

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford County, will assemble in Mass Meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening of next Court week, to celebrate the glorious victory achieved by the Democratic party at the late election.

Reduction of Terms!

THE "GAZETTE" FURNISHED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR \$1.50, IF PAID IN ADVANCE!!

In accordance with the general wish of our subscribers we have concluded to reduce the price of our paper to \$1.50 per annum, cash in advance.

All of our present subscribers who will make payment before the first day of January next, shall receive the Gazette at the above named rate of \$1.50 per annum, in advance, and those who have already paid us \$2.00 for the present volume, shall have a credit of 50 cents on the next.

Treachery Commanding a Premium.

We notice with astonishment and regret that several of our Democratic exchanges propose for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, one of the notorious disorganizers who last winter refused to comply with the time-honored usages of the Democratic party, by declining to go into the Democratic Caucus held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for U. S. Senator, and by afterwards withholding their votes from that candidate, who was fairly and legitimately nominated and who was fully entitled, in every point of view, to the ardent and enthusiastic support of every Democrat in the legislature.

We consider this nothing less than offering a premium for treachery, and, therefore, we feel it our bounden duty, as sentinels on the Democratic Watch-tower, to protest most solemnly against it. If such a course of conduct is to be pursued toward those factious spirits who pride themselves in setting at naught the rules and customs by the strict observance of which the Democratic party has, in a great measure, been made invincible—if a man who pretends to be a Democrat, and pledges himself to abide by Democratic usages, but afterwards refuses to stand by regularly nominated Democratic candidates, (thus not only violating his pledges, but endangering the success of Democratic principles) is to be rewarded by Democrats, with a high and important office—then, indeed, are we reckless of our interests as a party, and of that transcendent interest, the common good of the people, which we believe is best promoted by the proper administration of Democratic measures.

Whether the journals we refer to are in earnest in their advocacy of the disorganizer's claims, we do not pretend to say. We cannot believe that they are. We cannot believe that they would make choice of a man who did not hesitate to violate the sacred usages of the party, when there are so many other true and talented Democrats from among whom to choose. Nor have we any fears that the Democratic members of the next House of Representatives will honor with a caucus nomination, one who last year treated with contempt a Democratic caucus involving in its deliberations, a subject of paramount importance to the whole Democratic party of the Union.

But it is certain that the encouragement which the papers in question give to the schemes of factionists—the reward which they hold out to those who are ready to peril the good of the party for the advancement of men—will lead to consequences utterly at war with the integrity of our organization. The weak and the venal need but an evil example to exhibit their failings in their worst phases. If that example be approved by recognized authorities, how much more will they not be tempted to follow it!

The next Legislature will be able to do much harm, as well as much good, to the Democratic party. It will be able, if treachery does not lurk in the hearts of its members, thoroughly to apply Democratic principles to the settlement of whatever question may be brought before it. On the other hand, if the political liberalism which disgraced the late Legislature, be characteristic of its sittings, those glorious principles will be trodden under foot by the very men who are pledged to their constituents to sustain them. The presiding officers of that body, therefore, should be men who have never swerved in their fidelity to the Democratic party. They should be Democrats who have ever held the usages of their party sacred as their own honor. For, melancholy, indeed, would be the prospect, should members elected as Democrats, point to the Speaker's chair, and say, in vindication of their departure from Democratic rules, THERE SITS THE MAN WHOSE EXAMPLE WE HAVE FOLLOWED!

The subject upon which we have thus briefly commented, simply resolves itself into the question: Shall a man who claims to be a Democrat, but who lately refused to comply with Democratic usages, be rewarded for his infidelity to his party, by an important office in the gift of Democrats? If our friends who propose disorganizers for Speakerships, can sustain the affirmative of this question, we shall certainly say a word more against the course they are pursuing.

Know Nothingism in Maryland.

