

SANSON AGONISTES.

Our kind friend, Mr. J. B. Sanson, editor of the Fulton Democrat, postmaster at McConnellsburg, a worthy candidate for the Assembly, lately applicant for the Superintendency of Public Printing at Harrisburg, etc., &c., has deemed it his duty to impeach our veracity and to deny that we gave a truthful account of the Democratic Meeting held in this place on the evening of the 8th inst. This new Agonistes in the lists of misrepresentation certainly deserves the palm. Hear him:

Our friend Meyers of the Bedford Gazette, is, we think, slightly mistaken when he says that the resolution offered by Mrs. B. Tate, at the close of the late Democratic meeting in Bedford was adopted by acclamation, and the most enthusiastic applause.

We think Mr. Sanson is "slightly mistaken," if he supposes that he can make any one who was present at the meeting, believe that Mrs. TATE'S resolution was not adopted as we stated. True, the President of the meeting did not put it to a vote, for it was unnecessary to do so, when it was received with such a thundering shout of applause that no sane man in the room could doubt that it was unanimously approved. We said that it was adopted by "acclamation"; we say so again, and we mean what we say. Nor will Mr. Sanson deny the truth of this allegation, when he refers to his dictionary and finds that the word "acclamation" signifies "a shout of applause, uttered by a multitude." If he will deny that when Mrs. TATE offered his resolution to the meeting, it was received by shouts of applause uttered by the multitude present, then, his conscience is more elastic than we thought it was.

Mr. Sanson also says that we "labor under a great misapprehension" when we say that the resolution endorsing Hon. WILSON REILLY was not unanimously adopted by the meeting. In saying this, however, he admits that the Committee on resolutions, composed of the best Democrats of the county—two from each election district—when in session, struck from the resolution in question every word contained therein endorsing Mr. REILLY. He further admits that there were "a few persons who opposed" that resolution when it was before the meeting. If, then, the Committee on resolutions, among whom were to be found most of the active Democrats of the county, opposed the aforesaid resolution; if it met with opposition when before the meeting, as Mr. Sanson says; were we not justified in saying that it was not unanimously adopted? But Mr. Sanson knows that when the naked question of Mr. Reilly's endorsement was put to the meeting, there was a strong vote in the negative, so strong, indeed, that it was hard to tell whether the ayes or the noes had it. If he doesn't know this, he can obtain satisfactory evidence of it, by inquiring of the honest yeomanry of Bedford county who composed that meeting.

We would advise our friend, Sanson, to keep cool and not to burst the boiler of his indignation without cause. He need not fear that the "friends of Mr. REILLY in this Congressional District," will not have "fair play" in Bedford county, as he intimates, though we shall tell the truth, when we publish accounts of public meetings, be it to the damage of those gentlemen's purposes, or not. In fact, so far as the Bedford Gazette is concerned, Mr. Reilly has had more than "fair play," for we have never yet published a line that was intended to injure him, and in writing the statement of the late Democratic meeting which appeared in our paper, we were particular so to word that part of it relating to Mr. Reilly, as to save that gentleman the mortification which it is natural to suppose he would have felt, had we said broadly and plainly, as we truthfully might have done, that there was a tremendous NO! shouted forth against his endorsement, by that meeting. Nor do we say this for the purpose of injuring Mr. Reilly. We would never have referred to this matter, had not those who assume to be his exclusive friends and champions forced us to do so. To conclude, we would say to our friendly censor, that if he will only attend to his own affairs in Fulton, and see that the Democratic district of Fulton and Franklin will not be again represented in the Legislature, by an Abolitionist, we can assure him that the Democrats of Bedford, themselves, without any aid from abroad, will have spirit enough to correct us, should we ever, in any degree, misrepresent them.

"Ne Sator Ultra Crepidam."

"The cobbler should not go beyond his last," is a saying which our legislators at Harrisburg might, with great credit to themselves and greater benefit to the Commonwealth, erect into a rule for the government of their official conduct. If they would only stick to the "last" at which their constituents deputated them to work; if they would have of "creeching" at what the Congressional vote-givers are commissioned to do; in plain words, if they would just mind their own business and keep their hands off the affairs of Kansas and other matters with which they have nothing at all to do,—there is no doubt that the people of Pennsylvania would be much more faithfully represented by their State Government than they are, on the useless theorizing, by our legislators, on the Kansas question. We need no hypocritical whine from them on the subject of negro slavery. We need legislation for the security of our own lives, liberty, and property. We want to have assurance, by the force of law, that we are not to be starved to death, through the breaking of swindling banks. We want, preserved, in future, from the slavery whose chains still clank on the limbs of its victims.

the bondage of the financial panic. Have our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg not enough to do, in attending to the interests of their own constituents? Must they, in order to be kept busy, consider subjects altogether foreign to the purposes for which they were elected? If such be the case, like sensible, honest and patriotic citizens, let them at once adjourn.

