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BY DAVID OVER.

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SOUTHERN COMMON SENSE—A RATIONAL VIEW OF THE DISUNION THREAT.

When a journal like the Richmond Enquirer assumes to itself the right to speak authoritatively for the whole South, it becomes the duty of such Southern members of the confederacy as repudiate all idea of disunion to declare their fealty to the article of consideration in language which cannot be mistaken. So far as respects the integrity of the Federal bond, it matters not who is elected President—Maryland will stand by the Union. She has preferences, and will indicate them by her vote; but, if the person whom she regards most worthy of being chosen Chief Magistrate, should unfortunately be supplanted by a more popular candidate, she will imitate the example of that fine old English Admiral Blake, who had no love for the protractate of Cromwell, yet felt it to be his duty to serve his country, no matter who held the reins of government.

Maryland will stand firmly by the Union. Not that her citizens are insensible to the perils by which it is encompassed, but because, as a member of the confederacy, whatever power she possesses may still be exerted to promote the ends of good government, and to establish peace and fraternal concord, and because, also, when once the South separates from the North, the process of disintegration between the several States will have commenced, and will continue until each State, for some real or imaginary offense sets up a Republic of its own, with its petty fortresses—its insignificant navy, its corporal guard of army, and with all those gnawing jealousies which are the consequences of rivalry among petty sovereignties.

Moreover separation involves the abandonment of nationality—a rending asunder of that glorious flag which now commands respect on every sea, and is a signal of protection to a commerce which glories the world with wealthy agencies. What nation would venture to sever the various States would care to do homage to any of the petty Republics of a once glorious confederacy.

It is not folly, but sheer insensate madness to talk of separating from the confederacy, which in Union is all powerful, to become as distinct governments the scorn and contempt of the whole civilized world. Mark further what follows. The Government of the United States during the pressure of the Mexican war, required a loan.—It was taken at once and at a high premium. Recently the State of Virginia by merely threatening disunion, found her bonds unobtainable in foreign markets, and if she was capable of carrying out her threat, they would not command purchasers at any price.

But is the Enquirer, while hurling its denunciations against all who differ from it in opinion, quite certain it speaks the sentiment of Virginia? There is hardly a transmontane population within the limits of that State which notwithstanding the fierce pugnacity displayed by our cotemporaries, can never be roused to join its rebellious cry. Still less could it be brought to carry out, in practice, the treason which the Enquirer preaches. If any secession at all takes place, it will be the secession of Western Virginia from the seaboard counties—but not from the Union.

Carolina fire-eaters have pointed out, in magnificent sentences, the admirable capabilities of the South for carrying on a defensive war. They have shown how batteries, placed in this pass, and rifles bristling on that hillside, could work destruction on an advancing foe. Col. Brooks, has moreover advised, in the event of Fremont's election, that a gallant array of Southerners, equipped with bow-knife and revolver, shall march in grim procession to Washington, and seize upon the Government archives as a treasury. Our impulsive neighbor of the Enquirer straightway blows a bugle-blast, and raises the war-cry of the old Covenanters, "to your tents, O Israel!"—But neither the defensive capacities of the Southern States, nor the tempting suggestions of Colonel Brooks, nor the windy aspirations of forced breath of the Richmond Enquirer, can stimulate a patriotic people proud of their national renown, glorying in their national prosperity, reverencing their national destiny, and sensible of the power which that nationality issues, to solve forth on so Quixotic an expedition, or even to attempt to brush out the memory of the past, and the hope of the future, by an act which would entail upon their posterity a bitter destiny than that which befell the children of Adam under the weight of the primal curse. Still conceding, for the sake of argument, that the South is largely Democratic we would respectfully ask, how then is it possible for the South to refuse implicit obedience to the rule of any Presi-

dent, legally elected, when we know it is a cardinal principle with the Democracy that "the majority shall govern?"

