

Bedford Gazette.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 2919.

VOL. 4, NO. 7.

VOLUME 57.

NEW SERIES.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. E. MEYER,

At the following terms, to wit:

\$1.50 per annum, in advance.

\$2.00 " " if paid within the year.

\$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

No subscription taken for less than six months.

No paper returned until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

It has been decided by the United States Court that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them or not.

PRESIDENTIAL TRACK.

AIR—Camptown Races.

From Illinois there can be found—dudah—dudah.

Two nags upon the campaign ground, dudah, etc.

First "Little Dog" I do declare, dudah, dudah.

And "spotted Abe" with kinky hair, dudah, etc.

They are bound to run this fall.

And I am not afraid.

To bet my money on "Little Dog."

Who'll bet on "spotted Abe?"

These horses ran one race before, dudah, dudah.

And old Spot's wind proved very poor, dudah, etc.

The pony horse came out ahead, dudah, dudah.

Whist! Abram's friends looked very sad, dudah, etc.

They are bound to run this fall, etc.

For many years old Abe's been kept, dudah, dudah.

By Giddings he's been rubbed and swept, dudah.

Till all the hair seems off his tail, dudah, dudah.

Though 'twere done with Hank's rail, dudah, etc.

They are bound to run this fall, etc.

For the same spotted horse did beat, dudah, dudah, etc.

And people say it is no use, dudah, dudah.

For Abe to run so lank and loose, dudah, etc.

They are bound to run this fall, etc.

No thanks to Corwin, Abe or clan, dudah, dudah.

To soldiers when they've a man, dudah, etc.

Like "Giant Dog," the mighty one, dudah, dudah.

Who never lost a race he ran, dudah, dudah, etc.

They are bound to run this fall, etc.

Old Abe this fall will truly find, dudah, dudah.

Once more he will be left behind, dudah, etc.

For all the soldiers in the land, dudah, dudah.

With "Little Dog" go hand in hand, etc.

They are bound to run this fall, etc.

The annexed article was handed us by

a friend of Mr. Breckinridge, with a request to

give it publicity. We have no desire to be un-

fair, and, therefore, publish it most cheerfully.

We shall, however, take the liberty to correct

a few "gross misrepresentations" of Judge Douglas'

opinions and conduct, made in the article.

Before doing this, we shall premise that the article

is from the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, a

paper that refused to support Mr. Breckinridge

until bought up by Mr. BRUNNER, an office-holder

in the Philadelphia Custom House. This

paper is sustained by Government patronage,

and is controlled by the bitter personal enemies

of Judge DOUGLAS. It is a paper that has stru-

bled the Democratic party deeper than ever.

Brutus' dagger pierced the body of Casar. When

the Democracy were fighting that monstrous

robbery of the State, the sham sale of the Main

Line of the Public Works, the *Pennsylvanian*

was found arrayed on the side of the scoundrels

and jobbers that bribed that infamous bill through

the Legislature. Or this the *Pennsylvanian*

was denounced and repudiated in the Democratic

State Convention of 1857. Nor has it had

any influence since then. Philadelphia was

that year a Democratic city, and ever since it

has given its thousands of Opposition majority.

The Democracy of Philadelphia have repudiated

it. Their late City Convention was composed

of 212 delegates, 158 of whom were for

Stephen A. Douglas and only 54 for John C.

Breckinridge, and this in a city where the power

of the office-holders is widely exerted. So

much for the influence and honesty of the *Pennsylvanian*.

The annexed article is founded upon a false

basis, assumed for the purpose of gaining sympathy

for Mr. Breckinridge. It is not true that

look ground in favor of Congressional inter-

vention for the protection (or establishment) of

of slavery in the Territories, in his speech at

Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 21st of December,

1859. We copy the following extract from

that speech as published in the Washington

Constitution of Jan. 7th, 1860, the heading be-

ing the *Constitution's* own:

SLAVE CODE.

If present remedies are adequate to sustain

these decisions, I would have nothing more

to say. I, with many other public men in the

country, believe they are able. If they are not

—if they cannot be enforced for want of the

proper legislation to enforce them—sufficient

legislation must be passed, or our government

is a failure. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I see no

escape from that conclusion.

At the same time, fellow-citizens, I make no

hesitation in saying to you, that I trust the time

will never come—I trust the time will never

come when it may be deemed necessary for the

Congress of the United States in any form to in-

terfere with this question in the Territories.—

So far it has only been productive of evil to us,

and it would portend only evil in the future.—

At present there is no question before Congress.

No Southern representative or senator propos-

es legislation on that point; no complaint comes

from any Territory; there is no evidence that

the existing laws and decisions of the courts are

not adequate to protect every description of

property recognized by the several States.—

None whatever. Therefore, in my opinion—

and I submit it humbly and with deference—

our true policy is not to anticipate trouble, but

to let the matter rest upon the Executive, upon

the existing laws, and upon the decisions of the

courts. [Applause.] I will add this: we must

never give up the principle; we must never

give up the question that has been judicially

decided, that this constitutional right exists.—

We must stand by that decision. We must hold

our constitutional rights; but I would never

prematurely raise the question to distract the

country, when there is no voice calling for it.

North, East, South or West. [Applause.] I

trust we must hold to the principle; we must

stand by it; we stand in a good position.—

We have the Executive; we have the laws;

we have the decisions of the courts, and that is

a great advance from where we stood ten years

ago.

