

ence to this bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Georgia. I take this occasion to say that the bill, as a whole, does great credit to the magnanimity, to the patriotism, and to the sense of justice of the honorable Senator who introduced it.

Yet the Republican leaders, in and out of Congress, are doing their best to prevent the passage of this bill. They do not want the question settled. They prefer civil war, disunion, and all their frightful consequences. We solemnly trust that these heartless demagogues will receive such a lesson at the next election from the people, and especially from the people of Pennsylvania, as will settle them and the Kansas question both together.

By order of the State Central Committee. JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

Another Old-Line Whig Renounces Black Republicanism!

Gen. Bowman—I perceive by a late number of your paper that my name is included in a published list of persons composing a secret committee of Vigilance for the different townships of Bedford county. A similar Circular to that published in the Gazette was sent me by Fr. Jordan, Esq., with my name in it as a committee-man for Liberty township. Now, Sir, what I wish to say is, that my name was put there without my knowledge or consent by the Fillmore alias Fremont party, and as my name has appeared in the public print, I deem it my duty to say that I can act in no such capacity.

Liberty Township, Sept. 6, 1856.

From the Washington Union Sept. 5.

Fremont a Catholic.

It would seem, by the following extracts from the Charleston Courier, that after all, Fremont has been, if he is not now, a Catholic, notwithstanding the denials made by his supporters.

"We are sickened and disgusted with the miserable quibblings and paltry subtleties of the partisan press, blindly and servilely committed to Fremont."

"We have nothing to do with the details of electioneering expedients, nor do we care particularly what may be the religious or irreligious belief of the renegade adventurer who is now receiving the plaudits of the free-love, and free-money socialists and radicals of northern States. The qualifications of John C. Fremont for the presidency would be neither increased, diminished, nor affected in anywise, by any solution of the questions which have afforded prolific themes for the extravagant and irresponsible assertions of a licentious press."

"We have, however, a regard for our duties as journalists, and for our loyalty to truth and to good, manly, candid citizenship, and for these considerations we refer to this very repulsive topic."

"We are satisfied, assured, and convinced, from testimony that cannot be questioned, that John C. Fremont has been a Catholic; and if it is matter of interest to any gentleman, the fact can readily be proved."

"We do not think, however, that Fremont—reckless and restive under all moral restraints as he has ever been—will venture to deny this fact distinctly and unequivocally."

"Gentlemen, however, have been drawn into denials which we feel assured would not have ventured on under fuller information: and it is evident that Fremont has presumed confidently on the indifference, forbearance, or failure in memory of all who know him in this city."

"The best feelings, instincts, and convictions of all calm and conscientious citizens, whether Protestants or Catholics, have been outraged by the mode and details of the discussion on this point as conducted by partisan presses; the feelings of all southerners have been rudely shocked, and we therefore depart so far from our usual rule as to notice this pretended issue."

"We conclude with assuring all concerned, on the fullest conviction and inquiry, that John C. Fremont did avow and adopt the Catholic belief, and the fact is so well known that many parties here have astonished at the denials put forth, and thus without reference to the considerations that have induced any to believe such denials necessary or politic."

"The Constitution of the United States, Section 4, Article 6, says, No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

"When Mr. Fillmore joined the Know Nothing Lodge at Buffalo, he swore that he would not vote for a Catholic for any position of trust, or profit, and of course if in power would have to ask a man that his religious predilections were before he could appoint him. Can Mr. Fillmore be trusted—let him act as he would, base perjury would come near the result."

Henry Clay on Disunion.

Henry Clay had freely, on many occasions, denounced the schemes of Abolitionism and of a Sectional party. He said in 1839—

"Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. Virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain."

"One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will soon be followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe the scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 12, 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,
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. Buckalew. Wilson M'Candless.
District Electors.

George W. Nebinger. Abraham Edinger.
Pierce Butler. Reuben Wilber.
Edward Wartman. George A. Crawford.
Wm. H. Witte. James Black.
John McNair. Henry J. Stable.
John H. Brinton. 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 Kutley.

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.
District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
County Surveyor—SAML. KETTERMAN.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
CADWALDRAE EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

In speaking of the Ministers in Bedford, last week, we unintentionally omitted the name of Mr. BUTLER, who is one of the last men we would intentionally overlook, as we view him as one of the best members of the Baltimore Conference.

