

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—
FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
OF GEORGIA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
ELECTORS AT LARGE,
RICHARD VAUX, OF PHILADELPHIA,
GEORGE M. KEIM, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
A prominent hobby of the Republican party during the present campaign has been Democratic extravagance and Republican economy.

W. R. Nofsinger, formerly Black Republican State Treasurer of Indiana, is a defaulter to the state to the amount of \$39,663.01.

The world knows that Republican officers plundered the treasury of Maine, only one year ago. A committee of partisan friends was appointed to investigate the matter.

In Iowa, from 1850 to '54 the Democrats were in power. The government was honestly and economically administered.

From 1850 to 1852, (two years), the Democrats expended for State purposes, \$131,631.49.

From 1852 to 1854 the Democrats expended 118,542.00.

Total expenditures by the Democrats for four years \$250,173.49.

From 1854 to 1856, (two years), the Black Republicans expended for State purposes \$256,573.21.

Or six thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars more in two years than the Democrats expended in the preceding four years.

From 1856 to 1858, (two years) the Black Republicans expended 664,907.03.

Or twice as much in two years as the Democrats expended in four years.

Total Black Republican expenditure in four years. 901,480.25.

Being in four years, six hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents more than the Democrats expended in the same period.

publican laurels no one will dispute their right to wear them.

We copy part of the proper official report of several States in order to let facts and figures prove which is the honest and economical party.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Democratic Expenditures.
1852—Democratic expenditures \$258,591 78

1853 Do do 253,160 39
1854 Do do 290,605 54

Total Democratic expenditures for State purposes for three years \$802,357 71

Black Republican Expenditures.
1855.—Black Republican expenditures. \$330,081 22

1856 Do do 317,969 11
1857 Do do 423,448 89

Total Republican expenditures for three years. \$1,071,499 22

Showing that in the period of three years the Black Republicans of Pennsylvania expended for ordinary State purposes two hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and one dollars and fifty-one cents more than the Democrats expended in the same time.

ILLINOIS.
Democratic Expenditures.
1854 and 1855.—Total Democratic expenditures for all purposes \$525,877 29

Black Republican Expenditures.
1857 and 1858.—Total Black Republican expenditures for all purposes \$761,977 68

Being only two hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars and thirty-nine cents more than the Democrats expended for the same length of time (two years.)

MICHIGAN.
Democratic Expenditures.
1853.—Democratic expenditures \$396,449 39

1854 Do do 433,469 57

Total Democratic expenses for all purposes for two years \$829,918 96

Black Republican Expenditures.
1855.—Black Republican expenditures \$624,777 88

1856 Do do 639,879 06

Total Republican expenditures for two years. \$1,264,656 04

Or four hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents more than the Democrats expended in the preceding two years.

1857.—Black Republican expenditures. \$679,879 19

1858 Do do 848,015 85

Total Black Republican expenditures for two years. \$1,527,895 04

Thus showing in the brief period of two years that the Republican expenditures, in the State of Michigan, exceeded those of the Democrats, during their last two years in office, in the large sum of six hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and eight cents!

OHIO.
Democratic Expenditures.
1853.—Democratic expenditures for State purposes. \$529,785 37

1854 Do do 664,687 83

1855 Do do 446,972 90

Total Democratic expenditures for three years. \$1,641,446 15

Black Republican Expenditures.
1856.—Black Republican expenditures for State purposes \$960,410 59

1857 Do do 641,926 17

1858 Do do 785,208 88

Total Black Republican expenditures in three years. \$2,390,605 64

Being seven hundred and forty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents more than the Democrats expended during the previous three years; and this, too, let it be remembered, for the ordinary expenses of the State government in an old State, where the increase of population is very small.

reference to the Black Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania

Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned, and for that one act we render them our hearty thanks, for never in the history of Pennsylvania has a session been marked by more corrupt, wicked intriguing than the present.

Every good citizen feels the blush of honest indignation tingling his cheeks when he thinks of their proceedings.

