

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, July 25, 1856. "Fearless and Free."

FOR PRESIDENT WILLARD FILLMORE OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON OF TENN. UNION TICKET. C. E. COCHRAN, York County. Auditor General: DORVIN PHELPS, Of Armstrong County. Surveyor General: BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, Of Bradford County.

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 Bachell July 26, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several ministers from a distance will be present. Professor CONRAD, of Ohio, will officiate on the occasion. The public is respectfully invited to attend. By order of JOHN NYGUM, Sen., SIMON NYGUM, G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Building Committee. July 11, 1856.

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 transacting 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 Districts, on or before the 25th day of July, and elect Delegates to the said Convention, corresponding 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. J. W. R. EDIE, President. THOS. 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 31st 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. NICHOLS, Sec'y. July 11, 1856.

Secrets of the Prison House.

OPPOSITION TACTICS.

The Buchanan men are getting desperate; and it is an old adage that "desperate cases require desperate remedies." Shortly before the last spring elections in Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island, it became notorious that the Administration at Washington was making extraordinary efforts, including the free use of money, to secure popular verdicts in favor of sham democracy; and it was about this time that Horace Greeley wrote home to N. York his celebrated letter upon this subject, in which he said that to carry the New England elections, "the Federal office holders had been bled until they were white in the face." It would not do, however, the freemen of the north could not be bought, and the administration was completely routed in every State. But these defeated patriots never say die. Notwithstanding this signal rebuke in New England, they seem determined to try the same game of fraud in other States, and on a more extensive scale, as will appear from the circular copied below. The fairer seem to be against them. They intended to levy black mail on all the office holders of the government, even down to village Post Masters, in the vain and desperate hope of electing James Buchanan President. But, alas, the whole scheme has been exposed and exposed, and as we know they will stop at nothing, we expect to hear before long of an attempt to carry the election by the truly democratic and California scheme of Patent Ballot boxes with false buttons. This would seem to be naturally the next step in democratic progress. It is true those model democrats and foreign Catholics, Yankee Sullivan, Coz and Clay are all dead, and in this party has sustained an irreparable loss, but we doubt not there are a number of others nearer home to take their places, and perform their several offices in the approaching campaign. But to the circular, which we copy from

the New York Tribune, and which is as follows:

"To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. Sir:—Inclosed I send you a document, just received from Washington, and at the risk of losing my present official position, I authorize you to publish it. It is as follows:—"

(NOTE.) "To the Post Master at Georgetown. DEAR SIR:—At a private consultation of the Democrats of the Union, held immediately after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention, it was decided that each Post Master be requested to contribute an amount proportionate to the receipts of their respective offices. Upon examining the returns of your proportion will be three dollars, which you will confer a favor by remitting by return of mail."

The principle object in making these collections is to throw into the doubtful States an immense quantity of speeches and documents in favor of the policy of the Democratic party, and also to assist in defraying the expenses of speakers that will be employed during the coming canvass. You will therefore perceive that every Post Master who wishes for a continuance of his official position, will find it for his interest to use every effort to bring about so desirable a result. Post Masters are appealed to because they are considered the representatives of the party in their respective localities; and being the recipients of the patronage of the Administration, it is but just that they should comply with its demands. Please send us the name of some reliable Democrat in your town, whom we can confer with hereafter. Address

PERRIN M. BROWN, Jr., Washington City, (D. C.) 1856. This beautiful specimen of a circular was addressed to A. H. Niles, Post Master at Georgetown, New York, and by him forwarded to the N. York Tribune, in a letter over his own signature. Further comment by us would be superfluous. The document is so comprehensive, and so directly to the point, that it speaks for itself. It is a little unkind, perhaps, for the Post Master thus to expose this democratic and patriotic scheme, but we guess the country will excuse the unkindness, and approve his honesty in the premises. How desperate must be the chances of a party which will resort to such expedients as this!

WHO ARE THE SLANDERERS?

The legal gentlemen of the "Democratic county committee," who have so kindly come to the timely relief of the Gazette, and who so liberally offer one thousand dollars for patriotic purposes, spoiled the face of their otherwise beautiful card, by the following wilful and unmitigated slander. "The charge comes with an ill grace from a large portion of our opponents who are struggling to free more than three millions of negroes and scatter them among us to compete with the working and laboring population of the country."

