



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 28, 1860.

“FEARLESS AND FREE.”

D. OYER - Editor and Proprietor.

Distant Subscribers. We have sent their accounts to most of our distant subscribers. If they are not paid by the 1st January, we will try to collect them through an Attorney.

Won't some of our subscribers who never pay us any money, bring us some flour, wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat and wood? We need all these things, and haven't the money to buy them.

The four remaining representatives in Congress from South Carolina, McQueen, Bonham, Boyce and Ashmore, sent in a communication on Monday last, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, stating that in consequence of the action of their State, their connection with that body was dissolved.

The last Gazette contains an article commenting on the Union meetings of week before last. It tries to place the Republicans in a wrong position, and has not the fairness to let their proceedings go before its readers.

WATCHMAKING AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT. Mr. Daniel Border still continues to carry on the above business, two doors west of the "Bedford Hotel," and two doors East of the old "Rising Sun Tavern."

TURKEY!—We are indebted to our friend, GEORGE R. OSTER, Esq., of the firm of Oster & Cain, for a fine large, fat, Christmas Gobbler, all ready for the pot.

False and distorted accounts of the state of affairs, in different sections, are daily spread over the country. In Alabama, a dispatch states there were 100,000 "Minute Men" enrolled.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech in the Senate, the other day. He took the grounds that no State had a right to secede, and that the Government ought to enforce the laws at all hazards.

THE CABINET.—We see it stated that Hon. EDWARD BATES of Missouri, has been offered, and has accepted a seat in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. It is thought it will be Secretary of the Interior.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, delivered in the Senate, a few days ago, a powerful and patriotic speech, vindicating the position of the Republican party, and completely refuting the charges brought against it by its enemies.

Senator Hunter, of Va., in the Senate, reported the Tariff bill, with a recommendation that it be postponed till the 4th of March, which will be equivalent to defeating it, as Congress adjourns on that day.

This number completes the 33d volume of our paper. Eleven years have we published this paper, and many subscribers are in debt from one year up to eleven.

Happy New Year!—Long life to our subscribers and friends! May the Union of these States be perpetual, and all traitors hanged!

THE FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We congratulate our readers, among all the causes of trouble, upon the bright exhibit made by the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

The interest payable by the State is gradually sinking under the operation of our admirable financial system. This year it is reduced to \$1,931,295. The direct tax is reduced to \$1,444,674, or nearly half a million below the interest of the debt.

Godard Bailey, who has charge of the Indian trust funds in the Department of the Interior, Washington, has confessed to the Secretary of that Department that he some time since abstracted from a safe in his office, State bonds and Coupons to the amount of \$830,000, which he had other parties used for the purpose of speculation.

South Carolina.

The following ordinance was passed by the South Carolina Convention, at Charleston, on the 20th inst. The fact that a State resolves itself out of the Union does not make it so.

Mr. Inglis made the report of the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows:

An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact, entitled 'The Constitution of the United States of America.'

"We the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1778, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

The ordinance was taken up, and passed by a unanimous vote of 169 votes, at a quarter past one o'clock.

Gen. Jackson Foresees the Present Crisis.

The following letter of Gen. Jackson, to a clergyman of Georgia, was read in the Senate the other day, by Mr. Sumner, and deserves to be placed on record.

Washington, May 1, 1833. "My DEAR SIR:—I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead, and its actors and courtiers will only be remembered by the people to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good Government on the globe, and that prosperity and happiness we enjoy over every other portion of the world."

"We throw out these suggestions that the people may think of them, and act as their interests require. Our own opinion is that the South might be the greatest nation on earth, and might maintain on the basis of African slavery, not only a splendid Government, but a secure republican Government. But still our fears are that, through anarchy we shall reach the despotism of military chieftains, and finally be raised again to monarchy."

THE REPORTED WAR IN KANSAS.

Later accounts show clearly that there has been no 'war of extreme ferocity' carried on; that Fort Scott has not been sacked or even molested; that Missouri has not been invaded and one of her citizens has been molested.

And now the truth begins to come out. Col. Morin, the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Fort Scott, telegraphs that no demonstrations have been made against that place, and that he thinks that Williams is entirely unjustifiable in breaking up his Court; the company of men seen in Missouri and supposed to be Montgomery and his band, are proven to have been a company of U. S. troops on their way to Fort Smith; no war or revolution exists in Southern Kansas, and thus the whole thing ends in smoke.

We hope that in the future men will think before they condemn, and when such reports as these are sent out respecting Capt. Montgomery, that people will beware how they believe such ex parte evidence against a man whose character has heretofore been without spot or blemish, and whose moral worth has always in the past been far greater than those of his malignant accusers.—Alekhsan Champion.

In the table containing the electoral votes of the States, last week, Ohio was left out. We correct it, and again publish it.

SHALL IT BE A MONARCHY!

