

Pay of Members of Congress.

The New York Tribune, of the 18th, contains an article denouncing the members of Congress who voted for the bill increasing their own compensation to \$3,000. In this instance, that paper has acted independently of party considerations, and the force of its condemnation falls on the heads of Giddings and a large number of other Black Republicans who voted for the bill. The Tribune gives the ayes and nays on the passage of the bill. From the list it appears that of the members from the slave holding States, thirty voted for the bill and forty-three voted against it. Seventy-free State members voted for the bill and fifty-five against it. The entire Massachusetts delegation voted in favor of it. The Rhode Island delegation voted for it in solid column, (two deep.) Vermont and Connecticut gave each one vote against it. In the delegations of all the New England States together, the bill had a majority in its favor of two to one. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Virginia gave but one vote each in favor of the bill. Mr. Ritchie, of this city, voted against the bill. Mr. Purviance, who represents the 22d District, as also Mr. Covode, of Westmoreland, voted in favor of it. Upon a fair review of the vote, we have no disposition to prevent the Tribune, if we could do so, from indulging in the following strictures:

"It was just forty years ago that the Congress of that day undertook to increase the pay of members. They put it up to barely \$1,500 a year, which is about what they now receive, on the average, at the old charge of eight dollars per day. We believe they did not make the rise retrospective, as the new act does.—Yet this \$1,500 a year demolished nearly all who were concerned in it. Henry Clay, who had not had a competitor at the polls for some time previous, barely saved himself from defeat by superhuman exertions, unrivaled ability on the stump, by appealing to his great and admitted public services, and by virtually confessing that he had done wrong, and promising to do better. Members of moderate abilities and ordinary services went down before the surge of public indignation like dry grass before a prairie fire. The new Congress hastened to repeal the Compensation Act and go back to the eight dollars per day, which did not look so insignificant to their constituents at their lonely fire-sides as to the dispensers of millions at Washington.

"But the retrospective feature of the new act is most indefensible. Every member now in Congress virtually contracted to serve through the last term for \$720. Instead of that, a majority have now voted to take to themselves \$3,000 for that service. This is not exactly stealing, but it is a very sharp kind of exacting. See if it does not howl down a good many of those engaged in it! We earnestly advise all parties not to put up members who voted for this grab in any of the close districts. It will not be safe.

"People of the United States! ask your present or prospective candidates for Congress what they think of this new Compensation Act, and try to have their answers in black and white before you vote for any of them!"

Col. Fremont's Financial Operations.

On Saturday the reports of the various departments in answer to Senator Bigler's resolution were sent into the Senate, and cursory examination of the facts and copies from the records therein contained justify us in announcing that their publication will develop some transactions connected with Col. Fremont's financial and military operations in California of the most astounding character. Heretofore there has been a veil of romance—a sort of charm—thrown around these transactions, whereby they have evaded public scrutiny; and while we have been of opinion that, under the glare of magnified achievements and adventures, there were covered up speculations and speculations of large and small degree, yet we confess we had no adequate conception of what seems now likely to be unfolded in the full light of day.

Heretofore we have been compelled to grope in the dark, having only isolated facts from which we might draw inferences of presumptions, and, therefore, however well grounded they might have been, still there was room for doubt. But in these reports the connecting circumstances and facts all appear, like the links in a chain. They follow each other, and bring the mind irresistibly to a conclusion fatal to Fremont.

P. S. My friends of the American party insisted on putting me as Chairman of their county committee, and as such I have been endeavoring to do something to bring about the defeat of *Levo Focimus*. I am not altogether sure that you act cordially with the American party, but not being very well acquainted in your township, I have ventured to put you on the above named committee, believing one thing at least to be certain, and that is that you cannot support the Cincinnati platform, or any one who stands upon it. Your compliance with the request of the above circular, I should consider as both a political and personal favor. Hoping it may suit both your notions of duty and propriety, I remain most respectfully yours, &c.

FR. JORDAN.

The above beautiful epistle was addressed by Fr. Jordan to an old-line Whig in Bedford County, with the request that the said Whig would act as a member of the secret K. N. Committee, and aid the Chairman thereof in bringing about the defeat of *Levo Focimus*. Francis barked up the wrong terms, however, for the gentleman so addressed will not only aid him in this business, but has declared emphatically for Buchanan and Democracy, as thousands of other old-line Whigs are doing. The Whig thus addressed placed Mr. Jordan's printed Circular and written Postscript in the hands of a friend with permission to use it as he saw proper, backed by the declaration that there are a number of Whigs in his immediate neighborhood who are determined to pursue the same course. It will be seen that the Chairman's professed love for the dear native and colored man is only a cloak to induce honest Democrats to aid him in defeating a party to which he has always been attached. "False Pretenses" of no worse character than this would you a man if employed in the business transactions of life. We advise Francis to be careful to whom he writes! A number of his secret Committee have already repudiated him and his contemptible circular; and honest freemen will teach him that a "personal favor" to Fr. Jordan is a poor consideration when contrasted with their duty to their country.

Ridiculing the Germans. The Filmore, ALIAS Fremont organ in Bedford, devotes near a column in RIDICULING the honest Germans who are unable to speak the English language plainly. The Germans will tamely submit to such indignity, by voting for such a party, are not fit to live in a civilized country.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, August 29, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

"The Union of Jakes—the Union of lands,  
The Union of States none can sever;  
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,  
And the flag of our Union forever!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Electors at Large.

Charles R. Buckaley. Wilson M'Cauley.

District Electors.

George W. Neberger. Abraham Edinger.

Pierce Butler. Reuben Wilber.

Edward Wartman. George A. Crawford.

Wm. H. White. James Black.

John McNair. Henry J. Stalle.

John H. Britton. John D. Roddy.

David Laury. Jacob Turney.

Charles Kessler. J. A. J. Buchanan.

James Patterson. William Wilkins.

Isaac Slenker. James G. Campbell.

Francis W. Hughes. Thomas Cunningham.

Thomas Osterhout. John Kvatley.

Vincent Phelps.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin County.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—WILSON REILLY.

Assembly—Col. WM. C. REAMER.

County Surveyor—SAML. KATTERMANN.

Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.

Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)

—CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)

Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.

Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)

—THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)

Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

Mr. Buchanan and the Old-Line Whigs!

On last Saturday, week, Mr. BUCHANAN was in Bedford, and, having stepped into the house of Mr. SCHELL for a short time, a number of persons called in to take him by the hand. As he was about to leave for the Springs, it was remarked by one of the company—(Mr. Buchanan, we will give you an escort Mr. RENSBAW and Mr. W. HARTLEY, two old-line Whigs who intend to vote for you under existing circumstances." Mr. Buchanan playfully said in reply—"I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen; but I don't know what I am under any special obligations, as the compliment is to the principle of which I am the mere agent, and not to me." This was the highest mark of respect Mr. B. could have paid the intelligent gentlemen to whom he was speaking, conveying the idea that principles and not men were the motives now propelling the actions of the old-line Whigs. An individual sitting at an adjoining room, happened to overhear a few words of the conversation, and reported Mr. Buchanan as having seriously declared, in effect, that he did not think an old-line Whig to vote for him, and the result of this eaves-dropping is half a column of K. N. trash to carry out the fabrication. If Mr. Buchanan's remark could have conveyed such a meaning, it would have been a deliberate insult to the gentlemen he addressed. And will any one believe that gentlemen of the character and intelligence of Mr. Renshaw and Mr. Hartley would not have resented the indignity at once by declining to take a seat in his carriage? The charge carries its own refutation, and its authors are entitled to the appellation of ten cent men in every sense of the term!

FORD, a rank abolitionist from Ohio, made a speech in Bedford recently in favor of FREMONT and against FILMORE—and, whilst Fr. Jordan & Co. profess to be the friends of Filmore, their organ contains a laudable article in commendation of the speech of this Abolitionist, which proves the secret coalition between the Filmore leaders and the supporters of FREMONT. Filmore declared in a public speech that the election of Fremont would result in a dissolution of the Union, and yet his professed organ in Bedford applauds the emissaries who are strolling over the country lecturing in his behalf!—Do candid men require any better evidence of the "bargain" than this?

P. S. My friends of the American party insisted on putting me as Chairman of their county committee, and as such I have been endeavoring to do something to bring about the defeat of *Levo Focimus*. I am not altogether sure that you act cordially with the American party, but not being very well acquainted in your township, I have ventured to put you on the above named committee, believing one thing at least to be certain, and that is that you cannot support the Cincinnati platform, or any one who stands upon it. Your compliance with the request of the above circular, I should consider as both a political and personal favor. Hoping it may suit both your notions of duty and propriety, I remain most respectfully yours, &c.

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IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Proving Fremont to be a Roman Catholic!

The following letter from the Hon. Nathan Sargent, well known as Oliver Old School to our readers, we find in the Boston Patriot of the 15th. Col. Russell, whose testimony is here given, is a close personal friend of, and an old companion in-arms with Fremont. We can hardly conceive how anything can be offered of a more conclusive character on the precise point of Fremont's Romanism. We give it without further comment:—

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1856.

A. B. Ely, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have your note of the 28th July, inquiring where Col. William Russell, of Missouri, resides or may be addressed, and asking me what he has said, or will say, in reference to Col. Fremont's religious opinions?

Col. Russell's residence is at Harrisonville, Cass Co., Mo.; but I am informed that he is at present in Bedford, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Col. Russell is a man who will say what he has said, and he has said to me that Col. Fremont was a Catholic when he was in California. I spent an evening with Col. R. at Brown's Hotel two or three weeks ago, and knowing that he had been much with Col. F. in California, and of very intimate terms with him, I asked him if he knew anything of Col. Fremont's religious views at that time? He replied that he did; that he was with him a great deal, and in fact might say that he had slept under the same blanket with him for eight months. I then asked him what Col. F. was? He replied, a Catholic. I asked him if he was sure of this? He replied, "Perfectly," he said; and then added, "Col. Fremont would say that he was a Catholic; every body there understood it, and he made no secret of it."

Further conversation occurred between us on the subject, but this is the sum and substance of it. I asked him if I might refer to this conversation and use his name? He replied, "Certainly; you are at

K. N. Oaths as administered in Bedford County.

We publish below the Know Nothing initiating ceremonies as they actually took place in the several Lodges of BEDFORD COUNTY. The information comes through a source which leaves no room for doubt on the subject. Before an applicant could enter the lodge to be initiated, he was required to take an obligation of SECRECY, and to make satisfactory answers to the eight questions here-with appended:

- 1 Are you 21 years of age?
2 Do you believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, the Creator and preserver of the Universe, and that an obligation of this time taken will be binding upon you through life?
3 Were you born within the limits or under the jurisdiction of the United States of America?
4 Is religious belief are you a Roman Catholic?
5 Have you or have you not been reared under Protestant influences?
6 Are or were either of your parents Roman Catholics in religious belief?
7 If married, is your wife a Roman Catholic?
8 Are you willing to use your influence and vote only for native born American citizens for all offices of honor or trust in the gift of the People? But the exclusion of FOREIGNERS and Aliens, and of ROMAN CATHOLICS in particular, and without regard to party predilections?

Having thus answered the above questions, the new-born "American" was introduced to the Elephant, and took the following oaths:

FIRST DEGREE—OBLIGATION.

You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these Witnesses, your right hand resting on this Holy Bible and Cross and your left hand on the right breast of the Grand Master, do solemnly swear that you will not, under any circumstances, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done if in your power to prevent it. You furthermore promise and declare that you will not, nor give your influence for any man for any office in the United States, nor will you, under any circumstances, give your vote for any man who is not an American born citizen in favor of American born ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic, and that you will not, under any circumstances, expose the name of any member of this order, nor reveal the existence of such an organization. To all the foregoing you bind yourselves, your heirs and assigns, and your posterity, and you will, under all regulations and ordinances that may be hereafter made, and of having your name posted and circulated throughout the different Councils of the United States as a profane, and as a traitor to God and your country, as a being unfit to be employed, entrusted, countenanced, or supported in any business transaction as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and that your name and figure of scorn should ever be pointed. So help you God.

SECOND DEGREE—OBLIGATION.

You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these Witnesses, your right hand resting on the right breast of the Grand Master, do solemnly swear that you will not, under any circumstances, disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, passwords, or other secrets of this degree—that you will, in all things conform to all the rules and regulations of this order and to the Constitution and By-laws of this or any other Council to which you may be attached, so long as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the U. States, nor that of the State in which you reside; that you will, under all circumstances, if in your power, so to attend to all regulations and ordinances that may be hereafter made, and of having your name posted and circulated throughout the different Councils of the United States as a profane, and as a traitor to God and your country, as a being unfit to be employed, entrusted, countenanced, or supported in any business transaction as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and that your name and figure of scorn should ever be pointed. So help you God.

Will Mr. Jordan deny that he took both the above degrees? If not, we would ask him, how he reconciles his oath to support the Constitution of our country, (as a Representative in the Legislature of this State,) with these humiliating obligations resting upon him, requiring him to disfranchise every man who was born in a foreign country, or who belongs to the Catholic Church? Our glorious Constitution says—"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and yet these K. N. obligations assume the very reverse, repudiating this beautiful feature in our Constitution, cemented by the blood of the Revolution.

We would ask him another question. How does he reconcile his desired fusion with Mr. FREMONT with the above obligations, now that it is proved that Mr. Fremont is a Catholic. Is there not a degree of recklessness in this whole business revolting to every sense of propriety and fair dealing? We call upon all candid men to pause, consider, and then answer at the ballot box. In order to sustain this declaration, we call attention to the following articles from the Daily News, a K. N. Filmore paper in Philadelphia, and heretofore one of the leading organs of the Whig Party in Pennsylvania:

From the Philadelphia News, Aug. 30.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. Proving Fremont to be a Roman Catholic! The following letter from the Hon. Nathan Sargent, well known as Oliver Old School to our readers, we find in the Boston Patriot of the 15th. Col. Russell, whose testimony is here given, is a close personal friend of, and an old companion in-arms with Fremont. We can hardly conceive how anything can be offered of a more conclusive character on the precise point of Fremont's Romanism. We give it without further comment:—

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Further conversation occurred between us on the subject, but this is the sum and substance of it. I asked him if I might refer to this conversation and use his name? He replied, "Certainly; you are at

liberty to do so." But he again said, "COL. FREMONT WILL NOT DENY THAT HE WAS A CATHOLIC."

Col. Russell, you may not be aware, was Col. Fremont's principal witness on his trial before the Court Marshal. Should Col. Fremont deny over his own signature, that he was a Catholic when in California, I presume Col. Russell will then speak for himself.

Col. R. is an old, ardent, personal friend of Henry Clay, with whose family his is connected, his daughter having married Mr. Clay's grandson. I am, very truly,

Your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT.

From the Daily News Aug. 25.

FREMONT'S CATHOLICISM has now been so lightly fastened upon him by the most indisputable testimony, that we can scarcely find one of his friends possessing the boldness and effrontery to deny it. At first, his friends were vociferous and indignant; but now they are meek and humble, and hope to see the subject ignored or forgotten. It only goes to show how debased politics can make some men, who will stoop to deny a self-evident fact, in the face of proof as strong as holy writ!

Read Carefully the First Page.

The first page is full of interest. Read it carefully—but especially read the masterly and convincing Letter of Rufus CHOATE to his Whig brethren of Maine, by which it will be seen that this distinguished Whig proclaims for Buchanan. In speaking of the letter, the Philadelphia Argus says:

"The nationality of Mr. Choate is well known, but even those friends who knew him best were hardly prepared for such fearless and emphatic avowals of thorough Unionism, and such a decided and pronounced step. The National Democracy most respectfully and heartily welcome Rufus Choate into their crowded and augmenting ranks. What a splendid demonstration of the truth and soundness of our principles it is, that the very flower of the patriotism, learning, talent, and virtue of the late Whig party is compelled, by the mere course of events, to take refuge under the banners of Democracy! Free Soilers! the peer of the pet rhetorician of Rufus Choate—Charles Sumner himself—in eloquence and learning, and his superior in common sense and massive intellect. Choate's constitutional ideas and sympathies were formed and matured under the majestic auspices of Daniel Webster, having imbibed Webster's serene and impartial Constitutionalism and Nationality, Rufus Choate readily perceived the narrowness and shallowness, and evasiveness of what Dubois itself 'Republicanism.' He views the slavery question calmly and practically, from a stand point that embraces the whole country within its range of vision. His unflinching intellect always keeps itself in relation with the nation and the nation's common interests. He thinks, 'not as a Northern man, nor as a Southern man, but as an American.' His fundamental thought always is that, at all hazards, at all sacrifices, and in any event, the Union must be preserved. And so thinks every great mind. The Union of the States has ever been, and now is, the joy, the hope, the political idol of every American patriot and statesman. That Union was sprinkled with the blood of our Fathers, watered with their tears, cemented and made strong by their concessions and sacrifices, sanctified by their prayers, sustained by their incessant and devoted labors, and watched over by their constant anxiety. Every public man among us who deserves the name of statesman has placed the Union in his heart, next to his God. Not that these great ones cherished any blind and unreasoning love for the Union. But they comprehended that the Union was the sole and strong safeguard of our liberties, the copious fountain of our prosperities, the essence of our national greatness.—As Washington and Jefferson felt and spoke, so speak now such minds and hearts as Rufus Choate. Alexander Hamilton once said in private conversation, that 'to break the Union would be to break his heart.' That expresses the throbbing devotion of the fathers to the Union—it expresses the desire and anxiety of true and intelligent patriots now.

The tide of untoward events has, at last, drifted the Union amid the breakers so feared and dreaded, by Washington, and all our fathers. The nation is divided by sectional party lines. The contest for the Presidency threatens to be sheerly geographical. Can the Union survive such a fearful trial? It is time for all wise and good men to come to the rescue. Mere differences about finance, currency and public works, and to surround the imperilled Constitution with a cordon of stout and fraternal patriots, whose one common feeling and purpose will be 'the Union, it must and shall be preserved.'

Dr. C. N. HEXOX has fitted up a new and elegant room in the Bedford Hall, where he is better prepared than ever to perform all operations in Dentistry, having recently furnished himself with the latest and most approved instruments. The Doctor is one of the most skillful Dentists in Pennsylvania, a fact well known and acted upon in many parts of the Commonwealth. His work bears so strong a resemblance to nature, that but few can detect the difference, especially when he inserts full sets of teeth.

WILSON REILLY, Esq. of Chambersburg, our candidate for Congress, will address the Democratic meeting on next Monday evening.

Rev. G. W. AUGENBACH, of Emmitsburg, Maryland, will preach in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hour.

JUG LAW.

Next week we will publish the votes of Mr. Jordan and Mr. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE in favor of the Jug Law and all its ridiculous provisions. And we will show how Mr. Jordan refused, by his vote, to submit the matter to a vote of the people.

BALTIMORE, August 19, 1856.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

Dear Sir:—Since my last letter to you the ball in Maryland has opened finely, and the political horizon continues to brighten. Full fourteen thousand Free-men assembled in Frederick city on the 7th inst. to listen to the teachings of Gen. Lewis Cass, and other great Statesmen of the age. Most enthusiastic was here developed has never been manifested. On last evening there was a grand rally in our city. It was the greatest demonstration ever made in Monument Square; there was full an acre of people. Without exaggeration fifteen thousand persons were present. They were addressed by the old war-horse CASS, ex-Governor BIGLER, of your State, and others. Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism (twin brothers) were well and severely handled. Thousands in our State have come over to the cause of Truth and Justice. Old Maryland, the pride of her people, whose reputation has never been blackened by a charge of treason, will follow the example of Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas, by casting her electoral vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. On this you may rely.

A great mass Meeting

Of the Democracy of Bedford County will be held in the Court-House in Bedford on MONDAY EVENING of the approaching Court. A number of Speakers will be in attendance. Democrats turn out and prepare for a noble defence of our glorious Union. The issue and the only issue before the people is:—

"Shall the Union be preserved?"

Democratic Meeting in Schellsburg.

Old Napier, Jamaica, and the surrounding neighborhood assembled in mass meeting at Schellsburg on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 20, and presented an appearance calculated to elicit the admiration of true patriots. No house in town was large enough to hold the people who had gathered together, and the consequence was that they had to repair to the commodious barn of A. J. Snively, Esq., and even this was not large enough for the occasion. Many were compelled to remain outside. On the 20th JOHN S. SCHELL, Esq. the assemblage was organized by calling to the chair that old veteran, Major JAMES BURNS, now in the 96th year of his age—the names of the other officers have escaped our memory, the list not having been handed to us.

JOHN CESSNA first addressed the meeting, in an animated and forcible speech, such as he always makes, and which was received with great enthusiasm. He concluded by introducing to the audience Hon. H. S. MAGRAW, formerly of Pittsburg, and at present Treasurer of Pennsylvania. Powerful as he has heretofore proved himself in debate (for better lawyers and able advocates are few) he presented a tissue of arguments with a force and clearness that chained his auditors to the truth of every thing he presented. His speech on this occasion was one of the best of his life. Among other things he said that the Fremont Abolitionists, who pointed to Westcott as their first leader, in anti-slavery doctrine; but forgot or willfully hide the fact that in Washington's administration Kentucky and Tennessee, two Slave States, were admitted into the Union. That they also held up to view the immortal Jefferson as the embodiment of their political heresies on the slavery question; but kept in obscurity that portion of the history of his administration which says that it was (Jefferson) who purchased Louisiana from the French, the territory of which then included that State, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas and Nebraska. That he took it with Slave States, and that the policy of his administration was to keep the rights of the Masters should be protected, and never attempted or suggested a slavery restriction. That Mr. Madison signed the bill for the admission of Louisiana as a State—that these Fathers of the agreement are now claimed by the abolitionists, and that the policy of his administration was to keep the rights of the Slave States into the Union, and its restriction to the time of the adoption of the Constitution. These and the like pretensions of the Fremont Abolitionists were so successfully scattered to the winds by the facts and history of the late Fremont, as presented by the speaker, that we could only wish that the whole country could have been present to hear for themselves.

The Sumner and Brooks affair was well answered by charging upon J. Watson Webb of New York, and others of the same kidney, the murder of the late John C. Fremont, which was the subject of a speech by the Abolitionist Sumner. Such men as Webb, who use no clamor so much for the privilege of debate, killed Clay for simply speaking the truth of them in debate, and the present 'freedom shrieker' had not a word of condemnation to offer. This Webb is the negro whipper of New York who made a speech at the Convention which nominated Fremont! But this was not all. Mr. M. showed that FREMONT had proved himself the 'great bully and blackguard' so eloquently applied by his friends to Brooks. That he had waylaid, in 1850, Mr. Fiske of the U. S. Senate, for words spoken in debate, and committed a disparity assault upon his person, which brought blood, as he entered the ante-chamber, and afterwards challenged him to fight a duel, notwithstanding he disclaimed any intention of giving personal offence in the language used by him in debate. This fact should be thrown in the teeth of the Free-soilers every time they name the case of 'Bully Brooks.'

