



—BEDFORD, Pa.—
FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860.
B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

'The principle of the tariff of 1842, as far as related to the manufacture of IRON, of any description, or of every description, was NOT TOO HIGH.'—HENRY D. FOSTER.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Black Republican nominee for President of the United States, is the author of the annexed treasonable, fanatical and revolutionary doctrine. It was announced by him prior to Seward's 'Irrepressible Conflict' Rochester speech, the leading idea of which it embodies, and was the basis of all his arguments against Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, by whom he was defeated for the U. S. Senate. Let the conservative masses reflect upon this startling doctrine, and let patriots shrink from it as from a serpent whose sting is death!

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular meeting held in February, 1856, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committees of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JUNE, next, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district, to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket, and appointing Legislative, Senatorial and Congressional Delegates, to meet similar Conferences from the other counties composing the Legislative, Senatorial and Congressional districts of this State, which County is included. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which Committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co. Com.,
O. E. SHANNON,
Chairman.
May 25, 1860.
The following persons were chosen Vigilance Committees for the several townships and boroughs of this county, by the Democratic voters, at the Delegate elections held on the third Saturday of June last, and the coming Delegate elections will be held by them in their respective districts:
Bedford Borough.—Joseph W. Tate, Thomas H Lyons, J. W. Lingenfelter.
Bedford Township.—Daniel Fetter, J. T. Gephart John W. Scott.
Broad Top.—Maj. Jas. Patton, Col. T. W. Horton, S. S. Fluke.
Colesburg.—Josiah Shoemaker, Joseph Cessna, Godfrey Yeager.
Cumberland Valley.—J. C. Vickroy, Geo. Bennett, B. J. Bruner, Esq.
Harrison.—Elder, Geo. W. Horn, Jr. Comp.
Hopewell.—William Gorsuch, Samuel Bolinger, Abraham Steele.
Junists.—Gen. Jas. Burns, Wm. Gillespie, John Corley, Sr.
Liberty.—I. Kensingler, Esq., Geo. Rhoads, John Bonan.
Londonderry.—John Barth, Henry Miller, James C. Devore.
Monaca.—P. Barkman, D. Evans, And. Steckman.
Nappier.—John Sill, Samuel W. Miller, William Albaugh.
Providence E.—D. A. T. Black, Cad. Evans, H. Chamberlain, Jr.
Providence W.—John D. Lucas, Josiah Baughman, Col. S. B. Tate.
St. Clair.—Thos. B. Wisegarver, Jacob Beckley, A. J. Crisman.
Schellburg.—Peter Dewalt, F. B. Horn, Henry Culp.
Snags Spring.—Hon. J. G. Hartley, Nicholas Koons, Daniel L. Deibough.
Southampton.—Thos. Donahoe, Alex. Fletcher, Wm. Adams.
Union.—Jacob Corle, Jr., John H. Walter, Abraham Croyle.
Woodberry S.—C. B. Kochendarfer, Wm. Tetwiler, Levi S. Fluke.
Woodberry N.—Henry Fluke, W. J. Galbraith, D. K. Barley.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.
The Democratic County Convention to nominate candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the ensuing October election, will meet at the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday next. The success of the party in this county, will be affected to a considerable extent, either for good or for evil, by the action of this body. In view of this fact, the Convention should have one purpose above all others, viz: the nomination of a ticket that will command the entire vote of the party in the county. Let justice be done to the claims of the various candidates, but let delegates remember that the interests of individuals are not to be compared with those of the party. Let the councils of the Convention be harmonious, looking at all times to the success of the party and its principles. At five successive elections we have carried Bedford county. The responsibility for the future rests with the Convention on Tuesday next.

'FIFTY-SIX VERSUS SIXTY.' The 'Dutch Plank' vs. the American Platform.

