

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 8, 1859.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Bedford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JOHN ROWE, OF FRANKLIN.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE: WM. STATES, OF W. Providence tp.

FOR TREASURER: WM. SCHAFER, OF Bedford Borough.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY: GEO. H. SPANG, OF Bedford Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR: SAM'L KETTERMAN, OF Bedford Bor.

FOR COMMISSIONER: WM. M. PEARSON, OF M. Woodberry tp.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR: JOHN KEMERY, OF Schellburg Bor.

FOR AUDITOR: DANIEL FLETCHER, OF Monroe tp.

THE PRESIDENT COMING.

We have private advices informing us that the President of the United States will be at Bedford Springs, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. He will be accompanied by his niece, Miss Lane, Secretary and Mrs. Floyd, and probably Mrs. Secretary Thompson.

"POOR WHITE TRASH!"

Some time ago we made the charge that the M. Y. Tribune stigmatized the lower classes of the American people as "POOR WHITE TRASH," conscious of a distinction which enabled them to take rank of the wealthiest and most respectable men of color, &c. Mr. Jordan, the fagelman of the Tribune in this county, denied the charge, and arraigned us for publishing (as he said) what we knew to be a falsehood. Now, a man is always presumed innocent until proved guilty, and Mr. Jordan has not attempted to make out our guilt in the matter of publishing this charge against the Tribune. Nay, when we proposed that if he would furnish us the files of the Tribune for the last year, we would show him the identical language imputed to Greeley, he incontinently refused doing so, under the pretext that it was not required of him to furnish any evidence on the subject. Hence it would be entirely unnecessary for us to say a word in denial of Mr. Jordan's allegation of falsehood; but as we have in our possession a document which completely establishes the truth of our charge against the Tribune, and, consequently, as completely proves the falsity of Mr. Jordan's allegation, we are constrained to say a few words more upon the subject. Now, then, for our proof.—Among the large number of respectable newspapers which copied and commented upon the Tribune's insulting remarks concerning poor white people, was the New York Day-Book, a journal known all over the Union as reliable and trust-worthy in its statements. Being unable to find, in our own neighborhood, a copy of the Tribune containing the "POOR WHITE TRASH" article, we wrote to the editor of the Day-Book, requesting him to obtain one for us. In reply, we received the following letter:

Office of the Day-Book, No. 40 Ann Street, New York, June 27th, 1859.

Messrs. Meyers & Bedford: Your letter of the 17th inst., inquiring concerning the authenticity of a paragraph credited to the New York Tribune, is at hand. In reply, I have to say, as the editor of the Day-Book, who wrote the article in our paper on the subject, that I copied the paragraph verbatim from the Tribune. It occurred in the course of an article on Hayti, and since your letter was received I have sent to the Tribune office and examined their file. It will be found in the daily Tribune of January 21st, 1859. No copy of the paper containing it could be had at the office, hence, not having a copy of my own, I am unable to send it to you. The proof, however, is quite sufficient, as I could furnish any quantity of affidavits to corroborate what I write you. Only those will deny the statement who have an interest in believing it otherwise than true. The article is so perfectly consistent with the Tribune's principles, that I wonder any person acquainted with the political peculiarities of that sheet, should have doubted it. You are welcome to make such use of this letter as you may desire.

Very respectfully, yours &c., R. G. HORTON.

From this it will be observed that the Tribune did publish the "POOR WHITE TRASH" article, Mr. Jordan's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Let the people of Bedford county remember this when Abolition agents call upon them to subscribe to that fanatical and dangerous newspaper.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad last Monday night a week, near Scott's Bend, Indiana. The train where it took place is naturally a small rivulet, but was much swollen by the heavy rains the previous afternoon and evening, and the flood of wood which passed down, probably choked the culvert, converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the culvert to give way, and the train to be thrown from the track.

