

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Oct. 14, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

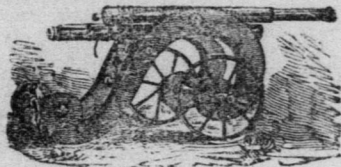
HON. SIMON CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

Glorious Victory!

Pennsylvania HAS gone TWICE in Succession for the Opposition!

BRING OUT THE BIG GUN!



We have the proud satisfaction of announcing to our readers a great and glorious victory of the People's Party in Pennsylvania...

The following despatches from our friend, D. J. Chapman, Esq., of Philadelphia, are short, but expressive, on that point:

To Inquirer:—The returns from the elections on Tuesday are sufficiently full to leave no doubt that the Opposition have carried the State by about twenty thousand majority...

To Inquirer:—Ohio has gone Republican by a majority of fifteen thousand, with a large majority in the Senate and House...

THE RESULT IN BEDFORD COUNTY. Great Victory!

The election in Bedford County has resulted in the election of John Taylor, our candidate for Associate Judge, by a majority of about 36...

The San Juan Affair.

The misunderstanding in reference to the ownership of this small island in the Pacific, which is at this time threatening a great disturbance...

ART. I. From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates...

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Some two weeks since, an elderly German fell during the night down a steep flight of steps and struck the side of his head against the wall at the landing...

question without being compelled to submit to further dictation from Washington. In the hands of the old soldier, the honor and interests of the country are safer than when under the guardianship of the present imbecile administration.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

Senator Broderick Killed in the Duel with Judge Terry.

CAUSE OF THE DUEL.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—The overland mail of the 16th ult., reached Jefferson City to-day. The duel between Senator Broderick and Chief Justice Terry took place, near San Francisco, on the morning of the 13th ult.

Broderick fell at the first fire, having been pierced through the lungs. He lingered till half past 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when he died.

The community was profoundly agitated by the melancholy event.

During the political campaign closed by the election on the 7th ult., Senators Gwin and Broderick hurled defiance at one another, while expressing their readiness to settle their private grievances in a private way...

We are now called upon to perform the painful duty of announcing, on the authority of late despatches from Jefferson City, Missouri, based upon information received by the overland mail from California—that the first report, as to the death of Chief Justice Terry, was unfounded...

On Friday morning, the 9th ult., Broderick, was waited on by Mr. Calhoun Bonham, as the friend of Terry, who delivered a challenge to mortal combat. It was at once accepted, and it is understood the conditions agreed on were, that no person except the principals, seconds and surgeons were to know of the time or place of the duel...

The part sustained by Mr. Broderick in the struggle which took place between Mr. Buchanan's officials and that band of fearless Democrats who refused to sanction the shameful proscriptions of the Administration, attracted to him the confidence of the country, in the same degree that it aroused against him a malevolent and merciless antagonism...

It is said that Judge Terry resigned his seat on the Bench before leaving Sacramento. His seconds were Messrs. Calhoun, Benham and Thomas Hayes. Mr. Broderick's seconds were Messrs. J. C. McKibbin and another whose name we do not know...

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Some two weeks since, an elderly German fell during the night down a steep flight of steps and struck the side of his head against the wall at the landing. He was taken up insensible and carried to his room...

The difficulty is that between Vancouver's Island and the main land, or continent, there are no less than two, and according to some accounts, three channels, instead of one, as contemplated in the treaty...

From the Philadelphia Press. DEATH OF DAVID C. BRODERICK, OF CALIFORNIA.

When, several days ago, it was announced, by telegraph from St. Louis, that Senator David C. Broderick had engaged in a duel with Chief Justice David S. Terry, of California, and that the latter had paid the forfeit of his life, we refrained such comment as would have been natural under the circumstances...

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The part sustained by Mr. Broderick in the struggle which took place between Mr. Buchanan's officials and that band of fearless Democrats who refused to sanction the shameful proscriptions of the Administration, attracted to him the confidence of the country...

Such a spectacle of firmness was a novelty in these days, but a still greater novelty was in reserve. From the moment that Mr. Broderick took his stand, he, and all those associated with him, became the objects of a series of persecutions of the most abandoned and savage character...

