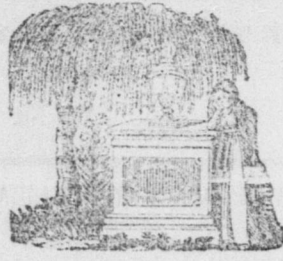


THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, MAY 22, 1857.
G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Administrations.

GOVERNOR:
Gen. Wm. F. Packard.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
Hon. Nimrod Strickland.



ELOQUENT EULOGY
ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER
OF REV. JOHN A. COLLINS,
BY REV. W. LEE SPOTTSWOOD.

On last Sabbath morning this eminent Divine preached a Sermon in the M. E. Church of Bedford, appropriate to the death of the late beloved Presiding Elder of this district. The large assemblage present on this mournful occasion, indicated the high regard entertained for the illustrious deceased by the people of Bedford. The Church was neatly and appropriately draped in mourning, which added much to the solemnity of the services. Mr. S. spoke from the 11th Chapter of Job, and part of the 23d verse: "Thy brother shall rise again." We would like to follow the Rev. gentleman, and give an outline of his thrillingly eloquent discourse, but we feel that our pen is utterly incompetent to the task. We have been permitted, however, to copy his remarks which relate immediately to the deceased, which Mr. S. kindly furnished by request; and, from these, the intelligent reader will readily appreciate the merit of the entire Sermon:

It is with the belief, and hopes, and feelings, that this theme, (the resurrection,) inspires, that you, no doubt, are here to-day, and that I stand with sadness, and yet with joy, in this sacred desk, draped with the mementoes of death; simple emblems of affection, respect, and cherished recollection, where often and very lately stood the departed, whose utterances fell upon eagerly listening ears, now as sweet as the tones of love, and now like the clear, ringing, heart-moving, soul-stirring, blasts of the bugle. That eloquent tongue shall speak to us no more in temples made with hands; we shall hear it never again, till we hear it once more and forever mingling with the songs of the redeemed, and the shouts of Jesus' conquerors in the courts of the Heavenly temple! The son of an accomplished mother, and of a keen and vigorous minded father—educated by Dr. Carnahan, of Georgetown, D. C.—a student of the Bible—an apt and successful scholar where—the greatest study of mankind is man—it is not at all strange that JOHN A. COLLINS was a man of singularly marked characteristics.

He was born near Seaford, Sussex Co. Delaware, May the 4th, 1801; and, with him, "the last of earth" was by twenty minutes before two o'clock, on the afternoon of the 8th inst., at the house of his friend, Mr. James H. Wood, in the city of Baltimore, in the 50th year of his age, and the 25th of his ministry. He was suddenly stricken down on his way to our late Quarterly Meeting, with a severe attack of pneumonia, and, after a short and painful illness, passed away from Earth, from his missionary usefulness, and, with his honors fresh and green upon him!

"Tranquil amidst alarms,
Death found him in the field,
A hero stumbling in his arms,
Beneath his red-cross shield;
His sword was in his hand,
Still worn with recent fight,
Ready that moment at command,
Through rock and steel to smite."

Even if we were competent to the task, it were needless, perhaps, to characterize the deceased, for he was known, appreciated, honored, and trusted, in the private walks of life, in the public offices of his country, and above all, in the most prominent positions of the church of Jesus Christ. That was the proper and glorious arena in which brother COLLINS won his noblest spoils, and where, in simplicity, and yet to the admiration of thousands all over our land, he wore his greatest trophies.

With an eloquent and facile—a ready utterance—a fine flow of language—an unusual talent for simple and striking illustration—descriptive powers of the first order—a deep knowledge of man—an intellect at once of keen and quick perception, and of breadth of compass and of vigorous power—an earnest soul—and without, a heart warm with the life and love of God—it is not strange that JOHN A. COLLINS stood in the foremost ranks of our country's pulpit orators; and wherever he went, his auditors, in ecstasies, hung enraptured on his lips. But not alone in the pulpit was he "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." He was wise in the church's councils—wise in individual action—and on the floor of his own conference, and on the broader arena of the General conference, (of which he was repeatedly a member,) made up of the principal talent of our wide-spread Methodism—in debate and in business acts, he had, perhaps, no superiors, and but few equals.—"When Nestor spoke they listened and obeyed."

