; Breckinridge, 191; Coffee, 453; and Anderson, 177; so that if the election of the 4th January should be received as evidence of anything, it would prove nothing more conclusively than that the clamor about the disfranchisement of half the people, or even a considerable portion of the people of the Territory, is utterly groundless, and resorted to only as a pretext for the want of something more solid. This pretext becomes the more glaring when the cause of their being no registry in these four counties of Franklin, Breckinridge, Anderson and Coffee is understood. This is fully explained not only by the statement of Mr. Calhoun alluded to, but by the deposition of George Wilson, to be found in Senate Document No. 52, at this session. From these and other notorious facts, the real and true cause of the failure of registry or voters in these counties, and a consequent failure of representation being apportioned to them in the convention, too clearly appears to need much explanation. The parties in whose behalf the cry of disfranchisement is now raised, prevented the registry themselves. Since the organization of that Territory, there has been in it a class of men whose avowed object was to oppose and overthrow all legal authority. They went there with this purpose. Their object was to set up an imperium in imperio. In the language of the President, they have been in a "state of rebellion" against the legally constituted authorities from the beginning. This is fully established by numerous reports of Governors Shannon, Geary, and Walker, and Secretary Stanton. They were, to a certain extent, the emissaries of those who denounced the Kansas bill when it passed, as a great "wrong" and an "outrage," and who were resolved to defeat its peaceful operation.

To show the groundlessness of the first clamor, as well as the last, we might here inquire what was the wrong or outrage of that bill? Was it a great wrong or outrage to permit the people of New York, Massachusetts, or other States of the north, as well as the people of the south going into a new Territory, the common property of all, to be as free as they were at their native homes, and in forming new States to enjoy the same rights which their fathers did in the formation of all our present State constitutions and governments? This is just what that bill did on the main question of controversy in Kansas—nothing more—nothing less. But, rather than see this great principle of right, justice and equality carried out, this class of men went to that Territory to defeat it at every hazard. Setting themselves up in defiance of law from the beginning, they now denounce a constitution made by those who conformed to law as a "fraud," "a cheat," and "a swindle." But the more ultra of the same party elsewhere have long since said much worse things of the Constitution of the United States. This class of malcontents in Kansas are organized in a party having the control of some of the counties. They refused to recognize the validity of the law requiring the registry to be made. They opposed its execution both by withholding their own names in some instances, and in others by driving the officers whose duty it was to make it, from the country, with threats to take the life of any who should attempt it. This was particularly the case in Anderson and Franklin counties. If, then, these counties were unrepresented in the convention, their disfranchisement was the work of their own people. Another significant fact to be noticed from the registry and apportionment together with the official report of the 4th January, is this: that the five counties, to wit, Leavenworth, Atchison, Douglas, Doniphan, and Jefferson, at that election cast an aggregate vote of 5,118, which is a majority of the whole vote reported to have been cast throughout the entire Territory against the constitution. And yet all these counties were registered and represented in the convention. They had thirty-six of the sixty delegates of which that body was composed.

Now, if it be true that the opponents of the constitution are so largely in the majority in those counties, and are so violent in their opposition, as they are represented to be, why did they not elect men to the convention who would have formed a constitution more to their liking? These counties alone, by the registry, had within four votes of two-thirds of the convention, and could have made just such a constitution as would have been most agreeable to their people. If they refused to act at the proper time, why do they complain now? If others, conforming to the law, went into the convention and formed a constitution to suit themselves, was it not their fair, just and legal right to do it? These complaints come too late, even if they come from orderly, law-abiding citizens. As well might the thousands who abstained from the polls or threw away their votes at the last presidential election, now come forward and claim that the present administration is illegal, and should be set aside, because the inaugurated Chief Magistrate did not receive a majority of all the legal voters of the United States, as for these people now to complain of the result of their own loathes or illegal acts, or to seek to remedy it by any such irregular proceedings as the vote taken on the 4th January adopted the constitution, after it had been legally adopted.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the State Convention, authorizing me to appoint a State Committee, to consist of not less than one from each Senatorial District, I have appointed the following gentlemen:

- R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, Chairman. Senatorial Districts: 1st.—Philadelphia—John Hamilton, Jr., Lewis C. Cassidy, J. D. Campbell, N. B. Brown, Hugh Clark, John H. Doherty. 2d.—Chester—John B. Rhodes. 3d.—Montgomery—Florence Sullivan. 4th.—Bucks—Robert Tyler, Esq. 5th.—Northampton—C. A. Cooper. 6th.—Berks—Samuel L. Young. 7th.—Schuylkill—F. B. Kaercher. 8th.—Monroe, &c.—Asa Packer. 9th.—Bradford, &c.—William Ellwell. 10th.—Luzerne—Steuven Jenkins. 11th.—Lycoming, &c.—Geo. White. 12th.—Northumberland, &c.—Maj. J. Cummings. 13th.—Tioga, &c.—F. W. Knox. 14th.—Cumberland, &c.—John B. Bratton. 15th.—Dauphin and Lebanon—Gen. W. H. Miller, Cyrus G. Gloninger. 16.—Lancaster—Dr. Jas. K. Raud, II. M. North. 17th.—York—W. A. Stahl. 18th.—Franklin, &c.—Samuel Robinson. 19th.—Somerset, &c.—A. H. Coffroth. 20th.—Cambria, &c.—J. G. Crawford. 21st.—Armstrong, &c.—J. K. Calhoun. 22d.—Fayette, &c.—T. B. Seagriff. 23d.—Washington, &c.—W. Workman. 24th.—Allegheny—J. P. Barr, David Lynch Jas. A. Gibson. 25th.—Beaver and Butler.—H. McKee. 26th.—Mercer, &c.—R. P. Moran. 27th.—Clarion, &c.—W. T. Alexander.

JOHN L. DAWSON, President of the Convention.

A BARREN POLITICAL PARTY.

Who can name one great measure which the great opposition party has impressed upon the history of the country? Here it has been struggling and writhing for the last twenty years, (we say nothing of its open federal career before it stole the name of Whig and Republican) and yet its impress does not stamp a single feature on the history of the country. It has writhed and agonized, broken the hearts of its noblest men, got up all sorts of political swindles, from hard cider to fess and leathers, but it has not left the record of any one great measure on the page of history. It gave up a national bank long ago. The bankrupt law, which it passed in the hey-day of the Tippecanoe triumph, was so infamous that it died within a year from its birth of the very stench which it created. High tariff notions have followed the bankrupt law to its ignominious grave. Other political catch-words have long ceased to ring from the lips of the once powerful opposition party; it has nothing left now but Kansas and niggers. With all the vast expenditure of money the party has hitherto made, with all the ferocious zeal they have manifested, with all their mad schemes to convulse and dissolve the Union, the opposition have nothing to show upon the record of history. Not one great public measure have they adopted which now stands in full force. Not one great principle have they ever successfully carried out. Who wishes to follow such "blind guides?" Democratic principle, Democratic policy, are stamped upon the age, and interwoven with every line of the country's history; but where is one great measure to show that the opposition party ever existed? Its history is one dark chapter of sympathy with the foes of our country in time of war, and faction and treason in time of peace.—Philadelphia Argus.

The Washington correspondent of the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, writing under date of the 12th inst., makes the following interesting announcement: "I suppose that your readers will be surprised as well as gratified to learn that on Wednesday last at 2 o'clock, Miss Rebecca Black, the accomplished daughter of the Attorney General, was united in marriage to James F. Shunk, Esq., of the late Governor Francis R. Shunk, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Shunk has been for some months past holding an important position in the office of the Attorney General, and has made himself universally popular in metropolitan society, and his present good luck, which it is my pleasure to chronicle, will be very gratifying to his friends here and elsewhere. Mrs. Shunk, of whom it is needless, indeed, that I should say anything in commendation, has won for herself in this metropolis great praise for the gentleness of her disposition and the very lady-like deportment she has ever exhibited towards all who enjoy her acquaintance. The wedding was attended by President Buchanan, Mr. J. B. Henry, his private secretary, Miss Lane, Hon. Henry Chapman, of Pennsylvania—whose wife is, I believe, the sister of Mr. Shunk—a sister of Mrs. Black, and one or two other Pennsylvanians. The Attorney General and his lady dispensed very gracefully the hospitalities of their mansion, to the few distinguished guests present. On the occasion, the Rev. Dr. S. P. Justin, of the Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony, and at 4 o'clock the happy couple left the city for a brief visit to their former residence in Pennsylvania. This interesting couple, I am sure, have the warm wishes of very many for their future happiness."—A fellow advertised a lecture in Augusta, Me., on Hard Times, and their remedy, and then gave a practical illustration of his theme by decamping without giving the lecture or paying the printer's bills.

*There are thirty-four organized counties in Kansas and three unorganized.

Brevities.

—What a terrible "outrage" it will be to change the Territorial dependency of the people of Kansas, and make them a free, independent and sovereign State! Shocking! Horrible! Make Kansas a co-equal with old Connecticut, in the American Union, with a Representative and two Senators in Congress! Spirit of Seventy-six, save the good people of that Territory from "tyranny" and "oppression" such as this!—Bridgeport Farmer.