It has been said that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." This is presumed to be true, and especially, should such people not throw stones at persons not living in glass houses. Such conduct would necessarily provoke a very unequal contest. Such has been the result in the present instance. This learned committee accuses the opponents of James Buchanan with falsehood; they justly have endeavored to show in another column and then in the very next paragraph utter the gross libel above quoted. The "ten cent" charge even if not true, furnished no fair pretext for such wholesale falsehood as the above;—much less did it afford any when true.

The charge of this committee is that "a large portion of our opponents are struggling to free more than three millions of negroes, &c., that is all the negroes in the United States!" It is well known that the "large portion" of the opponents of James Buchanan belong to the American party, and it is equally well known that no portion of that party, at any time, or at any place, ever advocated the doctrine so falsely charged upon it by this committee. On the contrary they now affirm, and always have affirmed, that the question of the abolition of the slave was a local one, which the Slave States must manage for themselves, and in which the free states had no right to interfere. The committee knew this, and yet wilfully charge the contrary. Whether it was necessary to insert this malicious falsehood into their card to procure its publication, we can not say, but in our judgment it evinces not only bad taste, but worse morals.

It may be said the card of the committee refers not to the Americans, but to the Republicans. If so, it should have been so stated. We do not feel called upon to make a defence for them, but believe it to be our duty to show the utter falsehood of the charge as to both the Americans and Republicans. We are personally and well acquainted with several of the prominent Republicans of this county, and they entertain no idea whatever of setting the negroes free in the Slave States. Nor do we know a single one anywhere, of any party, who is in favor of such abolition. When at Philadelphia the Republican party recently nominated Fremont and Dayton for President and Vice President, they erected a platform of principles, and especially do they speak out fully and plainly on the Slavery question. Is that platform there is no such monstrous doctrine as the one charged by this county committee. On the

contrary, they affirm the very reverse.— Their first resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal constitution are essential to the preservation of our Republican Institutions, and that the Federal constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States be preserved."

Such is the Republican doctrine upon this subject, spoken by authority, and endorsed by its candidates. It is one of the unquestioned "rights of the (Southern) States" to continue or abolish slavery just as they please, and when they please, and the northern states, the eastern states, and the western states have no right to interfere. Such we can justly affirm is the doctrine of all parties in this country who deserve the name of a party, and the above resolution expressly declares that, "the rights of the states, and the Union of the states shall be preserved."

We now submit it, not to the "opinion of justice," but to our readers, to say whether or not these legal gentlemen are not a thousand times more guilty of falsehood and of slander, than are those of whom they complain in their card, and were it not that we dislike to follow bad examples we would wager one thousand dollars that they are so proved by us by "clear and satisfactory proof."

HARMONY OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

Our readers will recollect that in 1848 Martin Van Buren ran for President, and beat Gen. Cass in the State of New York. Ever since that time the party there has been split into two hostile factions, known as the Hards and Softs. It has been trumpeted abroad that a reconciliation took place at the Cincinnati Convention, where both these factions pledged themselves to support Buchanan. This caused great rejoicing among the faithful, and ever since they have been boasting of carrying New York for Buchanan. It turns out that these rejoicings were altogether premature. The leaders who represented the two parties in the convention transferred the whole concern to Buchanan; but it is now discovered that both parties not only refuse to ratify the transfer, but repudiate the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention.—County conventions have been held in numerous counties denouncing the present Administration, and the action of their delegates to Cincinnati. Among others the good old Democratic County of Herkimer is in open rebellion as will appear by the following Resolutions passed there in county convention only a few days since:

Resolved, That the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act, by which slavery is practically carried into Territories once free by solemn covenant, the dearest rights of American Freemen are trampled upon, the principles of Jefferson and all the public fathers are renounced; African Slavery is made a national institution under pretence of Federal authority; and we, as individuals, and as a nation, are thus held up to the scorn and reprobation of mankind, as the perpetrators of crimes more tyrannous and cruel than those of any other people or government claiming to be civilized.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention approves of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, upholds and defends the Kansas Nebraska act, and eulogizes the administration of Franklin Pierce as eminently Democratic; We, the democracy of Herkimer, impelled by a sense of duty to ourselves and to the cause of public purity, of free principles and of just government, hereby declare that we repudiate that platform, because it not only sanctions a grievous wrong, but promises a persistence in evil doing; carries slavery into free territory, and endorses an administration already condemned by the whole country. And we further declare that we can support no man for President of the United States who stands pledged before the world to carry out the policy of the present Administration, and the pro-slavery principles incorporated in the Cincinnati platform; and we therefore refuse to sustain the nomination of James Buchanan for the Presidency, and of John C. Breckinridge for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

