

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor

Treason of British Abolitionism.

The blood-hounds of Black Republican Abolitionism have at last brought their Southern game to bay. Their keen scent for the negro has at last brought them to the fastnesses where the Southern lion makes his lair. The brazen clangor of their restless tongues has aroused, alarmed, ye, maddened the people of the whole Union. Abolitionism, under the convenient disguise of "Republicanism," has at last achieved its long-cherished design of bringing civil war upon the country and of effecting the dissolution of this noble confederacy. This most dark and heinous form of treason, was invented by Old England and given as a Grecian horse to the fanatics and traitors of New England to be used for the destruction of our glorious Government. The descendants of the cruel and cold-blooded witch-burners of Salem were well calculated to introduce this machine, bowelled with plagues and death, within the walls of our American Troy. They had no trouble in finding a sufficient number of knaves and fools to help them on in their work of treason. The forum was made to ring with the eloquence of demagogues seeking to court their favor. The pulpit was desecrated by their priestly partizans and God-mocking hirelings. The press was corrupted to their aid by British gold, and even the novel was prostituted to the utterance of monstrous and distorted pictures of the institutions against which these devout and saintly patriots were urging their new crusade. Thus were the people bludgeoned to the hideousness of the danger impending above them. Its very monstrosity seemed lovely in their eyes. Completely deluded and ensnared, the confiding people were willing that the machine of Anti-slavery, should spew out upon the land the hidden and mysterious influences which were to bring such concord, unity, plenty and glory to the confederated States. The sixth of November witnessed the culmination of this insidious delirium; the seventh resounded with the mingled clamor for Disunion, the crash of bank suspensions and the cry for bread of the poor laborer suddenly deprived of the means of subsistence.

How many, many times were the people warned against this Abolition monster! "Line upon line and precept upon precept," and yet they would not consider! Verily, the day of their humiliation is come; and their country is in the agony of civil rupture; the British horse is changed to an iron-shod courser, soon perhaps, to tread in scorn over the tomb of Washington and to stamp the print of his ignominious foot upon the soil of Marion and Sumpter. Shades of our conscript fathers! Spirits of the glorious dead of the Revolution! Seek the degraded hearts of your sons and kindle therein the indignation ye would have felt for your country's disgrace! Oh that British intrigue should have brought us to this! Oh that the plottings of the arch-enemies of our country, should succeed, and the traitors that execute them should go unhung!

Has Lincoln done his Duty?

Is it an essential attribute of the model statesman that when his country is in peril he should remain silent and inactive? Is it the quality of patriotism when civil war and fraternal strife threaten the land with rapine and destruction, to lie supinely down, without one single effort to check the impending storm? To justify the conduct of the President elect, these questions must be answered in the affirmative. Mr. Lincoln knows that it is because of his position before the country that the present alarming troubles exist. He knows that it is because he clings to the Chicago Black Republican Platform, which denies equal rights in the Territories to the people of the South, that the Southern States are resorting to secession and disunion. Had he spoken out two weeks ago, in favor of the maintenance of the rights of the Southern people, it is hardly to be doubted that all would have been well. He certainly must have known that all that the South desires is the assurance that it will be treated as fairly under his Administration as under that of Millard Fillmore and other Northern Presidents, and knowing this, if he intends to deal justly with the South, why does he preserve his studied silence? Why does he not say to the South, "Hold! Do not break up this Government! Your Constitutional rights shall be maintained!" Silence in such a crisis, on the part of a man in Mr. Lincoln's position, is nothing less than treason. It is ten-fold more treasonable than the conduct of the secessionists. The latter are fighting for what they believe their own self-preservation; Mr. Lincoln, in remaining silent, is merely obeying the behests of his party, and for the sake of keeping in favor with the radical Republicans, permits his country to suffer and, perhaps, perish. Out upon such a demagogue as this! The vials of popular wrath will yet be poured out upon his head; and from the conservative and Constitution-loving masses of the North—yea, of the negro-ridden North—will come a voice of thunder in his condemnation!