In order to apprise our readers of the governmental projects which are already built on the apprehended ruin of the Federal Union, we invite particular attention to the subjoined extract from an elaborate editorial article in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel of the 8th instant. It is only one of very many similar intimations which have recently met our eye in the Southern press:

"If the Federal system is a failure, the question may well be asked, is not the whole republican system a failure? Very many wise, thinking men say so. We formed the Federal Government because the separate States, it was thought, were not strong enough to stand alone, and because they were likely to prove disadvantageous, if not dangerous, each to the other, in their distinct organization, and with their varying interests. When we break up, will the disadvantages and dangers of separate States be such as to require the formation of a new Confederacy of those which are at present, supposed to be homogeneous? If we do form a new Confederacy, when the old is gone, it would seem to be neither wise, prudent, nor statesmanlike to frame it after the pattern of the old. New safeguards and guarantees must necessarily be required, and none but a headless mania would seek to avoid looking this matter squarely in the face.

"It is true that we might make a Constitution for the fifteen Southern States which would secure the rights of all, at present, from harm, or at least which would require a clear violation of its letter, so plainly that the world would discern it, when unconstitutional action was consummated. But, then, in the course of years, as men changed, times changed, interests changed, business changed, productions changed, a violation of the spirit might occur, which would not be clearly a violation of the letter. It may be said that the Constitution might provide for its own change, as times changed.—Well, that was the design when our present Constitution was formed, and still we say it is a failure. How more carefully could a new one be arranged? Men will say that we of the South are one, and that we shall get along well enough. But they who say it know neither history nor human nature. When the Union was formed, twelve of the thirteen States were slaveholding; and if the cotton gin had not been invented there would not probably to-day have been an African slave in North America."

"But how about the State organizations?—This is an important consideration, for whether we consult with the other Southern States or not, it is certain that each State must set for itself, in the first instance. When any State goes out of the present Federal Union it then becomes a foreign Power, as to all other States, as well as to the world. Whether it will unite again with any of the States, or stand alone, is for it to determine. The new Confederacy must then be made by those States which desire it; and if Georgia, or any other State, does not find the proposed terms of federation agreeable, she can maintain her own separate form of government, or at least try it. Well, what form of government shall we have? This is more easily asked than answered.

"Some of the wisest and best citizens propose a HEREDITARY CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY; but however good that may be in itself, the most important point to discover is, whether or not the people are prepared for it. It is thought, again, by others that we shall be able to go on for a generation or two, in a new Confederacy, with additional safeguards—such, for instance as an Executive for life, a vastly restricted suffrage, Senators elected for life, or for a long period, say twenty-one years, and the most popular branch of the assembly elected for seven years, the Judiciary absolutely independent for life, or good behavior. The frequency of elections, and the universality of suffrage, with the attendant arousing of the people's passions, and the necessary sequence of demagogues being elevated to high station, are thought by many to be the great causes of trouble among us.

"We throw out these suggestions that the people may think of them, and act as their interests require. Our own opinion is that the South might be the greatest nation on earth, and might maintain on the basis of African slavery, not only a splendid Government, but a secure republican Government. But still our fears are that, through anarchy we shall reach the despotism of military chieftains, and finally be raised again to monarchy."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

JOHNSON'S AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

On Thursday week, Mr. Johnston, of Tennessee, read in the U. S. Senate a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, and stated his intention to offer it at the proper time. The following are the proposed amendments:

Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which each may be entitled. On the first Thursday in August, 1864, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter, the people shall vote in their respective districts for President and Vice President. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes in any district shall be held to have received the vote.

Congress shall meet on the second Monday of October, 1864, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate shall open the certificates of election returns, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given. If no person shall have such majority, a second election shall be held on the first Thursday in December, following, between the persons having the two highest numbers at the first election, and the one receiving the greater number shall be President. [The election of Vice President shall be effected in like manner.]

THE CENTRAL UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is said in unusually reliable circles, that a strong movement is going on in the Border States, upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's Line, for a Great Middle Confederacy, to be called the "Central United States; or, the Federal Republic of Washington," and to include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Northwest upon one side and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri upon the other.

Men high in influence and position favor it, and it is also said that it will soon be supported officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

The President's Proclamation. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate FRIDAY, the 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread; indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men.—All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded. In this hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts the false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States, and above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for a long yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let no man make every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing in all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

It is morally certain that the sever Presidential Electors chosen on the Pacific slope have voted with one hundred and seventy-three of those chosen this side of the Rocky Mountains, for Lincoln and Hamlin. The general result may be succinctly summed up as follows:

Table showing electoral votes for Lincoln and Hamlin, Breckinridge and Lane, and Bell and Everett. Total for Lincoln and Hamlin: 180. Total for Breckinridge and Lane: 72. Total for Bell and Everett: 39.

RECAPITULATION

Table showing recapitulation of electoral votes: For Lincoln and Hamlin (180), For Breckinridge and Lane (72), For Bell and Everett (39), Whole Electoral vote (303), Lincoln's majority over all (57).

From the Memphis Argus

Frightful Scenes in Mississippi.

The following letter from Friar's Point, written by Mr. Samuel J. Halle, of the firm of Berlin & Halle, Clothiers, on Front Row, in this city, fully explains itself: FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., Dec. 11, 1860.