It is doubtless, something quite familiar to our readers, to hear of riot and bloodshed in Baltimore, on election day. There the Know Nothings hold their bloody saturnalia whenever the day comes on which freemen should have—but have not—the privilege of exercising the elective franchise.

There it is that these murderous proscriptions clasp their ensanguined hands together, and paint each other with the blood of butchered citizens, whilst Mayor and Police (being of the same political stamp) look semi-approvingly on, without attempting to interfere in such a manner as would put a stop to their horrid atrocities. And there alone, of all the places over which its blighting shadow ever hung, does Know Nothingism yet loom in its original terrific darkness.

Every where else it has been dispelled before the light of that bright political sun, the sober judgment of the people—there alone does the dark cloud hang; a cloud formed of the mist that rises from the blood-pools drawn forth by the assassin's dagger! Aye, Know Nothingism has no foot-hold, now, save where it is sustained by violence, rowdism and blood-shed.

The election which came off on Wednesday last week, was no exception to the general rule in this city of riot and murder. The Governor of Maryland had foreseen that it would be but a mere mockery, and therefore, had issued a proclamation calling on the military for the protection of the citizens, but on the assurance of the Know Nothing Mayor that the Police of the city would keep the peace, he withdrew it. The result was what we expected it would be. The Mayor did not fulfill his promise to the Governor, and no Democrat's life was safe on the streets.

Know Nothingism ruled the day with fire and sword. Naturalized citizens were shot down like cattle, and the cartridge-box of the Plug Uglies won a glorious (?) victory over the ballot-box of free America!

The Democratic candidate for Governor, is defeated by whatever the blood-bought majority of the Know Nothings is in the city of Baltimore. There is a Democratic gain of one Congressman, in the fifth district, Col. J. M. Kunkel being the successful candidate. There are Democratic gains, generally, throughout the interior and Western parts of the state.

We append the following from the Washington Union, in relation to the bloody transactions in Baltimore above commented upon:

The following is an extract from a letter of a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Baltimore to a friend in this City. It gives a most deplorable picture of Baltimore, but, deplorable as it is, the picture is not a new one to our readers:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, 1857.

"A word now with regard to the elections. In this city I had hoped, from the promises of Mayor Swann to the governor and citizens, that the Democrats would have been protected in the attempt to exercise the proud privilege of an American citizen—viz: the elective franchise; but how villainously have we been deceived! Not only have thousands been denied that privilege whose misfortune it was to be born in another clime, (many of whom had resided here for twenty, thirty, and forty years), but others who were born on American soil to the number of several thousand, some of whom had been engaged in the war of 1812-'14, and defended this very city from the invasion of a British soldiery. This I know of my own personal observation. The plan adopted to deter such from voting was to approach every person with a know-nothing ticket, and if they refused taking it, to issue threats and to drive them from the places of voting. In one instance, in a family of my acquaintance, were three sons of lawfully, and a father, who had lived here for ten or twelve years, and they were all compelled to flee from the polls without voting rather than be beaten from them. In every instance almost where a foreigner approached the polls he was knocked down and beaten in a most brutal manner, and half-grown youths disguised and made to vote the know-nothing ticket. The torch of the incendiary lighted up the dwellings of democratic voters ere the close of the day's brutality on the part of the ruffians. The papers do not contain one-sixteenth part of the doings of yesterday, simply because the reporters were deterred by fears of being assaulted hereafter. The intelligence from other portions of the State is cheering to the Democrats—more especially from the north-western, as you will perceive by to-morrow's papers. This city is a doomed city, and many will be compelled to go from it for peaceful security and the exercise of a freeman's rights. God knows I desire to leave it, and I trust in God that something will turn up to my advantage by which I may be enabled to do so.

A Significant Fact.