With an ardent heart, and one generous almost to a fault, he was a true and devoted friend. A real Patriot, he loved his whole country, "one and indivisible."
But the best that can be said of any mortal man, we can say of JOHN A. COLLINS—he was a simple-hearted Christian. What arrested, in early life, when gay, thoughtless, and sinful, his wayward steps? One word, rich in meaning, tells the whole story—MOTHER! She was gone, indeed. But, in his own beautiful thought, was not her sainted spirit near as he, her son, thought of her, and then thought of himself and formed the purpose deep within his heart, "her God shall be my God." Thus was he led to the Saviour.

His Christian life was not unlike the Christian life of others. Now, like Moses on Pisgah, he stood on the mountain-top of religious experience, and in the cloudless sunlight, through the pure ether, with the eagle-eye of "the full assurance of hope," he beheld the promised land stretching out beneath his enraptured gaze; and now, to try and test his confidence in God, he walked "by faith and not by sight" in the lowly valley where the sombre shadows rest. He had his conflicts, but they are ended—his trials, but they are over—his sorrows, but his heart has felt their latest pang—his sufferings, but his aching heart is forever at rest—He rests in the night land—in "the city that hath no need of sun, neither of moon to shine in it; for the glory of God doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof;" and where, in the additional language of the revelator, who, in the Apocalyptic vision, saw Heaven opened, "God shall wipe away all tears from the eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there

be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."
A moment let us linger in his sick room, and around his dying bed! In his sickness his spiritual exercises were joyous—very devotional and eloquent. You have seen the setting Sun in cloudless glory. He shrouds by degrees just 'as the verge of day; he dips his orb now half immersed, and now a golden curve gives one bright glance, then total disappears." Fit emblem of our brother's end! "His death was triumphant!" On the day of his decease, as the Sun rose, and shined through the lattice, he said, in a sweet tone, to a brother, "Draw those curtains aside, and let me see the morning light"—he then exclaimed, "Praise the Lord," and among the last words that fell from his lips expressive of a happy and exulting spirit, were the sublime passages of the 103d Psalm, commencing "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name." Thus passed our brother exultantly down into the stream of death! On the other side, no doubt, stood his brothers, gone before, to greet him. Larkin, lately called; Watts, Bussy, Jones, Waters, Elliot, Knotts, all deceased during the past year—and others, Tarring, Davis, Bisson, summoned home at an earlier date—and many more, all fellow-laborers and part of a noble band. And among these, surely came one, the dearest of them all, with a warmer, fonder greeting, to welcome his happy spirit home—his sainted Mother. I cannot tell you of that meeting! I have no conception of the scene, as they led the now-arrived to Jesus' feet, where he was crowned a Conqueror forever! His body sleeps to-day in the Mausoleum of the Cemetery of Mt. Olivet. In a little while his remains will be committed to the bosom of the earth to await the resurrection morning. Then and there might we repeat, "our brother shall rise again." And looking up to Heaven, say of our departed friend, and brother, and late official head: "All darkness thou hast left behind—It was not thee they mourned
In dreary grave clothes and consigned
To perish in the ground;
'Twas but thy mantle, droop in sight,
When thou wast vanishing in flight.
That mantle in earth's wardrobe lain,
A frail but precious trust,
Thou wilt reclaim, and wear again,
When freed from worms and dust,
The bodies of the saints shall be
Their robes of immortality."

The members of the Church were requested to remain after the Congregation was dismissed, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:
RES. JOHN A. COLLINS.
Whereas, we have learned of the unexpected death, in the all-wise providence of God, of our late Presiding Elder, Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, and sorrow, but not as others who have no hope, at his sudden departure from among us.
Resolved, By the membership of the Bedford Station, East Baltimore Conference,
1. That the M. E. Church has lost in his death, one of her most devoted friends, one of her ablest defenders, and one of her most talented and eloquent ministers.
2. That we cherish, with fondness, his memory in all his intercourse with us, and shall never forget his services, official and ministerial, as a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."
3. That we rejoice, and glorify God that the end of his Christian life, useful and brilliant, was so peaceful and triumphant.
4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our County papers, and the Christian Advocate and Journal, for publication.

Signed, in behalf of the Membership,
W. LEE SPOTTSWOOD, Pastor.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Philadelphia News of May 16, says the Black Republican Legislature of New York (the followers of Gov. Seward,) have passed an amendment to the Constitution of that State, giving negroes the right to vote, notwithstanding the Supreme Court of the United States has judicially decided that they are not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution! Here is Republicanism for you.

Mr. TESSEY, the Superintendent, who received five votes for County Superintendent, and who was repulsed by his immediate neighbors at the late Spring election in Woodberry, where his party friends had the majority, does not like the Bedford Gazette. Pity, but cannot be helped. We object, however, to his measuring other people's morals by his own.