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on the fourth of March next, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner.—We have no doubt that the nominees will be good men and sound Democrats. There will, probably, be an attempt made to distract the Convention, on the Kansas question, in which case the only safe course for true Democrats to pursue, is to stand up firmly for our Pennsylvania President and his wise and patriotic Administration.

Death of Judge Kane.

A great man has fallen. Judge KANE is no more. After a life of great usefulness, he is gathered to his fathers. He died at his residence near Germantown on Sunday last. His disease was inflammation of the lungs.

MONROE STEWART, convicted of the murder of the Wilsons, has been pardoned by the Governor. HENRY FIRE and CHARLOTTE JONES, who were lately hung at Pittsburg, for the same murder, declared him, in their dying confessions, innocent of the crime.

Why doesn't the Bedford Abolition organ publish Senator Bigler's speech on Kansas affairs? Is it afraid to do so? Does it fear the power of the truth? Its editors promised that if we would publish the speech of Senator Douglas, they would publish that of Senator Bigler. We have published Douglas' speech; why don't they redeem their promise and publish Bigler's?

Remember GEN. BOWMAN'S sale on Saturday next. Persons wishing to buy articles of household furniture, will do well to attend. Read the advertisement of the sale in another column.

STATEMENT BY GENERAL CALHOUN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 17, 1858. To the Editor of the Union: Sir: I have already communicated to the Committee on Territories in the Senate a full statement of facts connected with the application of Kansas for admission into the Union as a State. I need not repeat those facts in a few days. It is with reluctance that I refer to matters pertaining solely to the local politics of the Territory in which I live, and with which, to some extent, I have been connected; but the various and contradictory statements that have been made by unscrupulous and irresponsible letter writers to the public press, touching the discharge of my official duties as president of the constitutional convention, make the duty imperative.

Excitement, conflict and great confusion must necessarily attend the organization of a community brought together from all parts of the world, and actuated by different objects, motives, and prejudices. No Territory ever organized in the United States has suffered more from causes of this character than Kansas. The conflict about the shaping of our institutions, so constantly directed by persons and parties outside of the Territory, has forced within its limits a class of population from every portion of the Union, most dissimilar in character and with the strongest predisposition to collision. That disorder and confusion, the violation of individual and public rights and duties, should result from such causes, may be deplored, but could not be prevented. Good men have sought the peaceful remedy to these controversies in the ballot-box. Bad men have been governed by no scruples as to public or private action. In the periodical addresses put forth by the law-and-order democratic party of Kansas every foreign made to procure by Kansas the quiet, peaceful settlement of all questions of public policy by the fair and honest expression of the popular will. To the full extent these recommendations have not probably prevailed with their own party friends, who, in opposition to a party knowing and respecting no law, may have been driven to the extremity of wrong and the violation of public right and duty. But it is not my object to go into a full examination of this subject. My object now is to place myself right before the public on the subject of the election returns for members of the Legislature in Leavenworth county, the statements in reference to which have been so conflicting and contradictory.

On the 13th of January, the day before I opened the returns of the Kansas elections for and under the constitution, I was called upon by several gentlemen from Lawrence, headed by Doctor or Governor Robinson, and asked if I would be governed, in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth county, by the sworn statement of one of the judges of election at the precinct known as the "Delaware Crossing." I replied, no! That I could not, and would not go behind the election returns. It was then stated that the question was as to the legality of returns; and fraud was charged, upon what information I did not learn, upon the ground that the returns sent to me were not the true returns as approved and signed by the judges of election. To give them full opportunity of submitting testimony as to the legality of the returns, I told the gentlemen that, as the Legislature would have no duties to perform until after the decision of the question of admission, there could be no necessity for the immediate issuance of certificates of election in that or any other case, and that the difficulty which they suggested could, in the mean time, be fully investigated.