The reply of Mr. M. to howling, bleeding Kansas was in point. The cry of suffering, bleeding Kansas comes from whom? From Ex-Governor Ritner, Thaddeus Stevens, and a few more of that sort, who were delegates to the Convention which nominated Fremont. These men have professed to have the only horror for civil war and alleged frauds upon the ballot box in Kansas; notwithstanding they are the identical conspirators who originated the famous 'Blackball War' for the avowed purpose of treating the election in the good old State of Pennsylvania as though it had never occurred, and committing a disparity assault upon his person, which brought blood, as he entered the ante-chamber, and afterwards challenged him to fight a duel, notwithstanding he disclaimed any intention of giving personal offence in the language used by him in debate. This fact should be thrown in the teeth of the Free-soilers every time they name the case of 'Bully Brooks.'

The reply of Mr. M. to howling, bleeding Kansas was in point. The cry of suffering, bleeding Kansas comes from whom? From Ex-Governor Ritner, Thaddeus Stevens, and a few more of that sort, who were delegates to the Convention which nominated Fremont. These men have professed to have the only horror for civil war and alleged frauds upon the ballot box in Kansas; notwithstanding they are the identical conspirators who originated the famous 'Blackball War' for the avowed purpose of treating the election in the good old State of Pennsylvania as though it had never occurred, and committing a disparity assault upon his person, which brought blood, as he entered the ante-chamber, and afterwards challenged him to fight a duel, notwithstanding he disclaimed any intention of giving personal offence in the language used by him in debate. This fact should be thrown in the teeth of the Free-soilers every time they name the case of 'Bully Brooks.'

Mr. M. was followed by Geo. W. Bowman and Mr. SARGENT. The speech of Mr. S. was highly interesting and amusing, and was well received. The meeting then adjourned with tremendous cheers for Buchanan, Breckinridge, the State and county ticket and the speakers.

The Young Men's Glee Club of Bedford entertained a concert of several beautiful and patriotic songs, which were highly applauded.

Many OLD LINE WHIGS were present on the occasion, and gave us their respectful attention. To this honorable class of men we look for a strong support in this campaign, and we are satisfied we shall not look in vain. Democrats and old-line Whigs stand upon the same ground, where the differences having passed away. We are Brethren.

MEETING AT HOPEWELL, AUG. 21.

It is needless to say that the iron and coal region, with their mines and hard-fisted yeomanry, were out in their strength on this occasion. Broadtop was fully represented, as was Liberty also. The latter township came with music and banners, and wagons with their loads of voters came in with flags streaming, and shouts for Buchanan, Breckinridge, Democracy, the State and County Ticket and the Union. When the train from Stonerstown came up it brought scores of good men and true. It was estimated that 400 persons were present. At the hour of 1 o'clock the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President: James McIlhenny—Vice Presidents, A. Kensinger, William Fluck, Frederick Oaks, Joseph Morrison, A. A. Duval, Samuel Hamner, Francis Grove, Henry Gates, Sr. and Jacob Fluck. Secretaries—T. Crisman, William Ayers, & Samuel Fluck. Able and eloquent speeches were then delivered by Col. JOSEPH W. TATE, Hon. Wm. P. SCHELL, Mr. JESSE, of Schuylkill, and Major SAMUEL H. TATE, which were received with enthusiastic cheers. Native and adopted citizens each to the other pledged themselves to support Buchanan, Breckinridge, the State and County Ticket, and the Union. Hoping they will do their whole duty and no mistake. So look out for the train.

MORRISON'S COVE RESPONDS.

If zeal be a test of honesty of opinion, which