HUMILIATING.—It is truly humiliating to have to contend with such an opposition as we have in Bedford. Destitute of common decency, they consider the grossest falsehoods their best weapons. About ninety-nine out of every hundred charges they prefer against the democratic party are slanders manufactured out of the whole cloth, never having had the shadow of an existence. We will illustrate a few cases as a sample of the whole. It was charged against the most respectable gentleman in Bedford, last September, that he had squandered the money of the Bank Road for political purposes, a charge so reckless and bare-faced that JOHN MUMBY, Esq., an honorable opponent, felt constrained to denounce it as utterly false over his proper signature. At the late Spring election, they charged upon the democratic candidates for Borough offices, that, if successful, they intended to bring the water into town from Todd's Spring, at a cost of \$3,000, a thing which never entered into the mind of any body, as the lapse of time will prove.

Only a few days since, they charged, in the most unqualified terms, that Gen. Packard, our candidate for Governor, had voted for the JUG LAW, although not a member of the Legislature when the Bill passed. We could follow up all their charges, and show them to be equally false and malicious—and yet these things are countenanced, endorsed, and retailed by certain heads of families, as a pleasant duty. Jordan well knew that his own vote passed the Jug Law through the Senate; that Gen. Packard was not a member of either house at the time; and yet he had not the manliness to correct the falsehood which had three times appeared in the columns of a print almost exclusively devoted to puffing himself, and used in connection with his own name.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS in Philadelphia, almost to a man, voted against the WILMOT Ticket at the late Municipal election; and, from what we can learn, the Friends in St. Clair Township, in this county, intend to follow their example. Their good sense teaches them that the triumph of Sectionalism would be the signal for a bloody and unending civil war, and hence the determination they manifest to wash their hands of any association with so foul a conspiracy against the peace of the country. As they opposed Fremont, so will they oppose Wilmot. They will hardly submit to be cheated, as they were last fall.

Gettysburg Compiler.
This able and reliable Democratic paper comes to us this week, greatly enlarged, and clothed in an entire new suit, looking as bright as a dollar just from the mint. H. J. STABLE, the editor, is a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and his devotion to Democratic principles has given him a high place in the affections of his party. We hope he may be abundantly remunerated for this handsome improvement.
On last Tuesday morning we had a brisk little snow storm, which lasted several minutes.

BEDFORD POST OFFICE.

JOHN A. MOWRY, Esq., of Bedford, has received the appointment of Postmaster for this Borough, in place of Mrs. A. SAUER whose commission has expired. This is in accordance with the unanimous decision of the Democratic Party, and, of course, is right—the people being the source of all power.—Notwithstanding the low and scurrilous abuse heaped upon Mr. Saupp in his life-time, and upon Mrs. Saupp, immediately after his remains were deposited in the grave, whom the Black Republicans charged, through their organ, as an "IGNORANT DUTCH CATHOLIC, who could not write her own name," &c., &c., we will have no hesitation in saying that the office was, in all respects, conducted by her daughter in a manner creditable to her capacity, and with as much satisfaction as is usually given in Post Offices. The vile slanders perpetrated upon the late Postmaster and Postmistress by the enemies of Democracy, was the hobby upon which they hung Know Nothingism in this county—assuring the people that all the Post Offices were filled with "Dutch Catholics," such as the Post-Master in Bedford, whom they stigmatized with every dirty epithet to be found in the vocabulary of vulgarism, a fact known to all classes of our people, for this stuff was wrung in their ears from morning till night. There is an evident determination on the part of the Democracy that the P. O. in Bedford, being a lucrative office, shall, hereafter, be changed with the change of every Administration, and no matter how good a Postmaster Mr. Mowry may make, he will have to give way to some other Democrat at the expiration of four years. The change in the office is no reflection upon Mrs. Saupp, as it will be none upon Mr. Mowry. She has the best wishes of the Democratic party for her welfare, who will, no doubt, liberally patronize her in her store, where a beautiful assortment of Dry Goods and Hardware may always be found.

The widow STAZLER has been appointed P. M. in Schellburg, in place of Mrs. M. SCHULTZ, whose commission had also expired. Whilst Mrs. S. made one of the best P. M.'s we ever had in Bedford County, we have no doubt Mrs. STAZLER will be able to give general satisfaction. Rotation in office is a sound motto, and Democracy has suffered much by not adhering more closely to this principle in the past.

