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HAPPY THEN WE'LL BE.

From the Daily News.
O, boys for the happy old times of yore,
Happy then we'll be,
We'll live together in harmony,
The North and South will then agree,
And all will happy be.

May the States of the Union forever agree,
Happy then we'll be,
And all live together in harmony,
Happy then we'll be,
Happy then, &c., &c.

Come, now let us unite, the nation o'er,
Happy then we'll be,
And join the cause, for gallant Fillmore,
Happy then we'll be,
Happy then, &c., &c.

We should never let angry feeling rise,
Happy then we'll be,
But ever maintain our National ties,
Happy then we'll be,
Happy then, &c., &c.

The men for the times is Millard Fillmore,
Happy then we'll be,
He, National Peace again will restore,
Happy then we'll be,
Happy then, &c., &c.

The good of the Union should be our aim,
Happy then we'll be,
Her glory and happiness—honor and fame,
Happy then we'll be,
Happy then, &c., &c.

Then rally from mountain, valley and shore,
Happy then we'll be,
For Donelson and for gallant Fillmore,
Happy then we'll be,
Happy then, &c., &c.

Let's pledge ourselves that we'll ever be true,
Happy then we'll be,
To our Union's flag, the red and blue,
Happy then we'll be,
Happy then, &c., &c.

Three cheers now my boys for noble Fillmore,
Happy then we'll be,
For Donelson too, we'll give three more,
Happy then we'll be,
Happy then we'll be,
We'll live together in harmony,
The North and South will then agree,
And all will happy be.

Breckenridge and Mat. Ward.

But a short time since we saw a human being murdered at Louisville, Ky., by Mat. Ward, and because the former was a schoolmaster and the latter an aristocrat, he walks forth in defiance of justice and equality.

To screen him the aristocracy of the country were drawn together, as lawyers or witnesses, to overawe the Court and Jury.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE was one of those who volunteered to go from Washington to Kentucky to use his influence in favor of acquitting the aristocrat, and producing a public opinion which would allow a poor man to be insulted or murdered with impunity.

To show their disregard of equality and justice, the politicians recently assembled at Cincinnati under the lively and in the name of Democracy, put forward such a man as their candidate, and for the further purpose of showing how far the poor and downtrodden could be deluded by hypocrisy, and by a mere name.

As if the issue was not yet sufficiently clear, another statement seemed to be required, and Keating is slaughtered by Herbert.

Because the former was a laboring man and an actual Democrat, and the latter was an Aristocrat, nearly every member of Congress who supports Buchanan votes to retain Herbert as his fit companion, and thus in effect decides that the poor and friendless laborer is made for a better word, to be slaughtered whenever he shows the spirit of independence or asserts his manhood.

Giving it up.—After the House had passed the improvement bills yesterday, a prominent Democrat from Tennessee, remarked that "the Democratic party had gone to —, and that he for one, was glad of it." This old Democrat has seen the elephant.—*Wash. Organ, July 9.*

The Women for Fillmore.—It is stated on authority which purports to come from friends of Judge McLean in Philadelphia, that he has declared that Mr. Fillmore is by far the most safe and respectable nomination which has been made and that he feels compelled to support it.—*Pala. Daily News.*

The New Orleans Bulletin says: "Georgia in its political action is an uncertain State, and it would not surprise us the least, from the indications of passing events, if Fillmore should sweep the State like a hurricane."

For the Inquirer and Chronicle.

Mr. OVER.—Permit me to address a few lines to you, in which I will give you a brief, though a true, and correct account of the proceedings of the Locofoco meeting in St. Clairsville.

As you are well aware of the many and strenuous efforts which are now being put forth in order to secure the election of the Democratic ticket, you can well suppose that there was no time, and means left unemployed by the Democrats of this place so that they might attract attention. For weeks, and even for months, was it talked of and sounded abroad by the different presses asking the attendance, of all the Democrats and extending a hearty invitation to the old line whigs, who felt an interest in the welfare of their country. The efforts of the citizens were of such a nature as ever to call forth a pecuniary exertion, for which no one of them failed to attack every stranger, and passer-by, in order to collect dimes, and Xs to secure Music, which would add interest to the occasion. Boarding houses, and places of entertainment were filled up for the accommodation of the vast multitude of people which they expected to attend. But how disappointed on the day of the meeting, instead of having a large crowd, or even a respectable township meeting, there was not more than seventy five or a hundred voters present, and these were not of the citizens of the immediate neighborhood, but were principally from a distance, and it is an incontrovertible fact that the number of Democratic voters present from the two townships, (St. Clair & Union) did not exceed thirty or forty. Let it also be understood that the one third, of all the voters present, were of the American party, and who looked upon the lame affair with disgust and contempt.

