



BEDFORD, Pa. FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1860.

First Fruits of Lincoln's Election.

According to the promises and predictions of black republican leaders, Lincoln's election was to bring us good times—prosperity to every thing and every body—peace to the country on the slavery question—and in fact, everything was to go "merry as a marriage bell."

But the men of the South, who are no frenzied, are asking the people of the North to do something else, by way of restoring confidence and harmony. They ask that the Northern States repeal all such enactments as in any way interfere with the operation of the federal laws in reference to fugitives from labor.

Another John Brown War. By accounts from Kansas published in the present issue, our readers will learn the alarming intelligence that an armed descent has been made by the Abolitionists upon the territory and property of the Southern people.

Such is the oil which Northern Abolitionism pours upon the troubled waters of Secession and Disunion! Blood, Southern blood, is upon the hand that the people of the South are asked to grasp in token, of future friendship!

"A Change! A Change!" This was the cry of the black republicans before the late election, and deluded many honest people into voting for Lincoln. Well, they have got their "change." Lincoln is elected, and the very first "change" is that made by the banks in suspending specie payments.

The secession of a number of Southern States is not the case, but the prospect certainly looks gloomy.

Turning "Union Savers."

ABOLITIONISM ON THE BACK-TRACK.

A few weeks ago, when Democrats warned the people against the troubles that would inevitably follow the election of Lincoln, their admissions of danger were received with ribald sneers and insulting jibes. The crazy enthusiasts that followed the sectional banner of Lincoln, would have nothing to do with the "Union-savers," as they derisively called the Democracy. It was "all a humbug, a stale electioneering cry," said they, "that this Union was in danger, or that any trouble between the North and the South would result from Lincoln's election."

But the men of the South, who are no frenzied, are asking the people of the North to do something else, by way of restoring confidence and harmony. They ask that the Northern States repeal all such enactments as in any way interfere with the operation of the federal laws in reference to fugitives from labor.

It is doubtful whether the repeal of these laws will satisfy all the South. Still, as it is demanded by many Southern people as the only thing that can tend to abate the present excitement, we should yield to the demand.

Resolved, That we deplore and lament the madness and folly that proposes disunion and secession, on the flimsy pretext that a majority of the people of the United States have exercised the right of elevating to the Chief Magistracy, the candidate of their choice, and sincerely trust that the good sense and patriotism of our Southern brethren will induce an early abandonment of such a scheme.

The above is one of a series of resolutions passed by the black republican meeting on Tuesday night of Court week. It is a fair specimen of the mendacity and false presentation of political issues so generally resorted to by our opponents during the late campaign. In the first place the Southern States do not propose "disunion and secession," merely because of the election of Mr. Lincoln.

ERRATUM.—In our last issue, in the first line of the article headed "Nullification in Pennsylvania," the types made us speak as follows: "S—me nine or ten of the Southern States, since they have fallen under the misrule of the Black Republican party," &c.

La'z, we would beg leave to express our agreeable astonishment at the fact that the author of the resolution in question, could have so far condescended from the grandeur of his moral and political dignity, as to style those terrible "barbarians," "oligarchs," "slave-ocrats," and "nigger-drivers" of South Carolina and Mississippi, his "Southern brethren."

Resolved, That in the present state of affairs, it is the duty of the people every where to express and maintain their fidelity to the Union of the States, and pledge themselves to the support and maintenance of the rights of the people in every State, slaveholding or free, but at the same time to declare their readiness to stand by and defend the Union in every emergency.

What has brought about "the present state of affairs," Mr. King! The unholy crusade of your fanatical and sectional party against the South and her institutions, has done it, sir! It is a little late in the day, for you and your cogitators of the anti-slavery dogma, to begin talking about preserving the Union and giving the Southern people their rights.

Renewed troubles in Kansas. The following despatch, from an entirely reliable source, was received here yesterday: "WARSAW, Mo., Nov. 21. 'The abolitionists, with arms newly imported from Boston, or the East somewhere, under Montgomery, from three to five hundred strong, and increasing, have attacked Fort Scott, and broken up the United States district court there."

CLINTON, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 21, 1860. SIR: I am here to inform the citizens of this place of the following facts, and I have been requested to present them to you as governor of the State: the abolitionists, under command of Montgomery and Director Pennington, to the number of 300 to 500, armed with Sharpe's rifles, dragon sabres, navy revolvers and bowie knives, have suddenly commenced a war of extreme ferocity on the law-abiding citizens of Southern Kansas in the counties of Lima and Bourbon.

My court was broken up by them, the United States court for the southern district and I suspect they have seized the records, and also of the land office, as he publicly declared that he would do so.

ERRATUM.—In our last issue, in the first line of the article headed "Nullification in Pennsylvania," the types made us speak as follows: "S—me nine or ten of the Southern States, since they have fallen under the misrule of the Black Republican party," &c.

The Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh banks, excepting only the old Bank of Pittsburgh, have suspended.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Disappointed—our fast young men who have been burning their sleigh-bells for the last few days. That snow went "glimmering" very suddenly.