What has caused the great Revolution in your Borough, in favor of Democracy? is a question frequently asked the citizens of Bedford. Well, as a change of near 100 votes in a town like this is no ordinary matter, it may be well to look into the causes which have produced it. We have no difficulty in answering the interrogatory. The people have become fully satisfied that the opposition to the Democratic Party is made up of Fanaticism, Fraud, and Falshood—a compound of folly, stupidity, and childish nonsense—unsuited to the taste of men possessing a conscientious desire to do right. This action has turned many. The Blasphemous Know Nothing oaths have recoiled with fearful effect, and this has left a mark to be read and seen of all men—and then, to cap the sheet, Abolitionism, with all its horrors and abominations, rises to the view. The doctrine that a negro is better than all Foreigners, and better than the poor white men born upon our own soil, (the proof for which is given in another column,) has startled the public mind—and hence it is that Bedford Borough has so strongly and emphatically repudiated the factions which have taken the place of the White Party, a party blotted out of existence. But the county has done equally well with the Borough. Only a few months since our opponents boasted that they had a majority of one thousand SWORN Know Nothings, and now they are in a pitiful hopeless minority, so much so that Mr. Jordan had to tack us to Somerset with the view of preventing our people from being represented at Harrisburg by a Democrat, but the enemy will fail even in this, for we are strongly of the opinion that our noble freemen will be able next fall to set aside the majority of Somerset, should that county so far disgrace itself as to give a majority for the candidates of Abolitionism, which many doubt. Give us Jordan as a candidate, and we want no surer district.

But another reason for the great reaction in Bedford, arises from the fact that the men of character and talents in the opposition ranks would as soon affiliate with swine as with those who assume the leadership of affairs—and hence they could not hold a meeting on court-week, and cannot even get up a little Club Meeting until the return of the Honorable Fr. Jordan, who was meanly working for Fremont last fall whilst making the most solemn pledges of devotion to Fillmore! The man who will cheat his own friend—who would march under the old Cass & Butler Flag, altered to suit Fillmore—when the party was secretly transferred to Fremont, is a fit person to stand at the head of the present opposition to the Democracy in Bedford.

Iowa Elections—Official Returns.

The Davenport Democrat, of the 11th instant, says:
To-day we present our readers with a full official return of the votes polled in the late State election, which sweeps away the clouds of uncertainty, respecting the loyalty of Iowa to the Democracy of the Union, the Constitution, and to the Supreme Judiciary of the United States. Thank God for the evidence it affords of the return of the people to reason; to patriotism, and respect for all the forms of a Government hallowed in the blood of heroes, beloved by Freedom's devotees the world over, and revered by every human being upon the Continent of America as the Ark of the Covenant which the Infinite has given to his creatures for their exaltation to perfect equality in political rights. Iowa greets the Democracy of the States with her assurances of boundless attachment to the Union.
We have elected Fisher Democratic Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, by a majority of 535; and Parvin, for Register of State Land Office by a majority of 502, a Democratic gain of about 9,000 since last November. Owing to some local questions, are fairly outside of politics, the R-publican candidate for Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, is elected by a majority of 315.
Thus has Iowa come out of the struggle, and passed through a fiery ordeal of political excitement with a triumphant return to her old Democratic allegiance.

The full vote for the different offices, is as follows:

Fisher, Dem.	32,892
Byrre, Repub.	32,387
FOR REGISTER.	
Parson, Dem.	32,722
Holmes, Repub.	32,220
FOR COM. OF DES MOINES IMPROVEMENT.	
Manning, Repub.	32,471
Bailey, Dem.	32,159

We heartily unite with the Democrat in its rejoicing at this result—a change of 9000 votes since November certainly does demonstrate "a return of the people to reason," and manifest an attachment to the party of the Union. The Democrats of Iowa deserve the thanks of the party throughout the nation for this glorious result.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!!

The Democratic County Committee take pleasure in saying to their brethren that the "Star of Democracy" is in the ascendant, and now occupies a brilliant and prominent position. It has been well said, however, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It therefore becomes us to be on the alert—to be wide awake to our duty—and to watch closely the movements of the enemy—in order to preserve the glorious boon entrusted to the keeping of the great Democratic Party. Falshood and detraction like the weapons against which we have contended—but, as it is the intention of the party to canvass the County even more closely than we did last fall, we will ferret out and expose their enemies by holding meetings in all the Townships, so soon as a County Ticket shall be placed in the field—by thus thwarting the corrupt combinations employed by the Abolitionists to deceive and mislead the people.