There were about 150 persons on the train. Thirty-three persons were taken from the rails dead, and fifty to sixty others wounded. Among the killed was Henry Flickinger, of Reading, Pa.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Was appropriately celebrated in Bedford, by the "Bloody Run Blues," and "Bedford Riflemen." After the usual marching and counter-marching of the military, a procession was formed which proceeded to the Court House, where after prayer by Rev. S. Barnes, the Declaration of Independence was read by J. H. Filler, Esq., and an oration delivered by O. H. Gaitner, Esq. Both performances were made in excellent style, and the oration of Mr. Gaitner was especially admired. After benediction by Rev. John Lyon, the audience was dismissed, and then came that important part in all Fourth of July celebrations, viz: dinner. In company with a large crowd of soldiers, citizens, lawyers, etc., etc., we found ourselves seated at the table of that clever landlord, mine host of the "Mengel House." Suffice it to say that the dinner was excellent, and that so far as we were individually concerned, ample justice was done it. For others we cannot speak, having been too busily engaged in attending to our own affairs to observe whether our neighbors ate or not; but if they didn't, it was no fault of ours; for we are sure we set them a good example; nor are STECKMAN'S cooks to be held responsible; for they certainly did their duty. After dinner, the crowd dispersed, the individual members thereof amusing themselves according to their respective tastes, some going home quietly, some differently and others indifferently. On the whole, the Fourth passed off very pleasantly. May we all live to see many such returns of our National holiday, and when we shall have gone down into the valley of the shadow, may the Fourth of July still dawn upon a nation of freemen and a land of liberty and glory.

On Monday last, the Military of this Division elected a Major General. Dr. Compher, of our town, received the vote of this county.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.

Democrats often say to themselves, "I see no use in my going to the election—one vote can't make any difference—our party will be successful at any rate." Such reasoning as this is generally the cause of our defeat, when we are defeated. Such reasoning kept 500 Democratic voters in this county, from going to the election last fall, and assisted materially in beating us in the State. Democrats concluded that because Packer was elected, the year before, by 40,000 over Wilcox, their votes would not be needed and the Democratic nominees would be successful as usual. But, mark the result! The enemy brought out all his forces, and catching us napping, made himself master of the field. Let us profit by this lesson. Let every Democrat remember it as long as he lives.—The importance of a single vote was practically illustrated by the recent election in Kansas. GOVERNOR MEDARY writes as follows:

Leocompton, K. T., June 22d, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—We have had a very close election here—neither party had a certain majority. There are a number claimed as Republicans who are pledged against the whole negro theory. But how they may vote in organizing the Convention, is not so certain. We lost 3 Democrats by 3 votes only, and 2 by 1 vote—close work—when 11 votes would have given us a clear majority in the Convention.

MAINE.

The Maine Democratic State Convention, held recently, passed resolutions endorsing the National Administration and nominated an Administration Democrat for Governor. This is a good sign and shows plainly that the people of the North are beginning to appreciate the statesmanship and administrative abilities of President Buchanan. There is no longer any real division in the Democracy of the Northern States and a bright era of harmony and good feeling among Democrats every where, is fast dawning upon us. All will be well in 1860.

DEATH OF JUDGE BURNSIDE.—Hon. James BURNSIDE, President Judge of the 20th Judicial District, was killed on Friday evening last, by being thrown from his carriage. Judge BURNSIDE was about 45 years of age, and was a son of the late Thomas BURNSIDE, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He had served with distinction in the State Legislature and was elected Judge of the 25th district in 1853.

The great aeronautic experiment of Professor Wise and Messrs. Gager, Hyde and Emontaine, came to a successful termination, by the landing of the aeronauts near Troy, New York, on Sunday last. The trip from St. Louis to Troy was made in about three days.

Mr. PETER SMITH, of this place, met with a serious accident, a few days ago, when out hunting. As he was climbing a fence, his gun was accidentally discharged, the contents of the piece taking effect in one of his hands.

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Sabbath School Celebration.