Southern News.

We glean from our exchanges the following with regard to the state of affairs in the South. SECESSION MOVEMENTS.—Fort Sumter is said to be besieged; the communications cut off; Fort Moultrie repaired, and the guns remounted by the Carolinians; new batteries erected and the dangers daily increasing. Major Anderson is determined to defend his position to the last. He was visited by his brother under the surveillance of three gentlemen who accompanied him to the Fort. The South Carolina Commissioners have gone home quite offended at Mr. Buchanan for returning their note unanswered. The Georgia Forts were seized by order of the Governor of the State. The arsenal at Augusta is threatened with seizure also, as are all the Forts on the Gulf coast. The Georgia election has gone for the secessionists. The arsenal at Mobile, Ala., with 75,000 stand of arms, has been seized and is now in possession of the secessionists. A secession flag has been raised at Wilmington, N. C., a secession meeting held, and the feeling seems to be daily increasing. The Florida State Convention met and organized yesterday at Tallahassee, and then adjourned until Saturday noon. It is now denied that Fort Sumter is besieged. The U. S. Arsenal and Forts at Mobile have been taken by the Alabama troops.—The U. S. Forts in Georgia, are in possession of the Georgian troops.

colored person, named Margaret Morgan.—Upon the trial it appeared that she was held as a slave in the State of Maryland, and that she escaped into the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1832—that in 1837, Edward Prigg was appointed, by the owner of the slave, to seize and arrest her as a fugitive from labor. In pursuance of this authority, and under a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, Prigg caused the negro woman to be arrested, and without having obtained any warrant of removal, he delivered her to her owner in the State of Maryland. These facts were found by a special verdict, and by the agreement of counsel, a judgment was entered against Prigg. From this judgment a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where a pro forma judgment of affirmance was again, by agreement, entered, and the case removed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be observed that the question, whether Edward Prigg was really guilty of the crime of kidnapping under the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon, either by the court or jury, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jury merely found the facts, and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

In the argument and determination of the case, in the Supreme Court of the United States, it appears to have been taken for granted, that our act of 1826 made it a criminal offence for a master to take his slave out of this State, without a warrant of removal; and, upon this construction, the act was declared unconstitutional and void. This, I submit, was a clear misapprehension of the purport and meaning of our legislation. The first section of the act of 1826 under which the indictment against Prigg was framed, was almost literally copied from the seventh section of the act of 1788, to which a construction had already been given by the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was held to have no application whatever to the removal of a slave by the master or his agent, with or without a warrant.—Such was the undoubted law of the State under the statute of 1788, and in re-enacting that statute, in the act of 1826, with an increased penalty, it is manifest that the intention and object of the Legislature was to protect free persons of color, and to punish those, who, by fraud, force or violence, were guilty of kidnapping, and holding or selling free men as slaves. This the State had a clear right to do; and nothing but a misconstruction of her act, could have induced the declaration that it was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. It is perfectly clear, that Edward Prigg had committed no crime in removing Margaret Morgan from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Maryland, and delivering her up to her owner; and it is equally clear, that no attempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylvania, to declare his act a crime. He should have been discharged, not because the act of the State was unconstitutional, but because he had not transgressed its commands.

