NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL. BANKERS & DEALERS IN EX-

CHANGE, BEDFORD, PENN'A. RAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited REFERENCES. HON. JOB MANN, Bedford, " JOHN CESSNA, " JOHN MOWER, "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil J. Watt & Co., Pittsbur J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,

Commonwealth Insurance Company. NION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. CHARTERED CAPITAL, \$300,000.

Insure buildings or other property against loss or damage by Fire. AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVI-

GATIN & TRANSPORTAION. DIRECTORS :

OFFICERS : SIMON CAMERON, President. BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President. S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent. Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.

Pennsylvania Jusurance Company OF PITTSBURGH, OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET. Capital And Surplus over \$150,000. 00. DIRECTORS.

Jacob Painter, C. A. Colton, N. Voeghtly, Rody Patterson, A. A. Carrier, I. G. Soroni, Henry Sproul, A. J. Jones, G. W. Smith, W. Hampton, Rob't Patrick, J. H. (Hopkins.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED, AND

PROMPTLY PAID.

@ YESSNA & SHANNON-

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

BOHN P. REED -ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office second door North of the Menra Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O H. GAITHERattend to any surveying business that may be [Nov. 4, '59.] entrusted to him.

C. DICKEN-Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. July 1, 1859 .- 1v.

TOHN BORDER-GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA. Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh. All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58. CAMUEL KETTERMAN-COUNTY SURVEYOR. WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bed-

ford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office. April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG-ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Tug undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Julianna Street, three doors south the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of JOB MANN G. H. SPANG.

entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES. Office three doors North of the "Inquirer"

DR. B. F. HARRY-RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bed-

ford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius. Aug. 1, 1859.

TO BUILDERS.-

prepried to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths .-Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedfod County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice. F. D. BEEGLE.

THE GREAT ISSUE TO BE DECIDED IN NOVEMBER NEXT. SHALL THE

CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION STAND OR FALL?

SHALL SECTIONALISM TRIUMPH. THE CONSTITUTION BE PERVERTED! AND

THE UNION DESTROYED! OR SHALL WE CONTINUE TO HAVE One Country ! One Union! One Constitution!

ONE GLORIOUS DESTINY ? LINCOLN AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

BEHOLD THE RECORD.

An awful responsibility rests upon the voters of this country! A great, a fearful, a vital issue is to be decided by them on the 6th day of November next! Through the ballot-box, before the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, (we speak most reverently,) and in the eyes of the civilized world, the citizens of this great country will be called upon to decide whether the Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Larman, Wm. Doek, James Fox, Geo. Bergoner, W. F. Murry F. K. Boas, J. H. Berryhill, W. F. Packer ever shone upon—shall go on in its high caree of prosperity and renown, or be torn asunder by civil war! Disguise it as you may, union or disunion is the question to be decided in November. No man with a thimblefull of brains in his head can fail to see that the triumph of a sectional party, whose avowed object is to war upon the institutions of the other nalf of the Confederacy, leads mevitably to a dissolution of the Union. Hence it was that house divided against itself cannot stand;" holds true in the political as well as the religious world. This war of one section upon the other section can have but one end-the disruption of the Confederacy. If continued, it must lead to estrangement, then batred, then open This Company has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of \$302,835,07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent allording evidence of its stability and usefulness. statesman of Kentucky, Henry Clay, express man? this idea in a spech in the Senate, on the 7 of

February, 1849: J. J. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa. September 2, 1859.-1yr. precated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office public career worthy of recollection, it is the nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its or the other may at all times be found. Issting preservation. But we should be false lasting preservation. But we should be false Let us discard all these things, and unite as district." between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. ping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your said. Respectfully tenders his services to the Public The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the unhabitants of that ALL MEN are created free and equal." the free States, as one man, against the inhabit-

One section will stand in menacing and hostile with a silver pitcher by the negroes of We do not refer particularly to the high or the Ohio, on the 10th of September, 1856, thus de-Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, where Black array against the other. The collision of opin- Cincinnation the 6th of May, 1845. In low, the rich or the poor, the negro, the mulatto, livered himself: array against the other. The collision of opinresponse to the presentation, he said:
or the white, but all men who bear the image
of God and are endowed with certain inalienaor God and are endowed with certain inalienavi-w. Abolitionists themselves would shrink colored people as a separate and distinct class in and the pursuit of happiness." back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