Rather impatient—the gentlemen who are after the Bedford P. O., with a "sharp stick" with a lamp on the end of it.

Subsided—the tree white young men who with "cap and cape and lantern," made the "welkin ring" for "Lincolnton."—Ditto, the free colored gents that assisted them.

Hard to beat—that "fine fat gobbler" that we didn't eat on Thanksgiving day.

Cut our acquaintance—the gent who stole our axe. Hope he mayn't cut himself over two inches in his calf the first time he uses it.

Gone to jail—our new Sheriff—took his family with him. "Know all men by these presents," &c.

Flattering—that portrait of "Honest Old Abe" in the Abolition organ of last week. Muggins thinks spectacles would improve it.

Notice.—Robert Brown, Esq., takes this method to inform his friends, that he will black their boots at half price since Lincoln's election. Conservative Republicans will of course give him a call.

Complimentary—the communication from Pleasantville in the last number of the Abolition organ—especially to the gentlemen who played "Douglas and his mother on horse-back," and made speeches on "amalgamation" and "the course we are to pursue."

A large bear was killed a few days ago, by a Mr. Brumbaugh, of Morrison's cove, on the Mountain between Woodberry and Hope-well.

The hog fever is raging in this place to an alarming extent just at present. The friends of fat hogs hold their regular meetings every evening at the store of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., where the merits of the porkers are discussed ad infinitum. Several respectable large pigs have been killed, one of which owned by Alex. Deftaugh, weighed 429 1/2 lbs., another owned by Simon Long, weighed 395 lbs., and two owned by Maj. Sansom, 14 months old, weighed together 727 lbs.

Bedford Lyceum.—The members of the Bedford Lyceum, will please assemble at the Court House, on Saturday evening, next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of re-organizing said Lyceum. All persons interested in its success will please attend.

The following verses surreptitiously placed among our papers, are indignantly rejected. If the author had a spark of humanity about him, or if he had ever experienced but a single twinge of the "rheumatics," he would never have been so cruel.

Oh, don't you remember, Southampton, dear Ben, Southampton way down on the line; Where the hills are so tall and the people ain't small, And the views are confoundedly fine?

I know you don't swear—you couldn't, dear Ben, But your thoughts were not pleasant, I know, When you found on the mountain the rain pouring down, Whilst your "tarnal old critter" wouldn't go, Go back to that place and try it again,

ROHBER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—We refer our readers to a descriptive advertisement of the above work in another column.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases were tried in the Criminal Courts of our county during the recent session: Commonwealth vs. Abraham Andrews, William Hazlett, Mathias Ickes, George Yarnell, Mary Yarnell and Leah Yarnell. Indictment for Malicious Mischief and Larceny on oath of Perry Trout. Verdict, Guilty, as to Abraham Andrews, Mathias Ickes and William Hazlett, and Not Guilty, as to the rest of the defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Perry Trout. Indictment for Assault and Battery, on oath of Nicholas Sleek. Verdict, Not Guilty, and each party to pay his own costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Brown. Indictment for assault and battery, on oath of Rachel Harris. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence of Court to pay a fine of one cent, undergo imprisonment for one month, and pay the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Barnes. Indictment for Assault and Battery, &c., on information of Samuel Amick. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for the term of three months, and to pay a fine of one dollar, and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel M. Griffith. Indictment for Assault and Battery with intent to kill, on oath of W. A. Mock. Verdict, Not

GUILTY, but defendant to pay half of the costs.

Commonwealth vs. William A. Mock. Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Daniel M. Griffith. Verdict, Guilty.

John W. Mattern vs. John McCanles et al. Ejectment. Verdict for the Plaintiff for ninety-seven-one-hundred-and-fourths of the land in dispute.

John Cessna and O. E. Shannon, Esqs., vs. Charles Ickes. Ejectment. Verdict for the Plaintiff for the undivided half of the land in dispute, to be released on the payment of the one half of the unpaid purchase money.

Jesse Slick's use vs. John Cessna, Esq., Gar-nishee, &c. Verdict for the Plaintiff, for \$26. 31.

John Cook vs. Abraham Shaffer. Summons Case Sur Slander. Verdict for the Plaintiff for \$122.50.

Samuel Vondersmith vs. William Lyon, Esq. Ejectment. Verdict for the Plaintiff for the land in dispute to be released on the payment of \$851.00, being the balance of the purchase money.

Where the Blame Rests—The North Drives the South to secession.

The Albany Evening Journal, a high Lincoln authority, says, "Nothing has been done to injure or wrong the South, and nothing hostile is even apprehended." So says the leading Black Republican organ of this city and, indeed, so say all the organs of that party everywhere. They say the South is excited about nothing, and they ridicule, mock and laugh at her.

Let us see how the case stands. Let us see if the North has been true to her constitutional obligations, and if the great stir in the South deserves to be characterized as "much ado about nothing."

When the thirteen original States formed the Union under which we live to-day, but may not live to-morrow, twelve of them were slaveholding States. They inserted in the Constitution a clause providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters. They even went so far as to legalize the African slave trade, prohibiting all interference with it before the year 1808.