The Supreme Court of the United States not only pronounced the particular section of the act of 1826, then before them, unconstitutional, but a majority of the court held that the whole act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was vested exclusively in Congress and the several States were, therefore, incompetent to pass statutes either in aid of, or to hinder, delay or prevent, the delivery of such fugitives. That this was the extent of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears from the opinions of the majority, but also from the dissenting opinions delivered by the minority of the court. By this unfortunate decision, it was authoritatively proclaimed that Pennsylvania, in enacting her liberal statute of 1826, making it the duty of her own officers to aid in arresting and delivering up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her constitutional obligation, and that her act was in violation of, rather than obedience to, the Constitution of the United States. Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutional. This was done by the act of 1847; and if that act had contained nothing more than a repeal of the law of 1826, and the re-enactment of the law against kidnapping, it could not have been subject to any just complaint. But the third section of the act of 1847 prohibits, under heavy penalties, our judges and magistrates from acting under any act of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdiction of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the tumultuous and riotous arrest of a fugitive slave, by any person or persons, under any pretence of authority whatever, so as to create a breach of the public peace. The sixth section, denying the use of the county jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, was repealed in 1852 and need only be referred to as showing the general spirit of the act. The seventh section repealed the provisions of the act of 1780, which authorized persons passing through our State to take their slaves with them, and gave to sojourners the right to bring their slaves into the State, and retain them here for any period not exceeding six months.

The provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, seem to have been predicated upon the language of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that the several States may prohibit their own magistrates, and other officers, from exercising an authority conferred by an act of Congress; and that while an owner of a slave, under and in virtue of the Constitution of the United States, is clothed with power, in every State of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, he must nevertheless, do so without using any illegal violence, or committing a breach of the peace. It is evident that the framers of the act of 1847, had closely studied the case of Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and had kept his law strictly within its letter. In many respects, the act is a codification of the principles enunciated by the court; and more fault may justly be found with its temper than its want of constitutionality.

If fugitive slaves were still claimed under the act of Congress of 1793, the denial to the master of the aid of State judges and magistrates, might be a source of great inconvenience to him; but the complete and perfect remedy now provided by the act of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of State officers. And the punishment of arrests without warrant, by a master in the exercise of his constitutional right of recaption, but made in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, amounting to a breach of the peace, is but recognizing, by statute, what was before the common law.—These sections were re-enacted in the revised penal code of Pennsylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, and are still the law of the State; but they are not now of any practical importance, and as their retention on our statute book is calculated to create the impression

that the people of this State are unfavorable to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and the discharge of their confederate duties, and with the view of removing this subject of reproach, I earnestly recommend their unconditional repeal. While a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, held, that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from labor, a minority were then of the opinion that State laws, consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional injunction, were valid and proper. And this minority opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinois. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, and its restoration to the place in our code to which, by its merits, it is so justly entitled. This would leave it to the option of the claimant, whether he would seek his remedy under State or National laws. He had this right before the repeal of our act of 1826, and, in my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for refusing to place him again in the same position.

I would also recommend that the consent of the State be given, that the master, while sojourning in our State, for a limited period, or passing through it, may be accompanied by his slave, without losing his right to his service.—While such legislation is due to the comity which should ever exist between the different States of this Union, it would undoubtedly tend greatly to restore that peace and harmony, which are now so unwisely imperiled. By this Pennsylvania would concede no principle—we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from, until, by a misconception of its meaning, one of our most important statutes was declared unconstitutional. From 1780, to 1847, a period of sixty-seven years, Pennsylvania, herself a free State, permitted the citizens of other States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceeding six months, and to pass through the State, in traveling from one State to another, free from all molestation. Was she injured, or was the cause of human freedom retarded, by the friendly grant of this privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative; but it may be safely averred that by changing our policy in this respect, we have in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States.—Let us, then, renew this pledge of amity and friendship, and once more extend a kindly welcome to the citizens of our common country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, notwithstanding they may be accompanied by those who, under the Constitution and the laws, are held to service and labor.