This statement I made the next day in the presence of the gentlemen who were present at the opening of the returns. I also authorized Gov. D. never to state that if the judges of election will furnish me, under oath, a statement of what I would treat such statement as a corrected return, and be governed by it in giving certificates of election. I know nothing of the Delaware Crossing returns, only that public rumor had given to the democratic party a majority of that precinct of some three or four hundred. I posed the returns from that precinct were

in my office, and was undeceived only when all the returns were opened and they were not found. These returns were of great importance as they determined not only the political complexion of Leavenworth county, but of both branches of the legislature. As they stood at the opening of the returns, without the Delaware Crossing vote, the republicans had a majority in Leavenworth county, and consequently, a majority of both branches of the legislature.

In order to ascertain the truth, I sent a messenger to that precinct to see the judges of election and learn the facts as to the charge of fraud in the return. In the mean time, the sealed returns from that precinct were put into my hands by Mr. Diendorf, one of the commissioners from Leavenworth county, and on the same day that the messenger returned from Delaware Crossing precinct. I received the returns and the messenger's report at Weston, Missouri, on the 21st day of January. The messenger brought to me the following sworn statements of the judges and clerks of the precinct in question:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, County of Leavenworth. The undersigned, judges and clerks of the election held for State officers and members of the State legislature, held at the precinct known as Delaware Agency, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1858, do hereby certify that the returns made by us of said election were correct and genuine, and that any statement made by any person as to the vote of said precinct can only be determined, as to its truth or falsity, by a reference to said returns made by us as managers and clerks of said election at said precinct.

ISAAC MUNDAY, THEODORE F. GARRETT, JAMES C. GRINTER, W. C. WILSON, JAMES FINDLAY, Judges, Clerks.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, County of Johnson. Before me, Samuel Salters, an acting justice of the peace and for the county and Territory aforesaid, personally appeared Isaac Munday, Theodore F. Garrett, James C. Grinter, Wm. C. Wilson, and James Findlay, who, being sworn, deposed and said that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

ISAAC MUNDAY, THEODORE F. GARRETT, JAMES C. GRINTER, W. C. WILSON, JAMES FINDLAY, Sworn to and subscribed before me this eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1858. SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, County of Johnson. Before me, Samuel Salters, personally appeared Theodore F. Garrett, who, being sworn, says that on the 11th day of January he was arrested in Leavenworth county, under, as it was said, a warrant, and taken to Lawrence, by an armed party of ten or eleven, and while he was under arrest, a proposition was made to him to make a new poll-book, (by some one of the free-State party in Lawrence, and he thinks by a man named Ewing,) which poll book should be made out, so that General Calhoun would receive it, which deponent, being in duress, told him or them he supposed would be all right.

THEODORE F. GARRETT, Sworn to and subscribed before me this the eighteenth day of January, 1858. SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P. These depositions impressed my mind fully that the returns placed that day in my hands were true. I entertained no particle of doubt about the result, when, in the presence of Colonel Starks and others, I opened the returns and found a majority of 379 votes for the democratic party. I concluded, as a matter of course, that the depositions of the judges and clerks were made with a full knowledge of the contents of the returns, then for the first time in my possession. The returns, together with the depositions of the judges and clerks, I sent to my office, at Leocompton, by Mr. Brooks, one of the clerks in the surveyor general's office. I am informed, in a letter from Mr. Brooks, that he placed them in the hands of General Maclean, the chief clerk in the surveyor general's office, on the 27th day of January. I at once said to my friends, and others who approached me on the subject, that the democratic party had a majority in the legislature, and authorized the publication of such a statement. I came to Washington with no particle of doubt on my mind as to the result. On the Saturday night after my arrival in Washington, I called to pay my respects to an old friend Judge Douglas, and before leaving he placed in my hands a paper he had just received from Kansas. This paper contained what purported to be the depositions of the judges of election for the precinct of Delaware Crossing; and in which the judges deposed that there were but forty-three votes polled at that precinct. I could not act, or form any opinion upon a newspaper publication; but I immediately informed my friends that if the statement so made should prove true, they must inevitably control my action. I have received and opened a return from the Delaware Crossing precinct which gives to the democratic party a majority of 379 votes, and would thus secure a majority to the democratic legislative ticket of Leavenworth county, and a majority on joint ballot in the legislature, under the constitution. If the judges of election at that precinct furnish to me, as I informed Gov. Denver before leaving Kansas, a reliable and sworn statement that but forty-three votes were polled there, I should make myself a party to the fraud if I declined to be governed by the oaths of the judges. It is a question going to the legality of the returns. Of that I may judge and determine. I shall do so; and, in my determination, I shall be governed by justice, truth and the right. If it shall, as it probably will, place the government of the State of Kansas in the hands of my enemies, no one will regret it more; but yet no one, not even a black republican, could perform the duty with more of the consciousness of right than I shall feel in the honest discharge of my official duties. I have written to Gov. Denver to procure the sworn statements of the judges of this controverted precinct, and to have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiased exhibition of facts. By the sworn statements so procured, I shall be governed in giving the certificates of election to the members of the legislature from Leavenworth county.