A notice of the Sunday School Celebration at Patonsville will appear next week.

We invite especial attention to the card of that prominent industrial old-line Whig, Capt. JOHN LONG, which will be found in another column. Many others will do likewise.

Democratic Meetings.

A Democratic meeting will be held at Coalmont, Huntingdon Co. on Saturday the 29th Sept. inst. at 1 o'clock P.M. A train will leave Hope- ville for Coalmont at 12 o'clock.

The Democrats of St. Clair Township meet at St. Clairsville on Saturday the 13th inst. at 1 o'clock P.M.

The Democrats of Londonderry meet at Palo Alto on Saturday the 20th Sept. inst. at 10 o'clock A.M.

The Platforms.

We would like some friend of Fillmore to point out the difference between the Democratic and the Fillmore Platforms on the subject of Slavery.

They are as near alike as two white beans, and yet the first is branded as the child of infamy, whilst the second is christened as child of virtue and free negroes. Let us have the difference.

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BY APPOINTMENT, GEORGE SCOTT, Canal Commissioner.

JACOB FRY, JR., Auditor General.

JOHN ROWE, Surveyor General.

Adjourned Democratic Meeting.

Agreeably to notice an adjourned meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county assembled in the Court House on Thursday evening, 28th, at the call of Col. JOS. W. TATE, was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Capt. JOHN LONG, Liberty.

Vice Presidents—Michael Murray, Joshua Filler, Ephraim Foster, Michael Reed, Dr. Wm. Norris, Solomon Steel, James Cypher, William C. Wisegar, Nicholas Koontz, Col. J. M. Van Horn, David Shoemaker, John McCoy, Henry Horn, A. Perdue, Esq. John Cook, John Brown, and John Conrad, Esqs.

Secretaries—Dr. R. L. Miller, Frederick Steckman, Samuel Woodcock, Joseph Cessa, Wilson L. Weeks, Thomas Lyons, and Philip G. Morgart, Esquires.

After the organization, the editor of the Gazette made a few remarks referring to the fact that the President, Capt. LONG, had been one of the most active and influential Whigs in Bedford county, an announcement which was received with great demonstrations of applause.

"M. Cessa had promised, in advance, to discuss the IMMORAL tendencies of Know Nothingism; and that he fully sustained his high reputation for sound argument and forcible illustrations of facts, is generally conceded. Whilst it is true that he was severe, yet he was courteous—and if any had reason to feel personally aggrieved, it was because of their own act and not because of any charge preferred against them by the Speaker. No candid man can arrive at any other conclusion.

"The C. clearly protesting the oath administered by the Know Nothing Lodges is in violation of the teachings of the Bible—in violation of the Constitution of this State and of the United States—in violation of the Declaration of Independence and of the election laws of Pennsylvania, and renders its members liable to a criminal prosecution. We hold that any person who swears to uphold the laws of God and man—for of the thousands who have publicly renounced, every one of them have given a reason for doing so—the gross immorality and wickedness of its tendencies—does not every principle of right call upon professing Christians, at least, to abandon it?"

"We are in no wise surprised at the manner in which the one-sidedness of the resolutions, which have been innocently got into the order, but how a Christian can remain there, after the exposures which are daily making, is irreconcilable with every principle of Religion!"

No Minister of any denomination—no ruling member of a church—no communicant of any standing—should be a member of the Know Nothing Lodge, which justifies the resolutions fastened upon the Order. Even the religious newspapers that did so much to spread this dreadful scourge upon truth, now shrink back from the pollution in horror and dismay. They dare not publish these OATHS and disavow that a Christian is justified in taking them—yet thousands are christened as children of virtue and free negroes. Let us have the difference.

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they have no concealments as to their Presidential preferences. They are all for BUCHANAN. They sail under no false color. You know exactly where to find them.

On the other hand, the Ticket opposed to us is the offspring of midnight oath-bound Lodges, the delegates to choose which were elected in secret council by Henry Girard, Esq. Of all that has been fully proved by Henry Girard, Esq., of all that has been fully proved by the formation of our Government, this was a year in which the PEOPLE should have been permitted to choose their own delegates to nominate a county Ticket—but the popular voice was not consulted—the people had to say in the matter—and now they are to vote for such a Ticket!