The Territories of the United States belong to the General Government, and in those Territories the people of the several States unquestionably have equal rights. They were acquired by means of the common expenditure of blood and treasure. By the Federal Constitution power is given to Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Whether under this, or any other power conferred by the Constitution, Congress can prohibit or protect slavery in the Territories, has been seriously questioned. But, if the power to legislate upon this delicate and important subject were clearly vested in Congress, in my judgment it ought not to be exercised. To declare that slavery shall not exist in the Territories, is calculated to exclude from their occupancy the citizens of the southern or slaveholding States; while, to make it a legal institution in all the Territories of the U. States, by Congressional enactment, and to provide for its continuance during their entire Territorial existence, would be equally injurious to the people of the free States. The principle adopted in the Compromise measure of 1850, for disposing of the question of slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and reiterated in the Kansas and Nebraska bills of 1854, of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and in the Territories, is the true rule. It is the duty of Congress, when a sufficient number of hardy and adventurous pioneers find their way into our distant Territories, to furnish them a shield of protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

While these views have been long entertained by me, and while I am sincerely of the opinion that their general adoption, and faithful enforcement, would have preserved, and may yet restore peace and harmony to all sections of the country, I am nevertheless not so wedded to them as to reject, unceremoniously, all other propositions for the settlement of the vexed questions which now threaten to sunder the bonds which for three quarters of a century have made us one people. Forty years ago, our fathers settled an angry controversy growing out of a similar question, by dividing the Territories purchased from France, and providing that Slavery, or involuntary servitude, should not exist north of a certain line; and the whole country acquiesced in that compromise. In 1854, that restriction upon slavery was removed, and the people of all the Territories were left free to decide the question for themselves. Now the sectional issue is again presented, by the dominant party in the North, claiming that slavery cannot legally go into the Territories, even if sanctioned by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature; and that it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit its existence. While the doctrine which obtains with a majority of the people in most of the southern States, is, that under the Constitution, the Territories are all open to slavery; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can lawfully prohibit its existence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for its all needful protection. May we not wisely follow the example of our fathers, by re-enacting the old compromise line of 1820, and extending it to the boundary of California? Not by the means of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, but by an amendment to the Constitution itself, and thus permanently fix the condition of the Territories, so that those who desire to occupy them, may find a home, at their discretion, either where slavery is tolerated, or where it is prohibited. If the adoption of such an amendment would peacefully settle the difficulties which now surround us, I am satisfied that it would be sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvania. At all events, they should have an opportunity to accept or reject it, if made as a peace offering. I would, therefore, recommend the General Assembly to instruct and request our Senators and Repre-

sentatives in Congress, to support a proposition for such an amendment of the Constitution, to be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a convention of delegates, elected directly by the people of the State.

In the event of the failure of Congress speedily to propose this, or a similar amendment, to the Constitution, the citizens of Pennsylvania should have an opportunity, by the application of some peaceable remedy, to prevent the dismemberment of this Union. This can only be done by calling a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with a view solely to the consideration of what measures should be taken to meet the present fearful exigencies.—If Congress should propose no remedy, let it emanate from the source of all authority, the people themselves.

Every attempt, upon the part of individuals, or of organized societies, to lead the people away from their allegiance to the government, to induce them to violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the States of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law, as crimes of a treasonable nature. It is of the first importance to the perpetuity of this great Union, that the hearts of the people, and the action of their constituted authorities, should be in union, in giving a faithful support to the Constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, I shall soon resign the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, with which the people have entrusted me, to him whom they have chosen as my successor. I shall carry with me into the walks of private life, the consciousness of having honestly discharged the duties that have devolved on me during the term of my office, to the best of my ability; and shall ever cherish the warmest affection for, and the deepest interest in, the future welfare of our beloved Commonwealth and our glorious Republic. The shadow of a dark cloud does indeed rest upon us; but my hopes and my affections still cling to our Union, and my prayer shall be that He who orders the destinies of nations, when He shall have chastened us for our sins, and humbled us before Him, will restore us again in mercy, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, to remain unbroken through all future time. WM. F. PACKER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, January 2, 1861.

The following eloquent and beautiful extract from a Southern Thanksgiving Sermon has been handed us for publication. We give place to it with pleasure.

[For the Bedford Gazette.] PLEA OF THE SOUTH.