Messrs. Editors:—The Sabbath School connected with the Lutheran Church, held its annual celebration in "Debaugh's Grove," near Bedford. We submit a brief report of its doings for the information of such of your readers as were not there to hear and see. At about 9 O'clock, A.M., on Tuesday last, the School left the Church where they had assembled, and were formed into line by H. Nicodimus, Esq., Marshal of the day. There was a large attendance of teachers and pupils and the long procession, with its floating flags and beautiful banners bearing appropriate devices and inscriptions, commenced its march through town, preceded by a band of music.

The scores of pretty and elegantly dressed children, and their dignified instructors, could not fail to attract the attention of the most casual observer. Every face seemed beaming with smiles and the whole procession looked as bright and cheerful as the morning of the day they were about to celebrate.

Upon their arrival at the Grove, the order of exercises was according to the following Programme.

- 1st.—"Celebration Hymn" by the School.
2d.—"Prayer" by Rev. S. Barnes.
3d.—"Catechism" by the School.
4th.—"The Declaration of Independence" by John G. Minnich, Jr.
5th.—Oration—Subject, "Whiskers," by Luther Minnich.
6th.—"The Fractious Man," (a colloquy) by Humphrey Arnold and Jno. G. Minnich Jr.
7th.—"Are we almost There," a song by Miss Drucilla Schafer.
8th.—"The Doctor and his Patient,"—Dialogue by James Leary and Misses Sophia Debaugh, Melinda Moore and Emma Luther.
9th.—"America" (Declamation) by Jacob Fetterly.
10th.—"Laughter," a Dialogue, by Misses Drucilla Schafer, Jennie Russell, Mary Lingenfelter, and Jennie Bayler.
11th.—"The Dying Christian to his Soul," Poem by Luther Minnich.
12th.—"How to tell Bad News," Colloquy, by Daniel Radebaugh and Michael Minnich.
13th.—"Social order in America," Declamation by Jacob Fetterly.
14th.—"The Bottle Conjuror" by Calhoun Schafer, J. G. Minnich, Hre Luther, Henry Duff, Humphrey Arnold and Miss Sophia Debaugh.
15th.—"The Great Orator," Declamation by Master Leary.
16th.—"Story Reading," a colloquy, by Miss Jennie Russell and Miss Drucilla Schafer.
17th.—"The Blind Girl"—Poetic Recitation, by Miss Jennie Bayler.
18th.—"Fuss at Fires," Speech, Humphrey Arnold.
19th.—"Fashion," Dialogue, by Miss Sophia Debaugh and Miss Emma Luther.
20th.—"The Apothecary Examined," Dialogue by Calhoun Schafer, J. G. Minnich and Hre Luther.
21st.—"The Temperance Pledge," by James Cossna, Daniel Radebaugh, Michael Minnich, and Misses Mary Lingenfelter and Jennie Bayler.
22d.—"Sabbath afternoon at Home," Poem, by Miss Hannah Shiner.
23d.—"Beer Trial," Dialogue, by Calmer McCune and D. Radebaugh.
24th.—"Quackery," Dialogue, by Calhoun Schafer, J. G. Minnich, Henry Duff, Hre Luther, Misses Sophia Debaugh and Emma Luther.
25th.—"Yankovism," Dialogue, by D. Radebaugh, Calmer McCune and James Cossna.
26th.—"I am a little child indeed," Recitation, by Ida Yingling.
27th.—"The Future glory of Bedford," original oration, by Calhoun Schafer.

The order of exercises was announced by O. E. Shannon, Esq., who for his zeal in the successful discipline of his pupils, and steadfast devotion to the general interests of the school, we might suggest, were it not invidious, is entitled to the grateful respect of many parents for whose children he has manifested so much disinterested care.

After Scenes.

Dinner being over, a variety of past-times were devised. The old folks betook themselves to preparing for a return to town—the boys, who had eaten until they had to unbutton their jackets, sat down on the ground to rest—in groups, staid smoking their cheroots—ad other boys and girls of the sentimental mood, wandered off through the Grove in pairs and gave themselves up to the blissful employment of making love. A diversity of interesting plays were next arranged—in which all participated. The ones we now favorably remember, were—"We are marching to Quebec,"—"I am a Young and a Roving Blade,"—"Choose your Partner,"—"Blindman's Buff," &c. &c. The leading or principal characters were sustained by a trio of clever benedicts. The took the initiative and the younger ones pitched in. It was diverting to see with what energetic timid girls fled from pursuing lovers, and with what spirit they struggled to keep their lip guarded against the apostolic rebukes offered. But it was no use—Love is powerful and were the above benedicts and the boys, Sub-Geo. W. Gump.—Fulton Democrat.

