

BEDFORD INQUIRER AND CHRONICLE.

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, July 18, 1856. 'Fearless and Free.'

FOR PRESIDENT: MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, OF TENNESSEE.

UNION STATE TICKET. Canal Commissioner: THOMAS E. COCHRAN. Auditor General: DARWIN PHELPS. Surveyor General: BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE.

NOTICE. By divine permission, the corner stone of a new Lutheran Church will be laid at Rays Hill, Pa., in the charge of the Rev. W. Bradshaw Bachtell July 26, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several ministers from a distance will be present. Professor Conard, of Ohio, will officiate on the occasion. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

To the Americans of Penna. At a meeting of the State Council of the State of Pennsylvania, held in Harrisburg, on the 13th of May last, it was resolved that the President and Secretary be authorized to call a Convention of the American party of the State to assemble at Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday in August next ensuing, for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, and transact such other business as may be necessary for the prosecution of the Presidential campaign; and in accordance with said resolution, the friends of FILLMORE and DONELSON are hereby requested to meet in their respective Districts, on or before the 25th day of July, and elect Delegates to the said Convention, constituting to the number of members they are entitled to in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State. The said Convention at Harrisburg to meet on TUESDAY, the fifth day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. R. EDIE, President. JOHN L. GIFFORD, Secretary. AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION. The Delegates from each Township and Borough in the County are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Thursday the 21st day of July, inst., at eleven o'clock A. M. to put in nomination a County Ticket for the ensuing election. Each election district is entitled to two delegates, and it is desired and expected that every Township and Borough will be fully represented. By order of the County Committee. FR. JORDAN, Chairman. H. NICOLLENS, Sec'y. July 11, 1856.

James Buchanan in favor of Ten Cents a day for the Laboring Man! READ THE PROOF. Extract from the speech of James Buchanan, on the Tariff, on the 27th January 1840, in the United States Senate, to be found in the Congressional Globe, pages 135-6. In Germany, where the currency is purely metallic, and the cost of everything is reduced to a hard money standard, a piece of bread-crust can be manufactured for fifty dollars. The manufacture of which, in our country from the expansion of paper currency would cost one hundred dollars. The foreign French and German manufacturer imports his cloth into our country and sells it for a hundred. Does not every person perceive that the redundancy of our currency is equal to a premium of one hundred per cent. in favor of the manufacturer? No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition, could counteract these advantages in favor of foreign manufactures. I would to Heaven that the courts across the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subject. What is the reason that, with all these advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacturer of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal price of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, and you ever our country with blessings and benefits.

The comparative LOW PRICES of France and Germany have afforded such a stimulus to our manufactures, that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and are compelled to sell in our market, even of the English home market; IF IT WERE NOT FOR THEIR PROTECTIVE DUTIES. While British manufactures are now conquering those of the continent and springing into a healthy and vigorous existence. A careful examination of the average prices of labor throughout the world, shows that it only amounts to TEN CENTS A DAY! Laboring men, will you vote for Buchanan, who is willing to give you only ten cents a day for your hard labor?

'WHERE ARE THEY?'

Under the above title in the last week's issue of the Gazette, we find the following question: "Where are the BANK, the TARIFF, the VETO and the INDEPENDENT TREASURY Questions, which have been disturbing the public peace for the last fifteen or twenty years?" Sure enough, where are they? Let us endeavor to enlighten the anxious Gazette a little. As our readers will remember, the bill for a renewal of the charter of the United States Bank was vetoed by Genl. Jackson during his Presidential term, more than twenty years ago. Since then there has been no U. S. Bank. It has been as dead to all intents and purposes, as the embargo law of the late war. Notwithstanding all this, however, the Gazette, and other papers like it, have been harping on the Bank and bringing its bloody ghost into every campaign since, as a rallying cry of its ignominious followers, although it was no more a political issue than the history of the Chinese Wall. Where is the Bank now, and why do not the same parties again bring it forth as a battler of the campaign? We master, for the best reason in the world. It is because James Buchanan was a friend of the United States Bank and its recharter. For the last twenty years, even though the Bank was asleep in its grave, it answered Locoocoism to annually and bitterly denounce the Bank, and everybody that could by either truth or falsehood identify with it. But James Buchanan was one of the friends of that monster, the Bank, and therefore nothing must now be said upon the subject. This is what has become of the Bank. The proof of James Buchanan's position on this Bank question is abundant, and no important part of it may be found in that celebrated Fourth of July Oration of his, published by us in our paper of the 4th instant. Knowing the recklessness of Locoocoism, we expected the authorship of that oration to be denied; but they not only admit it by their silence, but in last week's Gazette is a letter, under the signature of Mr. Buchanan himself, in which it is candidly admitted. In that patriotic production he says, "Time will not allow me to enumerate all the other wild and wicked projects of the Democratic Administration." He proceeds, however, to enumerate some of them, and one of these great grievances was "by refusing the Bank of the United States a continuance of its charter, and harassing the financial concerns of the government." These are James Buchanan's own words, and hence the reason is very plain why we hear nothing more of the U. S. Bank.