It is a remarkable fact that during these thirty years of unceasing warfare against slavery, and while a lying spirit has inflamed the world against us, that world has grown more dependent upon it for its sustenance and wealth.—Every tyro knows that all branches of industry fall back upon the soil. We must come, every one of us, to the bosom of this great mother for nourishment. In the happy partnership which has grown up in providence between the tribes of this confederacy, our industry has been concentrated upon agriculture. To the North we have cheerfully resigned all the profits arising from manufacture and commerce. Those profits they have, for the most part, fairly earned and we have never begrudged them. We have sent them our sugar and bought it back when refined; we have sent them our cotton and bought it back when spun into thread or woven into cloth. Almost every article we use, from the shoe-latchet to the most elaborate and costly article of luxury, they have made and we have bought; and both sections have thriven by the partnership, as no people ever thrived before, since the first shining of the sun. So literally true are the words of the text, addressed by Obadiah to Edom; "All the men of our confederacy, the men that were at peace with us, have eaten our bread at the very time they were at peace with us, have eaten our bread at the very time they have deceived and laid a wound under us." Even beyond this—the enriching commerce which has built the splendid cities and marble palaces of England as well as of America has been largely established upon the products of our soil: and the blooms upon Southern fields gathered by black hands, have fed the spindles and looms of Manchester and Birmingham, not less than of Lowell and Lawrence. Strike now a blow at this system of labor and the world itself totters at the stroke.—Shall we permit that blow to fall? Do we not owe it to civilized man to stand in the breach and stay the uplifted arm? If the blind Samson lays hold of the pillars which support the arch of the world's industry, how many more will be buried beneath its ruins than the Lords of the Philistines?—Extract from Rev. B. M. Palmer's Sermon, delivered at New Orleans, on the 29 Nov., 1860, (Thanksgiving Day.)

Southern News.

We glean from our exchanges the following with regard to the state of affairs in the South. SECESSION MOVEMENTS.—Fort Sumter is said to be besieged; the communications cut off; Fort Moultrie repaired, and the guns remounted by the Carolinians; new batteries erected and the dangers daily increasing. Major Anderson is determined to defend his position to the last. He was visited by his brother under the surveillance of three gentlemen who accompanied him to the Fort. The South Carolina Commissioners have gone home quite offended at Mr. Buchanan for returning their note unanswered. The Georgia Forts were seized by order of the Governor of the State. The arsenal at Augusta is threatened with seizure also, as are all the Forts on the Gulf coast. The Georgia election has gone for the secessionists. The arsenal at Mobile, Ala., with 75,000 stand of arms, has been seized and is now in possession of the secessionists. A secession flag has been raised at Wilmington, N. C., a secession meeting held, and the feeling seems to be daily increasing. The Florida State Convention met and organized yesterday at Tallahassee, and then adjourned until Saturday noon. It is now denied that Fort Sumter is besieged. The U. S. Arsenal and Forts at Mobile have been taken by the Alabama troops.—The U. S. Forts in Georgia, are in possession of the Georgian troops.

An unintentional admission.

That mendacious Abolition sheet, the Philadelphia Bulletin, in a recent article stumbles on the truth in this wise: "The Republican leaders seem to think that they are not yet called on to do anything more than quietly defend their position, and attend to their ordinary Congressional business. None of them have offered any startling remedies for the troubles of the times, that task having been performed by those whose one thought is the preservation of union and peace."

No, indeed! None of them have offered any remedies, "startling" or otherwise, "for the troubles of the times." That is not their forte. They must attend to their "ordinary Congressional business," such as devising ways and means to rob the Government, whilst they manage by the cry of "stop thief!" to divert attention from their own peculations to innocent parties. They must hatch new Abolition plots and involve the country in additional trouble on account of the great and ever-blessed negro. They must see to the parceling out of the spoils which they expect to obtain under Honest Abe's administration. No, no! They have no time to devote to "saving their country, no inclination to offer "startling remedies for the troubles of the times." They must attend to the interests of Black Republicanism, and, meantime, for all they care, the country may go to the devil. For political scoundrels like these, is a Tophet prepared, the burning whereof shall consume every British Black Republican traitor in the land.