"The people had to say in the matter—and now they are to vote for such a Ticket! Will Freeman humble themselves to vote for a ticket thus selected? But further—who knows the sentiments of this know-nothing ticket on the Presidential question. Are they for FREMONT or FILLMORE? Mr. Fillmore has published to the world that the election of Mr. Fremont could not be effected unless he were elected by the people, and yet it is said that some of the county candidates are for Fremont. Will they avow their sentiments, or will the Chairman of their county committee speak for them? Dare he do it?"

A most cheering demonstration was made by the Democrats of this county last evening of this week. The Democracy, moved by a patriotic and heroic impulse, met in the Court House for the purpose of forming a Buchanan Club. Josiah D. SURCS, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. P. Reed, Second Secretary. A Committee appointed for the purpose reported a Constitution, which was enthusiastically adopted, and signed by the members present, including a number hitherto unwarm opponents of the Democratic party; it gladdened the hearts of all present. The Club was permanently organized by electing Josiah D. SURCS, Esq., President—Isaac Mangel and David Knudson, Vice Presidents—P. Keel, Recording Secretary—Col. Jos. W. Tate, Corresponding Secretary—A. J. Sanson Treasurer. Executive Committee—J. D. Shuck, S. H. Tate, J. J. Cessa, J. G. Hartley, O. E. Shannon. Regular meeting of Club to be held Saturday Evening of next week.

The Club will meet on next Saturday evening at the Court House, in force. The liveliest enthusiasm prevailed, all the delegates, young and old, and the Club adjourned with three loud and long cheers for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and the State and County Ticket.

Democratic Meeting in Union Township, AUGUST 30, 1856.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the people began to assemble. They were not long in rearing a large and beautiful Pole with a flag corresponding in beauty to the Stars and Stripes of our national flag.

The first banner contained a volume—"No North, no South, but the Union." By 12 o'clock, no less than 500 people were assembled. Col. BRECKINRIDGE presiding, the meeting was presided over by SAMUEL DELL, Esq., President—John Boyer, Jr., Frederick Stiffler, Jacob Corley, Jr., Jos. Walter, Geo. Yingling and Samuel Beard, Vice Presidents—(the last two of whom have been old line Whigs)—and Matthias Walter, Jas. Wright and John G. Smith, Secretaries. The meeting was so organized, it was addressed by Geo. H. SASON, Esq. with a force and eloquence that did him much credit, and an orator, besides convincing all of the truths in which he dealt. He closed by introducing Wilson REILLY, Esq., of Chambersburg, our present candidate for Congress. His speech was "the speech" of the meeting. It was a brilliant and powerful one, interspersed with some beautiful illustrations. He made a "ten strike" as he always does when he speaks. He was followed by Col. JOS. W. TATE, whose speech was listened to very attentively by the crowd, and brought forth much applause. O. E. SHANNON, Esq., followed, and after the usual order of business, formed into procession and moving around with the band at its head, the people quietly returned to their homes—well pleased with the proceedings of the day, and determined to do their whole duty for the ticket at the Polls.

AN UNDESIRABLE FACT—Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Chronic articular Rheumatism, functional or organic disease of the Liver, incipient Pthisis, Syphilis in its various forms, from slight discolorations on the skin to the ulcerative process, are diseases well known to the medical profession. In these particular cases Hurley's Sarsaparilla will be found to act with surprising effect, and in no instance where used according to directions has it failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. Try it, and you will thank us for the advice.

Fellow Citizens of Somerset County.

I beg leave to address you through the medium of the public press, on the subject of our existing parties and politics. I do this not for the sake of obtaining personal notice, but for the sake of public policy—not for the sake of biasing you in favor of any particular party, or candidate—but because a crisis has arrived in the domestic affairs of our country, which demands of me, as a patriot, as a supporter of our Common Constitution, as a friend to the perpetuity of our Union, and to the best liberal government that I give my support to the candidate of a party, to which, as some of you know, I have hitherto maintained an attitude of hostility; and because it may be a matter of curiosity to many of you to know how and why I have deemed it expedient to take this step. I, therefore, desire your kind indulgence, whilst I endeavor to explain the causes which moved me to this course, and would not ask you to remember, that it is only simple justice to hear before you strike.