Wherever the opposition to the Democratic party are in power, the present financial difficulties are the most embarrassing. For instance in New York, where Abolition misrule has been throwing to the winds the boasted wealth of that great state, there have been 448 suspensions since the first of August last and in Massachusetts, the banner state of the opposition, there have been, since that date, 120, making together more than one half of all the suspensions in the United States, since the beginning of the present monetary troubles. In Pennsylvania, where the democracy have had more to do with the making of the laws, the suspensions since the above mentioned date, amounted to but 85, and in Indiana and Kentucky, where the Democrats have been for some time in the ascendancy, there were only 10 in all! This is significant enough. It shows plainly the disastrous effects of the bank-favoring policy of the opposition, upon the financial and business affairs of the country. It shows, also, on the other hand, the salutary influence, of Democratic measures, which, as a general rule, have invariably been opposed to the expansion of paper currency.

General Haskell, of Tennessee, who lately became insane, is said to be rapidly recovering.

Minnesota in the Democratic Column.

The Abolitionists have been trying to create the impression that their candidate for Governor of Minnesota was elected, supposing, doubtless, that, as that Territory is far distant, the good people of Pennsylvania would not, for some time, come to know any better. Below is authentic news, and such as rather reverses the story of the Abolitionists.

The Minnesota Election.

Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, it now appears that Mr. Sibley, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota, is elected by a handsome majority. The following gratifying letter, we learn from the Washington Union, was received in that city from a gentleman of high political standing in St. Paul:

ST. PAUL, October 30, 1857.

We have elected Sibley by from 500 to 1,000 majority; also, the entire State ticket by over 1,200 majority. Our Legislature on joint ballot will have eleven majority for the Democrats, viz: Three in the Senate and eight in the House. Fully, nobly, and most triumphantly have the Democracy of Minnesota discharged their whole duty.

Convention of Democratic Editors.

The Pittsburg Post proposes that a Convention of the Democratic editors of this State, be held at Harrisburg, about the time of the inauguration of Gov. Packer. We are decidedly in favor of this movement and agree with the Post as to the time and place of meeting. Should such a convention result in nothing more than bringing Democratic editors into closer intimacy with each other, it would, doubtless, be a source of much good to the Democratic press of the state.

Louisiana has elected a Democratic State ticket and three Democratic congressmen out of four. Wisconsin, which last Fall was badly "niggerized," may have elected a Democratic Governor. The run is very close.

General Jackson and the Banks.

Hear what the old Hero says in his farewell address to his countrymen:—"The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, (as the Bank of the United States,) even if the Constitution did not prevent an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the non-interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and State interests, and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, one monied institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided forces to accomplish any object it may wish to obtain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical and laboring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependent on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be abolished, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank, and a paper currency, the money power would in a few years govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

"It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places: they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependents about them who hope to favor, and who are therefore always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty, and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions who possess it. But with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them.

"The paper money system and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil, and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege

the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States; and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands, is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you, every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my Administration of the Government, to restore the Constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done toward the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. This power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it."

Washington's Opinion of Paper Money.

The following letter, written by Gen. Washington more than seventy years ago, on the paper or bank currency question, will be read just now with no ordinary interest:

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 27, 1785.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 30th ult, came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments long before the assembly either of Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare that if I had a voice in your legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its utility as a representative and the necessity of it as a medium. To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious; the ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched in a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not the shadow of a thing, that we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot, at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently, depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter, and the artisan benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in proportion to his gain the creditor or body politic suffer. Whether, it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative—it must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators. But, contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion—reasons, too, which, of all others, are least pleasing to the advocates for paper money. I shall therefore only observe, generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that like a burnt child, who dreads the fire no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it; the natural consequence of which will be, that the specie which remains unexported will be instantly locked up.

With great esteem and regard,  
I am, dear sir, &c.  
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE STATE SENATE.