Below we present a brace of planks from Opposition platforms. The first one is made of regular native-grown American pine. The other is of wood imported from Europe, veneered with a good coating of Black Republican mahogany, and inserted in the Chicago platform under the pressure of foreign influence. The first was the main stay of the platform on which Millard Fillmore stood in 1856; it is the best and the pride of the Fillmore men of Bedford county. The other, as will be seen, is the exact reverse of the first. It is the very plank disdained, despised and spat upon by the American party. It is what that party considered the very poison, the very deadliest curse of our political system. It is what the Democracy were charged with upholding by the very men who adopt it. It is what formed the subject of the bitterest and vilest denunciations of the Opposition but a short time ago. It is, in short, the 'Dutch Plank' of the Chicago Platform, on which Abraham Lincoln stands, asking for the support of the men who have taken an oath that the doctrine contained in that plank is wrong. How dare the men who declared in 1855 and 1856, that the Know Nothing oath was binding and irrevocable, attempt to ask the people to support Lincoln on this platform? How dare they attempt to barter away the honor of their converts, and to induce them to commit what they themselves avowed was perjury of the basest sort? Let them remember that Ananias and Sapphira were struck dead for lying, and that the thunderbolts of justice still descend from an angry Heaven.

From the Platform adopted by the American party, as published in the Bedford Inquirer, Chicago, May 17th, March 7th, 1856.
Sec. 9. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continuous residence of twenty any State legislation by heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores, with the rights of native citizens, which foreigners.

Fillmore for Bell.

The abolition newspapers copy articles from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a paper published at the home of Ex-President Fillmore, to create the false impression that that gentleman intends supporting Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. These tricky sheets find it, however, very convenient to omit an article which recently appeared in this same Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, which gives the lie direct to their insinuations that Mr. Fillmore will support Lincoln. They forget, too, to tell their readers that the Boston Courier, an old-line whig newspaper, has been authorized by Mr. Fillmore to say that he is for Bell and Everett. They might also have added that Mr. Maynard, Whig member of Congress from Tennessee, and a Fillmore elector in 1856, stated in his place in Congress, a few days ago, that he had the best authority for saying that Mr. Fillmore is opposed to the Chicago Black Republican ticket. It being thus proved that Mr. Fillmore is for Bell and Everett, do his whilom friends in Bedford county propose to follow or desert him?

The following is the article of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, correcting the rumor that Mr. Fillmore intended to support Mr. Lincoln, and we commend it to the careful perusal of that once ardent friend (!) of Fillmore, the Hon. Fr. Jordan, hoping that he will not forget to have it inserted in the next issue of his organ, for the benefit of the former friends of Mr. Fillmore in this county:

'We are authorized and requested by Mr. Fillmore to say that there is no truth in the report whatever. So far as we know Mr. Fillmore's sentiments, they remain the same as they were in 1856. He has ceased to be a public man, but not to feel a deep interest in the welfare of the republic, and he deprecates all sectional parties as dangerous to the well-are and peace of the country. In that category he includes the Republican organization. If he has any preferences we doubt not that they are directly for Bell and Everett.'

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body will re-assemble at Baltimore on Monday next. Stormy scenes may be expected, but in the end, we feel confident, all will be well. For our part, we shall be governed by the will of the majority of the Convention, no matter whether it tallies with our individual preferences, or not. As our readers are well aware, we have never advocated the claims of any of the candidates for the Presidency now prominent before the Democratic National Convention. Several months ago we expressed our personal preference for Judge Black, and we have not had occasion since to change our opinion. Nevertheless, we are for the regular nominee at Baltimore, be he who he may, whether Dickinson, Douglas, Breckinridge, Black, or any other Democratic statesman.—We have an enemy in front of us, and, therefore, it is not necessary to seek for one in our own ranks. Let us stand together against the common enemy—against Disunion and Black Republican anarchy—against the repetition of John Brown raids, and for the maintenance of the glorious Republic which we cherish and bless as our country and our home.