I have, up to the present time, supported Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency of the United States. I have done so because I believed Mr. Fillmore was eminently fitted for the leadership of a party whose end and aim should be the welfare of the whole American people. I have done so because Mr. Fillmore has avowed his hostility to sectional parties and intestine strife, and because he has given us abundant proofs of his statesmanship and of his capacity to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of the American Republic. I have supported him especially, because of his opposition to that dangerous faction, which has lately sprung up in the Northern, Eastern and Western States, denominated itself "Republican," but being really the very antipode of Republicanism, the consequences of which are, threatening to be anarchy, civil war and fraternal bloodshed. But, after the treachery of Mr. Fillmore's pretended friends, all hope of his election has been blasted, and, as his party in Pennsylvania, has been disposed of, by its very leaders for the benefit of Fremont and the "Republicans" (the man and the party that Mr. Fillmore and his true friends most bitterly oppose), I have been compelled to resort to a second choice, lest my vote be cast in such a manner as will favor the very party and aspirant, to whom I will stand in deadly and determined opposition. The object of that second choice is James Buchanan. For him shall my vote be given, and to ensure his success, my energies be expended in the heartiness and alacrity which none can feel but he who has the proud consciousness in his heart that he is doing what he sincerely and honestly believes is just and right.

In changing from Mr. Fillmore to Mr. Buchanan, I have no political or party changes in my position in the economy of politics, which I have hitherto held, or occupied. I remain in position, where I have always stood and where I have been proud to stand. I but change captains in the great battle for the Constitution and the Union. The watch word and battle cry to which my voice and my heart shall respond, unchanged, shall be, I shall myself under a banner inscribed with the identical words that flamed on the one I have left, but under which there is a better prospect of fighting the foes of my country with success.

I have said that I have hitherto been enlisted in the cause of Mr. Fillmore, and that I hope he became I believe Mr. Fillmore has been betrayed, and that the Pennsylvania who desires to cast his vote for him, will, in the end, but vote for Mr. Fremont. My reason for believing this is, that I am assured that three-fourths of the men who compose the Fillmore Electoral Ticket, chosen by the Harrisburg Convention, are "Republican" or abolitionists. It is therefore, not difficult to infer, that if this Electoral Ticket be polled by a majority, or plurality of the voters of Pennsylvania, that it would be cast for any body but Millard Fillmore—he being utterly and irreconcilably inimical to the aims and objects of the "Republicans" and abolitionists. But the Fillmore press, in every issue, tells us that their candidate (Mr. Fillmore) cannot be elected unless a union is effected with the "Republican" forces. Now, inasmuch as their is a bitter enmity existing between

the true friends of Fillmore and the "Republican" party, such a union can never be effected. The two parties can never, if they mean to carry out their different political views, concentrate their strength on one common candidate. It is a pitiful absurdity to suppose that they can. Truly, they can do so, if the two parties agree that the stronger shall dictate principles to the weaker. And that, indeed, is now the groundwork upon which it is proposed to build a union of the two factions in Pennsylvania.

If Mr. Fillmore receives more votes in the State, than Mr. Fremont, the vote cast for the latter is also to be given to the first. But if Mr. Fremont has a majority over Mr. Fillmore, then he [Mr. Fremont] is likewise to receive the votes intended for Mr. Fillmore. That is to say, that if it depends altogether on the event of your party being the stronger, whether you are for peace and nationality or for blood-hound and sectionalism! The ticket formed by such a union no honest man can vote. It is an insult to your manhood—it is an outrage on your sense of propriety—to ask you to vote such a ticket. You are ignorant whether you are casting your suffrages for your favorite, or for his foe. You are to be polled blindfolded—you give your vote for somebody, but to save your soul from perdition, you cannot tell to whom. No! in voting that ticket, you bow yourselves to a deo-potism, which, sooner or later, if allowed to mark out your mode of conduct, will crush out your liberties with the very same hands, as it has crushed out yours. When you say that your principles shall be such as the stronger party may dictate, you say, practically, that that might makes right; and when you say that, you declare that an absolute monarchy—that the autocracy of Russia—is a form of government preferable to our own—the popular, or democratic.