We are sorry we have not room for the three remaining resolutions, which are equally as good as the above. These afford a rich specimen of that boasted harmony existing among the New York Democracy.—If our Locooco friends imagine they can carry New York for Buchanan under this condition of things, we will have to let them imagine it; but for our part we rest satisfied that "Pennsylvania's favorite son" is doomed to as utter an overthrow there in November, as was his friend General Cass in 1848, who, if we recollect aright, was beaten from eighty to ninety thousand.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

The pious editor of the Gazette very kindly informs the public, merely "as a matter of general news," that somebody in Philadelphia has offered to bet \$31,000 on the election of James Buchanan. Betting is commonly called the fool's argument, and aside from this, and the morality of the thing, we have only to remark that this Philadelphia gentleman, in the form of his bet displays considerable shrewdness. He proposes to bet a thousand dollars on each of the thirty-one States, the whole to be taken together as one bet. We need hardly remind our readers that the Southern States where Buchanan has most strength, as a general thing, have but few electoral votes compared with New York and Pennsylvania and other Northern States. Hence it

is very apparent that this liberal Philadelphia democratic gambler has so framed his bet as to be likely to win, even though Buchanan should be badly beaten for President. In this shrewdly got up proposition, Florida and Texas, with only four electoral votes each, are made to equal New York and Pennsylvania with their sixty-two votes. If our Locooco friends will boast and advertise their intended violations of law, we hope they will get up something better than this.

THAT \$1,000 REWARD.

We were much amused last week on reading an article signed by the "Democratic county committee" offering a reward of one thousand dollars "to any person or persons who will 'low, by clear and satisfactory proof, such as would be received in a court of justice,' that JAMES BUCHANAN, in any speech, letter, public or private paper, written or printed document or social conversation, ever advocated or favored the doctrine that the standard of American wages of labor should be fixed at ten cents per day."

This is about as good a specimen of the game of brag as we have seen for many a day. We, as well as the other presses of the state opposed to the election of James Buchanan, have again and again submitted our proofs that he advocated the doctrine of low wages for the laboring man: We more than suspect that the real fault is, that we have proved the charge a little too clearly for the success of Mr. Buchanan, or the comfort of his friends. That the speeches published by us time and again on this subject, are really Buchanan's speeches and are not denied. Once more we give a part of one in another column of this week's paper, and we submit to every candid reader, whether it does not substantiate the ten cent charge in controversy. True, the speech does not in express words, fix "the wages of labor" at ten cents per day," but that it advocates "the doctrine" is most manifest. Why in the speech referred to does he talk approvingly of the comparative low prices of France and Germany, and of the "stimulus" thus afforded to "their manufactures?" And why in the same connection does he say, "Reduce our nominal standard of prices throughout the world and you cover our country with blessings and benefits?"—unless he meant to approve the European prices, and to recommend a reduction of ours to the same standard? He was so understood at the time, he has been so understood ever since, and it is now too late in the day to attach any other meaning to it, merely because it may perhaps injure his chances of election. This is the kind of proof uniformly adduced to substantiate all such charges against the people, and we have been unable to discover why James Buchanan should be made an exception.

But, say these legal gentlemen of the county committee, the charge must be substantiated, "by clear and satisfactory proof, such as would be received in a court of justice." As our readers are aware we are no lawyer, but we suspect these legal gentlemen of an attempt to "impugn and destroy the justice of the case upon a mere quibble. We satisfied with the usual proofs which have been adduced, they call for "clear and satisfactory proof," and not only this, but "such as would be received in a court of justice." Clear and satisfactory to whom? We inquire. To this committee? to the Locooco leaders of Bedford County? or to whom? We have endeavored to make the proof clear and satisfactory, and doubt not it is so, to all who have not made up their minds to disbelieve it, in the face of the evidence; but we ask to be excused from producing such proofs as this County Committee will admit to be clear and satisfactory.

But the proofs must also be "such as would be received in a court of justice."—Who ever heard of the like! How very sharp these legal gentlemen are! We are not familiar with the rules of evidence in courts of justice; but they have one rule there about which we have heard a great deal. It is this: "The greater the truth the greater the libel." We suspect this is the rule which Mr. Buchanan's friends would like his case tried! In this they show noonly their legal knowledge, but also their baseness; for we know of no other rule which would answer their purpose. Under its beautiful rule, "courts of justice," scolded, exclude all the evidence which would go to prove the truth of the charge—because "the greater the truth, the greater the libel!" We therefore most respectfully decline to submit this question to a "court of justice." We have heard it said that questions of law were for courts, and questions of fact for the jury. The present question, as we understand it, is one of fact, and as such we have limited it, and will continue to submit it to the jury of Bedford County voters, let them pass their verdict upon it, as upon all others of the same sort, as the hot boxes in November next.

It will be seen by the following dispatch from Whington, that the Locoocoos, seeing their hopelessness in carrying the President, without Pennsylvania, are raising \$10,000 for that purpose, and that consequently, they will be very lavish of their money over the State. A party resorting to these means certainly does not deserve the approbation of the people.— That Buchanan will be defeated, the signs of the times clearly indicate.

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes:

At the Democratic caucus of members of Congress on Wednesday night, it was generally conceded that the election of Buchanan depends on Pennsylvania, and that success there was uncertain; consequently it was resolved that they must raise a hundred thousand dollars extraordinary fund for use there.

History of the Juniata Valley.

We are under obligations to the Author, U. J. JONES, Esq. for a copy of this excellent and well written work. It embraces an account of the early pioneers, and the trials and privations incident to the settlement of the Valley.—predatory extensions, massacres, and abductions by the Indians during the French and Indian Wars and the War of the Revolution, &c. There are also a number of interesting illustrations. Mr. JONES is one of the best writers in the interior of this State, and every way qualified to the task of writing this work. He has collected many of the facts and incidents from aged persons yet living, and from some lately deceased. Many of the incidents mentioned occurred in Bedford County, and it is a History of interest to this whole section of the State. It should be in the hands of every family in the Juniata Valley. Mr. Jones' residence is in Hollidaysburg, but he may be found for a few days at the Bedford Hotel, where we hope all our friends may call and procure a copy. Price \$2, which is exceedingly low for so interesting a book.

The communication in answer to Rev. J. Chambers is too lengthy for insertion.

From the Daily News.

A CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

The Pennsylvania, in duty bound, comes to the rescue of Mr. Buchanan, and labors hard and earnestly to prove that he has never been in favor of low wages. To establish its allegation, it quotes largely from Mr. Buchanan's speech in reply to Honest John Davis, of Massachusetts. but it takes good care not to publish Mr. Buchanan's speech, to which Mr. Davis replied. If Mr. Buchanan did not, in the speech referred to, advocate as we have asserted, the adoption of the European prices of labor in this country, the Pennsylvania has an easy mode of disproving it, by publishing the speech, and let that speak for itself. That would be the proper and honest course for it to pursue, if it has any confidence in the truth of its assertions. For reasons entirely satisfactory to its editor, it prefers however, to suppress that speech, and to try to divert public attention to it by calling us hard names, and thereby making a blackguard of itself.

We shall not forget what is due to ourselves, and let the course of its new Editor be what it may, we mean not to follow his example, and habituate ourselves in indulging in the Billingsgate slang with which he seems so peculiarly familiar. Called upon, however, as we have been by him, with an air and tone of defiance, to produce a quotation from any of Mr. Buchanan's speeches to sustain the charge of his advocacy of reducing the wages of this country to the European standard, we will gratify him, not only with one, but lots of quotations, to that effect. It will refer to the Appendix of the Congressional Globe for January 1840, pages 135-6, or to Niles' Register, vols. 67 and 68, he will find that Mr. Buchanan did make a speech in the United States Senate, in which the following passages advocating just such doctrine as we have charged him with, occur. Here they are. Read them carefully:

"In Germany, where the currency is purely metallic, and the cost of everything is REDUCED to a hard money standard, a piece of broad cloth 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 this 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 I could assure 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 prices 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 cover our country with blessings and benefits."

"The comparative LOW PRICES of France and Germany have afforded such a stimulus to their manufactures, that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession in no small degree, even of the English home market. IF IT WERE NOT FOR THEIR PROTECTING DUTIES. While British manufactures are now languishing, those of the continent are springing into a healthy and vigorous existence."

thing, but that our standard of prices should be reduced to that of the hard money currency of Europe! And what is that European standard then, to which he desired our own to be reduced? According to the best authorities on that subject, the standard of prices for labor in Europe, is as follows:—

Wages in France.—Calaix common laborers 74d per day, with board, and without dwelling; Boulogne 5d. per day do do.; Nantes, 8d. per day, without board and without dwelling; Marseilles, 4d. to 7d. per day, with board and without dwelling. The food in some districts "consists in rye bread, soup made of millet, cakes made of Indian corn, now and then some salt provisions and vegetables, rarely, if ever, butcher's meat. In others, 'wheaten bread, soup made with vegetables, and a little grease or lard twice a day, potatoes, or other vegetables, but seldom butcher's meat."

Sweden.—"The daily wages of a skilled agriculturist are 7d. or 8d.; while the unskilled obtain no more than 3d. or 4d. and board themselves. Agriculturists in the southern provinces live upon salt fish and potatoes; in the northern provinces, porridge and rye bread form their food."

Barbaria.—Laborers are paid at the rate of 8d. per day, in the country without board.

Belgium.—"A skilled artisan may earn, in Summer, 1s. 2d. to 1s. to 1s. 5.; in Winter, from 10d. to 1s. 2d.; unskilled; half as much, without board, live upon rye bread, potatoes, and milk." Agricultural laborers have less.

Germany.—Dantziger laborers, 4d. to 5d. per day, without board; Multhurg, 7d. per day, do.; Helstein, 7d. per day, without board.

Netherlands.—South Holland laborers, 3d. to 4d. per day, with board; North Holland, 20d. per day, without board; Antwerp 5d. per day, do.; West Flanders, 9d. to 10d. per year, with board.

Italy.—Trieste laborers, 12d. per day, without board; do. 6d. per day, with board; Istria; 8d. to 10d. per day, without board; do. 4d. to 5d. per day, with board; Lombardy, 4d. to 8d. per day, do. Genoa, 5d. to 8d. per day do. and without lodgings; Tuscany, 6. per day, without either.

Saxony.—In 1827 a man employed in his own loom working very diligently from Monday morning to Saturday night, from 5 o'clock in the morning until dusk, and even at times with a lamp, his wife assisting him in finishing and taking him the work, could not possibly earn more than 20 groschen (about 60 cents) per week. Nor could one who had three children aged 12 years and upwards, all working at the loom as well as himself, with his wife employed doing up the work, earn in the whole more than \$1 weekly.

These are facts which speak for themselves, and show what Mr. Buchanan meant. They show the farmer and all other working men the condition of the working classes in Europe, and upon what limited means they subsist. It is this class of men with whom they are to run the race of cheap production, and consequently of course and wretched existence, for the same causes which reduce them to hopeless penury will produce like results here. If a few pence a day will not support men there, it will fail to do it here. The intelligent working man of the United States will pause before he precipitates himself into such irremediable wretchedness to cheapen the products of labor. He will inquire whether it tends to elevate or depress his race; whether the privileges and hopes of a freeman are utterly delusive, and end in retracting his steps to the degraded condition from which we all believed we had escaped. In his descent from his present commanding position, he may well carry with him these reflections, sit down in despair, and spurn all the dazzling theories of self-government visionary if they leave him to subsist on the humble diet, and to grapple with the sufferings of the most desolate portion of mankind.

Such was the odious doctrine of James Buchanan, in 1840. Let the Pennsylvania disprove it by facts and arguments, if it can.—We defy it.

Never did a man rise more rapidly in public estimation than the Hon. Millard Fillmore, since he put foot upon his native shore. Everywhere the people are rallying to the flag he has unfurled, which he will evidently carry victoriously through the contest.

This feeling seems to have been dormant while he was traveling in foreign lands, caused we presume from the fact that it was feared he might not accept the nomination. But no sooner does he land and announce his determination to accept the nomination, than the wildest enthusiasm is kindled in a million hearts in the twinkling of an eye. Washington-like, he is hailed, and Washington-like he will be honored in November next. The people see in him the great conservative principles necessary to the perpetuity of this glorious Union.