ANOTHER SICKLES TRAGEDY.—At Pittsburgh, about 9 o'clock on Friday evening last, police-woman Richard Jones killed his wife by stabbing the declining one until the level beams over his head, and then shooting her. He immediately surrendered himself to the police authorities, alleging that he had committed the deed while he was in the act of adultery with a butcher named Metz. Metz was also shot, but not fatally wounded. He denies the charge of adultery with Jones' wife, and declares that she seduced him in the street, and that he had only made a few steps with her when the attack was made upon them by Jones. Jones' wife had been a notorious prostitute, under the name of Mary Delany, and had served two years in prison in the State prison for seducing a man. Mr. Jones has highly respectable connections.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says the Democracy of Ohio are now better united than they have been for years.—The action of the late State Convention was most harmonious, and all the resolutions were adopted unanimously, notwithstanding the predictions of the Republicans that there would be serious divisions.

Stubborn Facts.

At the same time that the black-republicans of Connecticut are proposing that people of foreign birth shall reside in the State one year after naturalization before being admitted to vote, they are advocating an amendment to the State constitution whereby the distinction of color in the qualification of electors shall be abolished!

At the same time that the black-republicans of Massachusetts have so amended the State constitution that people of foreign birth must reside in the State two years after naturalization before they can vote, they sustain that provision of the same constitution which admits negroes to vote on the same terms as white native American citizens!

At the same time that the black-republicans of New York have proposed, by resolution in their last State Convention, that there ought to be an interval between naturalization and voting, they sustain that provision of their State Constitution which admits negroes to vote who own property of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars!

At the same time that the black-republicans of New Jersey, by the recommendation of their governor, and by resolution of their last State Convention, have taken ground in favor of an interval between naturalization and voting, they subscribe to all the abolition doctrine concerning negro equality!

At the same time that the black-republicans in the last Michigan legislature permit negroes to vote on a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars, they unanimously vote against a proposition, brought forward by a democrat, to admit unnaturalized foreigners to vote on the same terms!

At the same time the black-republicans in all the northern States have made movements in favor of elevating the negroes to all the rights of citizenship enjoyed by white native-Americans, they have not anywhere made any movement in favor of mitigating the terms upon which foreigners are admitted to vote!

These are stubborn facts. The black-republican party is as hostile to people of foreign birth—except when it wants their votes—as it is devoted to its friendship for negroes. Its policy, from the beginning, has been to elevate negroes and degrade foreigners. And this will be its policy, because a majority of its members are Kew-Notthings in principle and practice.

It is a most amusing spectacle to see people of foreign birth acting and voting with this black-republican-know-nothing party.

Messrs. Wright and Rowe.

We have never known more popular nominations made by any political organization, than those of Messrs. Wright and Rowe, the candidates of the Democratic party for Auditor General and Surveyor General of the Commonwealth. Even our enemies concede that they are men of sterling worth and integrity, and do not pretend to doubt their admirable qualifications for a faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties appertaining to the offices. Our information from almost every part of the State, confirms us in the belief that the Democracy (notwithstanding their unfortunate disagreement about a by-gone and defunct issue) are a unit in support of Messrs. Wright and Rowe, and they will receive the full party vote, if not more, at the October election. In Lancaster county we can assure our friends at a distance, all is right. Leocompton and anti-Leocomptonism are forgotten, in the general desire by all our Democratic brethren to roll up a heavy vote for the ticket in support of our time honored principles. The Black Republican candidates are worthy and respectable men in their way, barring their political connexions, but the Democracy of this county look upon their own candidates as a little more worthy and quite as respectable, and, what is of equal importance, they are the representatives for the time being, of those great and fundamental principles which are considered so essential to the prosperity and glory of our common country.