How sadly true, nay, how prophetic, also, are these words of Mr. Clay. The triumph of sectionalism is the downfall of the Republic .-To preserve the Union we must keep the bond our fathers made, and crush out and exterminate this hydra-headed monster of abolition ism. The man who casts his vote for Lincoln, in that act, deliberately, solemnly, and knowingly, votes for a dissolution of the American Union There is no dodging this position. What are the principles of that sectional party, and what the utterance of the men who formed, lead, and control it? Behold the record!

Before proceeding to the record, however, let us see how, in the speech from which we have already quoted, Mr. Clay sums up the designs of the abolitionists:

"And the third class are the real ultra abolitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards. With this class the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of the removal of slaves from State to State, and the W. LINGENFELTER—
refusal to admit any new State comprising within its limits the institution of domestic refusal to admit any new State comprising Will attend with promptness to all business slavery, are but so many means conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at which they avowedly and boldly aim, are but so many short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which abolition-universal abolition; peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.'

How graphically descriptive of the blackrepublican party of the present day ! The picture is true to life.

LINCOLN AND HIS SUPPORTERS IN FAVOR OF THE

HIDEOUS DOCTRINE OF NEGRO EQUALITY!

"What I do say is, that no man is good country?

republicanism. Our Declaration of Indepen- | convention

that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain malienable rights; that among these are life, LIBER- ries, to give their testimony, and to make no district rights to hold office, to vote, to sit on justices and it is a standard of the laws of God, and must be tried to the standard of the laws of God, and must be tried to the standard, and must stand or fall the create strip of the create TY, and the pursuit of happiness. That to tinction between them and ourselves. The in- Abraham Lincoln to create strife, stir up dissecure these rights, governments are instituted strument called the Constitution, after pronoun- cords, set brother against brother, and father aconsent of the governed."

to show that according to our ancient faith, the powers of Government are derived from the course with the States, suffers the free negro to consent of the governed. Now, the relation be driven out of all, and excluded from such same idea in his speech at Rochester, N. Y. of master and slave is pro tanto a total viola- rights. Deliver me from such an instrument tion of this principle. The master not only thus partial, thus unjust; that can be thus per- ually coming into closer contact, and collision governs the slave without his consent, but he governs him by a set of rules altogether differty feelings, and note the accidental distinction means? Shall I tell you what this collision ty feelings, and note the accidental distinction ent from those which he prescribes for himself.

Allow ALL the governed an EQUAL VOICE

This black-republican maniac raves at the tators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the IN THE GOVERNMENT; and that, and that Constitution because it does not guaranty the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict only, is self-government."--Howell's Life of equality of the negro with the white man! Lincoln, page 276.

during the last presidential election, which we find published in the Illinois State Journal, the State organ of the black-republican party of 17th of Janauary, 1851, Greely ithus spoke in the Island of September 1856. Mr. Technology of 1850, Mr. Illinois, on the 16th of September, 1856, Mr. his Tribane: Lincoln said :

tinued to be, the equality of men. And, al- have the full rights of manhood, whether his an- surrendered by their farmers to slave culture though it was always submitted patiently to whatever inequality there seemed to be as a er his complexion be ebony or ivory. * * * * New York become once more a market for trade matter of actual necessity, its constant working All constitutional exclusions of any class from in the bodies and souls of men. It is the fail-

with steady eye on the real issue, let us re-in- urging the nomination for Congress of that no- the existence of this great fact that renders all augurate the good old central ideas of the Republic. We can do it. The human heart is him: and of the Confederacy, leads inevitably to a dissolution of the Union. Hence it was that the Father of his Country warned us to beware of sectional parties, and to indignantly ware of sectional parties, and to indignantly and the candidates put up by the confederacy, leads inevitably to a public. We can continue that all the States as States, are equal, nor yet that all citizens, as citizens, are equal, nor yet that all citizens, as citizens, are equal, nor yet that all citizens, are equal, hit record the better of the confederacy, leads inevitably to a public. We can continue that is him:

"Among the candidates put up by the confideracy of the confideracy, leads inevitably to a public. We can continue that is him:

"Among the candidates put up by the confideracy of the confiderac frown upon the first attempt to alienate one section of the Union from the other. "A more, that all men are created equal."