No measure, however beneficial, could stand the slightest chance of passing, unless by profuse expenditure of money.

Almost every man, with some noble exceptions, had his price, and if common rumor be true, it was an enormous price.

If it could not be paid in the hard cash, secure prospective profits were just as good.

This article is copied into the New York Times, another Black Republican sheet, with the following comments:

"Perhaps our own legislators at Albany may be gratified to read what is likely to be said of them whenever they shall gratify the State by adjourning.

It will not differ much in its general tenor from the preceding. Public opinion is very nearly unanimous in regard to the character of their public acts."

And this is the party that prates of economy and purity. O consistency thou art a jewel!

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
THEIR ANNIVERSARY MEETING.
John Brown, Andrew G. Curtin and Abraham Lincoln endorsed.

The Pennsylvania Anti-slavery society held its Anniversary meeting at Kennet Square, near Philadelphia, on Thursday last, and adopted among others the following resolutions, and made use of the following language:

Resolved, That one of the most important signs of the times which the last year has developed, is the sympathy with John Brown, which has extensively pervaded the North, and found expression in the pulpit, on the platform, and through the press, indicating that, whatever theories men may hold respecting State rights and constitutional obligations, there lives and burns in the Northern heart a genuine admiration of heroism, and a genuine sympathy with the victims of oppression.

"The advocates of slavery restriction, including all shades of political anti-slavery sentiment, had for their candidate Andrew G. Curtin, Esq."

"But it is due to truth and candor to say that, as between him and his opponents and on the issues involved in the present contest, the election of Abraham Lincoln will be a great and encouraging triumph."

"This Government was the meanest and foulest despotism that ever existed. Washington and Jefferson were slave-drivers and thieves whose memory should be held in detestation. The Constitution was an accursed scroll, which he trampled under foot."

Negro Suffrage to be tested in Congress.
In the Sixteenth Congressional District of Ohio, Cutler, Republican, was elected by 64 majority over Jewett, Democrat.

In a large number of precincts negroes voted the Republican ticket, and in consequence the Democratic candidate was defeated.

The Marietta Republican gives the number of negroes voting in the several precincts—enough to decide the result, and intimates that the election will be contested.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that it has certain information that Mr. Jewett will contest the election of his opponent, and adds:

"It has been pretty well ascertained that illegal negro votes were given to Cutler in Washington county alone than make up his majority in the district."

Mr. Jewett owes it to the Democracy and Union men, who so nobly supported him in the election, and who changed a majority against him of more than 100, to make the contest, and he will do it.

As the constitution of the State provides that no one shall vote if he is not a white citizen of the United States, all persons of negro blood are disqualified from voting.

This is a plain proposition, which the House of Representatives affirmed in the contested election case of Vallindigham vs. Campbell two years ago.

The Republicans have been in the habit of carrying Ohio by an illegal negro vote. They chose Chase Governor in 1856 notoriously in that manner.

A majority of the white citizens voted against him, but the negroes turned the scale.

Our young mercantile friend, D. R. Anderson, of Centreville, in this county, has just received a large and varied assortment of new goods from the Eastern cities, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates.

His goods are excellent in every respect, and his prices are such as will prove satisfactory to the closest dealer. Give him a call.

Our friend JACOB REED is now receiving his Winter stock of Goods, which will doubtless be ample and well suited to the market.

He says he intends to sell cheap for cash or country produce. Call and see.

The Broad Top Hotel at Stonerstown, in this county, kept by Mrs. C. TRICKER, is one of the best country inns we have ever stopped at.

The table is always excellent and the other accommodations are of the very first order.

DEMOCRATS, TO WORK!

Before another week is past you will be called upon, fellow citizens, in company with the thousands of your brethren North and South, to determine in whose hands the reins of this government shall be placed for the next four years.

On next Tuesday, the question must be met and answered whether or not a sectional candidate—holding sectional views and advocating sectional doctrines—is to be our next President.