But I will now notice the movement of the day. The object of the meeting was to raise poles in honor of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and Democratic principles expounded. The reception and entertainment of the crowd deserves our first attention. As already stated places of entertainment had been selected for the accommodation of all grades of Democracy, and we have no doubt upon our own mind but what they expected to be heartily patronized by all Democratic friends who wished to be served at tables, and at Democratic poles at the coming election. Those places too were of the most refined, especially the house of our old friend Mr. Berkheimer, who has ever been a faithful Democrat, his kindness and hospitality as a citizen has ever been felt, and his accommodation is not inferior to any other house in the state. But why did not some of the more refined portion of the Democracy from the town of Bedford step and share the hospitality and kindness of this old friend? Was it because Mr. Berkheimer's house, was crowded with good honest old farmers whose tastes were not cultivated from within the lids of a Chesterfield? Or was it because of a few dimes which it might have cost them? We would not impute motives so selfish to any class of men, but when we see persons laying aside the principles of true Democracy, and putting on aristocracy so selfish as not to mingle with the good and honest laboring class of people, it is time to speak. But we hope that the refined gentlemen were kindly entertained by Col. Beagle (?) whose hospitality never fails to be extended to all.

I next notice the speakers, who were Messrs. Hartley, Schell, and Bowman.—These Gentlemen acquitted themselves about as well as could be expected judging from their abilities as to the merits of arguments as advanced by them, they evidently are not worthy of any notice, neither of them appeared to understand the principles which they wished to impress upon the minds of the audience. The first speaker was Mr. Hartley who made an effort to talk to the audience, for a few moments. He was followed by Mr. Schell, who tried to present the claims of Mr. Buchanan, to the Presidency, how far he succeeded in accomplishing this, it remains for the people to decide. He denounced Mr. Fremont and his friends as unworthy of the support of the American people. Mr. S. certainly misrepresents the character and the abilities of Mr. Fremont.

Why did not Mr. S., say something in reference to Fillmore, in the course of his remarks; no he did not even refer to him. He knew that the greater part of the audience to whom he was addressing his remarks were the firm supporters of Fillmore, and the American principles.

I now come to notice the remarks of Mr. Bowman. This gentleman is destitute of all the feelings which belong to a sentient being, no man who has a feeling of love towards his fellow men could be guilty of ridiculing the enslaved of our race. This is the second time that we have been permi-

ted to here him address a political meeting

in this place. Four years ago we heard him denouncing Gen. Scott, and spoke on terms of the most disrespectful towards our enslaved race, he also at that time insulted a colored minister, who was riding through our streets, carrying the words of eternal truth to his enslaved brethren; certainly conduct like this does not become a professed follower of christianity.

Mr. Bowman's speeches have not won him many friends in this township, but on the contrary has injured him and his cause much. Democracy must fall and be buried forever, when advocated by men who try to serve God and mammon.

I will notice the closing scene of the day. A more unpleasant scene, our village has never witnessed. There was one continued uproar. There seemed to be no harmony or regulation in all their proceedings during the entire meeting. The Buchananian could be seen wallowing in his mire in every nook and corner.

The men of oaths could be heard profaning the name of their God. But not satisfied with all this they still proceeded farther towards the customs of uncivilized life, growing savage like from the effects of the *ale of Bacchus*, they no longer refrained their blows from inflicting death like wounds upon their fellow men and upon them to who belonged to their own party.

Thus closed the Locofoco meeting which was held in this village on the 26th of July. E. H. Y.
St. Clairsville, July 30, 1856.

where for his polished manners and fine

sense, to imagine him pursuing his humble calling in the shop of a mechanic, and when his daily task is done, poring industriously over the ample page of knowledge, by the feeble light of the midnight lamp; but such are the simple annals of the first twenty years of his life, and true to the manly instincts of his nature, Mr. Fillmore was never ashamed to own his humble origin. It is usually the fortunate lot of every young man of genius, at the turning point in his life, to have a patron, who perceives his latent talents, and assists him in finding their appropriate sphere.—Henry Clay had such a patron, whose influence controlled his exuberant enthusiasm and shaped the flights of his youthful ambition. And it was Judge Wood, of Cayuga, who became sponsor to young Fillmore, in the study of his profession as a lawyer. He persuaded him to accept a place in his office, and generously defrayed his expenses through a course of legal study. We need not say how devotedly he applied himself to his new studies, or how he required the generosity of Mr. Wood, by his remarkable proficiency in the noble science of the law. Suffice it to say that he was competent to leave the office in 1821, and proceeded to Buffalo to complete his studies. Having passed his examination, he became entitled to practice his profession in 1823, and opened an office in the town of Aurora. In 1829 he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1829 as a Counselor in the Supreme Court. From that period he has occupied a very distinguished position as a member of the bar.