The next State Senate will be one of the ablest bodies (so far as the Democrats are concerned) that has ever met in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg, and we doubt much whether any similar body in the Union can exhibit the same array of talent. Amongst the new members elected are Hon. Thomas S. Bell, of Chester, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, and one of the ablest jurists in the State, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia, the profound thinker and eloquent debater, and Hon. William P. Schell, of Bedford, the able and talented Speaker of the House a few years ago. Then, of the members holding over, there is the venerable William Wilkins, and the eloquent Brewer, Welsh, Knox, Walton, Wright and others, all of who have distinguished themselves heretofore, and have reflected honor on their constituents. It is a body of which the democracy may be proud, and we have every reason to expect from such men sound and wholesome legislation.

Nor will there be any deficiency of talent in the House of Representatives. With such able and energetic Democrats as Nill, of Franklin, Irwin, of Allegheny, Hodson, of Chester, Kirkpatrick, Armstrong and Doherty, of Philadelphia, and many other excellent men whom we might mention, the people of Pennsylvania may have every confidence in the wisdom and honesty of their representatives, and in their ability and willingness to legislate for the good of the Commonwealth alone.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 26. The Trotting Park association races came off this afternoon. For a trot in harness, mile heats, best two in three, N. K. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, entered by horse "Billy Penn," and George M. Lauman, of Reading, entered a bay mare. "Billy Penn," won, having distanced at the mare, the mile being run in 2m. 45s. John Gordway, of Philadelphia was the driver of "Billy Penn."

During the whole of the revolution in 1837, the number of failures reported in New York was about five hundred, but the return under the bankrupt law in 1841 showed that five thousand took the benefit of the act, showing liabilities amounting to about fifty millions of dollars.

A great man is one who can make his children obey him when they are out of his sight.

Brevities.

The watch and jewelry store of James M. Hooper, in Freehold, N. J., was entered on Monday night last, and goods to the amount of five or six hundred dollars stolen.

The Governor of the State of Vera Cruz has appointed an engineer to survey and lay out a railroad, direct between the city of that name and Tampico.

Mr. Alvinza Newell, aged sixty, cut his throat with a razor, in Bristol, Conn., on the 31st ult.

The Evansville (Indiana) Journal says that "from present indications, there will be more hogs killed at Indianapolis this year than during any former one."

A fire occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of the 16th ult. Ninety-five kegs of gunpowder exploded, killing four persons and injuring several others. Loss, \$200,000.

A lawyer, named Shays, has been convicted of stealing change and postage stamps from the post office at Centreville, St. Joseph county Mich., and sentenced to the State prison for five years.

The first cargo of new crop white corn, consisting of 1,600 bushels, in splendid order, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday, and was sold at 75 cents per bushel.

The Tennessee Legislature, on Friday, elected Colonel J. T. Dunlap, of Henry, State Comptroller, and N. T. McGregor, of Warren, State Treasurer.

James Jones, colored, convicted at Dover, Del., of manslaughter, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000, and undergo an imprisonment of two years.

Large numbers of the workmen lately employed by the Moutour Rolling Mill at Danville, Pa., have emigrated west since they have been paid off.

The Presbyterian congregation of Lewisburg, Pa., have selected Rev. J. J. Lane to be their pastor, with a salary of \$700 a year, and house rent free.

The famous house, No. 31 Bond street, New York, is again to be occupied. The family of a brother of Dr. Burdell will shortly move into it.

The banks of Columbus, Commercial Bank, Brunswick, and Bank of Middle Georgia, are the only specie-paying banks now in Georgia.

Thomas J. Dunn, convicted in Lynchburg Va., of abducting slaves, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Commodore Ap Catespy Jones is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Fairfax county, Virginia.

Seventy manumitted slaves, from Prince Edward county, Va., arrived at Richmond, on Tuesday, for Liberia.

The African Methodist Bethel Church edifice, at Wrightsville, Pa., was totally consumed by fire on Sunday night.

Sugar is selling in the New Orleans market at 44 cents per pound, and molasses at from 18 to 20 cents per gallon.

Col. Charles Perrow, formerly a member of the Virginia Legislature from Nelson county, is dead.

Great Democratic Triumph in New York

Additional returns of the election in New York insure the success of the Democratic State ticket by at least ten thousand majority. According to the most reliable accounts, the Legislature will stand thus:

Senate. Assembly.