'Now that the Gazette is weekly belching forth its columns of stale lies, taken from kindred prints, hadn't it better correct the falsehood it uttered and persisted in, in regard to Squire Oldham, of Union tp.? Can the assertions of such a print be believed?'
The author of the above editorial bijou is easily detected. Its ear-marks are not to be mistaken. We, therefore, need not disgrace our columns by printing the author's name.

We have redeemed our promise to Squire Oldham. We have given the Squire the name of the gentleman who told us that he (Squire Oldham) was engaged in selling the Helper book. It is a question of veracity between that gentleman and Squire Oldham. If there is any mistake, it is not on our part. We desire to do no man injustice.

'Can the assertions of such a print be believed?'
'I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word!'
Can a sheet be believed that declared in 1858, that the property of Jacob Beckley, the Democratic candidate for Commissioner, was in the hands of the Sheriff? Can a sheet be believed that made the deliberate and unqualified assertion that if John Amos was elected Poor Director, his son would be made Steward and his son-in-law Miller? Can a sheet be believed, or respected, that has used the filthiest backguardism when speaking of decent and respectable females, or can its editor be made the associate of men having any self-respect, when on account of his indecent allusions to a pure and virtuous lady, the daughter of a Democratic candidate for Congress, he dared not venture near the town in which she resided for fear of a coat of tar and feathers?

GREENLY AND SEWARD.

The office-hunting propensities of the white-coated philosopher.
A furious and relentless warfare is at present being waged between Horace Greely and most of the other prominent 'Republican' leaders in New York. It will be remembered that Greely went to Chicago to bring about the defeat of Seward and that he gave as his reason for doing so that Mr. Seward could not be elected. The subjoined letter written by Horace six years ago, puts the matter in a different light and shows that the white-coated philosopher was the personal, instead of the political, enemy of Seward. Governed by the most mercenary of motives, the lust for office, Greely deserted his early friend, (for Seward first brought Greely into notice) and took sides against him whenever there was an opportunity to do so. The quarrel raised among the New York 'Republicans,' by Greely's cupidity and thirst for revenge, is a very 'pretty one as it stands.' Horace's letter is as follows:

New York, November 5th, 1854.—To the Hon. William H. Seward.—Sir: I desire to say to you that the firm of Seward, Weed & Greely is from this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of the junior member of the firm.—When I edited the Jeffersonian, at Albany, you and your friends acknowledged the effect of my labor in your cause, in elevating you to the office of Governor and United States Senator. For my labor in sustaining you, I only received ten dollars a week, to support my wife, self and child. When you were Governor of this State, with great patronage in your hands, no offer of any position to assist me was ever made. When General Harrison was elected President, you had full control of the federal patronage in this State, and I received no consideration at your hands. When General Taylor was elected President, you also had the principal distribution of the federal patronage, and in connection with Mr. Weed, you made Hugh Maxwell Collector of this port, a man who was never entitled to the confidence of the Whig party. Instead of rewarding men who had faithfully adhered to Henry Clay, and to you, such men as Zebedee Ring an out-cast from Nova Scotia, was appointed Surveyor of the Port; David A. Boker was made Naval Officer; William V. Brady Postmaster; Wm. H. Leroy Naval Agent; Hiram Fuller Naval Storekeeper; John Young Sub-Treasurer; and a man was selected for the United States Marshal whom you know I cannot name. And, yet, while you know I lost every dollar I possessed, Jim starting that Galway line of steam packets, to benefit Ireland and yourself, no offer was made me of assistance or place. Subsequently, it was understood by my friends that I should be the candidate of our party for Governor, and your consent was given; but, instead of supporting me, you and your friends nominated that trimmer and little villain, Raymond, for Lieutenant Governor, who was of no advantage to our party, and a man whom to know is to detest. In all the positions I have labored to place you, the emoluments and the honors have been divided between yourself and Weed. I have now to say that any support you may hereafter receive from me will be because it is necessary for the party, but not from personal considerations.

Yours, &c.,
HORACE GREENLY.