HE IS ELECTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.
Mr. Fillmore's first entrance into public life was in the year 1829, when he was chosen to the Assembly of New York, to which office he was twice re-elected. By talent, industry and integrity, Mr. Fillmore soon won the esteem of his fellow members, until they had such unbounded confidence in his honor and good judgment, that it became a common saying in the Assembly, "If Fillmore says it's right, we'll vote for it." It was due mostly to Mr. F.'s efforts, that a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was at that time urged through the Legislature.

HE IS ELECTED TO CONGRESS.
In 1832 Mr. Fillmore was elected to Congress, and took his seat in that stormy session which succeeded the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank, by General Jackson. Through this session Mr. F. labored with great diligence to advance the interests of his constituents and his common country, and retired, to resume his profession, with a clear record behind him. In 1836, he was elected to Congress, served on the Committee of Ways and Means, and took an active part in the long debate which ensued upon the famous "Broad Soul" case, from New Jersey. In this Congress he established his reputation as a powerful debater and an indefatigable business man.

HE IS ELECTED TO CONGRESS AND SERVES AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.
In 1838, he had the honor of being again elected to Congress, and by a larger majority than was ever given in his district. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, then, as now, the most important and arduous position in Congress. Space will not permit us to detail, in this article, the admirable manner in which Mr. Fillmore discharged the duties of his responsible position. Those who are familiar with the political history of that period, knew well the difficulties which environed our government. The death of Gen. Harrison had placed John Tyler in the Presidential chair, and public affairs, were in a state of great derangement. The revenue was not sufficient to meet government expenses; accounts were in a state of confusion, there had been speculations in many departments of the public business. The national debt was constantly increasing without any scheme of liquidation, trade and commerce drooped under the pressure of many embarrassments. In fact, distress pervaded the country. To re-arrange all these matters, to create resources, to devise stricter regulations for the "public business" to restore prosperity to the country, was directly the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means. To increase their difficulties, the minority in the House seemed bent upon delaying every measure of relief, and, if possible preventing its passage. These efforts even found countenance from President Tyler himself, who was anxious to conciliate the Democratic party.

HE IS ELECTED TO CONGRESS.
But, notwithstanding all these heavy embarrassments, Mr. Fillmore labored at the head of his committee with an unflinching determination to carry out a thorough reform,

and he was eminently successful. Govern-

ment credit was restored, funds provided, peculations checked, and finally, to sum up the whole matter, the affairs of our nation were thoroughly regenerated and purified. The great labor of this vast operation, the explaining, defending, and devising of means, came directly upon Mr. Fillmore, and he was found fully equal to the task.—Calm, dignified and courteous, eloquent and firm in debate, entering in business, he at once took the front rank, and held it, unchallenged, throughout the long and arduous session of the Twenty-seventh Congress.

HE DECLINES A THIRD NOMINATION.
Just before the close of the session, Mr. Fillmore addressed a letter to his constituents, declaring his intention not to be a candidate for re-election. Nevertheless, his constituents assembled in convention, and re-nominated him by acclamation. Although highly gratified by this mark of public confidence, Mr. Fillmore adhered to his resolution, and returned to the duties of his profession. Being now esteemed one of the first lawyers in the State of New York, Mr. F.'s practice widely extended, and in the highest Courts of the land he exhibited that clearness of judgment, that capacity for minute investigation, that strong argumentative ability, so often manifested in the halls of Congress.

HE IS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.
In 1844, he reluctantly consented to run for Governor, and was defeated, in common with most all the Whig nominees, not excepting the first statesman of the country, Henry Clay.

HE IS ELECTED STATE CONTROLLER.
In 1847, in response to a popular call, Mr. F. reluctantly became the candidate for State Controller, and was elected by a tremendous majority. He then removed to Albany, and entered upon the duties of his office, which were arduous and complicated. His peculiar fitness for the position was acknowledged by men of all parties, and never were the duties of Controller discharged with greater ability or trust.