We are now firmly of the belief that the Democratic candidates will be triumphantly sustained at the ballot-boxes, and their election will give the finishing blow to Black Republicanism in good old Pennsylvania. Let our friends every where take courage at the flattering political prospects, which are daily becoming more and more manifest—looming up to the enemy from now until the election closes on the second Tuesday of October. The result of this election in Pennsylvania will have an important bearing on the Presidential campaign of next year, and that consideration of itself, should stimulate every Democrat to do his duty faithfully and energetically in the present contest.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

BEDFORD COUNTY.—The Democratic County Convention, which met at Bedford, on the 21st ult., placed a most excellent ticket in nomination, and one which cannot fail to receive a cordial support by the united Democracy of that sterling county. It gives us pleasure to note the nomination of our friends, Capt. States, and Messrs. Schafer, Spang, Ketterman and Kemery. They are the right sort of Democrats, and we predict that they will be triumphantly elected. The following is the ticket: Associate Judge—Capt. Wm. States. Treasurer—Wm. Schafer. District Attorney—Geo. H. Spang. County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman. Commissioner—Wm. M. Pearson. Director of the Poor—John Kemery. Auditor—Daniel Fletcher. John Sill, Hiram Lentz, and John Cossna, Esq., were appointed Conferees, to nominate a ticket for Assembly and instructed to vote for mission was at last concluded to be the better part of valor, and the right to kiss and be kissed a necessary part of the play. The great old folks rang with merry laughter, and thus the declining one admonished the revellers that mutilating the body in a shocking manner was time for their return. All things passed off pleasantly and we have no doubt this day will be long remembered in pleasant remembrance by all who were present.

Respectfully yours, X.

PRESIDENT POLK'S VIEWS.

On territorial popular sovereignty are very plainly expressed in the following extract from his last annual message to Congress:

"The people of the acquired Territories, WHEN ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION TO FORM STATE CONSTITUTIONS, will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress shall abstain from interfering with the question, the people of the Territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper when they apply for admission as STATES INTO THE UNION."

This was sound doctrine then, (in 1848,) and it is still and must ever continue sound, so long as the Constitution remains unchanged; for it is the only doctrine on this subject consistent with the Constitution. It is the doctrine of the compromise measures of 1850, of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, of the national conventions of '52 and '56, of President Buchanan's Inaugural Address, Silliman letter and messages, and of the national democracy of the whole country.

These views of President Polk are in perfect harmony with those of Henry Clay and his colleagues in the Senate of 1850, as expressed in their report on this subject, as follows:

"The true principle which ought to regulate the act of Congress in forming a territorial government for each newly-acquired domain is to refrain from all legislation on the subject of slavery in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government, leaving it to the people of such Territory, WHEN THEY HAVE ATTAINED TO SUCH A CONDITION WHICH ENTITLES THEM TO ADMISSION AS A STATE, to decide for themselves the question of allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."

From all this, in connection with the decisions of the Supreme Court, substantially covering the same point, there is no room for doubt as to what is the true constitutional, national, and democratic doctrine in relation to the time when the people of a Territory can legally and properly decide the question whether the institution of slavery shall or shall not exist among them. It may not suit higher-law and quarter-savory demagogues; but it will be maintained firmly by all who have patriotism enough to stand firmly by the Constitution in all its parts as the great sheet-anchor of our Union.

DEMAGOGUEISM RAMPANT.