In pursuance of their duty, the Committee beg leave to call the attention of the Township Committees of Vigilance to the active performance of their duties, and urge upon them zealous efforts in this cause. THE THIRD SATURDAY in June, being the 28th day of the month, is the day for holding the Delegate Elections—and it becomes the duty of the Township Committees to put up written notices in their respective Districts; and at the proper time, elect two Delegates to the County Convention who will meet in Bedford on Tuesday the 23d day of June at 1 o'clock, P. M. punctually. It is hoped that in every instance such men will be chosen as delegates as are known to have the best interests of the party deeply at heart—men who will conscientiously act for the general good—and whose integrity as Democrats is above suspicion. The character of a Convention always gives strength to a Ticket, and it should be the pride of every Township to send her best men to represent them in so important a body. Let fairness and candor characterize all movements touching the selection of Delegates. This is alike due to truth and the feeling that should ever govern the actions of brethren in our glorious cause. It will also be the duty of each Township to elect three persons to act as a Vigilance Committee for the ensuing year. A careful return of the persons selected as Delegates and Committee-men (with Post Offices) should be made to the County Convention. Don't neglect this—and get as many as possible to attend the delegate elections. The offices to be filled this fall in the County being very important, it is desired that there should be a full expression of opinion. This done, a glorious victory awaits us. Then we invite you to be up and doing—be vigilant—be active—be prudent—and all will be well.

The following named persons compose the Committees of Vigilance whose duty it is to give notice and hold the election for Delegates on Saturday the 20th of June. Should there be any vacancies, they can be filled by the remaining members of the committees or by the people:
Bedford Borough—J. P. Reed, J. J. Cassina, Valentine Steckman.
Bedford Township—J. T. Gebhart, M. Holdersbaum, John Sanson.
Broadtop—Edward Pieram, Thos W. Horton, Ephraim Foster.
Colerain—P. M. Cassina, Wm Beagle, Josiah Shoenaber.
Cumb. Valley—Henry Wertz, John May, Saml Whip.
Hop-well—Wm. Flike of Jacob, Michael Flike, James McClary.
Junonia—Wm. Keyser, James Burns, Jr., L. N. Fyan.
Liberty—Michael L. Putt, John A. White, Daniel Stoler.
Londonderry—John Miller, Jr. Jacob Devoe, Jesse Connor.
Monroe—Geo. Vonstein, Jon. Houton, Jacob Fletcher.
Napier—Samuel W. Miller, Cornelius Whetstone, Peter Winegardner.
East Providence—Peter H. Barton, John C. Black, Wm Mellon.
West Providence—Michael Murray, Samuel Woodcock, Capt Wm States.
Schellburg—J. S. Schell, John Kemmery, J. Reuning.
Southampton—Wm. Moss, Wm Adams, Thos Donahoe.
St. Clair—F. D. Beagle, John Aistadt, John H. Bowers.
Union—Michael Wertz, Adolphus Ake, Peter Moses.

Middle Woodberry—Wm. McDonald, Patrick Burns, Daniel B. Butzer.
South Woodberry—J. B. Flike, Samuel Oster, Wm Tetwiler.
Respectfully, your Friends,
Wm. P. Schell, John Cassina,
Joseph W. Tate, Wm. M. Hall,
Samuel G. Stalter, G. H. Spang,
F. D. Beagle,
County Committee.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!

"BUCHANAN CLUB" will meet in the Court House on next Saturday evening at the ringing of the bell. A full attendance is respectfully requested, as important information will be laid before the Club.
JOB MANN, President.
John P. Reed, Sec'y.

Can Christian Men support Abolitionism, of whom WILMOT is the Head?
Not after reading the subjoined Blasphemy put forth as their Prominent Creed!
From the Philadelphia News, May 15.

An Assemblage of Traitors.

The New York papers are filled with reports of the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, now being held in that city, and which is attended by Garrison, Burleigh, Phillips, Frothingham, Foss, Purvis, Higginson, Quincy, Abby, Kelly, Foster, and others of like character. The proceedings on Wednesday are a rare specimen of fanaticism and treason. Rev. Andrew T. Foss, of N. Hampshire, opened the revolutionary movement by a speech, in which he denounced our Revolutionary Fathers as scoundrels, and spoke of the Saviour of mankind and of St. Paul as traitors. We annex a few choice extracts from his speech, and some others, as reported, to show the extent these madmen are going:
MR. FOSS'S OPINION OF WASHINGTON.