J. CALHOUN. —Mr. Edwin Forrest, the distinguished tragedian, says the Cleveland Review, who has long been confined by sickness at the American House, has so far recovered as to be able to ride out.

An infamous scheme is now on foot in our State Legislature which proposes to make a present of the public works to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. We are astounded at the fact that any Democrat could be so recreant to principle and so untrue to the interests of his country, as to lend his aid in the perpetration of so enormous a swindle. We shall recur to this subject anon.

Compliment to Gen. Bowman.

At a meeting of the democracy of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th instant, the following resolution, complimentary to General Bowman, the Superintendent of Public Printing, was adopted by his friends and former neighbors. The compliment is bestowed upon a most worthy gentleman, and we assure the democracy of Bedford that the impression already made by him in his new position is most favorable, securing for himself all that the Bedford democracy claim for him:

Resolved, That General Bowman, recently appointed Superintendent of Public Printing at Washington, is altogether worthy of the regard and esteem of the people among whom he has taken up his abode. We bespeak for him all that was accorded by his friends when amongst us; implicit confidence in his honesty, the highest regard for his consistent democracy, and unwavering integrity. We tender to the President the hearty thanks of the Bedford county democracy for his appointment.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM KANSAS.—According to the latest pronouncement from the immortal John Calhoun, the organic State Legislature of Kansas will be in the hands of the free State party. In this event, the first result from the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution will most probably be the presentation to the United States Senate of the credentials of General Jim Lane and Governor Robinson as the duly elected members of that body from the State of Kansas. What a commentary will this be upon the present hue and cry against the administration for "selling the cause of freedom in Kansas to the slave power!" On the other hand, what better proof could be demanded of the self-sacrificing and patriotic labors of John Calhoun in behalf of "popular sovereignty" than the election of Lane and Robinson to the Senate under his Lecompton programme? Yet this is the man denounced as a traitor and a vagabond by all the anti-slavery agitators in and out of Kansas, when, in truth, he has done more to make Kansas a free State than all the ship's crew of them put together. Pass Lecompton, and let General Lane take his seat next to Mr. Douglas.

Special Notices.

How to be Economical.—True economy consists in getting the best of every thing at a fair price. This is true of almost every thing to be purchased; but is especially true in the purchase of a family Sewing Machine. That GOVERN and BAKER'S is the best for family use, is a fact that cannot be successfully disputed, and we advise our readers to purchase no other. It sews as strong and more beautiful seam, is more easily understood and managed than any machine in the market, and possesses all the qualities which should recommend it for family use.

Coughs and Colds, and those various Pulmonary Diseases incident to our climate at this season of the year, we would advise the trial of a bottle of Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, by this time well known to our community, and a medicine that stands higher for its curative properties than any other medicine with which we are acquainted. It is a matter of wonder to us that any person will allow a Cough or Cold to fasten on the lungs when so pleasant a remedy is at hand. You can buy it at the store of S. Brown, Bedford and at the store of Colvin & Robison Schellsburg.