Among the thousands of dangerous men, it is cheering that one can be pointed to with unerring certainty, in whom the utmost confidence can be imposed. Look at him!—Read his speech, and admire. Ponder the sentences so big with meaning, and then ask yourself if Fillmore is not the man for the high station for which there are now so many wild and dangerous aspirants.

INSURRECTION IN WARREN COUNTY.

Since the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge by the Cincinnati Convention, a Democratic County Convention was summoned as usual in Warren co., Pa., to ratify the ticket and do other things. It was to be composed of delegates elected by each township. The result shows how thoroughly unpopular the ticket and the platform are in that region. When the Convention met, the delegates from Columbus to winship sent in a communication saying that their constituents are of the Jeffersonian school, and have not changed their sentiments as to the propriety of restricting Slavery to its present limits; and that as the county Democratic paper had announced that such Democrats would not be allowed to run upon the county ticket, nor attend the Buchanan ratification meeting, they do not wish to participate in the proceedings of a Convention which might commit them to the support of a ticket on the Cincinnati platform.

They therefore declined to present credentials. The townships, some of them, sent some few Administration delegates, others, anti-Nebraska men, while others refused to send any at all. The Warren Mail mentions several of the latter kind, and gives, as a specimen, the full proceedings of Sheffield township. At a meeting held there on the 28th ult., resolutions expressing adherence to the principles of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, disapproving of the course of the present National Administration in reference to Kansas, declaring the belief that "the leaders of the present self-styled Democratic party have become corrupt through Southern influence, gold or otherwise, and are no longer worthy of our support or of the much abused name of Democracy," and concluded in the following style:

Resolved, That we cannot support any candidate for office who stands upon, is pledged to, or is otherwise in favor of the recent platform erected in Cincinnati, under the name of Democracy.

Resolved, That we are not nor ever have been political Abolitionists, but when we see national power prostituted to subvert Freedom and oppress the oppressed, it alike excites our sympathy and indignation.

Under these considerations, the meeting resolved to send no delegates to the County Convention. Now the reader may perhaps think; from the wording of these resolutions that they were not passed by Democrats.—Yet the proceedings handed into the Convention, and furnished to the county papers for publication, assert that they were passed at a meeting of Democrats called by the Democratic Committee of Vigilance.—When the Convention was voting for candidates, Mr. G. W. Schofield, one of the candidates for Congress, got up and read a statement declaring himself opposed to the further extension of slavery, and in favor of excluding it from all the territory of the United States, more especially Kansas. He denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas outrages, and the conduct of the Democratic leaders, and said that as the persons who had undertaken the management of the party opposed these views, he withdrew his name as a candidate, and intended that in the coming canvass his vote should represent his principles.—In this Convention the townships of Freehold, Columbus, Corydon, Pleasant and Sheffield refused to be represented on account of their being opposed to the extension of slavery. These townships contain one fourth of the population of the county.

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER INDIANA—FIFTY LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

BEAUFORT, July 18.—All those of the crew and passengers of the steamer Northern Indiana that were saved by the steamer Mississippi have arrived at Detroit, where \$1,000 have been raised for their relief.

The following are among the lost—Saml Turner, Daniel Gray, of Rome, Maine; Eliza Blanchard, of Augusta, Maine; Augustine Fortial, Hezekiah Thomas, G. Smith of Buffalo; George Dawson, of Rockport; Eugene Cony, of Greenbush, Wisconsin; Miss Waverly, of Illinois; Nicholas Cumberford of Rochester, and a lad and child from Louisville.

The fire originated in the woodwork around the chimney. In fifty minutes the boat was burnt to the water's edge. The boat was in charge of Mr. Wetmore, the first mate, who says that none of the passengers would have been lost if they had not rushed overboard. The weather was calm and the steamer was towed near the shore by the steamer Republic and sunk in ten feet water.

There are conflicting accounts regarding the number lost. The clerk of the lost thinks there were fifty.

The steamer Republic arrived at Detroit, to-day with several of the crew of the Indiana and two passengers.

Murderous Assault.—On Thursday last in Altoona, a colored barber named Dennis, made a murderous assault with a razor on another colored man named Johnson, cutting an awful gash in the side of his face and neck, exposing the jugular vein, but fortunately not severing it. He was arrested and lodged in our jail. He was drunk.—Hollidaysburg Register.