—Miss Tyrrell, the only daughter of the Admiral of that name, gave her heart, hand, and fortune, which consisted of no less than £100,000, a short time since, to her preceptor. The fortune possessor has only just attained his majority, while the lady is his senior by ten years.

—A Mr. Sterns, at Newton Corner, broke a twig from an apple tree several weeks ago and stuck it in a flower pot, and it has leaved out and the buds are just bursting into blossom.

—The Detroit Advertiser says that Mrs. Thomas, a washerwoman of that city, has recently become heir to a fortune of a million of dollars in Europe.

—There are five hundred and fifty-six lighthouses on our Atlantic and lake coasts, each of which consumes about one thousand gallons of oil per annum.

—Some of the ladies of New York have adopted the profession of dentistry.

—A colored woman was called to testify in court in Worcester, Mass., recently, in the trial of damages by the collision of two carriages on the highway. To the question whether one of the parties was intoxicated, she answered that she did not know, but "she went as though he had a bill of sale both sides of the road."

—Judge Slidell, of Louisiana, a brother of the distinguished Senator Slidell, has become hopelessly deranged in consequence of a blow from a cane inflicted by a ruffian at an election in New Orleans. The sufferer is represented as a gentleman greatly and deservedly beloved.

—Two sudden deaths occurred in Carlisle during the past week. The first was Mr. George W. Bucher, a young man of great moral worth; and the other, Mr. Monroe Morris, a most useful and enterprising citizen.

—A chap published a challenge in a Western paper to any man in the world to beat him in walking a plank without rest. The editor of the paper, having learned that the fellow was confined five years in a treadmill, offers to back him for two cords of wood.

—The Emmett Guards of St. Louis have unanimously voted to tender their services to Uncle Sam against the Mormons.

—The Virginia Legislature has passed a bill providing for a fire-marshal in every town and city in the State.

—Mr. E. S. Nibel, editor of the Luzerne Union, died at Wilkesbarre, on Sunday last, after an illness of two or three weeks.

—The number of deaths in St. Louis during the week ending March 15 was 69, of which 53 were children.

—Allport, the fugitive from England, is said to be in Savannah, Ga.

—On the 17th instant the river at St. Louis continued to rise steadily with a channel depth of 11 1/2 to 12 feet between there and Cairo. A despatch from Jefferson city yesterday states that there has been a rise of fully 12 feet in the Missouri river at that point.

—Dr. D. W. Strader, one of the proprietors of the Pacific Hotel, recently burned at St. Louis, and who was arrested in connection with others, on suspicion, received a complimentary benefit, at the St. Louis Museum, Monday evening. A few days ago the people felt like hanging him.

—Two horses, ridden rapidly by H. F. Scott, and F. Beatty, on a dark road in Beaver county, Pa., came in collision. Their heads met, and both were knocked down. Scott's animal was killed. The riders escaped unhurt.

—Francis Patrick McFarland, who was consecrated as Catholic bishop of Rhode Island and Connecticut, at Providence, on Sunday week, is an American, a native of Chambersburg, Pa., and quite a young man.

—The water was let into the Susquehanna Canal at Wrightsville on Tuesday, and the whole line is to be thrown open for navigation on Thursday next.

—The lower House of the Virginia Legislature has indefinitely postponed the bill granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company.

—Charles L. Taylor, implicated in the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis, has been honorably discharged.

—The first shad of the season was caught in the Raritan river at New Brunswick, N. J., on Friday last.

—There were four hundred and sixty-eight deaths in New York last week.

—In the Democratic party a man is great only so long as he is true.

—Grasshoppers have lately appeared in thick swarms upon the farm of a man living a short distance west of Oxford Ohio.

—Gov. Denver has issued a proclamation cautioning the people of Kansas not to renew the troubles in that Territory by enlisting in the militia under Gen. Lane.

—Teeth are phosphate of lime and cartilage.

—The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of four hundred and thirty-two pounds, and those of mastiffs, wolves, etc., far more.

—The European governments are said to be about to adopt measures to check the emigration to America.

—A car-building firm, of Springfield, Massachusetts, have concluded a contract with the Viceroy of Egypt, for forty first class cars, to run upon an Egyptian railroad.

PROGRESS OF STEAM.—In August, 1814, Mr. Nile, the indefatigable editor of the Weekly Register, made an elaborate calculation to show that the grand route from Buffalo, in New York to New Orleans, a distance of 2744 miles, might be performed in a steamboat of 500 tons, except between Michigan and the Illinois river, where there was a small obstruction, (since removed,) in thirty-two days and eight hours for the voyage down, and in forty-six days for the passage up! The route from Washington, by way of New York city, Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis, to New Orleans, a distance of nearly 3000 miles can be traversed in less than eight days! And the return trip does not require ten hours longer time! If our venerable contemporary of 1814 could now revisit the earth, what would be his astonishment at the progress of improvement by steam power.—Phila. Argus.