Broderick began life surrounded with disadvantages. His progress had been a long, bitter battle with adversity. Thrown in early years among scenes which tested his endurance by teaching him many of the severest lessons of misfortune, he went to California, to use his own expression, that he "might rise above his class" and make for himself an honorable name...

way to the brave and the bold; and although Mr. Broderick, in achieving the Senate of the United States, after repeated failures, (having at least at one time, been deprived of his seat in that body by the most unblushing fraud,) when he did reach it there was not a stain upon his character, and not a friend who did not feel proud of him.

He came into the Senate as James Buchanan came into the Presidency. The ballot-box which gave the one the electoral vote of California, created the Legislature which elected the other to the United States Senate. Broderick had been to Buchanan in the contest for delegates to the Cincinnati Convention a heroic and self-sacrificing friend...

To pretend to make this deliberate personal slight the basis of a war upon the Administration, no man in Washington was more capable or willing to give a disinterested and effective support to the President. No man more gladly responded to his promise of fair play to the people of Kansas; for no man had seen the great principle of Popular Sovereignty more triumphant, especially in its results in the organization of the State of California...

Then began a crusade upon this man unequalled, as we have said, in political annals. The word was given to all the organs of the Administration to show no mercy to the resolute "creeper." He was singled out for disgrace and denigration. His name was held up before the people as a hissing and a scorn. The kennels were raked for epithets against him...

Before the close of the last Congress, however, the man had made his mark, ever upon many who had doubted him at the start; and when he left Washington, there were not wanting Southern, as well as Northern men, who voluntarily did credit to his integrity, his sincerity, and unyielding devotion to principle, as he understood it, and his unflinching opposition to all schemes of plunder...

war-debt of Oregon and Washington;—when we reflect on all these things, we may readily calculate the chances of success of those men, who—however fearless and sincere, and however strong in the cause they advocate—have no wealth to oppose to such an array of patronage, and no offices to proffer to a community in a great degree dependent upon the bounties of the Administration.

In proportion as these immunities were conferred upon the representatives of the Administration in California, so did their sense of impunity increase. They felt that not only had Mr. Buchanan clothed them with imperial prerogatives and placed in their hands almost incalculable treasure, but that, no matter how they might outrage public sentiment and prostrate sacred principles—so that all was done in the name of the Administration—they should be protected from punishment and responsibility...

What transpired in this campaign is also a matter of history. That Mr. Broderick should speak plainly was to have been expected after all that had taken place in Washington and in California. But it was evident that he was a marked man. Any one who has paid attention to the California newspapers will remember how frequently it was predicted that he would be shot down in the streets.

We have noticed, during all the campaign which terminated in September in California, a number of articles, in Administration journals threatening the contingency which has at last arrived, and in one newspaper an individual was referred to (we cannot say whether Judge Terry or another person) as having been designated as the executioner of David C. Broderick. In this connection it may be well to add that the Mr. Perley who challenged Mr. Broderick at the beginning of the canvass (which challenge he declined) had been the former law partner of Chief Justice Terry...

Many years ago the American people were profoundly excited by the Gilley duel. A young Representative in Congress, for certain words spoken in debate, was entrapped into a conflict which he was too intrepid to refuse, and went out upon the field and was slaughtered. But Jonathan Gilley fell for an Administration, and in a personal difficulty; David C. Broderick has yielded up his life for a sacred principle...

ARMIES FATAL TO FREEDOM.—Are we resolutely shut our eyes to the lessons of history on this subject? How were the liberties of Rome destroyed? Precisely in this way—the extent of her conquests compelled her to maintain immense armies in her remote provinces; and these, when summoned back, became the willing instruments of tyranny at home...

But, much more recently, and much nearer home, we have had a warning example, which it would be the height of infatuation to overlook. There can be but one sentiment, and that of deep execration, at the atrocious and dastardly attempt lately (1858) made upon the life of the Emperor of the French, but amid all our horror and indignation of that crime, we must not forget that the state of things in that country is such as no friend of freedom can look upon without bitter regret...