Are you ready, one and all, to answer the question? Are you ready to decide against the sectional candidate of the Republican party—ready to do what you can to ward off continuing that good feeling which has heretofore existed between all the people of this nation, regardless of any State lines?

—ready to say by your votes that you are anxious that the blessings that you now enjoy on account of being a united people may be handed down "as a rich legacy unto your issue."

If not, reflect seriously upon those matters—examine carefully into the doctrines advocated by Mr. Lincoln—ask yourself, reader, the question: Can I vote for the man who says "I BELIEVE THIS UNION CAN NOT EXIST HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE."

—whose party, repudiates the idea of being a national party?

We do not say to you, fellow citizens, that in case Mr. Lincoln should be elected he will carry out the views he now advocates, but we do say that he may carry out those views—may refuse to give equal rights to all our States—and in that event the danger, we now warn you of, may be upon us.

Think of it, men! A candidate for the Presidency of these United States being as Mr. Lincoln said he was, afraid to cross Mason & Dixon's line, afraid to visit the home of his childhood, the place of his birth—to advocate the long-cherished principles of his heart!

Is it likely that in case he gets into power he will respect the rights of those States he now fears to visit?

Citizens of Bedford county, do what you can, then, to defeat the sectional candidate! Remember that if you stay away from the polls, and he should be successful, if he carry out the views he advocates and the teachings of the leaders of his party, he will bring about a dissolution of this glorious Union, you cannot say to your neighbor while gazing upon its ruins: "Thou canst not say I did it!" but the awful responsibility will rest equally upon all.

Democrats of Bedford county, turn out once more and victory will yet crown our efforts.

Our old party has passed through many darker times than the present and has as often appeared a stronger, more patriotic and more powerful party than ever.

Any man can be a patriot when the political skies are clear, but when they are black and lowering it requires a man of firmness of character to be a true one.

NO COMPULSION OF VOTERS!

We are informed that at the last election a number of the Opposition leaders in this county, made use of threats against voters who were under obligations to them.

Democrats, man the polls, and let not this be done in the future.

We warn the Republican leaders that if they attempt the game of coercion again, they will be dealt with according to law!

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD!

Examine your ticket carefully before you deposit it in the ballot-box and compare the names on it with those on the ticket at the head of this paper.

There is but one Democratic Electoral Ticket in this State and that is the one at the head of our editorial columns.

TURN OUT!

Democrats! Tuesday next may be a memorable day in the history of your country. Turn out, therefore, to the

polls, that you may discharge your duty to your country.

Turn out and call upon all your neighbors and impudently them to do likewise.

A Beautiful State of Affairs.
The full returns of the Ohio election make the Republican majority in that great State about 12,000.

The reason of this Republican victory is found in the fact that OVER FOURTEEN THOUSAND NEGROES VOTED FOR THE REPUBLICAN TICKET!

They have been permitted to vote under a recent judicial decision in that State. Thus it is seen that of the WHITE VOTE of Ohio, the Democratic State Ticket had a MAJORITY of over TWO THOUSAND!

How do the Republicans of this locality regard a victory won by negro allies? But in order that our readers may have a further insight into the manner in which elections are conducted in that State, we copy the following paragraph from the Cleveland Plaindealer of the day after the election:

"Full blooded negroes voted in several of the wards yesterday. At the second ward negroes as black as coal peddled tickets. Negroes hired carriages and carried white men to the polls. Negroes were everywhere. The refrain commencing:

"Sleep's meat's too good for Negroes," is an absurdity. Here on the Western reserve roast beef is hardly good enough for them. They sit at the first table, and white men are forced to lap up the crumbs at the second. That's the style here. That's what ails us. We have met the Africans, and we are theirs!"

Thus the startling, the humiliating fact appears that Ohio, a sovereign State of the American Union, is under negro rule. It is too shameful, too sickening, too revolting to contemplate. To such a disgrace would the Black Republican party reduce the whole country, and doubtless one of the very first acts of the next Black Republican Legislature of this Commonwealth will be one establishing negro suffrage.