All the political hacks about the country, says the Philadelphia Ledger—such men, for instance as Butts, Hickman and others of the same kidney, but of smaller calibre—are having themselves addressed by letter, with names appended to it as unpronounceable as possible, asking them to air their ignorance of municipal and international laws, by giving their opinions of the rights which naturalized citizens ought to enjoy in their native land. Of course these modest jurists, who have studied international law in Fourth of July speeches, know a great deal more than Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Livingston, Webster, Everett, Marcy, Cass, or any of the other distinguished statesmen and jurists who have filled the department of Secretary of State. They unhesitatingly lay down, as acknowledged law among nations, what has never been regarded as law in any country; and which the laws and practices of our own country directly deny. It is very easy for an irresponsible individual to publish his loose notions of international and municipal law; but if the inquirers are really desirous of correct information as to the nature and operation of existing laws, abroad or at home, affecting the rights of American citizens, they had better ask the authorized statement of the able and learned Secretary of State, an old and experienced statesman, and one whose business it is to be thoroughly acquainted with such subjects. If they do so they will be less likely to fall into mistakes and get into trouble, from which the demagogues who advise them wrongly could not relieve them. As for the opinion of those "shyster" lawyers and politicians, they are not worth a straw, and would be laughed out of any Quarter Sessions Court, if presented there, as a burlesque upon either law or equity.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.

A WHITE GIRL RUNS AWAY WITH A NEGRO.

An occurrence which has given rise to a good deal of excitement, took place, a few days since, in Oxford township, Chester county, Pa. A young white woman, respectfully connected, was living in a farmer's family as a domestic. A mulatto was employed on the farm as a laborer. The two became enamored of each other, and resolved to marry. The party to whom they applied to perform the ceremony, however, declined. Before the marriage was effected, the girl's parents were informed of the condition of things. They were much distressed. No time was lost, and every effort was made by them to dissuade the deluded girl to forego her purpose. Her brother also remonstrated with her. All efforts, however, to induce her to give up her swarthy lover were unavailing. They only made her cling to him the closer. The matter became noised about the neighborhood, and a disposition was manifested to lynch the man. This came to the ears of the infuriated girl. She met her Othello and they determined to elope together. They disappeared from the neighborhood, and have not since been heard from. It is supposed they have gone West. The girl's parents are almost distracted.—Bulletin.

There ought to be no unnecessary or unusual excitement in that particular locality preaching up Abolitionism in their neighborhood and even in their families, is it any wonder that the kindred doctrine of Amalgamation should take a deep hold on the feelings of their children, and especially on young and inexperienced girls? We look upon the twin doctrines of Abolitionism and Amalgamation as one and inseparable, if carried out to their legitimate consequences—hence we are not surprised at such runaway matches as the above mentioned. If the negro is entitled to the privilege of being the equal of the white man civilly and politically—as taught by the Abolitionists of Chester county and elsewhere—then, as a matter of course, he ought to occupy the same social position, and is a marked infringement of his rights to lynch, or attempt to lynch, him for the exercise of those rights. The Abolitionists having made their bed should not object to repose on it, although it may not be one of down. The Democrats, not recognizing the equality of the negro with the white race, in any particular, are averse to any amalgamation or combination of the two races.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES—THE POSITION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The New Orleans Courier, one of the leading Democratic journals of Louisiana, has very reason to believe, expresses the opinion of the Democracy of that State in the annexed article:

"When the great Democratic party came to define its position on the matter (slavery in the Territories) the whole idea of 'squatter sovereignty' became obsolete—for it fully settled the doctrine that squatters or other transient inhabitants of Territories had no right to determine the question at all, and that the power arose at the time of the formation of the constitution of the incipient State, and not before.

"The question then arose, what were the rights of slaveholders in Territories before the constitution was formed? Our Democratic party and the Supreme Court decided that they were perfect under the constitution.

"It is now proposed by some, who doubtless suppose themselves good southern men, that Congress should be called upon to legislate in protection of the rights of slaveholders in Territories.

"We cannot subscribe to this doctrine.—Having solemnly settled that Congress should not legislate slavery into or out of any Territory, or in any way intervene in the matter—having, after a severe struggle, at last succeeded in removing the whole subject from federal authority—we of the Southern States are the last to try and return it there. It would only give a handle for abolition agitation, and undo all we have done without any practical effect.