The men who had fleshed their swords upon the Arabs, were equally ready, when occasion came, to strangle the liberties of their own country, and to sweep the streets and boulevards of Paris with their dastardly and deadly fusillades.—Herald of Peace.

THE ROYAL HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, OF AUSTRIA, AND BRANDENBURG, OF PRUSSIA.—The celebrated House of Hapsburg, to which the Imperial family of Austria belongs, is of Swiss extraction. It originated in the canton of Argaw. The family built a lofty castle, which, from its height and rocky position, obtained the name of Hapsburg, or Haur-castle. It still exists. The proprietors of this castle kept extending their influence, until they became the most powerful family in Switzerland...

The House of Brandenburg, the royal family of Prussia, also grew up from an humble beginning. In the early middle ages there was gradually formed, in the north of Germany, a State called the Margraviate of Brandenburg, of which the old city of that name, on the Havel, was the principal place. The reigning family of this petty State having become extinct in the first years of the fifteenth century, the then Emperor of Germany, (Charles IV.) gave it to his son Sigismund, who succeeded him on the throne of Germany. Sigismund, shortly after coming to the throne, resolved to have a Council of the Church convened, which took place at Constance, a city of the empire, and lasted from 1415 to 1419...

THE WISCONSIN BEAR FIGHT.—The bears seem to be coming up thicker and faster in the northern counties of Wisconsin. The Prairie Du Chien Leader says, Mr. Orson Jackson saw one a week ago, in the town of Cobles. Edward Davis says the Kickapoo woods are full of them; that they kill the hogs before the farmers' eyes. Several have been shot near Mount Sterling. Saturday week a large one was seen on the Grant county side of the Wisconsin, opposite Bigdodge. In Grant County, near the line, a little fellow, 14 years old, shot a big black bear. The bear had a woman and child were partly eaten by a bear up in the pines, on the Kickapoo, but the information is not entirely reliable...

ELECTRICITY IN CATS.—The extraordinary electrical character of the cat is well known. On a cold bright day, if a cat be stroked, the hairs of her fur bristle up, and electrical sparks issue therefrom, accompanied with a slight crackling. It appears that the animal may be so recharged with electricity that it will give a severe shock to the holder. In order to obtain this result, the cat should be placed on the knees and one hand applied to its breast, while the other is employed in stroking its fur. Cracking and sparks soon makes their appearance, and in a short time, if the party continues to stroke the animal, he will receive a sharp electrical shock that may be felt above the wrists. The cat seems to suffer as much as the experimenter, for on giving forth the shock she springs to the ground in terror, and seldom will permit a repetition of the same process.

It is stated that Col. Fremont has written a letter, declaring that he is not and will not be a Presidential candidate in 1860. He is represented as closing his letter in following language:

"I consented to hold that relation in 1856, against my better judgment and will, but I was assured that those who would rally around me possessed the power essential to my election; and I confess that the 'bauble,' as it might have been called by Oliver Cromwell, possessed attractions which I could not well resist. But I would not again encounter all the vexation, mortification, and annoyance I then encountered, if the reward were to be ten thousand presidencies."

The following named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the United States Senate on the first Monday in December next, on which day the first session of thirty-sixth Congress will commence: Willard Salisbury of Delaware; James W. Grimes of Iowa; Lazarus W. Powell of Kentucky; Kinsley S. Bingham of Michigan; John C. Ten Eyck of New Jersey; Thomas Bragg of North Carolina; H. B. Anthony of Rhode Island; A. O. P. Nicholson of Tennessee; J. W. Hemphill of Texas.

The St. Louis Democrat says that upwards of four hundred slaves leave that State every week, nearly all of whom go to the South, and argues that this draining must soon rid the State of Slavery. The gross receipts of money in Missouri from this source, this year, it is thought will amount to millions of dollars.

In awarding the premiums of three silver spoons to three babies born at one birth, who were exhibited at the recent National Fair in Chicago, President Tilden delivered a speech concluding with the advice: "Go thou and do likewise."

The town elections of Connecticut have just taken place. A very large majority of the towns heard from have elected Republican Boards, and some of them show unexpected and gratifying gains upon the vote of last year.

Col. Benton once said that Mr. Douglas's coat tail was too close to the ground for him ever to be President.