Is there anything which this party will not stoop to do?

Douglas' Denial.
Douglas in a speech at Milwaukee, denies, in the most positive manner, that he was the author of the Lecompton constitution. He said:

"An Abolition newspaper has just been placed in my hand, containing what purports to be a correspondence between a Breckinridge committee in Kansas and certain citizens of that territory. I have no means of knowing whether this correspondence is genuine or fictitious. I have looked over the names attached to it, and recognize no one as a personal acquaintance. In this correspondence I am distinctly charged with being the author of the Lecompton Constitution, [Great laughter.] I do not blame you for laughing at the statement. Renewed Laughter.] If there is any statement on earth that ought to seem ludicrous and laughable, it is a charge of that kind. But nevertheless the charge is distinctly made that I not only devised the Lecompton constitution but that it was submitted to me, and that I approved it, together with the plan of submitting the slavery clause. I desire to say to you emphatically that it is false in every particular. I never saw the Lecompton constitution until after it had been adopted in Kansas by the Convention, and sent to the President of the United States for acceptance. I never saw the schedule by which the slavery clause was submitted until after it was forwarded to the States for publication. I never heard, nor conceived, nor dreamed that any man on earth ever thought of such a scheme. I make these statements distinctly, without equivocation or mental reservation. I appeal to God, in the presence of high heaven and this audience, that the charge is false, I care not who made it. [Tremendous applause.]"

TWO KIDNAPPERS and MURDERERS ARRESTED.—Our city was thrown into considerable excitement yesterday by the arrival of two kidnappers under arrest and guarded by citizens of this county.

The particulars so far as we can gather them are as follows: The kidnappers named Bolton and Gooden, came into the lower part of the county a few days ago, and stated that they had four negroes which they desired to sell.

They succeeded in effecting a sale, but before the money was paid over one of the negroes, Mary Boyd, informed a gentleman that they had all been kidnapped in Galena, Ill., and that one of the number, a man, had been killed after crossing the Mississippi river because he would not submit to be ironed.

This information led to the arrest of the kidnappers, and they are now in jail in this city awaiting the arrival of persons from Galena to identify the negroes.

The woman, Mary Boyd, at the time of being kidnapped was nursing a child of a white woman, named Susan Goodlap, who lives with Mr. Wigley, an attorney at law in Galena, and the child was brought here with the negroes and passed off as Mary Boyd's offspring.

Jerry Boyd was the name of the negro who was killed, and has a brother living in St. Louis, named Thomas Boyd. Mary Boyd was once the property of a man named Vandeventer, a clothing merchant in St. Louis.

Gooden is a Canadian and a stranger in these parts; Bolton married in this county and lives in Caldwell county. They were arrested by the slave owners to whom they attempted to sell the kidnapped negroes.

A few days ago the Muscatine (Iowa) papers contained an account of a negro having been found murdered near that place, and the citizens offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the murderers.

It is not improbable that the murdered negro was Jerry Boyd.

The Mayor of Galena was telegraphed to yesterday, and request made that some who could identify the negroes be sent here to testify against the kidnappers.

If Bolton and Gooden on them they should and will suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

We learn it was with difficulty the citizens of this county could be prevented from executing summary justice upon the prisoners, when the facts as above related became known.

They will probably be sent to Iowa for trial for the murder of Jerry Boyd. St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, 20th.

Written for the Gazette.

Stand your ground, Democrats; never surrender; Never give up; though your hopes are down-cast—

The flag of our Union may fall, but remember That none but true patriots can save it at last.

What though fanatics, boasting screaming, Moisten our lips with adversity's cup, Soon will the Keystone awake from her dreaming,

—Stand by her, Democrats! never give up! Never give up, though the foe may have driven The friends of the Union, from their outposts at last,

Nobly have we, with these dark minions striven, Let us remember the deeds of the past! Up guards, or soon will they violently surrender, The strong bond of Union our fathers' blood sealed!

