

**THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.**  
Bedford, June 13, 1856.  
G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.  
**VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**HON. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
**DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.**  
Canal Commissioner,  
**GEORGE SCOTT.**  
Auditor General,  
**JACOB FRY, JR.**  
Surveyor General,  
**TIMOTHY IVES.**

**MARRIED:**  
On Wednesday morning, June 4, 1856, at Cooper's Point, Camden, New Jersey, Miss SOPHIA L. GASKELL, daughter of Charles C. Gaskell, Esq., of Cooper's Point, and THOMAS J. KEENE, Esq., Editor of the Pittsburgh Daily Union.  
We transfer the above notice to our columns with great pleasure. In "union" there is strength, certainly our friend KEENE will become a very strong man. He is editor of a "Union" that has no superior in this or any other commonwealth—and now he is the embodiment of a "union" that only those know how to appreciate who have entered into a similar contract. We happened to meet the Colonel in Philadelphia on the morning of this occurrence, and he looked so decidedly neat and well (although always good looking) that we were led to believe something unusual was on hand—and we were not mistaken. We seldom are. His bride is handsome and highly accomplished—and, that prosperity may attend them through life, is the sincere wish of the author of this paragraph. We shall be gratified to meet them in Bedford during our Spring season.

**The Glorious Result.**  
**MR. BUCHANAN NOMINATED!**  
We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers the fact that the great favorite of Pennsylvania has been placed in nomination as the standard-bearer of the Democracy at the approaching Presidential election. On the 17th ballot he was nominated by acclamation, having received the vote of every delegate in the convention, amidst the most rapturous and enthusiastic applause. As was anticipated, the action of the convention has been hailed with a degree of feeling and enthusiasm never before witnessed in this country; and the indications in the "Old Keystone" leave no room for doubt that his majority, in his own State, will exceed that ever given to any man since the adoption of the Constitution under which we live. All sections of the Union endorse the nomination, and every Democratic Press in the United States now carries his name at the mast-head, a beautiful exemplification of the pure principles by which our party is controlled. Thousands of old line whigs will be found rallying with the Democracy under the banner of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE—and, for every man the Democracy has lost in the reckless and degraded K. N. organization, we will gain ten patriotic whigs who will unite permanently with the great National Democracy. In the nomination of JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, for Vice-President, we have a name worthy to be associated with that of BUCHANAN. The Pennsylvania, in referring to the nomination, makes the following pointed and judicious remarks: "To the people of Pennsylvania this intelligence will prove peculiarly grateful. Though she has long occupied the position of a leading State of the Union, and deservedly won the proud title of the Keystone of the Federal Arch, by her devotion to the Union and her unflinching adherence to just principles, the ardent desire to furnish from among her distinguished sons a Chief Magistrate, which has animated her, was long disregarded by her sister States. Patiently and cheerfully she has bowed to their decision, however painful she may have deemed it, but now that her choice has been at length respected, and her ardent prayer answered, her joy and gratitude are boundless, and from the length and breadth of her dominion, from her deep valleys, her mountain hill tops, her cavernous mines, her fair fields, her workshops, her towns and cities, and from her hardy sons in every nook and corner of the State assembles a joyous legion of thanksgiving, and a sentiment of intense gratitude to the Cincinnati Convention for the auspicious termination of its labors."

many honors and distinctions, and many more, we trust, are still in store for him. He is the son of CABELL BRECKENRIDGE, a distinguished lawyer, and the nephew of the celebrated pulpit orator, JOHN and ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE. When quite young he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and during our contest with Mexico, he accompanied the celebrated Kentucky regiment, in the rank of Major, to the seat of war, and bore himself gallantly through that struggle.  
Soon after his return, he was elected to Congress, and then re-elected, after one of the most deplorable contests, in which the sympathies of the whole country seemed enlisted, ever known in the United States. Among his Congressional associates he was universally esteemed for his manly bearing, his statesman-like abilities, and great oratorical powers.  
President PIERCE, voluntarily tendered him a few years since, a very honorable position, we think the mission to Spain, which he declined, and we believe he also declined running a third time for Congress, but we are glad another opportunity is presented by the action of the Cincinnati Convention, of securing the country the services of a able, patriotic, and distinguished man.  
Rarely, indeed, have the people of this country been presented with a better ticket than that formed by our two illustrious nominees—BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE. They are both worthy of the fullest confidence of the country, and both men whom all may feel proud to vote for.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.  
That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and obtain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.  
The following resolutions, reported to and adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, have been adopted by the old platform:  
And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, therefore  
Resolved, That the foundation of the Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American Principles, which has its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.  
That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the same issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.  
Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treachery and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference with the Territories, and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American Territory, and the constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.  
Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of its actual residents, and when a number of their inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the other States.  
Resolved, Finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitators, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to maintain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to the principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