"If the inhabitants of any Territory are in feeling opposed to slavery, what would be the effect of congressional legislation in its support? Laws of Congress for the benefit of slaveholders can no more be enforced than the fugitive-slave law in Massachusetts. Practically, slavery will go into places where the inhabitants want it, and will not go elsewhere.

"Is it worth while to endanger our present position for an empty assertion of power, and a disputed one at that? We prefer to stand by the party and its platform."

Government Expenses—Facts and Figures Vs Windy Declaration.

The Opposition press have much to say about the expenses of the General Government. They continue to accuse the Democrats in Congress of extravagance in making the appropriations. They claim credit for their organization as being governed by a spirit of economy. That the public may judge of the truth of these assertions and know who voted generally for the large Congressional appropriations in the last Congress we give the following, taken from the official records. It will be seen that the Opposition did its best to run up the expenses of the Government to \$100,000,000. If they had done so they would have laid it all to the charge of the Democrats:

May 14, 1858. On the bill to appropriate \$100,000 for a wagon road in New Mexico. Yeas: Democrats, 22; Opposition, 42. Nays: Democrats, 37; Opposition, 32.

May 16, 1858. On the New York Fire Bill, involving over \$5,000,000, the motion being to lay on the table. Yeas: Democrats, 75; Opposition, 12. Nays: Democrats, 14; Opposition, 55.

May 19, 1858. On certain resolutions of the Printing Committee to save 330,000 to the Government. Yeas: Democrats, 94; Opposition 21. Nays: Democrats, 9; Opposition, 56.

May 26, 1858. On a certain amendment of the Senate to the Legislative Appropriation Bill to violate the compensation law by paying mileage of new Senators, at a called session. Yeas: Democrats, 6; Opposition, 19. Nays: Democrats, 57; Opposition, 56.

May 28, 1858. On the Mail-steamer Appropriation Bill, giving bounties to mail steamers. Yeas: Democrats, 47; Opposition, 54. Nays: Democrats, 57; Opposition, 37.

June 8, 1858. On the amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill, making appropriation of \$257,000 for certain custom-houses. Yeas: Democrats, 18; Opposition, 32. Nays: Democrats, 52; Opposition, 21.

June 8, 1858. On the amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill of \$340,000 to publish the American State Papers by Gales & Son. Yeas: Democrats, 31; Opposition, 55. Nays: Democrats, 59; Opposition, 20.

April 22, 1859. On Mr. Merrill's bill granting 5,000,000 acres of land to the States for agricultural colleges. Yeas: Democrats 19; Opposition, 68. Nays: Democrats, 90; Opposition, 10.

February 21, 1859. On a motion to suspend the rules to introduce a bill repealing the fishing bounties. Yeas: Democrats, 93; Opposition, 11. Nays: Democrats, 19; Opposition, 85.

February 9, 1859. On Mr. Phelps' amendment to have an overland route from St. Paul to Fort Union, Washington, and Portland, Oregon. Yeas: Democrats, 14; Opposition, 53. Nays: Democrats, 84; Opposition, 20.

February 9, 1859. On striking out the amendment appropriating 13,939 20 for Congressional Globe, building, &c. Yeas: Democrats, 64; Opposition, 27. Nays: Democrats, 30; Opposition 52.

February 8, 1859. On the proposition of Mr. Curry, of Alabama, to repeal all laws to build public buildings not constructed for. Yeas: Democrats, 67; Opposition, 52. Nays: Democrats: 30; Opposition, 71.

February 8, 1859. On striking out two appropriations—one of \$39,333 42, and the other of \$18,046—for the Congressional Globe. Yeas: Democrats, 65; Opposition, 13. Nays: Democrats, 25; Opposition, 43.

Pamphlet Laws for 1859.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1859 have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. Prothy's Office, SAM'L H. TATE, Bedford, July 8, '59.

Auditor's Notice.

Septimus Foster, } In the Court of Common Pleas, of Bedford County, vs. Wm. H. Irwin and May Term, 1859, No. Abun. Rotherock, } 30.—Lancaster Intelligencer. The undersigned appointed to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of the defendant's Real Estate, in this case, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN MOWER, Auditor.