He thought that their fathers in the Revolution, in forming this Government, had done a very wrong and wicked work, and their children were now reaping the fruits of their wickedness. They entered into a compact with the slave power, and they knew that it was wrong. But they said that it was better to consent to the enslavement of a whole race, than to fail in the work of the Union! George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, the elder Adams, and every man of them had on that occasion acted Jesuitically. They acted on the principle that the end sanctifies the means. If the spirits of these men were present here to-day (and it would be a better place for them to be than singing Psalms in a seven by nine heaven) they would confess that they had done wrong, and that he (the speaker) was right. If the Angel Gabriel had done what their fathers did, he would be a scoundrel for it. Their fathers placed within the Constitution a provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and therein did a wicked thing.

SENATOR WILSON.
If this Union were dissolved slavery could not exist a single year. For that he had the testimony of Mr. Arnold, of Virginia, and many other Southern men on the floor of Congress.—For that he had also the testimony of Henry

Wilson; but that gentleman had testified so many different ways in his life that he (Mr. Foss) had begun of late to have little confidence in what Mr. Wilson said. * * * If the Union were dissolved, the slaveholders would necessarily emancipate their slaves, to make them friends, otherwise they would see the knife at their throat and the halter at their neck. * * * He drew (to him) pleasing picture of the day when there should be a servile insurrection throughout the land. The dissolution of the Union, however, he looked upon as the quietest way of settling the question. He would have them not pay any attention or obedience to the Fugitive Slave law or any of the acts affecting the slave; and if that did not dissolve the Union, he would let it hang.
BANKS, HALE AND WILSON.

Did they not, he asked, feel ashamed of their representatives in Washington? Did they not feel ashamed of Banks, and Wilson and Hale? Hale had his body poisoned in the National Hotel and his soul poisoned in Congress. He had loved John P. Hale, but he could not fail to re-tribute him for the descent he had made in Congress. At all events, he confessed, Congress would spoil any man. Charles Sumner was the only man from the North who stood there true to principle; but he got his head broken for it.
WASHINGTON, CHRIST AND ST. PAUL TRAITORS.

He (Mr. Foss) desired to have treason. When government becomes oppressive, there is no name under Heaven by which man can be saved than the name traitor. George Washington was a traitor, Jesus Christ was a traitor, the Apostle Paul was a traitor, to oppressive governments and infidels to false churches, and he (Mr. Foss) was a traitor to this oppressive government and an infidel to a pro-slavery church.

THE UNION IN THE WAY.

Octavius B. Frothingham said:
He believed that this Union effectually prevented them from advancing in the least degree the work of slave's redemption. Disunion is a spiritual process. It must be begun, ended, and potentially completed in the mind before it is commenced as a fact. They could break from it internally with no greater convulsion than would arise from passing from one state of temper to another. The breaking of the link of the savage idea of money making would be a step leading towards disunion. Let such an internal disunion be effected, and the dissolution of the States would follow as a matter of course. God be thanked, said he, this internal disunion already exists. (Slight applause.) The Northern people were beginning to see that the South was divided from them by the system of labor and by its ideas of human rights. They wanted to make that gulf of division deeper. They wanted it to be understood that there could be no union between light and darkness. They must cherish a conviction which could not live and breathe in the same atmosphere with the slaveholders. If they would abolish the ignorance and gloom in which the crime of slavery shrouds itself, they must withdraw from it. In no degree of malignity or animosity toward the slaveholders need this be done. As to the word "Union," they all knew it was but a political catchword. It answered in America as the word "loyalty" answered in monarchical countries—a word which induces people to look upon themselves as patriots, when they are nothing but dunkees.