HE IS A CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.
The more important events of Mr. Fillmore's life now approach. His talents, prudence and worth, combined with an abiding attachment to the Union and Constitution, had gained him a wide spread reputation, and it was the desire of his friends to nominate him for Vice President in 1844, on the ticket with Henry Clay. The Whigs of New York, in their Convention, unanimously nominated Mr. Fillmore, but in the National Convention, Mr. Freminghouson, of New Jersey, was the successful man.

HE IS ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT.
Mr. Polk's term of office expired, and Zachary Taylor, having won a glorious name by his conduct in the Mexican war, was nominated for President by the Whig party, and Millard Fillmore for Vice President. In 1849 he resigned the office of Controller, and assumed his position as Vice President of the United States.

HIS CONDUCT AS VICE PRESIDENT.
His address to the Senate at this time was universally commended for its modest yet dignified tone, and the sound patriotic doctrines it maintained. As President of the Senate, one of Mr. Fillmore's first acts was to revive the legal authority of the presiding officer to call a Senator to order for words spoken in debate. This power had been denied by Mr. Calhoun, in 1826, and was the usage of the Senate. Mr. Fillmore took opposite ground, and in a neat and perspicuous address, on a proper occasion, declared his intention to call any Senator to order who in debate used language unbecoming to his high position. The Senate unanimously in appreciation of the Vice President's firm and honorable position, ordered his address to be entered upon the journal, where it now stands an enduring evidence of Mr. Fillmore's firm and conscientious character.

HE IS CALLED TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR.
On the 9th of July, 1850, Zachary Taylor, then President of the United States, after a short illness, breathed his last. On the 10th inst., Mr. Fillmore took the oath to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," and from the well known character of the man, the whole country felt that the solemn promise would be faithfully kept. And so it proved. Our readers need not at this day be told with what signal ability he discharged the duties of that responsible office—how he found his country convulsed by an embittered and sectional strife which threatened the speedy dissolution of the Union, but how his wisdom and self possession at last quieted the storm and restored peace to the land. His administration, as has well been said, was emphatically Washington like,

and not one of our modern Presidents has

left a clearer record behind him at the White House at Washington, to which he can point without a blush, a fear, or a single regret.

HIS TEXAS MESSAGE.
Almost the first official act on the part of the new Chief Magistrate was to issue a message upon our difficulties with Texas, and in a short time the matter was happily adjusted, but we have not space to give particulars. Then came up the great Compromise Measures, which received the support, as indeed they originated, with the venerable Henry Clay. This important measure also received the cordial sanction of Mr. Fillmore. At this session of Congress many important acts were passed, which we have not time at this period to specify, yet they have all proved wise and politic in the highest degree.

HIS FIRST MESSAGE, AND SUMMARY ACTS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.
Mr. Fillmore's first regular message to the Thirty-First Congress was a document of great ability, calm, conciliatory, clear, statesmanlike, and thoroughly American.—It presented the affairs of our country in an explicit manner, at the same time proposing such measures as the great interests of the Union seemed to demand. The second message, delivered at the second session of the Thirty-Second Congress, was also a most able State paper, and at this time Mr. Fillmore takes occasion to recommend a change in the Naturalization laws of our country, as they are subject to great abuse, and as foreign influence was beginning to manifest itself in an unmistakable and repugnant manner among us. During the session of this Congress (Democratic) Louis Kossuth was received and honorably entertained, not only at Washington but throughout the Union. Many important measures were devised and put into execution by this same Congress, and to all those tending to benefit our country and increase its prosperity, Mr. Fillmore gave his cordial consent. His administration, (with the Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, as Secretary of the Navy) also originated and prepared the Expedition to Japan, which has won so much honor to the American name.

HE INTERCEDES FOR THE MADAI FAMILY.
About this time the Grand Duke of Tuscany imprisoned an Italian family for the crime of reading the Protestant Bible. This Papal outrage attracted attention from the whole civilized world. By the direction of Mr. Fillmore, Hon. Edward Everett, then Secretary of State, addressed a letter to the Grand Duke, asking, in the name of the American people, that the Madai family might be released. This request was granted, and the family, once more at liberty, sought a refuge from Papal oppression.

HE IS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.
The nominations for the Presidential canvass of '52 now become exciting topics for debate. The Whig Convention assembled at Baltimore, and the first ballot for candidates resulted in the following vote, Fillmore, 133, Scott, 131, Webster, 29.—The contest was very spirited, but on the fifty-third ballot Gen. Scott received 159 votes and was declared nominated. On the same ballot Mr. Fillmore received 112 votes, which shows how earnest were his friends.

HE RETIRES TO PRIVATE LIFE—HIS SERVICES.
On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Franklin Pierce. We must not forget to mention that during Mr. Fillmore's administration occurred the ill-starred expedition of Lopez to Cuba, and although urgent efforts were made by the United States authorities to prevent the sailing of this unlawful expedition, they proved unavailing, and the fate of Lopez, Crittenden, and their unfortunate, deluded companions, is well known.

In reviewing the public life and the administration of Mr. Fillmore, we see much to admire, and nothing to condemn. In this brief sketch it is impossible to dwell at length upon the character of a man, who, in every condition of life, in poverty and in affluence, in the humblest and in the highest station, has proved himself honest, capable, true to the Constitution, devoted to our glorious Union, firm in adherence to the American institutions. What more, fellow citizens, can be asked?

On retiring from the Presidential chair once more to private life, Mr. Fillmore carried the unbounded esteem of all who had been associated with him, and the great number of all parties, with Henry Clay at their head joined in commending the wisdom, integrity, prudence and honor with which he had presided over the affairs of our nation.

HE IS IN FAVOR OF A CHANGE IN THE NAT-

URALIZATION LAWS.
Mr. Fillmore had for several years been of the opinion that a radical change was needed in our emigration and naturalization and naturalization laws, and when the American party, advocating these reforms openly and zealously, arose like a young giant in its strength, Mr. Fillmore was one of the first to enter its ranks. He at once joined the American Order, and is at this time a member in good standing, of Council No. 177, in the city of Buffalo. We know this to be the fact, and if elected to the Presidency, the American party will find that their confidence could never have been placed in a better or more consistent man.

HE VISITS EUROPE.
Nearly one year ago, Mr. Fillmore sailed for Europe, and since that period has visited nearly all the Continental States, thus adding to his already ripe ideas of government, by a close examination and comparison of the institutions of Europe with those of our own free and enlightened land. He has observed for himself the deteriorating and blasting influences of monarchy, the degrading condition of monarchical governments, the fall of ignorance which broods over these lands where a free press and free speech are prohibited, the ruinous consequences of superstition and licensed crimes. Viewing all these things in their proper light, contrasting the fading glory of one continent with the dawning greatness of another, we cannot doubt that Mr. Fillmore returns to his own beloved country with, if possible a deeper reverence for its illustrious founders, a more endearing love for its ennobling institutions, a higher pride in its extending influence, than ever before.

HE IS NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.
On the 22d of February, 1856, Mr. Fillmore was unanimously nominated by the American party, in convention, for the Presidency, with Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice President. The nomination was accepted, and every one of his country is now called upon to do his duty. And if elected, as we earnestly trust he will be, to fill again the Presidential chair, we have an abiding trust that his administration will be honorable to himself, glorious to our Union, and true to the great doctrines of the American party.

HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.
On the 22d day of June, Mr. Fillmore arrived of New York, and was received with every demonstration of regard from the corporation of New York and his fellow citizens without distinction of party. In course of a reply to a brief address of welcome delivered by an eminent citizen of New York, Mr. Fillmore uttered the following patriotic sentiment:—"If there be those either North or South who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my part I know only my country, my whole country and nothing but my country."

Massachusetts.—The "solid men of Boston," and of the Bay State, are moving for Fillmore. A meeting is proposed to be held soon at Faneuil Hall, to start the ball. A new Fillmore daily paper is to be started immediately, and the State is to be carried for Fillmore, sure.

The Oswego New York Times, of Friday, says:—"CAN'T GO IT.—The Pulaski Democrat, the Democratic organ of Eastern Oswego County, refuses to go the Buchanan ticket. Its editor Mr. Hatch, was the Democratic candidate for Senator last fall. He has resolved he can't travel the downward road any further."

Hon. Oscar F. Moore, says the Providence Post, the present republican member of Congress from the Ross district in Ohio, has declared himself against Fremont, and will take the stump for Fillmore.

Two dollar bills of the American Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, altered from ones, have been put in circulation. The counterfeit is new, and well calculated to deceive.

Among the Vice Presidents at the Fremont ratification meeting at Cincinnati, was the gentleman who presided over the Pierce ratification meeting in the same city in 1852. Four of the speakers at this Fremont meeting voted for Pierce.

An Old Whig on the Stump.—Mr. F. H. Fairport, of Fairmont, Virginia, recently made a powerful speech against Buchanan. Mr. Pierpont is one of the most eloquent speakers in Western Virginia and has always been connected with the Whig party.