"The Times was compelled by this demonstration to come out and praise Mr. Dallas's admirable speech to the effect, and the tone is completely altered since the public have read it. No American minister to England ever made a greater hit, for in a few sentences he demonstrated that for a few years past the English people had been misled by a new and unscrupulous "American State policy" that did not seek another slogan. He struck the nail on the head, and the eye of the government is slightly directed to the measures of the sentiments of the English people towards us since Mr. Dallas's happy debut at the "Manion House" he has been run down by calls and invitations from the highest in the land, which his arduous duties at the present juncture force him to decline. He is quite the topic of conversation, and anecdotes of all sorts are circulating about him, and anecdotes relating: Many years ago Mr. Dallas was in England, as secretary to Mr. Gallatin. He called on the illustrious poet, Byron, who received him with great warmth. For some reason or other, Mr. Dallas did not return the calls of young Dallas, whose Yankee blood was roused by the neglect, and he stopped his visits to his lordship. One day, meeting a mutual friend, Byron inquired, "Well, what has become of that republican George? I never see him now." "Why," was the answer, "the expression you have applied to him may explain the reason of his disappearance." "He is right. I honor his patriotic pride. I will call on him to-morrow." He then always tendered young "Republican George" with the greatest cordiality thereafter. He gave him the "Consent" to read in manuscript, and was delighted to hear him say that he would read it in the United States to one in England, from the superior education of the people."

**Democracy of Bedford County:**  
Remember that SATURDAY, June 21, is the day for electing delegates to the county Convention which is to meet at Bedford on Tuesday the 23rd inst. These delegate elections will afford the Democracy an excellent opportunity to meet together for the purpose of consultation and organization, and it is earnestly to be hoped that none will be absent who can possibly attend. Having a candidate for the Presidency of your own choice, you have every inducement to be active and vigilant. Select from among your best and most judicious men, those who are to represent you in County Convention, and all will be well. That we will carry our ticket in Bedford County at the next election, by a handsome majority, is not even a matter of doubt.

**Dear General:**—The pleasant recollections with which the past is laden assure me that you will not consider a note from me an intrusion. Permit me most heartily to congratulate you on the result of the Cincinnati Convention. Yesterday's very pleasant intelligence reached us that Mr. BUCHANAN had received the nomination for President by acclamation. This news meets with a hearty response among students of all sections and parties, as they acknowledge Buchanan to be a "good man and true," and believe him the best man in the party.  
I am quite glad that the result of the Convention's deliberations has terminated thus. It gives to the Democratic Party a man who has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting, and to the country a candidate who is sound in his principles and is emphatically a "Union" man.  
You are aware that the bent of my mind is not toward politics; and yet, when I consider that in a faithful adherence to the Constitution of our Country and to just administration of its provisions, the only safe-guard can be found for its institutions—institutions which are the basis of our blessings, national, social, personal, as well as source of hope to every philanthropist, I cannot but feel some solicitude as to who shall be at the helm of State and what principles shall predominate.  
The age is one of transition. The spirit of innovation is almost too prevalent. On all great moral and national questions, men and parties often become fanatical. This spirit, I believe, requires to be checked. In order to do this, we need a national party, with purely national views, and men who possess integrity and character as well as discretion and diplomatic ability. I believe the Democratic Party that party, their views, and Buchanan and Breckenridge the men for the crisis. Men, to be sure, are but agents, while principles, begotten in long experience and moulded by public opinion, are, in a republican government, the only true way-marks. Good principles have been framed by the same hands that our liberties, and by those who have since manfully labored in the Cabinet and national legislature for their preservation and establishment; I am glad, therefore, that the Cincinnati Convention has adopted these principles, and has selected men who always have been and will continue to be, Abolitionism and Know-Nothingism are two of the exciting questions of the day. For men and parties to succeed they must be just and fair, and let all their aims be their Country's, God's and Truth's. Like the wandering of Ulysses, our course leads by rocks and whirlpools, and those alone with liberal minds and expanded views, will be able to pass the breakers. What though Scylla, howls and Charybdis gapes, if Democracy is but true to herself and the country, she will succeed. The campaign is now open and many will be its turnings, but, I hope, when the last turn shall be made at the Ballot Box, that "Pennsylvania's Favorite Son" may be turned into the Presidential Chair and Americanism and every other issue to even a worse fate than Salt River trip—that of oblivion.  
I am anxious to see the Gazette. I seem almost out of the world without having it. Please send it to me regularly. You need send but three numbers here, as I expect to be in Bedford in five weeks from to-day.  
Remember me kindly to Mrs. Bowman and your family, and believe me,  
Most Respectfully Yours,  
THOS. REES VICKROY.  
Gen. G. W. Bowman, J.  
Bedford, Pa.