In the same spirit we may ask, what has become of the charges of "Federalism" and "Hartford Convention Federalists," about which we have heard so much from certain quarters time out of mind. True there has been no Federal party in existence for many long years, and no persecu we presume, who sympathized with the proceedings of that Convention; and yet the presses which professed to speak for the sham democracy have every year been loud and bitter in their denunciations of the Federalists, and in their dishonest attempts to fasten the supposed odium of that name upon all who dared to differ with them politically. Why is it that the cry has been so suddenly stopped and that we have heard nothing of it since the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention? We answer, simply because James Buchanan was a "Federalist." He was elected to Congress twice, if not three times, as a Federalist, and never as anything else than a Federalist, and therefore it is that the abuse of Federalists has ceased. We regret that the length of our article will compel us to reserve for some future occasion our answers upon the subjects of the Tariff and the Independent Treasury. We believe we can answer them in a manner equally full and satisfactory.

For the present we must conclude with this single remark: That although Locoocoism is just now very quiet upon these subjects, and very careful not to stir the ashes of the United States Bank or of Federalism, they have other rallying cries equally stale and useless, which will answer the same purpose. It now charges every man with "abolitionism," and an intention to "dissolve the Union," who will not bow down and worship at the shrine of sham democracy. These last cries are of course just as false, just as inapplicable, and have just as little to do with the real issues of the day, as that of Bankman and Federalist ever had, and yet they are now the burden of their speeches, their editorials, and their songs; and by them they seem to expect to work wonders for the old U. S. Bankman and Federalist, James Buchanan. The decree has gone forth, that every man with the love of country in his heart, and the love of liberty in his soul, who is opposed to the extension of African slavery, and who is in favor of carrying out the Jefferson ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri Compromise of 1820 in their plain terms, and as our ancestors intended they should be, is to be filled and denounced as an abolitionist and a disunionist. We know of no man in this county or in this State who is either an abolitionist or a disunionist, in any fair sense of the terms, nor do we believe there are any such in the Commonwealth. No such issue therefore is before the people, and yet all men who oppose the election of James Buchanan, no matter upon what grounds, are to be abused as abolitionists

and disunionists, without regard to truth or decency, just as heretofore we have been called Bankmen and Federalists for opposing the nominees of sham democracy.

A NEW SORT OF PROSCRIPTION.

In the Gazette of last week is an advertisement of a Locooco meeting at St. Clairsville, on the 26th inst. On all such occasions heretofore, it has been the invariable practice to invite all of all parties to attend. Under the progressive and liberal views of sham democracy things have now changed, and their meetings it seems are to be held for their own special benefit, and a majority of the voters are to be excluded. Part of the notice above alluded to reads as follows: "A general and cordial invitation is given to the Democracy and old line Whigs of the surrounding Townships and Boroughs to be present on the occasion." "Proscription" is the cry raised by this same party against all its adversaries; and yet it can, in all its conduct, carry the principles of proscription further than any other party in the county; and it has remained for the Locoocoism of Bedford County to willfully exclude voters from political meetings. In St. Clair Township, where this meeting is advertised to be held, there is an American majority of about seventy to eighty votes over all others; and recently we believe there are some Republicans there. They are not to be permitted without a breach of propriety, to attend this democratic meeting, for we consider it a breach of propriety for men to go where they are not invited, and especially when so clear an intimation is given that they are not wanted. They are not forbidden to attend in express words, but the democracy are invited, and the old line Whigs are cordially invited, whilst the Americans and Republicans, living right amongst them, and composing a large majority of the voters, are not invited, but evidently slighted by design. We guess they can understand such a hint as this. It reminds us of the hint the man got who was kicked down stairs. From this circumstance is inferred that his company was not wanted, and we doubt not the Americans and Republicans can draw an inference equally justifiable and satisfactory.

In one sense we regret that we and our friends are thus deprived of the usual privilege of attending the Locooco meetings. We console ourselves, also, with this further reflection, that we will lose but little by the denial of the old privilege, and especially if we are permitted to judge from the character of the recent articles in the Gazette. For gross exaggerations, wilful misrepresentation of facts, shameless perversions of political history, this organ not only outstrips all others which come under our observation, but bids fair to outdo itself. We are apprehensive that not a few of the speeches delivered at these meetings will partake largely of the same character, and are therefore inclined to admire the patriotism, if not the christianity of modern Locoocoism in thus confining its errors and its heresies within the various knits prescribed in the advertisement which has occasioned these comments.

The editor of the Gazette affects to condemn the brutal and dastardly assault of Brooks upon Senator Sumner in the United States Senate Chamber; but at the same time apologizes for by asserting that Senator Sumner invited the attack by his "blackguardism and scurrility." He pretends to reprobate the outrage, but eagerly seeks a justification of it. It is always thus with cowards and hypocrites. Instead of coming squarely up to the mark and denouncing the miscreant as he would like to do, he smokesly intinates an excuse for him. The editor of the Gazette cannot find a syllable in that speech of Senator Sumner that comes within the meaning of the term "scurrility," as he understands it, and practices under it. He knows this, and therefore keeps it from the view of his readers. On the contrary, it is strictly parliamentary from beginning to end, it is chaste in diction and rich in classical illustration, and as different from the wonted "scurrility and blackguardism" of the Gazette, as the keen and polished Danaeus blade is from the bludgeon used by the assassin Brooks. The simple truth is, Brooks is a coward, and the editor of the Gazette is a coward and a poltroon. No one but a coward could suggest an excuse for the dastardly act. In spite of the military title and copper epaulets which he flourishes so much pompously, he has more than once proved himself a craven, and long ago should have had his spurs hacked from his heels.

If he had been chastised as he deserved for his scurrility towards the aged and infirm, and towards innocent and defenceless females, there would not be sound space enough on his side that it could not be covered with a three cent piece. On one or two occasions, when he was punished for his insolence and blackguardism, he "booped" like an overgrown calf, and afterwards took shelter behind the law;—he pocketed the insult, and the Court recompensed him in damages. And yet this valiant General talks about the scurrility and blackguardism of Senator Sumner, and justifies the brutal and cowardly attack upon him that

ground. If it would not be too gross an outrage upon public morals and decency, we would call some specimens of scurrility from the Gazette, and set them parallel with the objectionable parts of Sumner's speech. We have no taste for such disgusting work, but if we had the universal judgment of the public it would be, that if Senator Sumner's language afforded any excuse for the assault of Brooks, there is no punishment too disgraceful, or too severe for the wretch who has used language so gross and infamous.

KANSAS. THE REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to proceed to Kansas, make investigation of the outrages committed there, and report the facts, have performed their duties and made report. We have not room to publish this document, as it is quite voluminous, and would fill several editions of our paper. We copy, however, their investigation of the first District, of which there are eighteen in Kansas, as about a sample of the outrages in the other Districts of the Territory. We hope all our friends will read it, as it shows conclusively the manner in which Locoocoism and border ruffianism has attempted to control the affairs in that Territory and make Kansas a slave State, in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the rightful citizens of that Territory. All opposed to these outrages will vote against James Buchanan, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, who is pledged to carry out these infamous acts of the slaveholders and the present reckless and inadvisable Locooco administration. Here is the extract, read it!

FIRST DISTRICT—MARCH 20, 1855.—LAWRENCE. The company of persons who marched into this District, collected in Ray, Howard, Carroll, Clay, Cherokee, Jackson, Lincoln and Cass counties, in the State of Missouri. Their expenses were paid—those with which could not contribute provisions, wagons, &c.—were provided for by those who were called the "border ruffians" and "Missourians" of William Lykins, and were distributed. The evening before and the morning of the day of election, about 1000 men from the above counties arrived at Lawrence, and camped in a ravine a short distance from the place of voting. They came in wagons, of which there were over one hundred—and on horseback, under the command of Colonel James W. Brown, of Boone county, Missouri, and Claiborne F. Jackson, of Missouri. They were armed with guns, rifles, pistols, and bowie-knives, and had tents, music, and flags with artillery, mounted on the wagons. On their way to Lawrence some of them met Mr. N. B. Blanton, who had been appointed one of the Judges of Election by Gov. Reeder, and after showing him his arms, he considered it his duty to demand an oath from them, to the effect, "I will do nothing to prevent the exercise of the rights secured them by the organic law." The men refused to take the oath, and then threatened him with hanging, in order to induce him to disperse with that oath. In consequence of these threats, he did not appear at the polls the next morning to act as Judge.

The evening before the election, while in camp, the Missourians were called together at the residence of Claiborne F. Jackson, and speeches were made to them by C. L. Young and others, calling for volunteers to go to other Districts where there were not Missourians enough to control the election, and there were more of our kind there. Many volunteered to go, and the morning of the election, several companies, from 150 to 200 men each, went off to Tecumseh, Hickory, and other places. On the morning of the election, the Missourians came over to the place of voting from their camp, in bodies of one hundred at a time. Mr. Blanton not appearing, another Judge was chosen at Lawrence, and he called on the people of the Territory to swear as usual to the organic law, and to do so if he intended to make Kansas his future home, that it was none of his business; that if he were a resident there, he should ask no more of them, and as he was not a resident, he had done. After the other men had sworn to receive Col. Young's vote, Mr. Blanton resigned as Judge of Election, and Mr. Benjamin was elected in his place.

The polls were so much crowded until late in the evening that for a time when the men had voted they were obliged to get out by being hoisted up on the roof of the building where the election was being held, and pass through the crowd as they were hoisted up through the crowd was made, by two lines of men being formed, through which the voters got up to the polls. Col. Young asked that the old men be allowed to go up first and vote, as they were tired with traveling, and wanted to go back to camp.

The Missourians sometimes came up to the polls in procession, two by two, and voted. During the day the Missourians made the ground some of the citizens, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Willis. They threatened to shoot Mr. Bond, and a crowd rushed after him threatening him, and as he ran from them some shots were fired at him, as he jumped off the river and made his escape. The citizens of the town went over in a body, late in the afternoon, when the polls had become comparatively clear, and voted.

Before the voting had commenced, the Missourians did not receive their votes, they would choose the Judges. Some of them voted several times, changing their hats or coats and coming up to the window again. They said they intended to vote first, could vote, and as they could not get up to vote under the organic law, from the fact that their mere presence in the Territory constituted them residents, though they were from Wisconsin, they voted in Missouri. Others said they had a right to vote because Kansas had no right to settle in the Territory and vote there; they said they came to the Territory to elect a Legislature to itself, and as they were people of the Territory and persons from the East and North wanted to elect a Legislature to themselves, they had a right to make Kansas a Slave State, because the people of the North had sent persons out to make it a Free State. Some claimed that they had heard that the Emigrant Aid Society had sent men out to be at the election, and they came to offset their votes; but the most of them made no such claim. Col. Young had wanted the citizens to vote in order to give the election some show of fairness. The Missourians said there would be no difficulty, if the citizens did not interfere with their voting, but they were determined to vote—whatever they could, but vote any how. They said each one of them was prepared for eight rounds, without loading, and would go the ninth round with the butcher-knife. Some of them said that by voting in the Territory they would acquire themselves of the right to vote in Missouri for twelve months afterward.

The Missourians began to leave the afternoon of the day of election, though some did not go home until the next morning. In many cases when a wagon load had voted, they immediately started for home. On the way home they said that if Gov. Reeder did not sanction the election they would hang him. The citizens of the town of Lawrence, as a general thing, were not present on the day of election, though some had resolved to be present, as were the arms of the Missourians. They kept a guard about the town the night after the election, in consequence of the threats for threats, and had no fixed place of residence. The Missouri party is strongly in favor of making Kansas a free State, and there is no doubt that the free State candidate for the Legislature would have been elected by large majorities, if none of the actual settlers had voted. At the preceding election in November, 1854, when none but legal voters were polled, Gen. Whitfield, who received the full strength of the pro-slavery party, got but 40 votes.

The committee have come to the following facts and conclusions, as established by the testimony: First—That each election in the Territory held under the organic or alleged Territorial law has been carried by organized invasions from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured them by the organic law. Second—That the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally-constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are, therefore, null and void. Third—That these alleged laws have not, as a general thing, been used to protect persons and property and to punish wrong, but for unlawful purposes. Fourth—That the election under which the sitting Delegate, John W. Whitfield, holds his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him. Fifth—That the election under which the contending Delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of the resident citizen who voted for him. Sixth—That Andrew H. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens than W. Whitfield, for Delegate. Seventh—That in the present condition of the Territory a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well-guarded election law, the selection of impartial Judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election. Eighth—That the various elections held by the people of the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State Government, have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the Territory would allow, and that the constitution passed by the Convention held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people of the Territory to suggest remedies for the existing troubles in the Territory of Kansas, they content themselves with the foregoing statement of facts.

All of which is respectfully submitted. WM. A. HOWARD, JOHN SHERMAN. We are pleased to see that our young and talented friends T. A. Boyd, Esq., lately of Bedford, and J. B. Boggs, Esq., formerly of Fulton, have entered into partnership in the practice of law, in Illinois. Mr. Boyd resides at Galesburg, and Mr. Boggs at Knoxville, in that State. We have no doubt that they will be successful in business, as they have the talents to make good lawyers. We wish them abundant success.

Some person sent us a Trenton, N. J. paper, containing the following notice, and which is credited to the Crusader, which we presume is also published in Trenton. Mr. Giles served his time in the Gazette office in Bedford.

Wm. Giles, a printer from Wheeling, Va., applied to a police officer in this city, and requested to be looked up, because he was on a spree and could not quit drinking, unless placed where he might call for liquor in vain. This request was complied with, and on being taken before the Police Court the next day, he was committed to jail, where he died of mania potu. From papers in his possession, it was ascertained that he had a wife in Wheeling.

On the 14th inst., the resolution expelling the coward, Brooks, for his assault on Senator Sumner, came up. Yeas 121, nays 95. Two thirds are required to expel a member—so the resolution was lost. He then announced his resignation of his seat as a member of South Carolina.

REMOVAL.—Messrs J. & J. M. Shoemaker have removed their store to the Colored building lately occupied by Mr. J. Robeard. They would be happy to see all their old customers and others at their new store. Give them a call.

THE PROSPECTS OF MR. FILLMORE.—If the prospect of carrying Pennsylvania for Mr. Buchanan was doubtful from the beginning, his chances have become still more desperate by the transfer of the German vote to Fremont. The Philadelphia Times, a neutral journal, cautions in its averages and not likely to be misled, estimates this loss to the Democratic party at certainly not less than six or seven thousand votes, and remarks further, that "the Democratic party will, from the same cause, lose its uncertain majority in Texas and Missouri, both of which States will give, under these circumstances, a majority for Mr. Fillmore."

Horace Greeley very frankly admits that Mr. Fillmore will pretty surely receive the electoral votes of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. North Carolina and Louisiana, he puts down as doubtful, Florida not impossible, and perhaps Georgia.

Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, claims all the above mentioned States as certain for Fillmore, and adds to them Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri and California. In addition to these States, the Philadelphia Times expresses the opinion that Mr. Fillmore's prospects in Mississippi and Arkansas are now of a very snspicious character, and are improving daily; and that in Virginia the Old Line Whigs, who to the number of twelve thousand, turned the scale at the last gubernatorial election in favor of Wise, will go in a body for Fillmore. If these speculations are based upon reliable data, it is therefore not improbable that Mr. Fillmore will succeed in carrying the following States: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, and California.

"If, however," says the Times, "the election goes to the House of Representatives, as it must, no candidate having 149 votes, a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, which amount in all to 296, it is impossible to conjecture the result, while it is certain the Fillmore delegation of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, and Maryland, will hold the balance of power, and may force a union on their candidate. It is evident that no one of the candidates has a majority of the whole number of States, at present in the House. Texas and Iowa are ties, the former having one American and one Democratic member, and the latter one Republican and one Democrat. If Mr. Clinegan (Whig) should vote for Fillmore, North Carolina would also be tied. Mr. Buchanan has only nine certain States in the House, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia, with a probability of North Carolina. He would therefore have no chance in that body, as the vote is cast by States; and sixteen being a majority of the whole number."

OUT FOR FILLMORE. The Plattsburg Sentinel is out for Fillmore and Donelson. In placing the ticket at the head of its columns, its editor says, among other things: "The American party may contemplate, with conscious pride, the position of their candidate, and the contrast in which he stands to his competitors, upon a comparison of their lives and public services. As we have faith in the fitness of the people to rule themselves, we believe that no combination of circumstances can induce them to discard Mr. Fillmore in order to accept either Buchanan or Fremont. Pure in his private life, spotless in his integrity, conservative in his public course, national in his patriotism, consistent in his political career, experienced in administration, familiar with public men, and the details of all the departments of the Government, cautious, cool, considerate, detached utterly from both factions whose hostility to each other, operating in the different sections of the Union, jeopardizes the peace and safety of the whole people, and has now backed up the Union itself on the hazard of the die, Millard Fillmore stands to-day before the American people in the very attitude to

challenge the approbation and to win the free suffrage of every considerate lover of his country in America. A BET OFFERED.—We are requested by a gentleman of responsibility, to publish the following offer: Fifty dollars that Fillmore beats Buchanan in the county where Fillmore resides, fifty that he beats him in the State (New York) where he resides, fifty that he beats him in the county where Buchanan resides, fifty that he beats him in the State where Buchanan resides, fifty that he beats him in the county where Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Talip Grove, resides, fifty that he beats him in the State where Donelson resides, fifty that he beats him in the county where Breckinridge resides, fifty that Fillmore is elected, fifty that Buchanan is not elected, the whole to be taken together, and the money to be deposited in the Planters' Bank—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

FILLMORE AND THE UNION.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle thus alludes to Mr. Fillmore's Albany speech: "Mr. Fillmore's progress through his native State is compared with peculiar felicity to that of Harry of the West in his palmier days. There are many points of resemblance between the two illustrious men; their sincere love for the Union, their undying patriotism, their total forgetfulness of self, their outspoken chivalrous language, and their noble presence which gives the world assurance of a man. Since the death of Henry Clay, no speech has produced so profound an effect upon the American heart as that delivered by Millard Fillmore in the Capitol at Albany. It has awakened long silent emotions, it has portrayed in glowing words the dangers that menace the country; it has rebuked the spirit of sectionalism; it has revealed the shortcomings of the timid and vacillating; it has caused the faithful to renew their faith from its fountain-head—the Constitution."

From the N. York Independent. SHALL A MAN BE A CATHOLIC AGAINST HIS WILL? Political heats are apt to hatch out falsehoods as tropical heats do venomous insects. But Christian men should be especially careful that they do not countenance or propagate such falsehoods. At this time many newspapers recklessly charge Col. Fremont with being a Roman Catholic. Though it has been authoritatively contradicted, it still continues to be asserted, and in very positive and impudent tones. We have taken pains to inform ourselves in this matter, and now state to the Christian public the simple truth, that good men, at least, may cease to bear false witness.

Col. Fremont was blessed with a mother of devoted piety. She was a member of the Episcopal church, St. Philip's, Charleston, S. C., and reared her son in her own faith. Indeed, until he was fourteen, Col. Fremont was educated in the hope and expectation that he would become an Episcopal minister. At sixteen, he was confirmed in the Episcopal church, and has, ever since, when within reach of the church, been an attendant and communicant. And since his temporary sojourn in N. York, he has been an attendant at Dr. Anthony's church, until recently, and now he worships at Grace Church, Mrs. Fremont was reared strictly in the Presbyterian Church, and united with the Episcopal Church upon her marriage with Col. Fremont. Their children have been baptised in the Episcopal Church. It is said that a daughter has been sent to a Catholic institution for education. So far from it, she has never been sent away from home at all, but has been educated by her own mother.

It is well known that Mrs. Fremont is the daughter of Col. Benton, and that, at the time, her father was opposed to her marriage. Col. Fremont personally solicited several Protestant Clergymen to perform the marriage ceremony; but, on account of Col. Benton's opposition to it, they were unwilling to do it. A female friend, in this exigency, said that she could find a clergyman, who would aid without fear, and brought in a Catholic clergyman, who married them. Like a true lover and gallant man, Fremont said he did not care who did it, so that it was done quick and strong—Had he been in Col. Benton's place we would have been married if it had required us to walk through a row of priests and bishops as long as from Washington to Rome, winding up with the Pope himself. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

REBELLION! REBELLION! The Democratic Reflector, an old Democratic paper, published at Hamilton, New York, won't go either Buchanan or the platform. It says: "We totally repudiate the platform and the nominees of that body, first because the platform is not Democratic; and, secondly, because no one could have been nominated who adhered to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party." The Palaski Democrat, in Oswego county, New York, will not hoist the flag of the nominees, nor endorse the platform of the Cincinnati Convention. So they go! To use an expressive phrase, "Buchanan is a dead cock in the pit!"

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On the 14th inst., the resolution expelling the coward, Brooks, for his assault on Senator Sumner, came up. Yeas 121, nays 95. Two thirds are required to expel a member—so the resolution was lost. He then announced his resignation of his seat as a member of South Carolina.

REMOVAL.—Messrs J. & J. M. Shoemaker have removed their store to the Colored building lately occupied by Mr. J. Robeard. They would be happy to see all their old customers and others at their new store. Give them a call.

THE PROSPECTS OF MR. FILLMORE.—If the prospect of carrying Pennsylvania for Mr. Buchanan was doubtful from the beginning, his chances have become still more desperate by the transfer of the German vote to Fremont. The Philadelphia Times, a neutral journal, cautions in its averages and not likely to be misled, estimates this loss to the Democratic party at certainly not less than six or seven thousand votes, and remarks further, that "the Democratic party will, from the same cause, lose its uncertain majority in Texas and Missouri, both of which States will give, under these circumstances, a majority for Mr. Fillmore."

Horace Greeley very frankly admits that Mr. Fillmore will pretty surely receive the electoral votes of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. North Carolina and Louisiana, he puts down as doubtful, Florida not impossible, and perhaps Georgia.

Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, claims all the above mentioned States as certain for Fillmore, and adds to them Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri and California. In addition to these States, the Philadelphia Times expresses the opinion that Mr. Fillmore's prospects in Mississippi and Arkansas are now of a very snspicious character, and are improving daily; and that in Virginia the Old Line Whigs, who to the number of twelve thousand, turned the scale at the last gubernatorial election in favor of Wise, will go in a body for Fillmore. If these speculations are based upon reliable data, it is therefore not improbable that Mr. Fillmore will succeed in carrying the following States: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, and California.

"If, however," says the Times, "the election goes to the House of Representatives, as it must, no candidate having 149 votes, a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, which amount in all to 296, it is impossible to conjecture the result, while it is certain the Fillmore delegation of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, and Maryland, will hold the balance of power, and may force a union on their candidate. It is evident that no one of the candidates has a majority of the whole number of States, at present in the House. Texas and Iowa are ties, the former having one American and one Democratic member, and the latter one Republican and one Democrat. If Mr. Clinegan (Whig) should vote for Fillmore, North Carolina would also be tied. Mr. Buchanan has only nine certain States in the House, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia, with a probability of North Carolina. He would therefore have no chance in that body, as the vote is cast by States; and sixteen being a majority of the whole number."

OUT FOR FILLMORE. The Plattsburg Sentinel is out for Fillmore and Donelson. In placing the ticket at the head of its columns, its editor says, among other things: "The American party may contemplate, with conscious pride, the position of their candidate, and the contrast in which he stands to his competitors, upon a comparison of their lives and public services. As we have faith in the fitness of the people to rule themselves, we believe that no combination of circumstances can induce them to discard Mr. Fillmore in order to accept either Buchanan or Fremont. Pure in his private life, spotless in his integrity, conservative in his public course, national in his patriotism, consistent in his political career, experienced in administration, familiar with public men, and the details of all the departments of the Government, cautious, cool, considerate, detached utterly from both factions whose hostility to each other, operating in the different sections of the Union, jeopardizes the peace and safety of the whole people, and has now backed up the Union itself on the hazard of the die, Millard Fillmore stands to-day before the American people in the very attitude to

challenge the approbation and to win the free suffrage of every considerate lover of his country in America. A BET OFFERED.—We are requested by a gentleman of responsibility, to publish the following offer: Fifty dollars that Fillmore beats Buchanan in the county where Fillmore resides, fifty that he beats him in the State (New York) where he resides, fifty that he beats him in the county where Buchanan resides, fifty that he beats him in the State where Buchanan resides, fifty that he beats him in the county where Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Talip Grove, resides, fifty that he beats him in the State where Donelson resides, fifty that he beats him in the county where Breckinridge resides, fifty that Fillmore is elected, fifty that Buchanan is not elected, the whole to be taken together, and the money to be deposited in the Planters' Bank—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

FILLMORE AND THE UNION.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle thus alludes to Mr. Fillmore's Albany speech: "Mr. Fillmore's progress through his native State is compared with peculiar felicity to that of Harry of the West in his palmier days. There are many points of resemblance between the two illustrious men; their sincere love for the Union, their undying patriotism, their total forgetfulness of self, their outspoken chivalrous language, and their noble presence which gives the world assurance of a man. Since the death of Henry Clay, no speech has produced so profound an effect upon the American heart as that delivered by Millard Fillmore in the Capitol at Albany. It has awakened long silent emotions, it has portrayed in glowing words the dangers that menace the country; it has rebuked the spirit of sectionalism; it has revealed the shortcomings of the timid and vacillating; it has caused the faithful to renew their faith from its fountain-head—the Constitution."

From the N. York Independent. SHALL A MAN BE A CATHOLIC AGAINST HIS WILL? Political heats are apt to hatch out falsehoods as tropical heats do venomous insects. But Christian men should be especially careful that they do not countenance or propagate such falsehoods. At this time many newspapers recklessly charge Col. Fremont with being a Roman Catholic. Though it has been authoritatively contradicted, it still continues to be asserted, and in very positive and impudent tones. We have taken pains to inform ourselves in this matter, and now state to the Christian public the simple truth, that good men, at least, may cease to bear false witness.

Col. Fremont was blessed with a mother of devoted piety. She was a member of the Episcopal church, St. Philip's, Charleston, S. C., and reared her son in her own faith. Indeed, until he was fourteen, Col. Fremont was educated in the hope and expectation that he would become an Episcopal minister. At sixteen, he was confirmed in the Episcopal church, and has, ever since, when within reach of the church, been an attendant and communicant. And since his temporary sojourn in N. York, he has been an attendant at Dr. Anthony's church, until recently, and now he worships at Grace Church, Mrs. Fremont was reared strictly in the Presbyterian Church, and united with the Episcopal Church upon her marriage with Col. Fremont. Their children have been baptised in the Episcopal Church. It is said that a daughter has been sent to a Catholic institution for education. So far from it, she has never been sent away from home at all, but has been educated by her own mother.

It is well known that Mrs. Fremont is the daughter of Col. Benton, and that, at the time, her father was opposed to her marriage. Col. Fremont personally solicited several Protestant Clergymen to perform the marriage ceremony; but, on account of Col. Benton's opposition to it, they were unwilling to do it. A female friend, in this exigency, said that she could find a clergyman, who would aid without fear, and brought in a Catholic clergyman, who married them. Like a true lover and gallant man, Fremont said he did not care who did it, so that it was done quick and strong—Had he been in Col. Benton's place we would have been married if it had required us to walk through a row of priests and bishops as long as from Washington to Rome, winding up with the Pope himself. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

REBELLION! REBELLION! The Democratic Reflector, an old Democratic paper, published at Hamilton, New York, won't go either Buchanan or the platform. It says: "We totally repudiate the platform and the nominees of that body, first because the platform is not Democratic; and, secondly, because no one could have been nominated who adhered to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party." The Palaski Democrat, in Oswego county, New York, will not hoist the flag of the nominees, nor endorse the platform of the Cincinnati Convention. So they go! To use an expressive phrase, "Buchanan is a dead cock in the pit!"