Yet, again, in his speech at Chicago on the 10th of July, 1858, Mr. Lincoln said :

tormer office he possesses no qualifications that might not be found in other gentlem n, while for the duties of a representative at Washingnot another say if does not mean a negro, why not another say if does not mean some other man? If that declaration is not the truth, let us get the statute book in which we find it and tear it out. Who is so bold as to do it?—

"No, no!" Let us statute to it, then let us the might not be found in other gentlem n, while for the duties of a representative at Washington he is particularly gifted. As an orator and debater he possesses both the force and the grace of a Virgina gentleman of the old school and one of the first families, to which a great depth for this issue. The democratic party is fighting for the resulting processor of the first families, to which a great depth in the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right of man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right of man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right of man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right of man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right of man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right of man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right to man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right to man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right to man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right to man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "Freedom is the right to man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner." stand firmly by it then. * *

bosoms until there shall no longer be a doubt the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side
will beget Union on the other, and this process
of reciprocal consolidation will be attended

> circumstance as color, origin, and the like, are tion! He said : hostile to the genius of our institution, and

American liberty must perish. white are absolutely equal before the law.

"In New York the colored man is restricted as to the right of suffrage by a property whether the white race should absorb the black be written down in the great speech." qualification. In other respects the same equ al- or the black absorb the white." ity prevails. "I embrace with pleasure this opportunity

of declaring my disapprobation of that claus of the constitution which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage. other similar circumstances of condition. 1

incompatible with true democratic principles." "By the laws of Maine, and under the concitizens - just as much citizens in the State of gitation.

which allows any citizen to vote." Here we have the black-republican supreme court of Maine actually nullifying the decision

enough to govern another man without the other's consent. I say this is the leading other competitor against Hamlin for the nominate true. In his speech in the Settate, March 11, 1850, the Republic, and give peace and security to the principle, the SHEET ANCHOR of American nation for the vice-presidency in the Chicago heory of our Government-the theory that es- Mr. Seward said

secure these rights, governments are instituted strument called the Constitution, after pronounamong men, deriving their just powers from the cing all men equal, and having equal rights, gainst son, in our great and happy household of the Constitution devotes the domain to the Unsent of the governed.'
"I have quoted so much at this time merely be denied all political rights, and after declaFour months after

Again, in a speech delivered in Chicago, chief cook and bottle-washer" in the Chicago er or later become entirely a slaveholding na-

"That central idea, in our political opinion, or withhold political rights on account of color, at the beginning was, and until recently con-

nomination could hardly be desired; but we "I ask you to take sides and decide where

that all legal distinction between individuals of black was the superior race, but leaves the ques- tween Heaven and hell. the same community, founded in any such tion to be decided by absorption or amalgama- LINCOLN AND HIS SUFFORTERS IN PAVOR OF THE

"So far as he had studied the subject of races, incompatible with the true theory of American he had adopted the idea that when there is a liberty. Slavery and oppression must cease or weaker race in existence, it will succumb to, Debates, p 15,) Mr. Lincoln, in reply to some and be absorbed in, the stronger race. This was stictures on his Springfield speech, said "In Massachusetts, and in most, if not all, the the universal law as regarded the races of men

the color of the skin or place of nativity, or any speech at Springfield, Illinois, on the 17th of tion." people as a body from the elective franchise as IIr. Lincoln said :