**THE PATRIOTIC QUAKERS.**  
While the American army remained encamped at White Marsh, the British being in possession of Philadelphia, Gen. Howe made some vain attempts to draw Washington into an engagement. An incident of female agency is well remembered by many aged persons. The house opposite the headquarters of Gen. Howe, in the city, tenanted by William and Lydia Darrah, members of the Society of Friends, was the place selected by the superior officers of the army for private conferences, whenever it was necessary to hold consultations. On the afternoon of the 2d of December, the British Adjutant General called and informed the mistress that he and some friends were to meet there that evening, and desired that the back room upstairs might be prepared for their reception. "And be sure, Lydia," he concluded, "that your family are all in bed at an early hour. When our guests are ready to leave the house, I will myself give you notice, that you may let us out, and extinguish the fire and candles." Having delivered this order, the Adjutant-General departed. Lydia betook herself to getting all things in readiness. But the words she had heard, especially the injunction to retire early, rang in her ears; and could not divest herself of the feeling that something of importance was in agitation. The evening closed in, and the officers came to the place of meeting. Lydia had ordered all her family to bed, and herself admitted the guests, after which she retired to her own apartment.  
But sleep refused to visit her eyelids. She became more and more uneasy, and at last fled from the bed, and taking off her shoes, passed noiselessly from her chamber and along the entry. Approaching cautiously the apartment in which the officers were assembled, she applied her ear to the key-hole. For a few moments she could distinguish but a word or two and the murmur of voices. At length there was profound silence, and a voice was heard reading a paper aloud. It was an order for the troops to quit the city on the night of the 4th, and march out to a secret attack upon the American army at White Marsh.  
Lydia retreated softly to her room, and laid herself quietly on the bed. It seemed to her that but a few moments had elapsed, when there was a knocking at her door. She knew well what the signal meant, but took no heed. It was repeated again and again; and she then rose quickly, and opened the door. It was the Adjutant-General who came to inform her they were ready to depart. Lydia let them out, fastened the house, and extinguished the lights and fire. Again she returned to her chamber, but her mind was more disquieted than ever, for she thought of the danger that threatened the lives of thousands of her countrymen. Her resolution at length was formed, and at dawn of day she waked her husband, and informed him that flour was wanted for the use of the household, and that it was necessary she should go to Frankford to procure it. Taking the bag with her, she walked through the snow, having first obtained a written permission to pass the British lines. She reached Frankford, distant four or five miles, and deposited her bag at the mill. Now commenced the dangers of her undertaking, for she pressed forward with all haste towards the out posts of the American army. Her determination was to apprise General Washington of the danger.  
She was met on her way by an American officer, who had been selected by General Washington to gain information respecting the movements of the enemy. He inquired whether she was going, and she disclosed the secret after having obtained from him a solemn promise not to betray her, since the British might take vengeance on her and her family. He thanked her for her timely warning, and directed her to go to a house near at hand, where she might get something to eat. But Lydia preferred returning at once, and did so, carrying her bag of flour, while the officer made all haste to the Commander-in-chief. Preparations were immediately made to give the enemy a fitting reception.  
None suspected the grave, demure Quakers of having snatched from the English their anticipated victory; but after the return of the British troops, a loud knocking was heard at Lydia's door. The visitor was the Adjutant-General, who summoned her to his apartment, and locked the door with an air of mystery, and motioned her to a seat. After a moment of silence, he said, "Were any of your family in this house?"  
"No," was the reply. "They all retired at eight o'clock."  
"It is very strange," said the officer, and mused a few minutes. "You, I know, Lydia, were asleep, for I knocked at your door three times before you heard me—yet it is certain that we were betrayed. I am altogether at a loss to conceive who could have given the General information of our intended attack to General Washington! On arriving near his camp, we found his cannon mounted, his troops under arms, and so prepared at every point to receive us, that we have been compelled, like a march back without injuring our enemy, like a parcel of fools."—Mrs. Pyle's Domestic History of the Revolution.

**Resolved,** That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.  
That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and obtain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.  
The following resolutions, reported to and adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, have been adopted by the old platform:  
And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, therefore  
Resolved, That the foundation of the Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American Principles, which has its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.  
That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the same issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.  
Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treachery and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference with the Territories, and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American Territory, and the constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.  
Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of its actual residents, and when a number of their inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the other States.  
Resolved, Finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitators, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to maintain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to the principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

**Resolved,** That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.  
That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and obtain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.  
The following resolutions, reported to and adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, have been adopted by the old platform:  
And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, therefore  
Resolved, That the foundation of the Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American Principles, which has its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.  
That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the same issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.  
Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treachery and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference with the Territories, and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American Territory, and the constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.  
Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of its actual residents, and when a number of their inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the other States.  
Resolved, Finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitators, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to maintain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to the principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