I cannot, therefore, vote this "Union, Electoral Ticket;" and, according to the American Press, it is useless to vote a pure ticket for Mr. Fillmore, and I wish to aid in electing a candidate who entertains the same political notions, as Mr. Fillmore. I have made my choice, as herein before stated. True it is that Mr. Buchanan and the "Republicans" will on minor questions, but these have already merged and lost sight of, in the contemplation of the great and dangerous issue, which is now agitating the country from centre to circumference. I mean the Kansas difficulties. In regard to the settlement of this question, Messrs. Buchanan and Fillmore stand upon the same platform. Both recognizing the Constitution as the rule of their political faith, both declare themselves in favor of allowing the legally qualified voters of Kansas when it shall have the population requisite for admission into the Union—to make their own laws and statutory regulations, so far as they shall be consistent with the Constitution of the United States. Both are equally hostile to fanaticism and disunion, and the great object which each has in view is the restoration of peace and order to Kansas, and the renewal of the kind feeling which once existed between the North and South, but which has been turned into bitterness and hate by the useless and unprovoked agitation of designing and unprincipled men.

I cannot vote for Mr. Fremont for many reasons. Laying aside all objections to him as a Catholic, (which I am convinced he is) and forgetting for the moment that it is very doubtful whether it can be established that he is in what is called "union" with one exception which must be taken to his claims for the office which he aspires, and which alone, in my opinion, is sufficient to cause every true friend of his country to turn from and condemn him. He is the candidate of a party which under the hypocritical garb of making Kansas a free State, aims at imposing the most dangerous to our well-being, as a people. Under this pretence it makes a war of words upon the South, which will eventually result in a war of swords. In this disguise, it raises funds and purchases arms, to carry out designs, which need not the spirit and intent, but only the overt act to make them treason. The blood of our ancestors, one, therefore, who loves peace rather than war—internal peace rather than fraternal strife—can any one who has the good of his country at heart, and who desires to see her hills and valleys watered only by the sweet rain of heaven and not by the blood of his own subjects, vote for a party whose aim is to cast my vote with a feeling of indifference, or in such a manner as might promote the election of this candidate—this incarnation of Disunion and Civil War? Can the citizens of Somerset County allow their soil to be made the seat of the bloody contest which must and will come, if the so-called "Republican" party is suffered to carry out its intent and purpose? Is it for my glory, or that of my country, that it is our duty to ourselves, to our common country, and to posterity, to put down this bickering and strife between the North and the South. To ourselves, because we, being situated in close proximity to the Slave States, would be made to bear in the event of disunion and civil war, the direct of all their curses, to our country, for her general safety and prosperity; to posterity, that we may not withhold from it the boon which our forefathers bequeathed to us. This can be accomplished only by electing Millard Fillmore, or James Buchanan, to the Presidency of the United States. As a former member of the Legislature, I have already declared my election an impossibility, we must fall upon the latter as our last and only hope in the crisis that is now overhanging us. We can do this as faithful believers in the creed of Clay and Webster, the first of whom declared it his purpose to leave the Whig party whenever it became sectional, as the "Republican" party now is, and the last of whom, as we well know, shrank with a shudder of fear from the contemplation of the consequences of disunion. We can do this, and I am proud to do it, by merely observing the paternal injunction of Washington to our country, for her general safety and prosperity; to posterity, that we may not withhold from it the boon which our forefathers bequeathed to us. This can be accomplished only by electing Millard Fillmore, or James Buchanan, to the Presidency of the United States. As a former member of the Legislature, I have already declared my election an impossibility, we must fall upon the latter as our last and only hope in the crisis that is now overhanging us. We can do this as faithful believers in the creed of Clay and Webster, the first of whom declared it his purpose to leave the Whig party whenever it became sectional, as the "Republican" party now is, and the last of whom, as we well know, shrank with a shudder of fear from the contemplation of the consequences of disunion. We can do this, and I am proud to do it, by merely observing the paternal injunction of Washington to our country, for her general safety and prosperity; to posterity, that we may not withhold from it the boon which our forefathers bequeathed to us. This can be accomplished only by electing Millard Fillmore, or James Buchanan, to the Presidency of the United States.

Frederick STECKMAN, Secretary.

John COLEY, Jr., Secretary.

Isaac MANGEL, Secretary.

David KNUDSON, Secretary.

Samuel DELL, Esq., President.

John BOYER, Jr., Vice President.

Fredrick STIFFLER, Vice President.

Jos. WALTER, Vice President.

Geo. YINGLING, Vice President.

Samuel BEARD, Vice President.

Matthias WALTER, Secretary.

Jas. WRIGHT, Secretary.

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