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THE PARTY BATTLE.

Again the sound of strife is wildly breaking,
In thunder tones across my native land;
It echoes louder, louder still, are waking
The slumbering ranks of party to command.
The voice of war from shore to shore,
Breaks on the air,
As Freedom to the field, amidst its roar,
Are gathering there.

A struggle is coming, a great battle is for ming,
A battle of right, by Freedom to be fought,
Amidst the darkness of night, and the light of
The morning.

By weapons of power in hands that are taught,
This engine of power is the Freeman's best
Down.

By a struggle of blood was it got,
The ensign of men, high o'er us it will tower,
The arm of our might—the Ballot.

Thou dost to the breeze the banner we love,
And while it waves o'er us, whed into the
flame.

A platoon to conquer, thus onward we'll move,
Though against it dark faction her forces
combine.

We fear not the foe, while we can strike them a
blow
With free and unfettered hands
With the weapon of Freedom, we can them
overthrow.

Though in numbers they count as the sands—
Then on to the contest ye sons of the Free,
And strike with the ballot, till the triumph is
ours.

And rest not the strife, till a great victory
Enriches your brows with her laurels and
flowers.

Then may the peace come, when the battle is
done,
And the toll and struggle is o'er,
And the ally, then won, give to Columbia's
prized son—
The worthy and fam'd Fillmore.

From the Junata Sentinel.

Phil. News.

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in Congress in these momentous times that

so severely try the wisdom, the honesty, the

firmness, the purity of our public men.—

And this acknowledged honesty, ability,

and good business capacity, is the very

ground on which we urge the election of

Mr. Purnoy. In this respect we claim for

him (and our opponents tacitly admit the

claim,) great superiority over his honored

rival, Mr. Reilly. To the thinking people

of the district, especially to the industrious

classes, the working men, Mr. P.'s superior

qualifications will be readily apparent.—

Let us compare the respective merits of

these two candidates for public favor. Mr.

Purnoy was, during his boyhood, severely

disciplined in the hard school of adversity,

and in almost every subsequent period of

his life, his own hands have been engaged

in some mechanical, mercantile, manufac-

turing or agricultural employment. (We

except, of course, those years in which the

people of Franklin county thought proper

to entrust with him their legislative inter-

ests, and for his prompt, able and efficient

attention to which interests Mr. P. has now

in his possession many tokens of regard

from his old constituents.) Mr. P. there-

fore seems to have been a business man, a

good business man, even from his boyhood;

is it strange, therefore, that now, when in

the prime of his manhood, even his oppo-

nents should proclaim him to be a first-rate

business man? He has a thorough, practi-

cal, experimental acquaintance with the

three great branches of labor to which our

noble commonwealth owes its greatness and

its power;—agriculture, commerce and

manufactures. How is it with Mr. Reilly?

He is said to be a respectable lawyer. In

these go-ahead times of modern improve-

ment when a young man is suddenly taken

from some glebe field or dusty workshop

and in the course of nine short months is,

by some labor saving process, duly trans-

formed into an animal yelp "a gentleman

of the bar;" and fully accoutred in spec-

cles, curved headed cane, and green bag

5. "Mr. Purnoy cannot speak at all,"

whilst "Mr. Reilly is an uncommon fine

speaker." We never heard that Mr. P.

was born tongue tied, or that his vocal or-

gans have been paralyzed. But there are

already too many speech makers in con-

gress. It is a common remark of those who

visit Washington that there "is too much

speaking and too little sober thinking for

the good of the country." What we now

want in our representative is not a flippant

disciple of the green bag to rehearse in con-

gress hall the turbulent slang that continu-

ally streams from the partizan press, but a

"plain blunt man, who can speak right on

and tell the people what he knows;" or in

the language of our opponents, a "good citi-

zen," and "a good business man," which

they themselves acknowledge Mr. Purnoy

to be.

A FARMER.

THE NATIONAL WHIG CON-

VENTION.

We condense from the Baltimore papers

of last week the following report of the

proceedings of the National Whig Conven-

tion, now in session in that city.

The following gentlemen were elected

as the permanent officers of the conven-

tion:

PRESIDENT.

Edward Bates, of Missouri.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Col. Jos. Paxton, of Pennsylvania.

Luther V. Bell, of Massachusetts.

Dr. James Thompson, of Delaware.

Charles P. Krevels, of Connecticut.

James A. Hamilton, of New York.

Ex-Governor Charles Stratton, of Jersey.

Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Maryland.

Wyndham Robertson, of Virginia.

Gov. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina.

Albert A. Holt, of Alabama.

A. M. Foy, of Mississippi.

Dr. George W. Campbell, Louisiana.

Gov. Allan Trimble, of Ohio.

Henry T. Duncan, of Kentucky.

John Shanklin, of Indiana.

Walter Coleman, of Tennessee.

James H. Matheny, of Illinois.

Gov. Wm. C. Lane, of Missouri.

John Finney, of Florida.

Col. E. A. Holbrook, of Arkansas.

G. T. Dottle, of Georgia.

SECRETARIES.

Laz. Anderson, of Ohio.

James M. Townsend, of Connecticut.