**History of the Juniata Valley.**  
This is the title of a beautiful work, just published by T. J. Jones, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, which has been received with great favor in all parts of the State, and in other States, but more especially in this locality, as it relates to occurrences and scenes peculiarly interesting to our people. Most of its contents are a history of what was originally Bedford County, (now composing several counties), and, therefore, cannot fail to interest, in a high degree, the citizens of this community. The price is \$2, which will be considered too much by those who compare the book with those of the light literature of the age, but all who take the trouble to remember that this work relates to a local history, which must, in a great measure, depend for its sales on the people of a few counties, it will be considered one of the cheapest books now before the public. The author, Mr. Jones, will visit Bedford at some day not distant, prepared to furnish all with this valuable work who may wish to purchase, and, when the table of contents are noticed, we think there are few readers who will not be anxious to have a copy. Mr. J. deserves the thanks of the people, for the great labor he has bestowed in getting up this valuable work, and we sincerely hope he will meet with sales sufficient to justify the laudable ambition he has manifested in this matter.

**Brooks and Sumner.**  
As far as our knowledge extends, every Democratic paper in Pennsylvania has indignantly condemned the assault recently made by Brooks, of the House, upon SUMNER, of the Senate; and all concur in the opinion that he ought to be expelled from the House. If that body does not expel him, let the edim rest with themselves. They should also expel HERBERT who shot the servant at a public hotel in Washington. Both these men have disgraced the trusts they hold, and are unworthy the recognition of honorable men. Whilst we say this, however, we are far from endorsing the contemptible indignation meetings now holding in reference to Sumner, for the purpose of making political capital for the Abolitionists—for we are well satisfied that had Sumner perpetrated the outrage upon Brooks that Brooks did upon Sumner, there is not an Abolitionist in the country that would not either have openly approved his conduct, or been silent on the subject. Sumner's language was that of a low bar-room blackguard, and invited the brutality which followed. Whilst he deserves no personal sympathy, it is due to the dignity of Congress that they should purge themselves of such desperadoes as Brooks, who is better adapted to a cell in a State prison than a seat in our National Legislature.  
A prominent Democrat was stabbed in the back (supposed fatally) at Cincinnati a few nights since, for the freedom of speech, by an Abolitionist, and not a word of censure is uttered by those lovers of black republicanism—and when even women with their children were shot down and burned for the crime of having been born on another soil, these miserable fanatics gloried in the enormity—and had not a word of censure to utter.

**Dr. Keyser.**  
We met our old friend, Dr. Geo. H. KEYSER, in Philadelphia a few days since, and found him in good health and spirits. He is accumulating wealth fast, and attributes his success in business to the extensive system he has adopted of advertising. He is proprietor of one of the best Drug Stores in Pittsburgh, and deserves to be well patronized. We were pleased to see Mrs. K. looking as well, and about as young, as when she left Bedford years ago.  
We have received a communication from Col. BEEGLE in reference to the base slander about the Catholics abducting the "Lost Children," but too late for this week. It will appear in the next Gazette. His statement is corroborated by some of the best men in St. Clair township.

**Resolved,** That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.  
That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and obtain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.  
The following resolutions, reported to and adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, have been adopted by the old platform:  
And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, therefore  
Resolved, That the foundation of the Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American Principles, which has its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.  
That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the same issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.  
Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treachery and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference with the Territories, and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American Territory, and the constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.  
Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of its actual residents, and when a number of their inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the other States.  
Resolved, Finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitators, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to maintain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to the principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

**Resolved,** That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.  
That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and obtain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.  
The following resolutions, reported to and adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, have been adopted by the old platform:  
And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, therefore  
Resolved, That the foundation of the Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American Principles, which has its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.  
That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the same issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.  
Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treachery and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference with the Territories, and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American Territory, and the constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.  
Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of its actual residents, and when a number of their inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the other States.  
Resolved, Finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitators, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to maintain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to the principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

**Resolved,** That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.  
That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and obtain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.  
The following resolutions, reported to and adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, have been adopted by the old platform:  
And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, therefore  
Resolved, That the foundation of the Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American Principles, which has its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.  
That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the same issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.  
Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treachery and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference with the Territories, and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American Territory, and the constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.  
Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of its actual residents, and when a number of their inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the other States.  
Resolved, Finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitators, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to maintain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to the principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

**Resolved,** That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.  
That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and obtain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.  
The following resolutions, reported to and adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, have been adopted by the old platform:  
And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, therefore  
Resolved, That the foundation of the Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American Principles, which has its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.  
That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the same issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.  
Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treachery and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference with the Territories, and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American Territory, and the constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.  
Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of its actual residents, and when a number of their inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the other States.  
Resolved, Finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitators, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to maintain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to the principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

**Resolved,** That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.  
That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and obtain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, and by the expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.  
The following resolutions, reported to and adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, have been adopted by the old platform:  
And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, therefore  
Resolved, That the foundation of the Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American Principles, which has its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.  
That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations