

Bedford Inquirer and Chronicle.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: Two Dollars per annum.
BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1856. VOL. 29, NO. 11

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD COUNTY FOR 1855.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from 1st day of January, 1855, to 31st day of January, 1856.

To Cash received from Col. Galt	6955 30
Balance due County on last report	165 67
Taxes received on unassessed lands	12 42
Credit on Militia Fines for stationary	5 00
Balance due Treasurer	1490 87
Total	8620 06
By amt. paid on County	821 64
By Cash received from Col. Galt	6955 30
Balance due County on last report	165 67
Taxes received on unassessed lands	12 42
Credit on Militia Fines for stationary	5 00
Balance due Treasurer	1490 87
Total	8620 06

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MILITIA FUND OF BEDFORD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1855.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from 1st day of January, 1855, to 31st day of January, 1856.

To Cash received from Col. Galt	6955 30
Balance due County on last report	165 67
Taxes received on unassessed lands	12 42
Credit on Militia Fines for stationary	5 00
Balance due Treasurer	1490 87
Total	8620 06

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MILITIA FUND OF BEDFORD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1855.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from 1st day of January, 1855, to 31st day of January, 1856.

To Cash received from Col. Galt	6955 30
Balance due County on last report	165 67
Taxes received on unassessed lands	12 42
Credit on Militia Fines for stationary	5 00
Balance due Treasurer	1490 87
Total	8620 06

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MILITIA FUND OF BEDFORD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1855.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from 1st day of January, 1855, to 31st day of January, 1856.

To Cash received from Col. Galt	6955 30
Balance due County on last report	165 67
Taxes received on unassessed lands	12 42
Credit on Militia Fines for stationary	5 00
Balance due Treasurer	1490 87
Total	8620 06

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The choice of the Convention for Vice-President is Andrew Jackson Donelson of Tennessee, an old friend and near relative of the late President Jackson, the Secretary during his administration, and for more than thirty years his warm personal friend. Too honest and patriotic to follow in the wake of modern Democracy, he long since took farewell of it, and is now as he has been a true American. To those who would know more of him, we commend the following frank and manly definition of his position and principles, as delivered before the American Mass Meeting in the New York Park, on the evening of the 8th of June last.

On Secularism—the Naturalization Laws—the Aggressions of the Church of Rome, and the Foreign Yoke.

President Pierce and Mr. Seward have formed their coalition in such a way as to secure the foreign vote, and to enlist the Catholics as partisans in that cause. To counteract this coalition, the American party proposes to modify the naturalization laws, and to enter into political brotherhood with no ecclesiastical or sectarian who professes to owe allegiance to any power besides the Constitution of the United States. There is no wrong here done to any human being. The foreigner who has acquired the rights of citizenship, as he values those rights cannot object to place them beyond the assents of those papers and criminals who are landing on our shores by the thousand. Nor ought the Catholic to feel surprised that the American mind looks with distrust and apprehension upon a hierarchy which in all other countries has sought to connect the Church and State, and whose history has been one continual struggle for dominion in temporal as well as secular matters. We are charged with establishing a religious test, and assailing the great natural right of all human beings, to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. The charge is false. The position of the American party on this question is as clear as daylight. It simply announces to the Catholic Bishops that if they possess the power to organize their communities with political train bands to support a system dangerous to liberty and subversive of the Constitution, it is lawful to oppose them by our votes, at least until they can show their allegiance to the Pope is subordinate to that of obedience to the constitution of the Land. The Pope claims infallibility—the power of pardoning sins. He claims the right of deposing Princes and potentates. Let his followers satisfy us that these pretensions are not claimed by them, and they will find the American party as willing to meet them in the lands of a common and equal citizenship as any other class of churchmen.

I dismiss this part of the subject with the declaration that the idea incorporated into the platform, that Americans must rule America, is as old as the Constitution and has been maintained by all the early Statesmen of the Land. It is not the property of the Catholic, but a timely and salutary warning to him that if the influence of his church is brought into the political arena, as an element of power, it will be opposed with candor and frankness, and I trust with success.

On the Slavery Question—the Kansas-Nebraska Bill—the Demagogues, the Jugglers, and the Nullifiers.

We are not insensible to the fact that the bill erecting governments in Kansas and Nebraska, has caused great agitation, and has rendered the vituperation of the conservative men of all sections necessary to tranquilize the country. But how can these conservative men act? Can they do anything but invoke the people to survey once more the character of this question, and apply to it the old doctrine of our Fathers, that slavery is a local institution, regulated by the authorities having competent jurisdiction over it. It is impossible to restore the Missouri Compromise, because the people of those territories have, under existing laws, rights which Congress cannot touch. No matter what may be thought of the folly and recklessness of Mr. Pierce and his cabinet, in re-opening the slavery question, the passage of these bills in question, all thoughtful men must admit, that their repeal is now an impossibility, or if practicable, that the repeal would only widen the breach between the North and the South.

Of the necessity of an American Party—a party of the People, to Oppose the Politicians.

What care they for the good of the country provided that the agitation gave them the power to make a President. With Mr. Davis at the head of the Slavery party, and Mr. Seward at the head of the Anti-Slavery party, how easy would it be for these

leaders to make a bargain and keep the politicians in their places. It was the old hide and the game. The nullifier of the North was to have the horse in 1856, the nullifier of the South was to have him in 1860.

But, gentlemen, this American party puts its veto on this ungodly attempt to convert sectional jealousy into a permanent source of political power. It tells this new school of Democrats that it prefers to stick to the creed of Washington and Jackson; that its motto is "our Federal Union must be preserved." Are we not authorized to say that this is the true American sentiment and that if we adhere to it, we shall conquer, and put an end to this contest about slavery? I think we are.

In hurrying my remarks to a close, I think you will agree with me when I say that it was no longer possible for an old Jackson Democrat to act with Pierce and his friends. He could not do so, without acknowledging the lead of such men as Wise, in Virginia; of Davis, in Mississippi; Stewart, in New York; Wilson, in Massachusetts; Douglas, in Illinois; and Aitchison, in Missouri. These men are all acting as a unit, in support of the modern theory of State Rights, allowing that a State may nullify an act of Congress, and go out of the Union when she pleases. They may call themselves slaves, or anti-slavery men. They have a common purpose to accomplish at the expense of the old landmarks of patriotism as established by those who founded and who reformed our system.

On Sectional Parties and the higher Law—"Americans to rule America."

But we tell these smart higher law men that the spirit of Washington and Jackson is not extinct, or that the people are rallying as in the days of old to the preservation of the true principles of the Constitution—that men—TIED MEN—are taking their posts, and that the cry AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA will sweep from the miserable jugglers who, under the guise of Democracy will sell the country to the Pope of Rome, provided they have the privilege of monopolizing his favors.

Let our motto then be, "our Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved!" "Americans shall rule America!"

Another Miss Bunkley.

Under this caption the last Westminster contains a long article detailing an outrage alleged to have been perpetrated near Middleburg, in Carroll county last week. The article being too lengthy for insertion in to-day's paper, we annex a few of the more material paragraphs:

To prove Miss BUNKLEY's statement more fully, as well as the statement of others upon the same ground, I will relate a circumstance which occurred on Big Pine Creek in the vicinity of good old Middleburg, in the 10th Legion. In the family of David Buffington, Esq., lived a girl whom they called MARY DUNKLEY. She is the daughter of a man of the same name who lives about three miles above Emmitsburg, and is reported to be a Protestant in religious belief. His wife, however, is a Roman Catholic. Mary, however, who is the proper subject of this narrative, is a firm believer in the Protestant faith. She had been at Mr. Buffington's about two weeks. On—of last week a lady came there (did I say lady? I think not) driven by a gentleman of color and told her that her mother was at the point of death, and she wished her to go along immediately and take all her clothes with her. When Mrs. Buffington paid the girl, the stranger wanted the money to put into her purse, but Mary preferred keeping hold of it herself. She said she was from St. Mary's College, and did not wish to be detained. Her garb was of that sort which is worn by many of the inhabitants of St. Joseph's, which I have seen them wear frequently, and which is not adopted by outsiders. So that the clear presumption is, that she is an inmate of that Institution. The family of Mr. Buffington, however, thought by the evasive answers, she gave to their interrogatories, and the appearance of her countenance which had the appearance of one guilty of the blood of saints, that she was an impostor, and so it will appear. Mary inspected herself herself—but as the case seemed to be so urgent, she considered it her duty to go. Now, this woman was Mary's Aunt, and her name was Leah, Elina. To show Mary's antipathy to the Catholic faith, I will here give her own expression when addressed by an inmate of Mr. B's house thus: "Mary, I believe they are going to make a Catholic out of you."

What care they for the good of the country provided that the agitation gave them the power to make a President. With Mr. Davis at the head of the Slavery party, and Mr. Seward at the head of the Anti-Slavery party, how easy would it be for these

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The National Republican Convention met at Pittsburg on the 22d inst., and was very largely attended. FRANKS P. BEAN, Esq., of Jackson, Missouri, and a Southern Free Soil politician were in attendance. The Convention adjourned on Saturday afternoon, after adopting a lengthy address reviewing the Slavery struggle. The platform adopted is contained in the following resolutions:

First—Demands the repeal of all laws made for the introduction of Slavery into territory once emancipated to freedom, and resistance to the existence of slavery in any territory of the United States.

Second—Promises to support our brethren in Kansas in resistance to lawless invasion, and urges the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free, sovereign, and independent State.

Third—Believing the President of the United States to have fully identified himself with the policy of acquiring more Slave territory, makes it the leading purpose of the party to oppose and overthrow the present administration.

Another National Convention will be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, to nominate Republican Candidates for President and Vice President, and a State Convention will be held at the same place on the 10th.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.]

With feelings of exultation we place the names of Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, at the head of our columns, as the nominees of the American Party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. We feel confident that this ticket will be hailed with gladness, and he rallied around with enthusiasm, by the conservative and patriotic of all sections of the country—and its success will secure to the nation that harmony and safety which are now threatened with overthrow by the corrupt, sectional and bungling policy which has characterized the ruling Dynasty.

Let the friends of the country—those who value the Union—who desire the restoration of harmony, and who long for the perpetuity of our glorious institution of government—buckle on their armor and resolve not to abandon the field, until victory of conservatism over fanaticism of nationality over sectionalism—of patriotism over partisan selfishness—of the friends of order and law over the artificers of discord and anarchy—of the country, and the whole country—shall have crowned their efforts.

MR. FILLMORE'S NOMINATION IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Dispatch, a neutral paper says:—

The nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency of the United States, has been received by his political friends in Virginia as far as we can ascertain, with great enthusiasm. It is beyond our province to intermeddle in political matters, but as chroniclers of the events of the day we may be permitted to say that we never knew a nomination to give more satisfaction to a party. All parties agree that it was the very best nomination the American party could have made. Mr. Fillmore is a statesman of eminent ability and experience, of high conservative character, and whose career may be brought up by the Democrats, will find in him a champion worthy of his trust.

A GOOD HIT.—Some persons being in conversation the other day on religious subjects, one of them remarked that a certain clergyman who had been the shepherd of the flock, had become so bawling that he did not know some of the members of his own church, because they happened to be poor. Another observed that he must be a singular shepherd not to know the "sheep" of his own flock. A little girl about eight years old, who was busy at her play, replied, "Mamma, he ought to do as grandfathers do with his sheep—put their noses."

THE RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The meeting at the Tabernacle in New York, on Friday evening, to ratify the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson, was as stated on Saturday, large and spirited. The event of the evening was the reception of Mr. Donelson. The scene that followed his introduction baffles description. The audience rose instinctively to their feet, and seemed to lose all control over themselves in the enthusiasm of the moment. "Cheer upon cheer rolled through the spacious hall, and still cheer after cheer followed; hats and handkerchiefs were waved; some leaped upon the backs of the benches, and some upon the ballustrades of the gallery, and each one present strove to outdo his neighbor in extending the warmest possible welcome to the distinguished nominee. To add to the general excitement, Dodworth's band struck up Yankee Doodle, and played it through to a chorus of cheers that has rarely been equalled ever in the Tabernacle. We make the following extracts from Mr. Donelson's address, which contain the pith of his remarks bearing upon the prominent questions of the day:

THE OBJECTS OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

To restore harmony to the various sections of our Union—to brighten the links which bind us together as sovereign States, to purify the ballot box—to cut off the dangers to which we are exposed by the emigrants to our shores from foreign lands—and to repudiate all the higher law influences abroad and at home which have contributed to obscure the landmarks of our old revolutionary fathers—these, gentlemen, are the objects of the American party. These are the considerations which

have brought us together, no matter what we may have been heretofore. And these are the considerations which will bind us together until our Government is brought back to its original purity, and truthfulness restored to the relations of public men and public measures.

WHAT THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE.

We have seen the present Administration of the Government employ its patronage to cement a party without reference to any legitimate standard of policy or principle. Men who have preached secession and disunion have been given the prominent offices and have been made strong when it was most important that they should be weak. Old-fashioned men have been vilified and slandered merely because they adhered to the maxims which governed our wise men in the best days of our Republic. Yes, gentlemen, we have been proscribed throughout this land for daring to say that we maintained the doctrines inculcated by our greatest statesmen. President Pierce professing to follow in the footsteps of Jackson, has placed himself in direct antagonism to the leading sentiments of that great man.

UNION OF ALL PARTIES FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

As in time of war, when the foreign foe invades our soil, every true-hearted citizen should rally to the flag of his country, so when doctrines are put forward by party leaders which are calculated to render imperative the checks and balances of the Constitution, every patriot should throw off party shackles, and do what he can to render harmless such doctrines. It is on such grounds that we are constituted an American party. Let us be true to the spirit of such a party, and let us forget that there were ever any difference between us as Democrats or Whigs. Let our triumph be that of our country, measuring our claims to the public confidence by no standard but that of honest devotion to the principles of our cause, which is no other than that of the Constitution and the Union. If we succeed, it will be mainly through the exertions of the hardy and manly energies of our young and middle aged men, who are carrying on the great enterprises necessary to the development of our country, and who cannot be tempted by o'd party watchwords from completing the reform which they have commenced under the flag of the stars and stripes, and in defence of the sentiment which proclaims that Americans ought to rule America.

THE COUNTRY'S INTEREST SUPERIOR TO THAT OF PARTY.

It was in this city, in 1843, that I first learned to discriminate between the mere party man and the patriot. It was here that Gen. Jackson, though the guest of the Tammany men, toasted De Witt Clinton, who was then considered by that ancient and venerable society as not orthodox on the subject of State rights. The old Hero of the Hermitage said that parties were not always right, and that public men ought not to be rejected because they went beyond the spirit of their party, in the support of their country's interests. This, gentlemen, is our doctrine. We have left the old parties who were unable to tranquilize the land, and stand out on a platform national from beginning to end, and American in every feature of it.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following were the resolutions read to the meeting by Mr. Brooks and adopted with nine hearty cheers:

Resolved, That heartily, cheerfully, and unanimously, every one, and all together, we hereby confirm and ratify the nominations made by the American party assembled in National Convention in Philadelphia, and we earnestly recommend them to the support of the whole American people.

Resolved, That in Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson, we, as Americans, have the best specimens of the old Whig and Democratic parties—choice chips from the old blocks—and that we present their names not only to Americans, but to Democrats and Whigs, as representatives of the best men and best principles of their respective parties.

Resolved, That, in Millard Fillmore, we have the friend, the confidant, the associate of a Clay and Webster, and the inheritor of that patriotism and love of country that were inspired them in Ashland and Marshfield, and in Andrew Jackson Donelson, the confidant, the pupil, the bosom companion of the illustrious soldier and statesman of the Hermitage.

"Our Country, Our Whole Country, and nothing but Our Country."

"One Constitution, One Destiny."

"I know no South, no North, no East, no West."

"The Federal Union, it must, and shall be preserved."

As these were their maxims, their platform, so were they ours, and with God's help we will stand our candidates upon them.

Arnold Eashley, Southampton 1855. 35 72
Benj. H. Walker, St. Clair 1851. 53 07
Solomon Miller, Bedford B. 1850. 282 28
Samuel Clark, St. Clair 1848. 100 60
William Meatrice, Southampton. 1047. 150 00
Also from A. J. Shively, late Sheriff, money collected and not paid over 487 00
Stonewtown Bridge-Bond 200 00
6963 30

NOTE—On some of the foregoing interest is due, and from some commissions, and expenditures are to be deducted.

Statement of money paid by Bedford County, January 7th 1856.

To John Sill, 2000 00
" William Hartly 1110 26
" A. Kerna's Exors. 500 00
" Wm. M. Hall's admr. 450 00
" James Rea 600 00
4620 26

NOTE—Some interest due on each of the above.

The undersigned, Auditors of Bedford County do report:

That they met at the Commissioner's Office, in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 7th day of January, ult., and did audit the account of John Taylor, Treasurer of said County, from the 1st of January, 1855, to the 7th day of January, 1856, as contained in the foregoing statement. Also that they examined the foregoing accounts, of money due to and owed by the County, and the same is correct.

Witness our hands this 8th day of January, 1856.

JOHN ALSTADT, County
DANIEL BARLEY, County
GEO. W. SMITH, Auditors.

Attest: Wm. M. Hall, Clerk.

Report of the County Auditors to the Auditor General, January 7, 1856.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1855. 12401 19

To Bal. due Comth. last year, 70 52

By aggregate amount outstanding, 6172 34

By aggregate amount assessed for the year 1855, 6518 58

By amt. rec'd on unassessed lands, 9 75

By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated Sep. 26th 1855, 210 00

By Commission allowed collectors on \$6518 58 at 5 per centum 325 92

By Exonerations allowed collectors for 1855, and previous years 154 85

By Treasurer's commission on \$4905 41 at 1 per centum 49 05

By Amount uncollected for 1855 and previous years 6641 49

By Balance due Comth. 1458 73

12401 19

By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated Aug. 21, Sept. 26, and December 5th, 8801 15

By Commission allowed collectors on \$6518 58 at 5 per centum 325 92

By Exonerations allowed collectors for 1855, and previous years 154 85

By Treasurer's commission on \$4905 41 at 1 per centum 49 05

By Amount uncollected for 1855 and previous years 6641 49

By Balance due Comth. 1458 73

12401 19

By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated Aug. 21, Sept. 26, and December 5th, 8801 15

By Commission allowed collectors on \$6518 58 at 5 per centum 325 92

By Exonerations allowed collectors for 1855, and previous years 154 85

By Treasurer's commission on \$4905 41 at 1 per centum 49 05

By Amount uncollected for 1855 and previous years 6641 49

By Balance due Comth. 1458 73

12401 19

By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated Aug. 21, Sept. 26, and December 5th, 8801 15

By Commission allowed collectors on \$6518 58 at 5 per centum 325 92

By Exonerations allowed collectors for 1855, and previous years 154 85

By Treasurer's commission on \$4905 41 at 1 per centum 49 05

By Amount uncollected for 1855 and previous years 6641 49

By Balance due Comth. 1458 73

12401 19