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and it can be ameliorated. It can be, and it must and before these Black Republican revolutionstitution of the State of Maine, free negroes are onfident promise of putting an end to slavery be abolished, and you and I can and must do it. ists succeed in inaugurating a reign of terror like Maine as white men. It has been so solemnly hat agitation has not only not ceased, but has mation will be beneficent, and its rewards glo-public of North America, rent into fragments, decided by the highest tribunal of our State onstantly augmented. In my opinion, it will rious. It requires only to follow this simple has become a thing of the past, a fact only in since the decision of the Dred Scott case. The and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive. Their purpose is are entitled to of the country that has the power that they would finally arrive. Their purpose is are entitled to all the privileges—that they annot stand." I believe this Government can-refuse to do what we can, at any time, because to resist and roll back the waves fanaticism. stand upon a perfect equality with the white of endure permanently half slave and half free. at that precise time, and on that particular oc- That organization is the National Democratic

citizens under the terms of the constitution, will cease to be divided. It will become all "Extend a cordial welcome to the fugitive who better days of this Republic, contemporary with ne thing or all the other. Either the oppolays his weary limbs at your door, and defend Washington and Jefferson and Jackson, it stands ents of slavery will arrest the further spread of him as you would your paternal gods " , and place it where the public mind shall "Correct your own error that slavery has of the Constitution and the Union. It has en-On the 16th of October, 1854, Abraham of the Supreme Court of the United States; so est in the belief that it is in the course of ulti-The subscriber is fully quantity or quality in which he used the following language:

On the 10th of October, 1834, Abraham of the Supreme Counterful and Overthiout to Diack Report of the Supreme Counterful and Overthiout

tablished State governments to make laws to

Four months after Mr. Lincoln's speech we

"Thus, these antagonistic systems are continbetween opposing and enduring forces, and it Now, let us hear from Horace Greely, "the means that the United States must and will soonbe tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New "We loathe and detest all laws which give Orleans become marts for legitimate merchanhas been a steady progress toward the PRACTI-CAL equality of all men.

"Let past differences as nothing be; and "Let p

confess that we should regret to see Mr. Doug-lass elected. His proper place is not a member him: but if Baal, then serve him." It slavery "I should like to know if, taking the old Declaration of Independence, which declares member of Congress at Washington. For the for the doctrine openly. If you believe that that all men are equal upon principle, and ma- former office he possesses no qualifications that freedom is the right of man, then join the par-

"No, no!"] Let us stick to it, then, let us best days of the Republic add a persuasive and the Constitution as it is, and for the Union as it stand firmly by it then. * * magnetic charm not often felt in the Federal is. They have nothing to do with slavery or Capitol. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. anti-slavery. They do not proclaim "Slavery and the other man -this race and that race and Douglass will not persist in urging his election throughout the country's wide domain," nor do the other race being inferior, and therefore to the office for which he is nominated, but will they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding the standard that we have left us. tled and decided by the people of each State, in our allegiance if we did not discriminate one people throughout this land until we shall Now, hear the old apostle of black-republi- and each Territory when they come to form a once more stand up declaring that all men are canisin, Joshua R. Giddings. In his speech in created equal. * * * * 1 leave you, ho- the House, December 18, 1855, Mr. Giddings. into the Union, for themselves. Governor Chase would break down and trample under "This Government was founded for the pur- foot this solemn and salutary obligation of the pose, design, and end of "securing all men un- Constitution, for in no other way could his parthe volume of the debates between Linder its jurisdiction in the enjoyment of life, libty unfurl the banner of "Freedom throughout Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Abby Foster,

WILL promptly attend to all business entries to his care. Office on Pitt street, two irristed to his care. Office on Pitt street, two i

arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes acted from any peculiar consideration of the which now happily lie concealed from our colored possible concealed from the stumpers ourselves strictly to quotations from the representation of the stumpers ourselves strictly to quotations from the representation of the stumpers ourselves strictly to quotations from the representation of the stumpers ourselves strictly to quotations from the representation of the stumpers ourselves strictly to quotations from the representation of the stumpers ourselves strictly to quotations from the representation of the strictly to quotations from the strictly to quotatio of this old-line-horse-stealing democracy, not sentative men-the admitted leaders-the en-When questioned in the House of Represen- baving the lear of God before their eyes, charge dorsed and everywhere acknowledged founders, that all the individuals of that class are members latives, the Hon. N. F. Banks. afterwards elec- us with being sectional. I tell you we are a creators, and nurses, advocates, and chief supmurdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the manmurdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the Most arrived to the Most ar tairest fabric of human government that ever hood, entitled to every original right enjoyed sachusetts, by the black-republicans, declared and the South. It is a fight between freedom made this party, whose talents sustain, whose by any other member. We feel, therefore, his inability to decide whether the white or the and slavery—between God and the devil—be- counsels direct, whose acts control it. No man