The Governor's Message.

Our present issue contains the last annual message of his Excellency, Gov. W. F. Packer, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It is an able and interesting document and will be read with satisfaction by men of all parties. In many respects the administration of Gov. Packer has been an excellent one. It has certainly succeeded admirably with the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. Beginning with the monetary panic bequeathed to it in 1857, and laboring under the disadvantage of a reduction of one-sixth of the State tax, Gov. Packer's administration has, notwithstanding these hardships, succeeded in reducing the debt of the Commonwealth, two millions, two hundred and thirty-six thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifteen cents. The taxpayers of Pennsylvania will long remember, with grateful hearts, the services of William F. Packer, in endeavoring to lift their burden from their shoulders. On national affairs the Governor makes many wholesome suggestions. We especially endorse his recommendation of the repeal of the anti-Fugitive Slave Law, and of the restoration of the old laws of 1780, repealed in 1847, giving the master, while sojourning in our State, for a period not exceeding six months, and when passing through the State, the right to keep his slave with him. We also cordially second the Governor's proposition of a re-enactment of the old compromise line of 1820, and its extension to the boundary of California, by the insertion of an amendment to that effect, in the Federal Constitution. The message deserves a careful and thorough perusal.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

We are indebted to Hon. A. L. Russell, of Pittsburg, Treasurer of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, for a copy of the Eighth Annual Report of the President and Directors of said Company. The pamphlet contains an account of the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, from which we learn that the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Benjamin H. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Secretary and Treasurer, A. L. Russell, of Pittsburg; Superintendent, Henry Blackstone, of Connellsville. The following is a list of the Directors chosen for the ensuing year: Benjamin H. Latrobe, Benjamin Deford, W. F. Murdock, of Baltimore, Thomas Bakewell, Joseph Penock, Charles H. Paulson, William Phillips, John Watt, Joseph Woodwell, Pittsburg, Alex. Miller, Allegheny co., Pa., D. R. Davidson, Fayette co., Pa., and C. P. Markle, Westminster co., Pa. The Report of the President exhibits the financial affairs of the Company as being in a very fair condition. The entire receipts of the company for the last year were \$80,552.81. The current expenditures for "maintaining, working and administering the general affairs of the road, during the same time, were \$59,511.55, leaving \$21,041.26 as the clear income for the year, which has been used partly in payment of claims on account of real estate and right of way, partly in paying for the section of road connecting this road with the Fayette County Railroad, east of Connellsville, and the remainder on new machinery and buildings absolutely necessary to enable the Company to earn its enlarged income." The expenditures for construction and equipment, surveys, right of way, and real estate, since the organization of the Company, in 1846, have been \$1,866,691.10, of which \$1,464,016.25 have been spent on the Western, \$218,925.28 on the Eastern, and \$183,749.57 upon the Turtle Creek Division.

The President says, in concluding his report, "With the extension into Pittsburg completed by the ensuing Spring, and the restoration, as we must hope, of the country to tranquility, and the money market to ease and abundance, and the confidence of moneyed men in an enterprise with such rare recommendations as this, fully engaged in its behalf, we cannot but hope for the most favorable result to our intended efforts to press the work on to Cumberland next year. In this move toward Baltimore, it is more than possible we may be helped by new interests in Eastern Pennsylvania and New York, which seem to be interesting themselves to unite our line, at its elbow near Cumberland

with the existing direct route east of the Susquehanna, through Reading, Allentown and Easton. Information has been received that an instrumental survey has just been completed of this route by Sherman's Valley and Bedford to Bridport, on this road, which exhibits a line of great directness and easy grades."