Candidates submitting their claims for nomination to a Convention, delegates taking seats in a Convention and persons voting at delegate elections, impliedly and virtually pledge themselves to abide by the result of the Convention. No man should be allowed to vote at any delegate election, unless he is willing to support the nominees of the Convention. This is a rule, without the observance of which Conventions would be a nullity, and of no earthly use or effect. We would suggest to the Democratic Vigilance Committees, that all doubtful voters be questioned on this subject before their votes are received.
GREAT TROTTING MATCH.—One of the finest exhibitions of the powers of the trotting horse that has ever taken place in this country, occurred on Wednesday, on the Union Course, Long Island, in a race between that phenomena of the turf, Flora Temple, and the Bashaw stallion George N. Patchen. The race, which was mile heats, was won, after a most desperate struggle, by Flora, in the remarkable quick time of 2: 21, 2: 24, 2: 21 1/2—the best ever made on this track.

Local and Miscellaneous.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During one of the recent violent thunder storms, the dwelling house of Mr. GRIFFITH, in Broad Top township, was struck by lightning. The electric current passed down the chimney, stunning all in the house. Mr. Griffith merely saw a bright flash on the stove, and then on recovering from the shock, he beheld his wife and children lying on the floor apparently dead. The children, however, soon revived, and the wife also recovered in the course of an hour.

LARGE HAIL STONES.—A gentleman residing in Cumberland Valley township, picked up a number of hail-stones which fell during a recent storm in that region, eleven of which weighed a pound. The country that can best that, must have been made to the tune of 'Hail Columbia!'

The Annual Exhibition of the students of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, at Rainsburg, will come off at that place, on Thursday, the 21st inst. The performances will be of a very interesting nature, and we have no doubt will amply repay all who may attend. There will be a band of music in attendance, and other arrangements have been made to give variety to the proceedings. The public are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion.

J. M. Shoemaker & Co. have just returned from Baltimore with a fresh stock of Summer goods, which they are selling cheap. Give them a call.

DECLINATION.

The annexed letter from JOSIAH MILLER Esq., will inform the Democracy of the county, that he is at present not a candidate before them. Mr. MILLER is one of the old war-horses of the party, and loves it for the sake of principle. Would to heaven that men of his stamp were more abundant. 'I am for harmony in the Democratic ranks!' Let the patriotic declaration of Esq. Miller, be the watchword of every candidate, be he successful, or disappointed.

Londonderry Tp., June the 11th, 1860.

FRIEND MEYERS:
In the last issue of the Gazette, I see thy name announced as a candidate for the office of Commissioner. This has been done without my knowledge. I am for harmony in the Democratic ranks. Therefore I cannot place myself in the way of any of the other candidates. Please let it be known that I am no candidate at this time.

Yours Truly,
JOSIAH MILLER.

LINCOLN'S POLITICAL RECORD.

HOW HE WANTED TO THANK GEN. TAYLOR.
Since Abraham Lincoln has been nominated for the Presidency, his friends are trying hard to make him out the greatest man in America. But unfortunately his history will not sustain such a character. What has Lincoln ever done that he should be called great, or worthy of the Presidency of a great nation? Absolutely nothing! He has been a member of the State Legislature of Illinois two or three times, and for one session a member of Congress—and that completes his political career up to this time. While in Congress he was celebrated for only one thing, viz: opposition to the Mexican War; and that, too, after the war had been in successful operation for nearly two years! He took his seat in Congress in December, 1847, the battle of Buena Vista having been fought in the February previous. Did Lincoln while a Congressman, endeavor to bring the war to an honorable termination, or was he engaged in the discussion of measures intended to embarrass our Government, and encourage the Mexicans in their acts of hostility? Let his record speak. On the 20th day of December, 1847, Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, introduced the following resolution relative to the war:
Resolved, That the existing war with Mexico was just and necessary on our part, and has been prosecuted with the sole purpose of vindicating our national rights and honor, and of securing an honorable peace.