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, AND THE

HIGHER LAW. In his tenth-of-July speech in Chicago, see

New England States, the colored man and the in the world. In regard to the question, whether the white or the black race was superior, he tion. I do say so now, however; so there need "bloody goal" at which Black Republicanism proposed to wait until time should develop be no longer any difficulty about that. It may strives. And what is the lesson this, brutal

LINCOLN AND HIS SUPPORTERS IN FAVOR OF THE line whig—I have always hated it; but I have ion. When bad men combine, good men ought always been quiet about it until this new era of to unite; and when the bloody banner of fanat-We believe Mr. Lincoln claims to be the auther introduction of the Nebraska bill began. I icism is unfurled to the breeze, and when treatfor of the "irrepressible conflict" idea. At always believed that everybody was against it, son, grown audacious and defiant, no longer "True democracy makes no inquiry about lest, we find him giving it utterance in his and that it was in course of ultimate extinct skulks in secret, but with shameless front pro-

ing explicit and unmistakable language;

Under the operation of that policy. The task is as easy and simple as its consum- the carnage of St. Domingo, and before the Re-

Union

dence says:

"Our legislatures, State and Federal, should we hold these truths to be self evident—
that all men are created equal; that they are people stand; they should give to them full potables to be self evident—
tables to be self evident—
tables to be exigencies, condition, climate, soil, we mercantile and codes civil; but when we are legislating for States, especially when we are founding States, all these laws must be brought

nion, to justice, to defence, to welfare, and to liberty. But there is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes."-App. to Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 31st Cong. pp 263, 265.

Again, in a speech in the Senate, March, 1858, Mr. Seward said :

"The interests of the white race demand the ultimate emancipation of all men. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to de

Still later, only a few days ago, at Boston, he boldly proclaimed:

"What a commentary upon the history of nan is the fact that eighteen years after the death of John Quincy Adams the people have for their standard-bearer Abraham Lincoln, confessing the obligations of the higher law which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed, and contending for weal or woe, for life or death, in the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. I desire only to say that we are in the last stage of the conflict before the great triumphal inauguration of this policy into the Gov-ernment of the United States."

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in his Boson speech in 1855, said:

"Send it abroad on the wings of the wind that am committed, fully committed, committed to the fullest extent, in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, wherever it exists under the authority of the Constitution of the United States."

In a letter written on July 20, 1855, the

same Wilson wrote : "Let us remember that more than three millions of bondsmen groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance. †

† † † † † † † † ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ † † "I tell you here to-night that the agitation of this question will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Repub-

setts, in his speech in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October, 1856, pressed the same idea : "The republican party does not wish to in-

terfere in the internal government or social in-stitutions of the slave States, but merely to lace around them a cordon of free States .--Then this horrible system will die of inanition, or like the scorpion, seeing no means of escape, sting itself to death.

It will be perceived that we have made no quotations from that still more ultra and extreme portion of the Republican party led by Wm.

can gainsay their authority to speak for it, for they themselves constitute the party. We have made fair and honest quotations from their speeches and letters. And now look upon the record. What does it all mean? The dissolution of the American Union, the emancipation of the Southern slaves, and the reduction of the "I did not even say that I desired that slave- Southern States and Southern men into the abprogramme ought to instil into the hearts of "I have always hated slavery, I think, as conservative men of the North? We unhesimuch as any apolitionist—I have been an old tatingly answer, Union for the sake of the Unclaims its principles and objects to the world, it Jane, 1858. We quote from the volume of Mr. Seward, in his great speech at Cleveland is high time for the friends of law and order at regard therefore the exclusion of the colored Pebates between Lincoln and Douglas, page 1. Ohio, in the canvass of 1848, used the follow- the North to rally around the Constitution, and to raise aloft the flag of the Union, while yet "Slavery can be limited to its present bounds; we have a Constitution, a Union, and a flag, * * merican people, descended from the purer and forth to-day, as it has ever stood, the champion tates, old as well as new, North as well as parties of the constry into an effective aggres- to its standard, and it will again meet, over-