Bedford county is deeply interested in the completion of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, and her citizens ought not to be backward in encouraging the Company in their enterprise whenever it is in their power to do so. We look forward with bright anticipations to the day when our county shall be in direct railroad communication with Pittsburg and Baltimore.

Local and Miscellaneous.

SAD ACCIDENT—CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—On Friday last a little daughter of Mr. Geo. Atkins, an employee in the Machine Shop, at Hopewell, was burned to death at her father's house in that place. The parents were both absent at the time the accident occurred, the mother having gone out a short time previous. It seems that the child's clothes caught fire from the stove, and were burned entirely off her body, her flesh being also completely charred. This is truly a sad accident and should warn us to be careful with children when about fires.

It is rumored that our Abolition Legislature is about to appropriate a million of dollars to arm the militia of the State. Let this be done, and our neighbors, Maryland and Virginia, will be compelled to take similar steps, which will at once tend to heighten the excitement in those States. Besides, why are the people to be taxed thus exorbitantly when Pennsylvania has no cause to be alarmed for the safety of any of her Constitutional rights? The Legislature had better first repeal the odious Anti-Fugitive Slave Law, and endeavor to do justice to the South, before it attempts to commit the people of Pennsylvania to coercion and civil war.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SHOT.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week, Messrs. Adam Carn, Jacob Line, and John Stoutnour, of this place, went out to have a little recreation in the way of shooting at a mark. Having "bored" their target until it was unfit for use, a banter ensued among the party to shoot at a goose at a great distance from them, and seeming to be far beyond rifle range. Two shots were fired at it, one by Mr. Carn striking it full in the neck and killing it instantly. On measuring the distance, it was ascertained to be 316 1/2 yards! Who can beat it?

P. S. The owner of the slain fowl will please call upon either of the party, prove his property, and he will be remunerated for his loss.

Judge DOUGLAS has delivered a speech in the Senate which seems to give general satisfaction to the Democrats and Conservatives.—He says the present difficulties should be settled peaceably and that war is disunion. We shall publish the speech at an early day, if able to obtain a correct copy.

R. M. Palmer, of Schuylkill county, has been elected Speaker of the Senate and Elisha W. Davis of Venango county, Speaker of the House.

We are under obligations to Hon. S. S. Wharton, of the Senate, and C. W. Aschom, Esq., of the House, for copies of the Legislative Record and other documents.

The Legislature elected Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland county, U. S. Senator, on Tuesday last.

President Buchanan has appointed Mr. McIntyre, of York, Collector at Charleston.

Legislative News.

In the State Senate, on Friday, bills were read relative to bridges at Pittsburg, to incorporate the American Engravers' Company, and concerning the borough of Birmingham. The joint committee on the Daily Record reported a contract with George Beigner to print it.—General nominations for U. S. Senator were made, including Messrs. McMichael, Cowan, Pollock, Wilmot, Stevens and others. The resolutions of Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, relative to the maintenance of the Union, were taken up in Committee and passed first reading. A resolution was adopted inviting the clergymen of Harrisburg to open the daily sessions of the Senate with prayer. A number of veto messages from the Governor were read. The Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer were presented. A petition was presented from citizens of the first Legislative district, contesting the seat of Joseph Caldwell. Abraham Stewart the contestant, alleges that fraud was committed, and that a recount of the ballots, in certain divisions, will prove conclusively that he was elected. It was resolved to appoint an investigating committee on Wednesday next. Several messages received from the Governor, after which the House proceeded to consider the Luzerne contested election case.—A committee was drawn in the usual way, and will meet this afternoon. The House made general nominations for U. S. Senator. Mr. Thomas presented a petition from 11,000 citizens of Philadelphia for the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill. The House adjourned till Monday.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.—The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this climate.

Ladies who wish to enjoy health should always have these Pills. No one who ever uses them will allow herself to be without them. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful, clear and healthy look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these Pills are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally, will keep the system so healthy, and the blood so pure, that diseases cannot enter the body. JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS ARE SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.