THE JIG LAW!

A true Record of the Votes of Laporte and Jordan!

We publish below, for the information of the public, the votes of these two leading spirits in the cause of Abolitionism, in order that the Freemen of Bed-ford county may understand the true character of the men who now desire to control the action of a party whose success would be the certain dissolution

B. LAPORTE, the Abolition candidate for St vevor General, was a member of the House of Re-presentatives from Bradford county at the session of 1855. On the second day of that session, Jan. 3. 1855. On the second day of that session, Jan. 3, Mr. Cummins read in place a Bill No. 13, entitled "An Act to repeal the Tavern License Laws." This Bill afterwards became what is now well known as the JUG LAW, a law which was received with ri-dicule and contempt by nineteen-twentieths of the voters of the State! This Bill having passed the Standing Committee was read the first time in the House and passed Committee of the Whole on the 2d of March 9. It came up for second reading March 9. The vote on the first section was taken the same day, and resulted yeas 48 nays 27, Laporte voting yea, or in favor of the Bill. See Journal p. 374. The vote on the second section was yeas 46 mays 32. Lagorte again voting yea. See page 376.

The Bill was again reached March 14, and again March 16, at which time it passed finally and was

sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On the 22d day of March the Senate proceeded to Charles Kessler. consider the Bill. The vote on the first section (always tegarded as the test vote) resulted in yeas 18 news 9. Mr. JORDAN, the Senator from this district voting for the Bill. See Senate Journal of 1855 p. 519. On the 29th of March the second section was adopted years 18 mays 12, Jordan voting yea. See Journal page 600. On the same day the 3d section was adopted years 19 mays 12, Jordan again voting yea. See same page. On the same day all the section was adopted years 19 mays 12, Jordan again voting year. tions up to the 8th were agreed to, when the Bill was postponed. April 4 the remaining sections of the Bill were passed and the title was changed so as to Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating Liquors." The Bill was prepared for a third reading, yeas 16, nays 15, Jordan voting yea. See Journal page 641. On the 6th day of April the Bilk came before the Senate on final passage. Mr. McClintock moved to amend the Act so as to submit it to a vote moved to amend the Act so as to submit it to a vote of THE PEOPLE. This was lost, yeas 5 nays 27, JORDAN voting NO! See Journal page 673. Numerous amendments were offered and voted down. The bill was debated at length, and on the 10th day of April passed the Senate finally, yeas 15 nays 14, JORDAN again voting yea. See Sournal page 704. The Bill having been amended by the Senate was returned to the House for concurrence. On the 11th day of April these amendments were considered in day of April these amendments were considered in the House. The previous question was at once call ed and sustained. This cut off all amendment and debate. On this question the vote stood year 5 nays 33, LAPORTE voting yea. See House Journa page 670. The vote was then taken on each section seperately. The first was adopted yeas 56 nays 30-the second and third yeas 56 nays 27—the fourth yeas 55 mays 29—the fifth yeas 56 nays 26—the 6th yeas 58 mays 28—the 7th yeas 57 mays 27—the 8th yeas 57 mays 27—the ninth yeas 57 mays 28—the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th sections by about the same vote. In every case LAPORTE voted in favor of the Bill, supporting every section and voting against all amendments. See Journal pages 669 to 676. This completed the action of both Houses on the JUG LAW, and it was immediately sent over to Gov. POLLOCK and approved.

Above we have given the votes of Mr. JORDAN Above we have given the votes of Mr. JURUAN and Mr. LAPORTE on the Jug Law. These votes were cast during the session of 1855. We now propose to give the votes of our Senator during the session of 1856. It will, no doubt, be interesting to the people of this Senatorial District, particularly, when it is remembered that in October, 1854, only a few months previously, they had given a majority of more than TOP FOURTEEN HUNDRED VOTES AGAINST PROHIBITION! It becomes more inte-

AGAINST PROHIBITION! It becomes more interesting to them, too, when it is considered that the Legislation of 1855-6, on the question of TEM-PERANCE, cost the State at least FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! The money expended in puying the members and in printing the numerous bills introduced on that question would certainly exceed that sum. Here, too, it must be remembered, that the Bill passed in 1855 after so much time and expense, the Jug Law, required about an equal amount of time and expense to repeal it in 1856. mount of time and expense to repeal it in 1856.
It should also be remembered that this legislation of 1855 took place immediately after the election of 1851. At that election the people had decided against Prohibition by more than 5,000 majority. This vote had been taken at a very heavy expense to the tax-payers for the year, purpose of transmission.

The tax-payers, for the very purpose of tranquilizing or settling the public mind on that vexed question, as every one supposed that all would submit to the WILL OF THE MAJORITY when expressed at the ballot-box. In order more fully to appreciate the services of Mr. JORDAN in the premises, it is well to have in wind that MIS OWN YOTE earn to the services of Mr. JORDAN in the premises, it is well to bear in mind that HIS OWN VOTE gave to the people of the whole State the benefit of the Jug Law. The Act only passed the Senate by ONE majority, and, it Mr. Jordan had obeyed the positive instruction of his constituents, his vote would, at any time, have defeated the Bill.

The Difference of the constituents of the property of the positive instruction of the constituents.

found the Senate Liquor Bill. The House of Re-presentatives passed a Bill of about five lines repeal-

JORDAN in each case voting yea or for the Bill. See

. 13, 1856, page 289, an amendment was offering no, or against the reduction. Same day, n. 290, a motion was made to reduce the amount of bail for a tavern keeper from \$1000 to \$500. Lost 16 to 16, Jordan voting against the reduction. A change of his vote would have changed the result

On the same page an effort was made to reduce the bail to \$600. Lest 16 to 16, Jordan voting no. Feb. 14, 1856, page 300, a motion was made to reduce the price of the License from \$50 to \$25. Lost year 12 nays 20, Jordan voting no, or against the reduction and in favor of the \$50 clause.

Pages 308, 309, &c. the other divisions of the Bill are adopted, Jordan voting yea in every case. By the adoption of this Bill the Jug Law was to and to enable fanatics to carry out their designs, JORDAN moved to amend the Bill by inserting a proviso allowing all prosecutions commenced under Bill was adopted on second reading, 17 to 12, Jordan

20, Jordan voting no, page 331. On the same page the House Bill having been brought to the Senate and being simply a repeal of the Jag Law, was taken up and struck out, and the Senate Bill inserted and passed year 20 nays 11, Jordan voting yea. See page 332. This Bill from the Senate was sent to the House where it was amended by the adoption of a moderate Bill. A committee of mittee on the part of the Senate. See page 462. Aflong controversy in this committee a report made March 29, 1856. See page 682. This report forms the License Law now in force. It was adopted in both bouses. The House and its repre sentatives on the committee of conference contend ed long and ardently for a more moderate bill. But the Senate and its representatives on the committee of conference contended for a bill much more stringent than the one which is now a law. The flouse thought it better to yield something to the Senate than to adjourn without the repeal of the Jng Law. The result was the adoption of the present law in which the the result was the state of the present law in both branches yielded a large portion of their

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Redford, Sept. 5, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor. VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!! "The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,

FOR PRESIDENT.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN. OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

Electors at Large. Charles R. Buckalew. Wilson M'Candless. District Electors.

George W. Nebinger. Abraham Edinger. Reuben Wilber. Pierce Butler. Edward Wartman. Wm. H. Witte. John H. Brinton. David Laury. Francis W. Hughes. Thomas Osterhout.

George A. Crawlord. James Black. Henry J. Stable. John D. Roddy. Jacob Turney. J. A. J. Buchanan. William Wilkins. James G. Campbell. Thomas Cunningham. John Keatley. Vincent Phelps.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. Canal Commissioner, GEORGE SCOTT. Auditor General, JACOB FRY, JR.

COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.) dencies. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. Congress-WILSON REILLY.

Surveyor General,

Assembly-Col. WM. C. REAMER. Capt. G. NELSON SMITH. District Attorney-G. H. SPANG. County Surveyor-SAML. KEPTERMAN. 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.

Democratic Meeting in St. Clair.

present to address the meeting.

Democratic Meeting in Londonderry.

The Democrats of Londonderry will meet at the case of D. B. Troutman, Esq. in said Township, on Saturday the 20th day of Sept. inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of raising a Hickory Pole in honor of the nominees of the Democratic Party.— Several speakers will be present to address the meeting. A general invitation is given to all to attend. Mr. Buer of Somerset, is expected to be present to address the meeting in German.

THE JIG LAW.

We publish, in another column, the votes of B. LAPORTE, the Abolition candidate for Surveyor General, and those of FR. JORDAN, Esq. the self-constituted leader of the forces opposed to the Democracy of Bedford County, on the subject of the Jug Law, to which we would call the serious attention of all candid men. Laporte who is now asking the citizens of Pennsylvania to elect him to an important State office, it will be seen, treated the voice of the people with the same contempt that Jordan did, voting against their expressed and known will throughout the entire session of 1855. Will the freemen of this County cast their suffrages for such a man?

party insisted on making the Chairman of their Co. Committee," and who modestly asks old-line Whigs, personal favor" to the said Francis!

The Brill of 1856, (the present License Law) was before the Senate so long and so often and so many votes were taken that we deem it useless to follow it through all the votes given. We simply add that on all the votes omitted by us. Mr. Joidan voted as he did in those which are given below.

In Senate Journal of 1856 pages 211 to 222 is to be found the Senate Liquor Bill. The House of Representatives passed a Bill of about five lines repeal. found the Senate Liquor Bill. The House of Representatives passed a Bill of about five lines repeal, program of the Year of 1857. The Senate struck out this Bill and passed a very stringent License Law. This was sent to the House and amendment to submit the Jug Law to a vote of the People, Jordan voted NO. If, after all these convertion which nominated Mr. Fillmore, and for the reason that the Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore was converted by School:

"But if I should refuse to vote for Mr. Fremont because of his being a Roman Catholic, I could not vote for Mr. Fillmore, and for the reason that the limit of the electron of a moderate bill.

"But if I should refuse to vote for Mr. Fremont because of his being a Roman Catholic, I could not vote for Mr. Fillmore, and for the reason that the limit of the electron of the People, Jordan voted NO. If, after all these converging such attempts by means the most vote for Mr. Fillmore was converging such attempts by means the most convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore was converged by Slavery over and drew back. Some there were—and claim proudly to be one of those—whose in the property of the second class of the second ed yeas 19 mays 12. The second by the same vote.

The third by 18 to 14. The fourth by 21 to 11, ture in this transaction is to be found in the fact that although Jordan thus voted throughout two entire sessions, at the close of the second, he turned round and ed to reduce the size of the building necessary over or a voted for a whole sale License law, a law which not Tavern, by diminishing the number of rooms and leds required. This was adopted 17 to 15, Jordan which also authorizes the catallishment of R only authorizes the retailing of liquor by the gill, but The Army bill passed—the Republicans backed which also authorizes the establishment of Beer and Ale houses, the only reform being the large sum extorted from tavern keepers for their Licenses.

Pass Round the Documents!

and documents they receive, after having read them army for the preservation of peace and order in non-bids fair to become one of our best speakers. themselves, as there are hundreds of men in Bedford the land. The energy and manly action of will now vote with us; and they are most cordially praise. invited to do so. The old-line Whigs, like the Dem be repealed. In such case all prosecutions under it would fall to the ground. In order to prevent this only question now before the people, we stand prethe Jug Law to be carried on to completion! This more than old-line Whigs, and as the Fillmore papers ded or explained by his friends. While he was amendment was lost 14 to 14, JORDAN voting for are only using his name to entrap Whigs to vote for in that body, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, See page 310; and on the same page the whole Fremont, every principle of justice and fair dealing introduced an amendment to the Bounty Land 1856, the same bill came up for final pas- B. REED, which we this week publish, addressed to minor children of deceased soldiers of the war sage. Mr. McClintock moved to amend by substi- his Whig friends in Somerset, should be placed in the of 1812. Col. Fremont voted against the amoderate License Law. Lost yeas 10 nays hands of every conscientious Whig in the county, mendment, thus depriving the widows and mi-

SLAVERY.

conference was appointed on the difference between the two houses. Mr. Jordan was one of the com- to Territory now free. This is not true and the period are in favor of Slavery, and determined to force it insuch a man? tionists had not sent a body of armed men there to kick up a fuss, for the express purpose of making caster. Such is one act of a man who has been Nothingism, and illustrate the subject by personal lish as the apple of the eye?

Fr. Jordan & Co., have another "outrage" for the public ear, in the fact that Mr. BUCHANAN called upon Rev. Mr. HEYDEN, of the Catholic Church, and did not call upon the Protestant Clergymen of the place. This story is about on a par with It was considered by many of our oldest citizens the the eaves-drapping slander to which we made allusion last week. A few days after Mr. BUCHANAN arrived at the Springs, Mr. HEYDEN called to see him, as is his custom with distinguished public men of all parties when visiting Bedford. Whilst they were conversation, a gentleman inquired of Mr. B. if he was at leisure to sit for his Portrait, to which he replied that he would be in a few minutes. This Portrait Painter had been sent from Louisiana to take the likeness of Mr. Buchanan.] A reference to this subject induced Mr. Heyden to remark that, there was a Portrait Painter in Bedford, (Professor CLOGGER,) whom he considered quite equal to any in the United States, and requested Mr. B. when he visited the town to call at his (Mr. Heyden's) house and see specimens of his great skill in the art. Mr. Buchanan said he would do so with great pleasure, and accodingly fulfilled his promise-and this act of common courtesy is heralded to the world as a bid for the "Catholic vote," and an intentional slight to the Protestant clergy of the place!

In addition to the gentleman above allued to, the Ministry of Bedford consists of Messrs. HECKERMAN, BENEDICT, SAMPLE, GIBSON, and IRVIN, none of whom are tarnishing their clerical robes by entering the arena of politics. We know that some of them will vote for Mr. Buchanan, and that they all entertain for him a high regard, both as a gentleman and Statesman. Rev. Mr. IRVIN, who has for many years been recognized as a warm advocate of the Whig cause in Bedford County, is the decided friend of Mr. Buchanan, and will vote for him because he considers the dearest interests of our beloved country identified with his success. And further, he views the Know Nothing and Abolition organizations as demoralizing and dangerous in all their ten-

We had hoped that it would not be necessary, in any way, to connect the Ministry of Bedford with our political contests, but the course of our opponents has rendered it necessary for us to say this much .-All they have made by the operation, they can place to the credit of their joint firm!

TWM. F. BOONE, Esq., who formerly lived in Bedford, but who is now a resident of Philadelphia, has taken strong ground in favor of Buchanan and Democracy in a late letter published in the Pennsylvanian. Mr. Boone was the Whig and antimasonic candidate for the State Senate in this District some years since, and held an honorable appointment under the administration of Gen. Taylor. Satisfied that the present isms and sectional factions are tending to a certain dissolution of the Union, (if success-The Democrats of St. Clair and adjoining townships will meet in St. Clairsville on Saturday the 13th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. A number of speakers will be tional Party now in existence. Many of his old Whig friends in Bedford will cheerfully endorse his course by stepping upon the same platform.

> Mr. Clay," is folly exemplified by the fact that Mr. for nearly two hours, and was listened to with pro- are engaged in stirring up had blood between was no secret, extrajudicial oaths binding men's Polk's tariff is now endorsed by all sections of the found attention. We will not pretend even to give the North and South—all who are unwilling to consciences, to be dispensed with according to country, whilst Mr. Clay's, that of 1842, is not so much as named in any political discussion in any tures upon the inconsistencies of John C. Farmort which the Constitution established—all who de-State in the Union. Who wants better evidence of the truth of the assertion than this?

Henry Clay on Disnaion.

imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the mpose of the states, North aim of uniting the mpose of the states, North aim of uniting the mpose of the states, North aim of uniting the mpose of the states, North aim of uniting the mpose of the states, North aim of uniting the mpose of the states, North aim of uniting the mpose of the states are the common property of the states, North aim of uniting the mpose of the states are the common property of the states are the common prop nabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave states. Union on one sidreciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and im-placable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. Virtual dissolution of the Power will have taken place, whilst the forms of its exist-

"One section will stand in menacing and hostile ar-But we want the people to scrutinize especially the conduct of Fr. Jondas, whom the "American be conducted Fr. Jondas, whom the "American be classed of arms. I will not settle in it—all who, either by thought, word ease broke out here in Philadelphia. It broke attempt to describe scenes which now, happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves children of deceased Soldiers of the War of 1812. would shrink back in dismay and horror at the conwho "do not cordially act with them," to aid him in templation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, bringing about the defeat of "Loco Focoism," as a mordered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to an-Notwithstanding the people of this Senatorial Dis-

trict instructed Jordan, by a majority of upwards of DFThe Filmore papers have recently been pub- as evinced by the repeated cheers which went up lightly "estimating the immense value of our Men joined it from fear. Poor men were force

Two sets of delegates appeared from the State of Louisiana—one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic—both demanding admission. The Roman Catholic delegation was received, and the Protestant

down-Congress Adjourned.

Such is the substance of the intelligence giv-

Fremont and the Widows.

Col. Fremont was only in the U. S. Senate cisely on the same platform, and can act in perfect twenty-three days, but during that brief period harmony. No class of men despise Abolitionism he gave some votes that cannot well be defencalls upon them to act with us. The letter of WM. Bill, extending its benefits to the Widows and and we hope our friends will not fail to commend nor children of the defenders of their country from all benefit under that act. If any doubt this vote of the black Republican candidate, they will find it recorded in the Congressional The effort is now making to create the impres- Globe for the 31st Congress, on pages 2,005 to ion that Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party 2007. Will the surviving old soldiers vote for

to Territory now free. This is not true, and the How different has been the course of Mr. people should not be misled by a charge so glaringly Buchanan towards the poor and helpless! He false. The Constitution allows every State to de- donated five thousand dollars, out of his own cide their own local laws, and the Democratic party purse, to the authorities of Lancaster, to be kept defend the people in this right only. We believe forever on interest, and the interest only to be that Kansas will be a free State-and, if the Aboli-drawn and expended in the purchase of fuel to tionists had not sent a body of armed men there to be distributed among the poor widows of Lanpolitical capital for Fremont, there would have been called cold and selfish by those who know nothno disturbance whatever in that territory. We in ing of his character, and who are intent upon himself personally responsible for the truth of his Pennsylvania make our own laws, and why should elevating to power one who is vastly his infer-Pennsylvania make our own laws, and why should we deny to Ransas a right which we claim and cherish as the apple of the eye?

Dennsylvania make our own laws, and why should we deny to Ransas a right which we claim and cherish as the apple of the eye?

Dennsylvania make our own laws, and why should who is vastly his infertestimony as would be received by any Court in the Commonwealth. The public are respectfully invitable.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Last Monday evening was the time fixed upon for ford, and such it was in the fullest sense of the term. It was considered by many of our oldest citizens the largest county meeting that ever assembled in this class, and was brought together without our effect. We welcome him to our ranks. place, and was brought together without any effort except a notice published in the "Gazette" for a period of two weeks. At the hour of 7 o'clock the Court House was so densely crowded that a very large number of people could not get in; but, as no arrangements had been made for such an immense demonstration, we were compelled to commence speaking to such of the audience as could obtain admittance. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers, some of whom will be recognized as substantial old-line whigs, and others as democrats who, for a period, had been deceived into the order of Know Nothings: President .- Hon. JOS. B. NOBLE.

Vice Presidents. Dr. Olleig, M. Woodberry. Edward Northeraft, Jr. Southampton. Elias Gump, Esq. Colerain. Wm. T. Ralston, S. Woodberry. Archibald Blair, Esq. C. Valley. Col. John Hill. W. Prov. John Sills, Napier. Josiah D. Shuck, B. Bor. Maj. M. McIlwain, Union. Jacob Rohm, E. Prov. Jonathan Horton, Monroe. Capt. John Alstadt, St. Clair. Emanuel Statler, Schellsburg. C. Devore, Londonderry. Maj. Jos. Sellers, Bed. T. Aaron Reed, S. W. Henry Fluck, Hopewell. Geo. Rhoads, Liberty. Sam'l. Fluck, Broad Top. Sam'l. Whetstone, Colerain.

Secretaries. Michael Wertz, Union. H. G. Buchanan, Londonderry. Richard McMullin, Napier. Jacob S. Bowser, Colerain. Peter F. Lehman, Esq. Juniata. Asa Duvall, Broad Top. Wm. R. Ayers, Liberty. Geo. W. Gump, Napier. Wm. Keyser, Juniata. Jonathan Feightner, Esq. Harrison.

After the meeting was thus organized, the "Young Men's Glee Club" entertained the audience with a armed with British bayonets, shall wage a war encampment. No one in all that contest in-CESSNA then introduced WM. P. SCHELL, Esq. to the audience, who delivered an able and animated speech. WILSON REILLY, Esq. the Democratic nominee for Congress, was next introduced to the audience, and we but give utterance to the true sentiment of those present when we say that his speech was an able, many are there, who, "disowning a desire of and ward meetings, where a man's politics course by stepping upon the same platform.

the party of which he is the nominee, exhibiting legislative capacity of the highest order. He spoke lead to that calamitous result?" Why, all who no use for dark lanterns. Nay, further, there were such as to awaken the deepest indignation. - light to taunt, revile and insult their brethren of ing political men were to support the Con-Mr. R. showed, from the Public Records of Congress, the South (as Charles Sumner did in the Senate stitution and to tell the truth in a Court of Justhat, during the twenty-one days that John C. Fre- chamber) with charges of cowardice and im- tice. There was no mockery of religious rites mont was in the Senate he had twice recorded his becility in the Revolution, and with the oppro- devised by unscrupulous politicians, There Henry Clay had freely, on many occasions, de-vote against abolishing slavery in the District of brious epithets of "slave-breeders" and "slave- was no swearing on the Bible, or the cross, or nounced the schemes of Abolitionism and of a Sec- Columbia, the only place over which Congress has drivers"-all who deny the right of both sec- the American flag-(all sacred symbols to the the power to legislate on this subject! He showed, tions of the Union to an equal participation in really religious and patriotic mind, and yet all "Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an too, that he had voted against appropriating a few the benefits of our territorial possessions, which profaned by such abuse,) to proscribe a man behundred negtoes, composed principally of little boys and South-all who contend for the incessant because he drew his first breath or passed his inand girls, rescued from a piratical vessel in which agitation of the slavery question, to the manithey had been confined for the purpose of selling them fest danger of the domestic tranquillity, properinto bondage. These children had been landed on a ty and lives of the people of the South—all who course to that worst of all contrivances, denial desolate and friendless shore, destitute of either insist upon Congressional action for the prohib- of the fact of belonging to that secret party. So friends, food, or clothing, and yet John C. Fremont, ition of slavery in all the territory we now pos- was it in the Fall of 1853. who now professes such great love for the negro, sess, or may bereafter acquire, no matter what But in the Spring of 1854, under the incensteeled his heart to their cries for bread!

bounding in eloquence and strong argumentative with an almost sacrilegious hardihood, disregard in this city. I wish I could describe to you its

prominent member of the Somerset Bar, a gentleman to "discountenance whatever may suggest even post that did not mark himself with the brand who had always acted with the Whig and Know No- a suspicion that it can, in any event, be aban- Curiosity tempted some. A captivating catch thing parties until a few weeks since, when he fully doned," and, instead of "indignantly frowning word about Americans ruling America seduced satisfied himself that the leaders of the Filmore par- upon the first dawning of every attempt to al- many an honest man who did not pause to rety had secretly TRADED HIM OFF for FRE- ienate any portion of our country from the rest, flect that Americans always had ruled America. MONT. He then determined to go for JAMES BU- or to enf-eble the sacred ties which now link The rush was tremendous. Careful and confor President by depositing in the ballot-box the disunionists described by Henry Clay, whom he claim proudly to be one of those-whose inticket containing the names of what is called the rightly considered "the more dangerous, be- stincts revolted from the very first, and whose Fillmore Electors, and he said that he could endorse cause deceptive and insidious." The candidate reason prompted the quick and sure judgment no such political ontrage as this, and called upon all of these disunionists is John C. Fremont.— that the bitter end of an organization s honorable Fillmore men to beware of the gross fraud contemplated. His speech was both eloquent and forcible, and evidently made a deep impression upon willing to assist them in the direful work to would provoke rebellion, and that the Amer his hearers.

Mr. Shannon followed, and, for nearly an hour, en by the telegraphic reports this morning .- kept the audience in a roar of laughter. His speech The country may congratulate itself that the embraced almost every variety of material, and was by his promises and pledges to these two class- can be congenial to the American heart. Our Democratic friends would do well to hand schemes of the factionists have been defeated, delivered with a degree of composure and self-posto their neighbors of opposite politics all the papers and that government will not be left without an session which greatly added to its interest. Shan-

After a few remarks by the editor of the Gazette. County who have always voted the Whig Ticket that President Pierce in this matter is worthy of all the meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock, with nine hearty cheers for Buchanan & Breckinridge, the State and County Ticket, and the Speakers, all delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

Senatorial Nomination.

the Senate. The Blair County Whig (Republi takes exception to this nomination, and repudiates it in the following indignant terms:

"We may as well state it now as in the future. that the Blair County Whig will in no way prostitute itself by aiding in the election of ALEX. C. MUL-LIN. Any man of character in the District would have received our unqualified support, but in the present crisis, we hope the Republicans will select a an and go into the contest against Locofocoism, and endeavor to succeed." The Know Nothings and Republicans have seperate

County Tickets in Huntingdon County, and are fierce-

ADJOURNED MEETING IN BEDFORD.

ty will be held in the Court-Hou (THURSDAY) evening at the ringing of the bell, in accordance with the notice given on Monday evening. Hon. John Cessna, Wm. M. Hall, Esq. and Maj. S. H. TATE will address the meeting. and practical references, for which he will hold

We invite attention to the Card of our young friend, Mr. Wn. Foster, which will be found in the Gazette of to-day. Mr. F. is an estimable young gen-Democratic Mass Meeting for the County of Bed-tleman, and we wish him prosperity. He used to be and such it was in the fullest sense of the term.

> The Know Nothing meeting held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last, was characterized, we are told, by nothing but a low tissue of vulgarity, destitute of either point or argument. The speeches seem to have been received with general disgust.

Union Township Awake.

are crowding under the banners of National and Con- tizens,

Rev. J. A. Konselman will preach in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath evening at early candle lighting.

Two kinds of Disunionists, defined by Henry Clay.

At the Union Mass Meeting, held at West Chester, N. Y., January 30th, 1851, a letter from Henry Clay was read, in which he said, that "two classes of disunionists threaten our country; one is that which is open and undisguised in favor of separation-the other is that which, disowning a desire of dissolution of the Union, adopts a course and contends for measures and principles which must inevitably lead to that calamitous result." He considered the latter "the more dangerous, because it is deceptive and insidious!

the Presidency. Garrison, whose motto is "No up in secrecy, and it first destroyed us in those who declares that "the times demand an anti- lar office (which I now hold) in 1853, and slavery Constitution"-Giddings, who says he the extremity of that contest, taking, as I did, ling in the dust." Seward, who asserts that am proud to believe many of all parties sustain-"the day of compromises has passed"-these, ed me,) but these were public, open, honest, unand a thousand others whom we might name, blushing parties. Their organization was in are spenly in favor of separation. And how the day light. There were old fashioned county dissolution, adopt a course, and contend for were openly avowed and maintained. There may be the peculiar condition of that territory, tive of a great local election, and with the pros-He showed, likewise, that this same John C. Fre- and what may be the desire of the people who pect of accumulated patronage, this s-cret disof the Bounty Land Bill to the WIDOWS and minor or deed, assist in preventing the execution of a out, as infectious diseases are apt to break out, children of deceased Soldiers of the War of 1812. Mr. Bear, of Somerset, was next introduced, and rendition of fugitives from service or labor a bly. In the Spring of 1854 the Know Nothpoints, which were received with great enthusiasm, the solemn warning words of Washington, by insidious as well as its insolent progress here. Mr. Baer was followed by B. F. Myers, Esq., a ual happiness," by hesitating, and even refusing with it. No one could aspire to any public which all their movements tend, by giving can people, the people of Pennsylvania, could your vote to this candidate of one section of the not be reconciled to this secret, midnight mum-Union only, who, if elected, would be bound, mery. Secret organization is not and never es of disunionists, to ignore the existence of fif- thought so from the first. I said so, and I have teen States in the formation of his Cabinet, and lived to see it proved. to administer the Government in obedience to But this danger-insidious as you call it is the demands of Northern anti-slavery agitators, not over, and I know from past history, that in whose prejudices have conquered them so com- writing this to my old Somerset friends we canpletely that they would achieve the freedom of not differ. It was not likely that a party which the slave at the sacrifice of the liberty of all the had such apparent strength in 1854, should white race which peoples republican America? this, the great contest of 1856, retire without a This is a momentous question, whose solution is struggle; and, accordingly, there is now before with the people, in the election now near at the nation a Know Nothing ticket for Presi-The Know Nothings of Cambria, fluntingdon and Blair, met in Conference last week, and put in nom- ingrow spoke a lie when he said that the Un- And here, in Philadelphia, probably in Somer-distingtion. ion, which constitutes us one people, was the set county, and certainly in some distinct main pillar of the liberty which we so highly States, this ticket is actively and ingenious prize, and think it not worth preserving, in canvassed, though it is conceded that its partial connection with slavery, as the Black Republicans teach, will vote for JOHN C. FREMONT .- | candor ascertain what this ticket is, and how it Those who have faith in the counsels of the candidates stand or ought to stand before you Father of his Country, and cherish the "cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment" to the of this secret, oath-bound party have any found Union, which he advised as "of infinite no- dation in truth or justice-if it be demoralizing ment," will vote for James Buchanan, the on- and degrading -if its aims be low, and its mean ly man who possesses, in a sufficient degree, the wrong, who, let me in all candor ask, is most reconfidence of the whole country, to be able to sponsible for the evil it has done and is doing restore peace and harmony between the new The misguided, though honest humble ma

WM. FOSTER.

ing Democrat.

WITH BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, sence of three individuals, whose names have Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., been publicly given, was initiated into the se Philadelphia. All orders solicited and prompt- cret order, and took the obligations of its through ly attended to.

Another Letter from Wm. B. Reed. To the Old Line Whigs of Somerset County! Democrats read, and be sure to hand the paper to your WHIG neighbor.

Somerset, Pa. July 21, 1856, WM. B. REED, ESQ.—SIF, the undersigned were appointed by the Somerset Buchanan Club a committee to invite you to address the people of Somerset county on Monday evening the 25th day of August next. It may not be out of place to inform you that every member of the committee were ardent and zealous in support of the Whig cause as long as the Whig Flag was flying, and had-inscribed on it the principles of enlightened patriorism. An invidious enemy within destroyed our political organization Union Township Aware.

The Democrats of Union Township had a glorious meeting and Pole raising at Louisville on last Saturday afternoon. Speeches were delivered by Messrs, G. H. Spang, Wilson Reilly, Esq. and O. E. Shanson, Esq., when the assemblage dispersed in fine spirits, determined to labor with zeal in the cause of their country.

Elit K. Prick, Esq., late Senator from Philadelphia, and an Old Line Whig of the very highest political and personal standing, is strongly in favor of Mr. Buchanan. The very cream of the late Whig party, its noblest and wisest and most patriotic men are crowding under the banners of National and Control of the property of the pro

J. O. KIMMELL, M. TREDWELL, B. F. BEATTY, A. D. SHAFER.

PHLADELPHIA, August 23, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: - The same reasons which have prevented me from speaking elsewhere, com-pel me to decline the invitation so kindly givn by you to address the people of Somerset county on the 25th inst. I regret it the more in this instance, as your letter informs me that the invitation comes from a committee, every one of whom once belonged to the Whig party, but who now have manliness and public spirit enough to support the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and to do all you honorably can in his behalf. In that effort you are right in supposing you may count upon my best ex-

In your letter you speak of the "insidious

enemy," which grew up in secrecy and des-These two classes of disunionists are now ac- troyed the great party to which we once betively at work, and both support Fremont for longed. You are right in this. It did grow union with slave-holders"—Phillips, who goes wery communities—such as Philadelphia and with the "Republican" party because "it is the Somerset—where the conservative party once North arrayed against the South"-Burlingame, was strongest. I was a candidate for a popu-"should hail as the dawn of a political millen- an active part in it, I never heard of such a ium the day when the slaves of the South, thing as a Know Nothing Lodge or council or of extermination against their masters"-Sum- sulted me by asking me to join it. There were ner, who pictures South Carolina "lying how- Whigs and Democrats and Americans, (and I

our collective and individ- ed from actual necessity to connect thems

success cannot elect its candidates. Let us it

If what you and I and all honest men think hostile sections, and crush the foul spirit of dis- whom passion or prejudice leads astray. (and An adjourned meeting of the Democracy of union, for another generation at least.—Read-know many such,) or the well educated, intelligence of the property will be held in the Court Howe this ligent, experienced man, who, moving in the highest rank of political life, lends the authority of his name and position to this mischievons delusion, or knowing it in his heart to be wrong. uses it for his own poor purposes? To this there can be but one answer.

In January, 1856, Mr. Fillmore, in the pre-Sept. 5, 1856. degrees. In March of this year, (1856;) M