MARRIED: On Monday, the 22d inst., by the Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. G. W. Stuckey, of Berkley Co., Va., to Miss Annie S. Stuckey, of Bedford, Pa. On the 18th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Jacob H. Hillgass, to Miss Catharine Soter, both of Juniata Township. By Rev. J. A. Kunkleman, on Thursday, the 18th inst., Mr. George Goon, to Miss Martha Wagner, both of Somerset co., Pa. By the same, on same day, Mr. Michael Bower, of Napier township, to Miss Rebecca Miller, of St. Clair, Bedford Co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Cumberland Valley, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of MARCH, next, the following FOUR TRACTS OF LAND. 1st. The Mansion Tract of John Blair, dec., containing 105 Acres and 21 perches. The improvements are, a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE AND KITCHEN, DOUBLE LOG BARN, Spring House, Granary, and other out-buildings, APPLE ORCHARD, PEACH ORCHARD, and never failing water on the premises. The land is limestone principally. There are about 100 acres cleared, under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, with about 15 trees in maturity. 2. One other Tract adjoining the above, with a SAW-MILL thereon, containing about 120 acres. Twenty of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. 3. One other Tract adjoining both of the above tracts, containing about FIFTY ACRES, about 25 of which are cleared. This tract contains one of the best Mill-Sites in the county, affording a fall of at least twenty feet, in Exit's creek, a stream that mostly supplied by strong springs and is constant regular in its flow. A good mill is much needed in the neighborhood. 4. The undivided seventh part of the Real Estate of Henry Brant, deceased, (being his son Jacob's share) consisting of a tract of TWO HUNDRED ACRES, in said Valley, and having thereon erected a story and a half LOG HOUSE, CASK HOUSE, BARN, TWO NEW LOG HOUSES and other out-buildings. Also an orchard thereon—about five acres cleared and under fence. These properties lie close to the Maryland line and within nine or ten miles of Cumberland, with a good lead leading thereto, where at all times a ready market is afforded for produce or lumber. Terms.—One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. For drafts, diagrams, or other particulars inquire of Cesna & Shannon, Bedford, Penna. Feb. 6, 1858. WM. BLAIR.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by A. B. CRAMER & Co. Feb. 19, 1858. WAGONS.—Several new two horse wagons, work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit, or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co. Feb. 19, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE DAVIDSON PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will expose to sale by public entry on SATURDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, A. D. 1858, at the late dwelling house in Bedford township, of Margaret Davidson, deceased, all the interest, being the undivided one half part of the said Margaret Davidson, deceased, in the following described Real Estate, situate in the said township of Bedford, viz: 1st. THE MANSION TRACT, lying on the south side of the turnpike road, and west of, and adjoining the borough of Bedford, containing about THIRTY-TWO ACRES, all cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, two and a half stories high, TWO SMALL BRICK HOUSES, A BRICK BARN, and other out-buildings, with a never failing well of excellent water in the yard. There is, also, an orchard upon the property, and altogether it is one of the most desirable places in or near Bedford. 2d. A Tract of Land on both sides of the Cumberland Valley road, containing about 46 acres, having a small house upon it, now occupied by David Drenning, with about 15 acres cleared, the remainder being wood land, adjoining lands of G. D. & J. D. Shack, Joseph Sellers, Henry Dorsey and others. Terms.—One third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, one third on the 1st day of April, 1859, and the remaining one third on the 1st day of April, 1860, without interest, the payments to be secured by judgment bonds. Possession, except one field, will be given on the 1st day of April 1858. For Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. S. L. RUSSELL, adm'r de bonis non of Margaret Davidson, dec. N. B. At the same time and place the subscriber, by virtue of the power given him in the will of Mary Ann Davidson, dec'd., will sell the interest of the said Mary Ann Davidson, in the above described properties, said interest being the other undivided half thereof. Terms made known on day of sale. S. L. RUSSELL, Ex'r of the last Will and Testament of Mary Ann Davidson, dec. Feb. 26, 1858.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the funds in the hands of David Stoler, administrator of John Stoler, late of Liberty township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of John Mower, Esq., in Bedford borough, on Monday, the 15th day of March, next, at 10 o'clock, when and where all persons interested may attend. WM. M. HALL, Auditor. Feb. 26, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of William Hams, late of Southampton township, dec'd., that all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement. WM. HAMS, Administrator, residing in Southampton Township. Feb. 26, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford Co. to the undersigned, upon the estate of Elizabeth Bailey, late of Linton township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. BENFORD, Adm'r. Feb. 25, 1858.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS AT REED AND MINNICH'S.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Gingham, Flannels, Tickings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Table diaper, Paper and Cambric Muckies, Irish Linen, also a fine assortment of variety of Misses' and children's Shoes, which will be sold low for cash. Feb. 26, 1858.

REPORT OF GEORGE BLYMIRE, TREASURER OF THE POOR HOUSE, AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY, FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, TILL THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1858.

Table with columns for DEBTOR, CREDIT, and Whole amount. Lists names and amounts for various individuals and institutions.

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