Resolved, That the rejection of our repeated overtures of peace leaves this Government no alternative but the most vigorous prosecution of the war, in such manner, consistent with the laws of nations, as will make the enemy feel all its calamities and burdens, and until Mexico shall agree to a just and honorable peace, providing satisfactory indemnity in money or territory for past injuries, including the expenses of the war.

Resolved, That the amount of the indemnity must necessarily depend upon the obstinacy of the enemy and the duration of the war.—Vide Cong. Globe, 1847, p. 59.
Mr. Lincoln voted against these resolutions, as he said in his speech in the House on the 12th of January, 1848, from which the following will explain his position. Mr. Lincoln said:
'But in addition to this, one of his colleagues (Mr. Richardson) came into this House with a resolution in terms expressly endorsing the justice of the President's conduct in the beginning of the war. So that he found himself here, if he was inclined to give the President his supplies, and say nothing about the original justice of the war—if he was inclined to go with him, to look ahead, and not back—in a position that he could not do so. He should feel compelled to vote on this resolution in the negative.'

Does not this show clearly, that Lincoln not only opposed the justice of the war, but would even have voted against 'the President's supplies,' if that question had come up by itself? Richardson's resolutions were for the honorable prosecution of the war, but Lincoln opposed them, and thereby placed himself on the record in favor of a dishonorable termination of the same. In short, he was in favor of withdrawing our troops, and telling Mexico and the world that we had been engaged in an unjust war of aggression.
When resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor were introduced in the House, January 3d 1848, Mr. George Ashmun, the President of the late Chicago Convention, moved to add as an amendment, the following: 'In a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.' Lincoln voted for this amendment. (See Cong. Globe, 1848, p. 95.) Hence it appears that Lincoln desired to thank Gen. Taylor for 'obtaining a victory over the enemy (at Buena Vista), which for his signal

and brilliant character, is unsurpassed in the military annals of the world,' but 'in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun.' That is the kind of thanks that Lincoln desired to give Gen. Taylor 'and the officers and soldiers of the regular army, and of the volunteers under his command.' In another place in Lincoln's speech on the war, he thus spoke of the President: 'The blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, was crying from the ground against him.' Thus it will be seen that Lincoln regarded the blood that our soldiers shed in Mexico, as crying from the ground against them, like the blood of the murdered Abel. Were our officers and soldiers in Mexico murderers? Lincoln answers, in effect, 'that they were!' For this speech see Congressional Globe, 1848, page 155.

But the most noted, as well as the most ridiculous act of Lincoln's Congressional career, was the introduction into the House, on the 22d of December, 1847, of his 'spot' resolutions. This was after the war had been going on for about twenty months. Among other whereas and resolves, the following are the pith of the 'spot' manifesto:

And Whereas, This House is desirous to obtain a full knowledge of the facts which go to establish whether the particular spot upon which the blood of our citizens was shed, was or was not at that time our own soil; therefore, Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform this House—
1st. Whether the spot on which the blood of our citizens was shed, as in his message declared, was or was not within the Territory of Spain, at least after the treaty of 1819, until the Mexican revolution.
2d. Whether that spot is or is not within the territory which was wrested from Spain by the revolutionary government of Mexico.
3d. Whether that spot is or is not within a settlement of people, which settlement has existed ever since long before the Texas revolution, and until its inhabitants fled before the approach of the United States army.

Thus Abraham Lincoln, instead of trying to produce measures to bring the war to an honorable termination, was wrangling about the 'particular spot' upon which the first blood was shed. But 'Old Abe' never found the 'spot.' And there is another 'spot' that he will never rest upon, viz: the 'particular spot' on which the White House stands.—Patriot & Union.

Things sacred to the Black Republicans.