Picture of a Kansas Patriot.

The minority of the special committee appointed by the Senate in relation to the Kansas resolutions, made their report on Wednesday last. After its reading, an incident occurred which showed the material of which at least one Kansas patriot is formed, and we have no doubt may be taken as a fair sample of many others, who threaten civil war and dire confusion, in case the Leocompton Constitution should be accepted by Congress.

The committee closed their report with what they style, the "last testimony against the Leocompton Constitution," which includes the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, and the following:

"The closing remarks of Hon. G. W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House, were equally pointed, and will have the more weight, when it is remembered that he is one of the most conservative and cautious of the Free State party. He spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I am not a public speaker, but I wish to return my thanks for the very complimentary, and I may say unwritten, resolution of thanks, relative to myself, for you have passed to-night. We are about leaving for our homes, I hope to prepare for the final struggle for the freedom of Kansas. Again we have expressed our disapproval of the infamous attempt to subvert our liberties. Should this Constitution be forced upon us, we have but one method left, and that is to resist its enforcement to the last; and if I know anything of the freedom of Kansas, it will be done. We owe it to ourselves and to the civilized world to resist this foul attempt to subjugate a free people."

Now, we have no doubt that the closing remarks of the Hon. G. W. DEITZLER, would have been an excellent card, had not C. A. STRAUB, the Democratic Senator from Schuylkill county, happened unfortunately to be acquainted with the history of the aforesaid Deitzler, of whose biography he proceeded to give the Senate a short but, exceedingly interesting sketch. Mr. Straub stated that he had a personal knowledge of Deitzler, that some few years ago he lived in Schuylkill county, from which place he removed to Berwynville, Berks county; that at that village he was once the acting post master; that he robbed the office, and to facilitate his flight from justice, he took his neighbor's horse and wagon. A cloud rested upon his name and character, until suddenly he turns up in Kansas, joins the Republican party, becomes Speaker of the House of Representatives, makes a conservative, cautious, and deeply affecting speech upon abdicating the chair, and is finally quoted by a committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, as first rate authority, to prove that the Missourians are ruffians, the Leocompton Constitution an outrage upon freedom, and the President very like a knave. What a remarkable transformation! Of such material are Kansas patriots! This spotless individual, who tells the Legislature of Kansas that they owe it to themselves and the civilized world to resist the law, has had, it seems, some little practice in breaking statutes, and rebelling against the constituted authorities. His earlier practices have admirably qualified him for the leader of a rebellion.—Patriot & Union.

FAST LIVING AND ITS FRUITS. The mails bring us an appalling catalogue of frauds, thefts, forgeries and embezzlements, a great portion of which are clearly traceable to fast living and an insane desire to make a show in the world at all hazards. Nine-tenths of all the misery that is suffered in the world results, directly or indirectly, from living beyond our means. We are forgetting not only the salutary example of our ancestors in this respect, but all the bitter lessons of personal experience which have been taught us in the school of suffering and adversity. The New York Day Book tells the following:

ANOTHER PINK OF PURITY IN WALL STREET.—It will be perfectly safe to say, that to-day there are in the banks of the city of New York undiscovered defalcations of millions. Every little while a tremendous exposure is made, and an examination shows that astounding thefts have been going on for years, and hidden by false entries. A magnificent haul was brought to light yesterday, connected with the Union Bank of this city; false entries and forced balances have kept it hidden for fifteen years.—So complete and perfect has been the management of the affair, that the main deficit took place ten years ago, and has up to this date escaped detection, and would not now have been brought to light had not the defaulting book-keeper been seen at the gaming table with large sums of money stacked, at some of the fashionable up-town shells.

The plunder is said to have been shared by an outsider, and amounts to over \$100,000. We advise bank directors, stockholders, presidents and all concerned, to keep up the system of hiring your dashing fast men as employees, those to whom you pay, say \$2,500 or \$3,000 a year, and who live at the rate of \$5000 to \$10,000 right under your own noses, and you are so much fascinated by these splendid fellows, their style of living and wonderful aptness for business behind the bank counter, that you sanction their thefts virtually by not weighing closer their ability to indulge in this kind of life. The name of this last specimen of financial talent is Brotherson, who has been a book-keeper in the Bank twenty-two years.