Hark! hear you not the Disunion thunder! STAND FIRMLY, DEMOCRATS, NEVER TO YIELD!

Let them not stir up a maddened commotion, To fall like a knell on the homes of the brave; Let not their Browns with their negro devotion, Dig for the white race a premature grave. Never surrender, no let our disaster But nerve us to action, our country to save! We'll never call a disunion rail splitter Master! NEVER GIVE UP, IS THE CRY OF THE BRAVE!

Never despair, 'tis the act of a coward, To give up the contest when danger is nigh! Arouse for the struggle, steady now, forward! We fight for the Union, must be the warrior cry!

Then, up with our banners! let the people remember, That with love for this Union our bosoms still swell! We'll strike one more blow on the sixth of November!

Charge with us, Democrats, all will be well! Bloody Run, Oct. 30, 1860.

Foreigners.
When the Know Nothing organization gave up the ghost we hoped that a season of rest for the persecuted foreigner was at hand.

The spirit of that dark order seems to have entered into the Republican party. In almost every Republican paper we open we find some sentiment inimical to naturalized citizens, some ill-natured remarks, some abusive terms, some uncharitable blow aimed at them, because it was their fate, not their choice, to have been born in foreign lands.

They are represented as every thing that is low, and vile and degraded—as ignorant and vicious—and to those who are poor, poverty is imputed as a crime.

The following extracts from the Telegraph of the 19th will show in what estimation the editor of that paper—himself a foreigner, and once about as poor as any of his fellow emigrants—holds those who flee from the oppression of European governments to seek a home in this free and happy land. It is many a day since we read an article more uncharitable, but we have no doubt that it is a clear reflection of Republican sentiment—and as such we lay it before our readers, native and naturalized.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says:

"STILL THEY COME.—Another swarm of filthy Foreign Vagrants, recently vomited upon our shores, prefabricated the streets today soliciting alms. We fed one of them, and the base ingrate then abused us for not giving him money also. Such fellows deserve kicks instead of copper, and they should be denied even the poor privilege of lodging in the lockup or prison. Soon they will come hither in swarms, as usual at this season, in search of winter quarters, and the poor house will be filled to overflowing with permanent boarders at the public expense, while the prison will be crowded with nightly lodgers of the same class.—More than two-thirds of the vagrants and paupers who fill our almshouses, are foreigners; and it costs the hard-working, tax-paying people of this country an immense sum, annually, for their maintenance, as the statistics of these institutions, here and everywhere show.

PENN SYLVANIA, SS.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH:
A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The revolution of the year has again brought us to our annual festival of Thanksgiving to Almighty God. In no preceding year have we had more abundant cause for gratitude and praise.

The revolving seasons have brought with them health and plenty. The summer fruits and the autumn harvests have been gathered and garnered with unwonted exuberance.

A healthful activity has pervaded all the departments of life; and provident industry has met with a generous reward.—The increase of material wealth has been liberally employed in sustaining our educational and religious institutions, and both are making the most gratifying progress in enlightening and purifying the public mind.

While in Europe, central and absolute governments, by their pressure on personal rights and liberty, are producing excitements which threaten to upheave the very foundation of society, and have led, in some instances, to bloody and cruel wars, we, in the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, and under the protection of just and equal laws, are peacefully pursuing the avocations of life, and engaging in whatever promises to advance our social and individual improvement and happiness.

"The lines are," indeed, "fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a good heritage." In all this we see the orderings of a kind and merciful Providence, which call not only for our recognition, but for our public Thanksgiving and Praise.

Under this conviction I WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer, and recommend to all our people, that setting aside, on that day, all worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective places of worship and unite in offering thanks to God for His manifold goodness, and imploring His forgiveness, and the continuance of His mercies.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fifth.

WM. F. PACKER,
By the Governor:
WM. M. HESTER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.