The New York Herald, of a recent date, contains the following list of relics of the former history of 'Spotty Lincoln.' Every Black Republican should have a full invoice of them:
1. Handle of the maul with which Lincoln split his first rail.
2. Chew of tobacco masticated during the operation.
3. Waistband of breeches split during the operation. Patch of seat of ditto.
4. Portrait of the man who stood against a tree looking at Old Abe spitting the rail.—(Old Abe told him if he kept on scogering there, he'd never get into Congress, and he didn't.)
5. Horns of the oxen who hauled the rails.
6. Half a pint of whiskey, (rile-warranted to kill at a hundred yards) distilled in the hollow by old Abe.
7. Original tin pot out of which Old Abe took his drinks.
8. View of that grocery (by 'our own artist on the spot.')

9. String of one of the original brogans worn by the Prophet in his hegra from Kentucky to Illinois.
10. Half a pound of best Young Hyson sold by Lincoln, as a grocer, to the sire of the first white child in Sangamon county.
11. Pine knot from the original hut built by Uncle Abe from lumber got out by his own hands.
12. Hair from mane of the horse who won a race of which Uncle Abe was judge.
13. Ditto from tail of losing horse in the same race.
14. Tooth knocked out of man's head who fought another man, and chose honest Old Abe referee.
15. Portrait of Old Abe when he tried to look pretty and frightened a child of one of the first families in the county into convulsions.

Opening of the Campaign.

THE 'DUTCH PLANK' IGNORED.
To the Editor of the Evening Journal.
Sir,—The above is the title of an Editorial article in the Daily News, of yesterday morning, in which the Editor, who has been seduced into the support of the Chicago nominations, attempts to show that the so-called 'People's Party' can preserve their consistency, and avoid Republican absorption, by simply excising the 14th Resolution of the obnoxious platform. What a miserable subterfuge!—What worse than childish folly!

And the editor, after pluming himself upon so successfully getting around the difficulty, prates largely about being found where he has stood since 1854—earnest in his advocacy of Americanism, and resolute against foreign domination.

Fortunately for the cause of Americanism, the sophistry of the News is too apparent to mislead any one. For myself, the effect of this miserable hypocrisy has only been to make me more resolute in my determination not to be transferred, in any way, into the ranks of Republicanism; and I have this morning resolved to lend them not even a negative support, but to go against the whole 'People's Ticket' in October, even at the risk of striking down some good men, who, under other circumstances, I should wish to see succeed. Indeed, how can any conservative man do anything else? Will not the triumph of Curtin in October enure to the benefit of the Republican party? Will it not carry joy to their fanatical hosts all over the country, and dispirit the friends of the Constitution and Union in an equal degree? Undoubtedly it will, and I hold it, therefore, to be the duty of every friend of his country to prevent that triumph by all the means in his power.

A Baseless Charge.

The Republican journals of this State are parading a bit of testimony said to have been given before the Covode Committee by Cornelius Wendell as tending to prove corruption upon Mr. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It is said that among the entries of Mr. Wendell's bank book for 1858 a charge was discovered of \$250 to 'Foster of Pennsylvania,' and that when Mr. Wendell was pressed, he admitted that he knew no other Foster than the Democratic candidate for Governor. This is the slender basis upon which the charge of corruption is founded. It can be readily answered.

In the first place, the entry of such item on Mr. Wendell's book is no evidence that Mr. Foster ever received the money. Mr. Wendell has made so many wild and inconsistent statements, that this equivocal testimony should be accepted with great caution.

In the second place, admitting that Mr. Foster received the money, there is no evidence to show that it was applied to corrupt uses. The sterling character of the man and the smallness of the sum, are prima facie evidence that it was not. The idea that Mr. Foster intended to corrupt the voters of his district and procure his election to Congress with \$250 is simply absurd. If the money was placed in his hands it was applied to the ordinary and legitimate expenses of the campaign.—We have no doubt that Mr. Covode spent double this sum out of his own purse, which is a great deal longer than General Foster's in order to secure his election to Congress in 1858, and has disbursed for political purposes, much more than \$250—received from others. The character of General Foster as an honest man, challenges the scrutiny of his enemies, and may at any time be placed in favorable comparison with that of John Covode or Andrew G. Curtin.