Result of the Sumner Court-Martial. We learn from a reliable quarter that the result of the recent Court-Martial upon Col. Sumner, at Carlisle Barracks, was the acquittal of Col. S. upon both the charges preferred against him by Gen. HARNEY.

This result will be eminently gratifying to the country, as it certainly is to the Army. Gen. HARNEY'S conduct throughout the whole affair has been utterly unworthy of his position, and eminently unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. His remarks at the Fort Leavenworth Court-Martial were gratuitously personal and offensive, and this violation of courtesy was greatly aggravated by his obstinate refusal to afford Col. SUMNER any explanation.

The Court deliberated less than fifteen minutes before agreeing upon their verdict. Col. SUMNER leaves Carlisle this morning for Watertown N. Y., where he will meet his family. He is under orders for Utah, and will leave Fort Leavenworth with his regiment on the 10th of May.—N. Y. Times.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The aggregate wealth of the United States amounts to \$12,000,000,000, and the population is 24,000,000 of souls. The wealth, divided by the population gives \$500 to each person, young and old; and counting five persons to each family, it would give the handsome little fortune of \$2500 to every family of the republic, not excluding the slaves.

New Advertisements.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND Machine Shop! THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties. We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or 6 Horse Power, WARRANTED equal in cost to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood, Cock, Plug and Hill-side Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Sawyer ploughs in the country. Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of Wm. Hartley, in Bedford. Soderbaugh & Poe, East Providence Twp. John Nyeum & Son, " " " " Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us. All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents are at foundry prices. JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO. March 26, 1858.

HARDWARE, FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND VARIETY STORE. WILLIAM HARTLEY Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A. B. Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of Cabinet maker's tools and findings, Wooden and wood ware, Ropes of several sizes, Chains in assortment, Shovels, scoops, forks and spades, Files and Rasps in Variety, Locks of all descriptions, Brass, Copper and Iron wire, Churns in Variety, Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted) Fox, Rat, and Mice traps, Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles, Brushes in Variety, Nails, Glass and Putty, Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine, Double and Single Bit axes, Knife cleaners, an excellent article, Britannia ware, Brass, porcelain and tin lined Kettles, Patent and common Sifters, Shoemakers tools and findings, Screen wire, Chain Pumps, Corn Shellers, Corn-Fold Cutters and crushers, Corn mills, Glass Lanterns, Oil for Harness and Machinery, Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles. He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods. Remember, things sold by him are warranted as represented so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will not manure for more than 6 months, but will sell cheaper for cash than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

Be kept on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries. March, 26, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, next, all the interest of Rachel J. Cook, one of the heirs and legal descendants of Wm. Cessna, late of Harrison township, deceased, of, in and to the following described Real Estate, viz: One tract containing 332 ACRES AND 49 PERCHES, adjoining lands of George Elder, John Metzger, C. S. Kaerner, Henry Wertz, Geo. Deitzler and Barclay's heirs. Also—One other tract, containing 304 ACRES and 38 PERCHES, adjoining George Elder, C. Piper, Rinehart Blum, John Cook, Andrew Siller and others, and also, one other tract, now known as the "Keyser Tract," containing 39 ACRES, and adjoining George Deitzler, David Kring, Barclay's heirs and others, all in Harrison township. Terms, CASH at confirmation of sale. JOHN CESSNA, Guardian of Rachel J. Cook. Mar. 26, 1858.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS George Harker, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following described real estate, to wit: two tracts of land lying contiguous and adjoining, containing in all seventy five acres, or there about, adjoining lands of Philip Croft, John F. Holzinger, Widow Croft and others. Said deceased died leaving issue four children, two of whom are dead, leaving issue, and two alive, to wit: John leaving issue, Sarah Jane, Wm. Henry, Duane Ellen and George Edmund, of whom Daniel Barclay is guardian, George, Elizabeth, Frank, deceased, leaving issue, Louisa, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, and has for her guardian George B. Holzinger, Jane, intermarried with George B. Holzinger, all residing in Bedford county, except Louisa Funk; Notice is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or vacation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition, or valuation on the said premises, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Specific Office, WM. S. FLUKE, Bedford, Mar. 26, '58. Sheriff.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley will save costs by paying up before the books and notes are placed in the hands of a collector. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY. March 26, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Solomon Barchard, late of Colerain township, deceased—all persons, therefore indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN CESSNA, Adm'r. March 26, 1858.

FRESH and genuine seeds from Philadelphia by express, at Hartley's. Also sugar cane seed. [mar. 26, '58]

100 PAIR Ladies Kid and Morocco Lace Boots, a superior article at mar 12, '58. REED & MINNICH'S.