BLACK REPUBLICANS

Allege by their Acts that
NEGROES ARE BETTER THAN WHITE MEN!
HERE IS PROOF POSITIVE!
From the Washington Union.
Popular Rights in Massachusetts.
Massachusetts has produced able statesmen, profound jurists and scholars, and men of great business, activity and energy. Her people have converted her sterile soil into productive fields, and her merchants have carried the stars and stripes to every quarter of the globe. Her sons have contributed much to the settlement of the far West. These facts contrast strangely and unaccountably with her single disregard of popular rights and resistance to those impulses and influences which are broadly spreading the blessings of four institutions and of popular liberty. Her effort has been to circumscribe the arena of liberty and liberal institutions to the smallest compass, and restrain popular influences within the control of those who support her peculiar political dogmas. A select few seek to control the destinies of States, and array her against the popular movements of the age. Her cause is now guided by a class of third-rate men, who are seeking to array her against her sister States and their institutions, for the purpose of creating within her borders all absorbing prejudices which shall perpetuate their power. The triumphant election of Mr. Buchanan, and the growing approbation by the people of the principles upon which he was elected, alarmed the leaders of Black Republicanism; hence their ready professions of sympathy with the American party, who really hold them in contempt, and despise their principles and motives of action.
Assuming that none but persons born abroad are incapable of reading and writing, they rushed into a constitutional provision prohibiting all who could not do so from voting, hoping thereby to attach the American party to their political car. They have engrained this provision into their constitution, and henceforth those whose parents were unable, or for any cause, had not taught them to read and write, whether native or adopted citizens, are to be excluded from enjoying the elective franchise. To make sure of excluding adopted citizens who may be well and highly educated in their native language, the restrictionists require the elector to read the constitution, which, of course, is in English. It is hoped that they can continue their control in the State a little longer by this illiberality to those who cannot read the English language and write. This as a local expedient is easily demonstrated. In New York, where the Black Republicans now have the control of the legislative power, instead of attempting a constitutional amendment to cut off the large adopted-citizen vote, which would be fatal to their continuance in power, they have moved in favor of allowing all negroes to vote, whether they can read or write, or have the capacity to take decent care of themselves. In this State they despair of bringing the American party into their ranks, and hence they seek to fill their lines with negroes, whether educated or not.

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From the Washington Union.

Popular Rights in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts has produced able statesmen, profound jurists and scholars, and men of great business, activity and energy. Her people have converted her sterile soil into productive fields, and her merchants have carried the stars and stripes to every quarter of the globe. Her sons have contributed much to the settlement of the far West. These facts contrast strangely and unaccountably with her single disregard of popular rights and resistance to those impulses and influences which are broadly spreading the blessings of four institutions and of popular liberty. Her effort has been to circumscribe the arena of liberty and liberal institutions to the smallest compass, and restrain popular influences within the control of those who support her peculiar political dogmas. A select few seek to control the destinies of States, and array her against the popular movements of the age. Her cause is now guided by a class of third-rate men, who are seeking to array her against her sister States and their institutions, for the purpose of creating within her borders all absorbing prejudices which shall perpetuate their power. The triumphant election of Mr. Buchanan, and the growing approbation by the people of the principles upon which he was elected, alarmed the leaders of Black Republicanism; hence their ready professions of sympathy with the American party, who really hold them in contempt, and despise their principles and motives of action.
Assuming that none but persons born abroad are incapable of reading and writing, they rushed into a constitutional provision prohibiting all who could not do so from voting, hoping thereby to attach the American party to their political car. They have engrained this provision into their constitution, and henceforth those whose parents were unable, or for any cause, had not taught them to read and write, whether native or adopted citizens, are to be excluded from enjoying the elective franchise. To make sure of excluding adopted citizens who may be well and highly educated in their native language, the restrictionists require the elector to read the constitution, which, of course, is in English. It is hoped that they can continue their control in the State a little longer by this illiberality to those who cannot read the English language and write. This as a local expedient is easily demonstrated. In New York, where the Black Republicans now have the control of the legislative power, instead of attempting a constitutional amendment to cut off the large adopted-citizen vote, which would be fatal to their continuance in power, they have moved in favor of allowing all negroes to vote, whether they can read or write, or have the capacity to take decent care of themselves. In this State they despair of bringing the American party into their ranks, and hence they seek to fill their lines with negroes, whether educated or not.

While Massachusetts excludes all German, Irish, French, Italian and Spanish, and others who cannot read English, although highly educated and polished in manner, the New York Black Republicans take to their embrace the African, who cannot read or write, however low, degraded, and loathsome. In both States the waning fortune of this mushroom party, have

almondish its leaders that low stratagems must be resorted to, or their role is at an end. Respectable people of all parties turn from the New York movement with deep disgust, while the liberal-minded in every State strongly condemn the narrow and illiberal principles adopted in Massachusetts. We hazard nothing in predicting that the people of the latter State will soon condemn and expunge from their constitution this new attempt to cramp freemen in the exercise of the elective franchise.

From the Washington Union.
A Precedent for the Mormons.