If General Foster's enemies intend to attack his character they must furnish other evidence than that derived from insinuations and innuendoes.—Patriot & Union.

Bedford (Pa.) Springs.

—We refer our readers to the announcement in another column of this old popular resort, which is admitted to be one of the most charming in the United States. The waters are of acknowledged superiority, and the salubrity and beauty of the spot is unrivalled. The hotel accommodations are excellent, and the means of access easy, by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central railroads. Nowhere can the denizen of dusty towns go to find a more pleasant retreat, whether to indulge in the gayeties of a fashionable watering-place, or to enjoy the most quiet aspect of healthful rural life. The village of Bedford, one mile from the Springs, with constant communication, affords accommodations of the finest and most comfortable kind, for all who prefer retirement, in the hotels of Col. JOHN HAFFER, Mr. FILLER, Mr. ISAAC MENDEL, jr., Mr. JOHN BRUCE, and Mr. JOSEPH ALSOP. The extensive buildings at the Springs are managed by Mr. A. G. ALLEN, a gentleman of great experience and courteous manners, who has heretofore given great satisfaction to visitors, and we feel warranted in saying that every effort possible will be made to render comfortable all who go to the Bedford Springs. JOHN P. RESO, Esq., the accomplished and gentlemanly Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, will take great pleasure in answering any inquiries that may be made in reference to rooms or conveyances from the several railroad depots. There are three depots where visitors can leave the railroad, viz: Broad Top and Holidaysburg, (Pa.) and Cumberland, Md. By taking the morning train in Washington, you reach Cumberland by 4 o'clock, p. m. If you choose, you can remain overnight in that city, and go to Bedford by 2 o'clock the next day.—Constitution.

NEW HAVEN ELECTION.—The annual charter election in the city of New Haven, Conn., was held last Monday, and the result is a glorious Democratic triumph. All the city officers are Democrats, by majorities varying from 960 to 785. The vote for Mayor stood as follows:—

Hermanus M. Welch, Dem.,.....2,670
Willis Bristol, Opp.,.....1,710
Democratic majority,.....960
At the State election last April, when the Democrats had a majority in New Haven county of between 800 and 900, (685 in the city and town), the Republicans said it was because Mayor Wood had sent 1500 Irishmen up from New York, to stuff the ballot-boxes. What have they to say now? We rather guess they are satisfied that the only 'stuffers' were lawful Democratic voters.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The returns of the election held in the city of Washington on Tuesday last, as published in the National Intelligencer, show the whole vote for Mayor to have been as follows:—Jas. G. Berrett, Dem., 3,434; Richard Wallach, Opp., 3,410; Wm. B. Magruder, Ind. Dem., 147; plurality for Berrett, 24. The Democrats also elected six out of the seven Aldermen, and twelve out of the twenty-one members of the Board of Common Council.

MR. SEYMOUR DECLINES.—The Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, whose name has been brought prominently forward in connection with the Democratic nomination for President, publishes a letter declaring that he does not wish to be considered a candidate for that office, and that he has requested the Delegates from his Congressional district to withdraw his name in case it shall be presented to the Baltimore Convention.

KICKING IN THE TRACES.—The Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.) is in ill humor at the Chicago nomination, and pronounces Lincoln 'a comparatively obscure man on the Western prairies,' and laments that expediency, with a prospect of success, should have prevailed over man worship, with a certainty of defeat.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.—The Boston Courier is authorized and requested by Mr. Fillmore himself, to say that there is no truth whatever in the report as to his intentions to support the Chicago nominations.

SENATOR NUNEMACHER DEAD.—Senator Nunemacher died at his residence near Sharpsville, Berks co., on Monday week last, after a protracted illness.

IN PHILADELPHIA, the club of 'young men' known as the Minute men of 1856, have been organized and declared in favor of Bell and Everett.

COLD RECESSION.—The nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin were immediately followed by a severe frost in Maine.