The Northern slave-owners, finding that slave labor was not sufficiently remunerative in that region, sold their slaves to the citizens of the Southern States. Thus profited rid of their slaves, they began to look on slaveholders with an evil eye. They began to talk and write about slavery as immoral and wrong. They next got to denouncing it, and to proposing Congressional legislation for arresting its extension and for confining it to the States in which it exists.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin have nullified that clause of the Constitution which provides for the return of fugitive slaves to their owners, thus criminally breaking faith with the South. This they have done through their Legislatures, with the approval of their Governors and with the acquiescence of their people.

When the South has submitted to all this until, alarmed and disgusted by the growth and the late signal success of the pestilent sectionalism which promises her nothing and threatens her with unmitigated evil, she declares that she will submit no longer. She asks the Northern States to go back to a nullified Constitution, to desist from wrong, to repeal hostile legislation and to keep faith with her. If the North shall do this the South will be satisfied. If the North shall refuse, then the South will not remain in the Union to be oppressed, outraged and degraded. The crisis is on us, and now is the time for action.

When the crash comes; when the Banks break; when merchants and manufacturers shut up their establishments; when Northern laborers shall be thrown out of employment, and hundreds of thousands of unemployed and hungry people in the North shall clamor for work and bread, and clamor in vain, then will the people repent, when repentance will be unavailing, of the great error they have committed, and instead of cursing the South, they will curse the demagogues and office seekers who have deceived them.—Pennsylvanian.

Suspension of the Trenton Banks. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Both the banks of Trenton have suspended specie payments.—They will pay out only small amounts to business men in the city.

Failure at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Nov. 23d.—Samuel Harris & Sons, bankers, have suspended. It is understood that it will be only temporary.

The Pressure in Boston. BOSTON, Nov. 23.—A meeting of the Bank officers is now in progress in relation to the financial pressure.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Independent Blues of Bloody Run, held at the house of Captain P. G. Morgart, on the morning of the 25th Nov. A. D. 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the disposer of all events, to call from our midst our much esteemed brother in Arms, HENRY BOSSARD, therefore,

Resolved, That it is with unmingled feelings of sorrow and regret that we have heard of his untimely death. But in the loss of one of our fellow soldiers, we bow in humble submission to the dispensation of Divine Providence, meekly saying, "Thy will be done."

Resolved, That in the death of Henry Bossard, his bereaved wife and family have lost an affectionate and devoted husband and father, the company to which he belonged a brave and dutiful soldier, and the community in which he lived a kind neighbor and a good citizen.

And we tender to his now afflicted widow and bereaved friends, our heartfelt sympathy, hoping that their loss shall be his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of Brother Bossard, in winter uniform, that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in our county papers.

J. J. BARNDBLAR, Sec'y. P. G. MORGART, Pres't.

The Banks of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—It is rumored in bank circles to-day that Gov. Brown will veto any law sanctioning the suspension of our banks, unless the State secedes. It is also reported that one or more of the Charleston banks have suspended; also a large cotton house, names not given, but this needs confirmation.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Flour—There is no change: Standard superfine is offered at \$5 and 5 1/2 per barrel, the latter for better brands, and not finding buyers, &c. and at these figures up to \$6 and 6 7/8 per barrel for extra and fancy brands, as to quality. The receipts are moderate, and show a falling of this week.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull, the former at \$4 00, and the latter at \$3 50. Wheat not much offering; the demand for shipping is not large; 3000 bushels sold at \$1 17 and 1 20 for common to good Red; \$1 20 and 1 35 for White, good; the first for common.

Oats are more plenty and dull; 2000 bushels Southern at 30 and 31; 800 bushels Penn's at 34.

Barley and Malt are quiet; prices the same. In Groceries and Provisions nothing doing; very small sales this week.

Whiskey not much offering, and wanted at 22 and 22 1/2 for Pennsylvania 60ls; Ohio 60ls 24 and 24 1/2. Drudge 23c; hds 22c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Never Despair—something that never fails.—Fever and Ague.—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. In the West, Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

DIED.

On the 22d of Sep., at the residence of his father, near Bedford, JAMES V. PATERSON, in the 22d year of his age.

The deceased was an amiable youth, and of christian parentage. He had never made a profession of religion, but his conversation led to Christ and his religious exercises during his sickness encourage the belief that he was prepared for death. He seemed to have a deep consciousness of his sinfulness, to realize his dependence, for divine acceptance on the merits of the Saviour and expressed a hope of salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ.

His last sickness was of but a few weeks continuance, and having an apprehension, almost from the first, that it would result in death, he was solicitous about his preparation for it. At his request, passages of the word of God were frequently read to him, and the revelation of God's grace in the gospel of his Son, was a subject of frequent contemplation.

May the bereaved family, with whom a large circle of friends deeply sympathize, be sustained and comforted in their afflictions by the consolations of the gospel, and may we all be reminded of our frailty, and the importance of immediate attention to the claims of religion.

"Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

R. F. S.

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, Dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and to traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine and settle the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account of Mahlon Smith, administrator of the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office in Bedford Borough, on Monday the 17th day of December instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED, Auditor.