Democrats, 17 Democrats, 68  
Republicans, 13 Republicans, 50  
Independent, 1 Americans, 4  
American, 1

Giving the Democrats a majority of two in the Senate. Sixteen Assembly districts to be heard from.

The Official Vote of Ohio.  
CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The official vote of the State, for Governor, foots up as follows:

Governor Chase, (Rep.) 160,568  
Henry B. Payne, (Dem.) 159,065  
Peter Van Trump, (A.) 10,227  
The above shows that Gov. Chase has been elected by a plurality of 1503.

We have given the tables of the official vote of the late State election, with exception of that for Amendments to the Constitution. The totals on the various amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th.

For 122,658 117,142 114,666 118,205  
Against 13,653 21,412 20,395 14,332

Maj. for 109,005 95,730 94,271 103,873  
We have taken the totals upon the vote for Governor given by the Harrisburg Telegraph, as we find that the tables of the different papers do not correspond in detail. As we have no means of ascertaining whether the difference is typographical, or from the sources whence the information is derived, we take that which is most likely to be accurate.—Pittsburgh Union.

UNDUE IMPORTATIONS.  
Somebody said, we think it was Mr. Calmon, that it required a great intellect to understand and illustrate the tariff question. Our correspondents, however, are men of experience and learning, and bring much reflection to support their respective views. Those who advocate a high protective tariff, however, and who charge excessive importations upon the system of low duties, make some most transparent mistakes. One fact in history seems to have been overlooked by this class of thinkers; and that is the enormous amount of importations under the compromise tariff of 1833, in 1833-'36, while the duties of that tariff were still at the highest. The fact is, the whole business of tariff will be best regulated by a sound currency. It is our paper money which mainly sets everybody wild with speculation—that and the consequent and sure advance of labor and produce, fills every channel of trade with schemers who look only to present gains for themselves, leaving the certain future contraction to be borne by those who can least afford it. If we could have a currency of gold and silver, and allow no bank notes under \$20 or \$50, this would go far to make economy a necessity, and to protect industry and manufactures from those expansions and collapses which first lift them up to the skies, only to dash them down to the earth, a mass of undistinguishable ruins.—Forney's Press.

Specie and Paper.  
By a late return of the Bank of France, we see that it has about \$120,000,000 of notes in circulation, to \$45,000,000 of coin bullion.—This is over two-and-a-half dollars of paper to one of specie a much larger proportion of paper, we are inclined to believe, than what is generally supposed. The smallest note issued by the Bank of France is equivalent to about \$20.

The proportion of paper to specie in this country is stated to be, according to the returns made in or near January last, as follows: Circulation \$176,000,000, Specie \$63,000,000.—This is a very little larger proportion of paper to specie than exists in France—notwithstanding we have bank notes of as small a denomination as one dollar in the United States.

The New England States seem to care very little as to the proportion of specie to paper. Thus Vermont has only one dollar of specie to about eighteen of circulation. Rhode Island about one dollar of specie to fifteen.—New Hampshire one dollar of specie to seventeen of notes. Massachusetts one to six.

Coming to the Middle States, we find a much larger proportion of specie. Thus New York and Maryland have not two dollars of notes to one of specie; while Pennsylvania has only two and a half of notes to one of coin.

As we go South, the disproportion again increases. Thus Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia have three dollars of notes to one of specie—while South Carolina and Mississippi have six to one. Alabama—the banks of which State have not suspended—has, it seems, over three dollars of specie to one of notes!

The Western States generally range about three dollars of paper to one of coin—though Illinois has seven to one.—Sat. Eve. Post.

The Banks of Pennsylvania, with few exceptions so far as we have heard, have accepted the provisions of the Relief law.  
Rents are falling heavily in Chicago, as owing to business embarrassments, good paying tenants are scarce. A number of landlords have voluntarily reduced their rents.