We, in common with our fellow-citizens, have freely condemned the enormities of the Mormon, and we shall most cheerfully unite in the support of any measure calculated to terminate them, and secure in their place those domestic and public virtues which improve the condition of man and tend to elevate the institutions under which he lives. But when we denounce their disregard of the enactments of Congress, and setting the national laws at defiance, they make an answer to which "republicans" must find it difficult to reply. They point to the course of that party in regard to Kansas and the fugitive slave law, and ask, with an air of triumph, if it is more wrong for them to resist laws than it is for the whole "republican" party to resist the laws we have named? They say that a political party exists in many of the States, which claims to include in its ranks a majority of the voters in the Union, the very essence of whose political faith and professed creed is resistance to the statutes of Congress. They allege that this party based its organization, first, upon opposition to the enactment, and then upon resistance to the fugitive-slave law, and subsequently upon opposing and resisting the law organizing the Territory of Kansas, and setting up the Top-ka movement and mock organization as an independent government worthy of their support. They point to a Presidential nomination and organizations in sixteen States to sustain this opposition to the laws of Congress. Although the Mormons can cite this broad and striking precedent, involving so large and pretending a party, we cannot admit that it furnishes a justification for their unlawful and treasonable acts. The reference to it, as a justification of the atrocities in Utah, cannot be received for that purpose. Still, it cannot fail to present, in a strong light, the treasonable precedent to which they point, and make many a cheek engorged in it burn with shame, especially when they fully contrast their own acts with those of the universally-condemned Mormons. They have set a precedent in opposing and resisting the laws, now followed by them; which they cannot look in the face without deep mortification and a shuddering dread.

History will place all who resist constitutional laws upon the same footing, holding those who wilfully do so, for mischievous ends, to the strictest account, at least morally and politically. The "republican" leaders knew that they were violating, or urging others to do so, the laws of Congress constitutionally enacted, for political effect, and for no other purpose.—They are now seeking to thwart the execution of the fugitive-slave law in the States, and to continue difficulties in Kansas. Their object is to divert attention from their unconstitutional and tyrannical acts, wherever in power, and to keep up sufficient excitement to enable them to continue their ascendancy as long as possible. These are the leading motives with the Mormon leaders, who follow their pernicious example. All well-informed and reflective people, who appreciate and obey the laws, and desire peace and harmony and the perpetuation of our institutions, must strongly condemn the leaders and authors of the illegal acts of both the Mormons and "republicans," and visit upon both the penalty of their deep and lasting displeasure. The people are now daily inflicting this penalty upon them, and will continue to do so until they are expelled from power in all quarters of the country.

THE INFIDEL MOVEMENT.

We observe, with pleasure, that the action of the State Senate in favor of infidels is attracting general attention, and eliciting the condemnation its iniquitous character deserves. The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore American, notices it as follows:
Our Legislature is now engaged in treading in the footsteps of that of Massachusetts, by giving to Atheists the right to testify in courts of justice. Thus do we go on in the work of breaking down the guards and privileges of Christian society, secured and fostered by the wisdom of centuries. We demand of the Christian believer in future rewards and punishments, the additional security of an oath, but allow to the Godless skeptic the premium upon his impety of taking his word unfortified by anything of the kind. He does not fear or hope anything in the future, his interest demands a falsehood here, he cannot be punished for perjury if he mocks at an oath and declines to swear, so he is invited to place his unfetted word against that of a man who backs his by all fearful sanctions of revelation, and a privilege is thus extended to the unbeliever for scorning the religion of his countrymen and fellow men. The Senate of Pennsylvania has, it is stated, adopted this "progressive" step by a vote of 24 to 6.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. in the Catholic Church of this Borough, by the Rev. V. Tamehina, Mr. THOMAS H. MURRAY, (Merchant,) of Bloody Run, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Mr. Dominic Cook of Bedford.

Accompanying the above notice was a large and elegant bride's cake—rich and delicious—just such a cake as might have been expected to come from the hands of Mrs. MEX, whom we most truly congratulate upon her union with one of the most worthy young gentlemen in our county. We likewise congratulate Mr. M. upon entering into a life-partnership with a lady worthy in the highest degree to be his wife. That prosperity may attend them in all their undertakings, is our sincere wish.
On the 12th inst., by the Rev. H. Wilson, Mr. Samuel Lewis to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, both of Bedford County.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The flour market is dull, but prices remain unchanged. There is no inquiry for shipment, and the sales are confined to 1 and 200 bbls. mixed and good brands to the trade at \$7.25 and 7.25 per bbl., and Extra Fancy lots from \$7.25 up to \$8.25. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal, and quotations are, as before, \$1.02½ for the former, and \$3.50 for the latter.
There is a moderate inquiry for Wheat, and prices are maintained. Sales of 3,000 bu. prime Jersey red at \$1.50 per bu., small lots of Bon-a at the same figure, 800 bu. white at \$1.56 adroit and in store. Rye commands \$1. The receipts of Corn have decreased and there is little adroit unsold. Sales of 3,000 bu. yellow at 89 cts. Oats come forward slowly, and command 38 and 39 cts