At the time of Mr. Breckinridge's speech,

there was no demand from the South for

Congressional intervention. Shortly afterwards,

however, Senator Brown of Mississippi, backed

by other Southern Senators, introduced a bill

in the U. S. Senate providing a slave code for

the Territories. Mr. Breckinridge's leading

friends in the South, have since said that the

time has come when such legislation must be

had. Mr. Breckinridge, in the above extract,

claims the constitutional right for Congress to

interfere with slavery in the Territories, and

says that this right must not be surrendered.—

The Democratic Party, on the other hand, has

always deemed that Congress has the right of

power to meddle with slavery in the Territories.

It has always held that that question belonged

to the people of the Territories and not to

Congress. Therefore, Mr. Breckinridge is an

interventionist for slavery, just as Seward is an

interventionist against it. Deny this, who can.

Besides the Breckinridge Platform commits its

endorsement to the doctrine that every branch

of the General Government (Congress one of them)

shall interfere for the protection of slavery in

the Territories. We have no horror of negro

slavery. As to the morality of the institution,

we have nothing to say. But we have a holy

horror of the agitation of the subject by

Congress, and, therefore, cannot agree to Mr. Breckinridge's doctrine. The *Pennsylvanian's* article is as follows:

Judge Douglas and his friends are making

strong and persistent efforts to convince the

people that Mr. Breckinridge is, first, the Disunion

candidate, and, secondly, the exponent of the

doctrine of Congressional intervention for the

establishment of slavery in the Territories.

Nothing is more destitute of truth than both

of these propositions, and none know this better

than those who make the charges.

No act or word of Mr. Breckinridge, indicating

disunion sentiments, has been, or can be

pointed out. Indeed, the last speech he made,

which was delivered in Kentucky, after his

election to the Senate, is full of patriotism,

conservatism and attachment to the Union. The

strongest characteristic of that speech, is its

calm and dignified denunciations of those bad

men and fanatics, who aim at the dismember-

ment of this confederacy. In language of fer-

vent and majestic eloquence he depicts the

charges which they have brought upon the country

and appeals to all good and true men to unite in

a common effort to frustrate their designs, and

to preserve in their integrity the Constitution

and the Union. But in a few days, he himself,

pressed to the wall by his enemies, relentlessly

pursued by base detraction and malignant asper-

sity, will make, before the American people, a

vindication of himself, that will forever set at

rest this most wanton and unfounded accusa-

tion.

The second charge, like the first, is without

the shadow of truth.

When and where did Mr. Breckinridge ever

express the opinion that Congress should inter-

vene for the establishment of slavery in the

Territories? We defy his enemies to answer.

On the subject of slavery in the Territories, he

holds that doctrine which is common to all good

Democrats, North and South—the doctrine of

non-intervention. We know of but one promi-

nent politician who advocates intervention for

the establishment of slavery in the Territories,

and that is Senator Brown of Mississippi. So

different are Mr. Breckinridge's opinions on

this point from Senator Brown's, that it has

been thought the Mississippi Senator would

withhold from his support. It is only very re-

cently that he has published a letter, in which

he finds fault with Mr. Breckinridge for not

maintaining this doctrine of intervention. He

says that this constitutes, in his mind, an ob-

jection to our candidate, but that he will sustain

him on account of the general coincidence of

opinions between them on other subjects.

This charge that our candidate and his friends

hold this doctrine of intervention, is not only

unjust, but it is sheer nonsense. Mr. Yan-

cey even does not hold it. In his late speech

he indignantly repudiates it, and declares that

no Democrat entertains it.

But Mr. Breckinridge holds, and all good

Democrats and all conservative men of all par-

ties hold, that in the Territories, which are the

common property of the nation, all the citizens

of the United States are protected by the

Constitution, in their property—the slaveholder,

as well as the rest. The Constitution goes into

the Territories and covers them as soon as they

become American Territories. It goes there to

protect the spatter, and it goes there to govern

and protect him until he is able to govern and

protect himself. The Constitution does not

create or establish any property; it only

protects the citizen who removes into a Territory

in the enjoyment of his property.

When the Territory is organized and acquires

sufficient population to authorize it to make a

Constitution, and to entitle it to admission into

the Union as a sovereign State, then it can

either admit or prohibit slavery. This is the

Democratic doctrine, and further than this the

Democratic party has never gone.

transaction aimed at by his Massachusetts

clients.

Yours truly,

"M. MACDONALD.

"Hon. E. K. SMART, Camden."

Comment upon this disreputable transaction

is needless! The Republicans who support

such a man should never say any thing about

the Committee.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS AT

NORFOLK.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 25th, Judge

Douglas delivered an address at Norfolk to an

audience of nearly six thousand people. The

address occupied two hours in delivery. The

following is taken from a report in the *N. Y.*

Herald:

In the middle of his address a slip of paper

was handed to him. It was cut from the

Daily Argus, and contained two polite

questions for Judge Douglas.

Having ascertained the question thus pro-

posed, he said thereon, I am not in the habit

of answering questions propounded to me in

the course of an address, but on this occasion I

will comply with the request, and respond very

frankly and unequivocally to these two questions.

[The first question is, if Abraham Lincoln

be elected President of the United States will

the Southern States be justified in seceding

from the Union?]

To this I emphatically answer "no." [Great

applause.] The election of a man to the

Presidency by the American people, in con-

formity with the Constitution of the United