Hon. Thomas Jones York of New Jersey.

E. V. Machette, of Pennsylvania.

B. H. Kennedy, of Louisiana.

James H. Charles, of Missouri.

Colonel Huntington, of New York.

Mr. Bates, on taking the chair address-

ed the convention in an eloquent speech,

a full report of which we have not received.

It will be published hereafter.

Governor Graham of North Carolina,

Francis Granger of New York, Mr. Lunt

of Massachusetts, and Mr. C. Rives, and

John Janney of Virginia, also addressed

the Convention, during the afternoon ses-

sion.

The Patriot states that the Convention

is remarkable for the fine appearance and

dignified bearing of its members—surpass-

ing in this respect any previous convention

ever held in Baltimore.

The galleries of the hall were crowded

with spectators during the day, and the

Convention itself comprised several hun-

dred delegates from nearly every State in

the Union.

The prevailing sentiment is decidedly

favorable to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore.

The Committee on an Address and Reso-

lutions is thus constituted:

Pennsylvania: David Paul Brown; Mary-

land: William Schley; Connecticut: James

M. Townsend; Georgia: James W. Jones;

Massachusetts: George Lunt; Alabama: H.

H. Armstrong; Kentucky: S. S. Nichols;

New York: Samuel B. Ruggles; Arkansas:

J. H. Graham; New Jersey: Judge Ran-

dolph; Ohio: H. S. McFadden; Missouri:

Edward Biddle; Illinois: David A. Brown;

Louisiana: George Helme; North Carolina:

George W. Mordecai; Tennessee: John L.

Shaffer; Mississippi: W. A. Strong; De-

laware: J. C. Clark.

BALTIMORE, September 18.—The conven-

tion re-assembled at 10 A. M. The com-

mittee on Resolutions, through its chair-

man, Governor Hunt, reported a series of

resolutions, to the effect as follows:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United

States now here assembled, hereby declare

their reverence for the constitution of the

United States; their unalterable attachment

to the National Union; and a fixed deter-

mination to do all in their power to pre-

serve them for themselves, and their poster-

ity. They have no new principles to an-

nounce; no new platform to establish; but

are content to broadly rest—where their

forefathers rested—upon the constitution

of the United States, wishing no safer guide,

no higher law.

Resolved, That we regard with the deep-

est interest and anxiety the present discor-

dered condition of our national affairs—a

portion of the country ravaged by civil war,

large sections of our population embittered

by mutual recriminations; and we distinct-

ly trace these calamities to the culpable

neglect of duty by the present national

administration.

Resolved, That the Government of the

United States was formed by the conjunc-

tion in political unity of wide-spread ge-

ographical sections, materially differing, not

only in climate and products, but in social

and domestic institutions; and that any cause

which shall permanently array these sec-

tions in political hostility and organized

parties founded only on geographical dis-

tinctions, must inevitably prove fatal to a

continuance of the National Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United

States declare as a fundamental article of

political faith, an absolute necessity for

avoiding geographical parties. The danger

so clearly discerned by the "Father of his

Country," has now become fearfully appar-

ent in the agitation now convulsing the na-

tion, and must be arrested at once if we

would preserve our Constitution and our

Union from dismemberment, and the name

of America from being blotted out from

the family of civilized nations.

Resolved, That all who revere the Consti-

tution and the Union must look with alarm

at the parties in the field in the present

Presidential campaign—one claiming only

to represent sixteen Northern States, and

the other appealing mainly to the passions

and prejudices of the Southern States; that

the success of either faction must add fuel

to the flame which now threatens to wrap

our dearest interests in a common ruin.

Resolved, That the only remedy for an

evil so appalling is to support a candidate

pledged to neither of the geographical sec-

tions now arrayed in political antagonism,

but holding both in a just and equal regard.

We congratulate the friends of the Union

that such a candidate exists in Millard Fill-

more.

Resolved, That, without adopting or re-

fering to the peculiar doctrines of the party

which has already selected Mr. Fillmore

as a candidate, we look to him as a well-

tried and faithful friend of the Constitution

and the Union, eminent alike for his wisdom

and firmness—for his justice and modera-

tion in our foreign relations—for his calm

and pacific temperament so well becoming

the head of a great nation—for his devo-

tion to the Constitution in its true spirit—

his inflexibility in executing the laws; but

beyond all these attributes, in possessing the

one transcendent merit of being a repre-

sentative of neither of the two sectional

parties now struggling for political suprema-

cacy.

Resolved, That in the present exigency

of political affairs, we are not called upon

to discuss the subordinate questions of the

administration in the exercising of the

Meanness.

The characteristic traits of such a man
as James Buchanan are the proper subjects
of study at such a time as this. The fol-
lowing is a copy of a letter from him to the
assessor at Lancaster.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—I have received yours of
the 12th inst., informing me, that, not
knowing whether I consider myself a resi-

dent of Lancaster, you have assessed me as
such. I had supposed that you would have
known that I had removed from Lancaster

nearly a year ago, and have ever since been
a resident of this city, where my official

duties require that I should reside. I trust
that at some future period I may again be-

come a resident of Lancaster, but that is
wholly uncertain.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

MICHAEL BR