To the Editor of the Daily Argus:

There is great excitement in this community. The people are in arms against the Northern men who have been in the country but a few months. On yesterday evening two guns and a negro quarter were fired simultaneously, doubtless by the procurement of these wretches. The night was lit up for miles around. The Vigilance Committee were soon upon arms, and proceeded to the room of three carpenters, one by the name of Hamlin, the others unknown, and took them and hung them to the first tree, and afterward cut them down and burned them. The town is now under arms; the military are parading the streets, and all is excitement and alarm. This morning the remainder of the Northern men were sent up the river on the steamer Payton; some of them were branded with the letters G. B. (gin burners) before shipped. Fourteen guns have been burned in this county during the last six weeks, and the people have determined to stop it.

An Abolitionist was hanged, barreled up and rolled into the river at this point last week, and it was probably to avenge his death that the last guns were fired. A negro implicated the men who were hung. He said that they had told him all the negroes were to be free next March, when Lincoln becomes President, and that there will be a general rising of the negroes then.

The Vigilance Committee have sworn to hang every Northern man who comes here from this time until the 4th of March, and all such had better be in—1—than Friar's Point.

SAMUEL J. HALLE.

EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG.

The Allegheny Arsenal to Provide Guns for Southern Forts.

THE ACT OPPOSED BY THE CITIZENS GENERALLY.

An intense excitement was created here to-day in consequence of it being made public that the U. S. Quartermaster Tallafiero, was negotiating for the shipment from Allegheny Arsenal, of seventy-eight guns to Newport, near Galveston Island, near the Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Major Symington, of Maryland, who is in command of the Arsenal, declined giving the press any information on the subject.

It seems that the points referred to are new forts that have never yet been mounted; these guns are designed for their armament, the gun-carriages being made at Watervliet, N. Y.—These guns are ten inch columbards to 32-pounders.

COUGHS AND COLDS! COUGHS AND COLDS! SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of Humphrey's Specific Homoeopathic Remedies, and if you do, you ought to at once take a cough pill, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take Humphrey's Homoeopathic Cough Pills.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, \$1.50. A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, \$5; ditto, in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, \$2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address: DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

REMEMBER, Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight of mankind.

They are vile and filthy, as well as fatal.—They arise from impurity and contamination of the blood, and are to be seen all around us, everywhere. Thousands daily are consigned to the grave from the direful effects of this disease. But why trifle any longer, when the remedy is at hand? DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only effectual preparation now before the people, that does its work mildly and safely. It does not close the issue superficially, while

DIED.

On the 21st of November, Mrs. Rachel Crossa, consort of Wm. Crossa of Friends' Cove, in the 63d year of her age.

The deceased was a native of Bedford Co., and for many years a resident in Friends' Cove, where she had gathered around her a large circle of friends and relations, whose highest esteem she deservedly enjoyed. She was the mother of a large and respectable family of children, most of whom she was permitted to see settle in life. She possessed also more than ordinary abilities of mind and soul, for years, a correspondent of a news paper published in connection with the Baptist Church, and of which she was a pious and an exemplary member.

Her disease was one of much suffering. About two years previous to her death, she was attacked by cancer in its worst form, which the physicians pronounced incurable. Such an announcement, however alarming to some, was not so to her; she knew in whom she believed; she knew that Saviour in whom she put her trust would not forsake her soul. Her sufferings were borne with a willing resignation to the will of God. As her disease advanced and her suffering increased, her mind became more devotional and the more apparent was her enjoyment in seasons of divine worship. On the morning of the 21st, after partaking of some food, she calmly resigned to Christ, and with her body rests in a peaceful grave, awaiting the resurrection morn, her happy spirit is enjoying the reward of the righteous.

She has left to her bereaved husband and children, an overflowing fountain of comfort in the remembrance of her many virtues and in the happy assurance that her loss is but everlasting gain.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Nov. Term, 1860. Application of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, for charter of incorporation.

In pursuance of the order of said Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given, that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, have made application to said Court, filed with the Prothonotary, setting forth that they are desiring to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name style and title under which they mean to associate; and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the said Court, at next term, decree and declare that said congregation shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name, style and title of 'The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Bedford.' By order of the Court.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Allegheny Male AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal. MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress. MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated, Galithenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

\$22.50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College. For circulars, or particulars, address, W. W. BRIM, Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY next, the following valuable Real Estate to wit: a tract of land situated in Colerain Township, Bedford County, containing 76 acres and 20 perches, of good limestone land, adjoining lands of Maria B. Croyle, Harbordard's heirs, and others, and known as the "Scott Farm." The improvements are a two story log house, log stable, and other out-buildings; also an excellent apple orchard thereon, about 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence; blackens timber. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M., when terms will be made known.

WESLEY HARTZELL, WILLIAM HARTZELL, Dec. 21, 1860.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

We stop the press to announce that Fort Moultrie has been evacuated, the guns spiked, and burned up, by the U. S. soldiers.

MARRIED.

At Chester, Pa., on the 19th inst., by the Rev. M. B. Talbot, Chaplain U. S. N., Mr. Thomas I. Ledger to Miss Emma, third daughter of T. S. Walter, Esq., Editor of the Delaware County Republican.