If that majority is found at the North during the coming election, will the leaders of the South repudiate their Democratic principles, and forthwith rise in rebellion? Will Colonel Brooks marshal his cohorts for an assault upon the Capitol? Will the Richmond Enquirer sound the charge; and above all, will the popular heart of the South respond? Virginia dare not, for her Western counties held those of the East in check. Maryland will not, for disloyalty is a word not to be found in her political vocabulary. As a border Slave State, Maryland has suffered more largely from the aggressions of Abolitionists than any of her Southern sisters, and these grievances, serious as they are, would be aggravated ten-fold by a dissolution of the Union. The respect which a large majority of the people of the North now have for the compromises incorporated into the Federal compact, restrains them at this time, from countenancing any active interference with that species of property in the United States, the scene possession of which is guaranteed by the Fugitive Slave Law, re-affirmed still more strongly by the Compromises of 1850; but let the Constitution be once abrogated, and who shall say to what length many of those men would go, who now consider themselves bound by the obligation it imposes.—*Bell's Daily Patriot.*

MORE OUTRAGES BY FOREIGNERS.

The foreigners seem to be actuated by the most deadly hatred towards native born citizens who chose to designate themselves, politically as "Americans." In their desperate malignity they have resorted to murdering Americans in open day light. Following close upon the recent bloody butcher in Baltimore, where men, women and children were shot down in the streets for participating in an American pleasure excursion, comes an account from Utah where at a political meeting, five or six ruffians led on by a German attacked an unoffending American and butchered him. Another deplorable and bloody deed, in which two Americans are said to have been killed, and two others mortally wounded, was perpetrated at a political gathering at Henryville, Indiana, recently. In Baltimore a few nights ago an American citizen was knocked down in the street and cruelly beaten by a bloodthirsty Irish Papist, for simply asserting, what he had a right to do as an American, that he was a Fillmore man.—Outrages of this kind are constantly being perpetrated—and it is not to be wondered at that the sons of the soil should band together for self protection against the ruffianism of these insolent and belligerent foreigners. If a distinctive American party has grown up in the land, the necessity for it has been created by the Foreign hordes themselves, who, not satisfied with organizing and voting as a distinctive foreign party, seek every occasion to create disturbances at political meetings and at the election polls, and slaughter American born citizens for exercising the rights for which their fathers sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

BUCHANAN'S NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FACE.

That this piddling, fillibustering old gentleman has two faces, one for the North and another for the South—no sane man can doubt who will only open his eyes long enough to see the facts as they actually exist. In the South he is supported as the special and anointed champion of Southern rights and interests—as even more Southern in his principles and feelings than Southern men themselves—while at the North his election is urged upon the almost sole ground of his never having done or said anything which his most malignant enemies could construe even into a remote wish on his part to be instrumental in upholding the institutions of the South. And yet the spurious, humbugging democracy of both sections profess to stand upon exactly the same platform, and to act in concert upon all public questions. That the ignorant and unsophisticated should be deceived by an assertion so bold and reckless is not to be wondered at; but that intelligent, reading men should be imposed upon by it also, is a matter of surprise to us. We lay their misfortune to the blindness of party idolatry and zeal. It can be attributed to nothing else.

THE RADICAL DEMOCRACY ON MR. BUCHANAN.

The New York Post, the organ of the Radical Democracy, continues to pour "hot shot" into Buchanan, and the Democratic party, so far from being united, by the re-instating of the Hards and the degradation of the Softs, appear to have come out of the Convention worse divided than ever. We quote from the Post:

In an examination of the political character of Mr. Buchanan which we made some months since, and in which we showed the superiority of his chances for a nomination, we alluded to the character of his associates and confederates. No public man of our day is surrounded by so prodigious a set of followers and admirers. He is the centre of a circle of unprincipled and restless adventurers, whom men of a higher degree of self respect avoid. There is something

ed in Mississippi and the other in Rhode Island. The Southern face of the Cincinnati nominee is, of course, presented by his Southern organ, and here it is, painted by the *Vicksburg Sentinel*. It says:

"We dare and defy any one to point to a single vote that Mr. Buchanan ever gave, during his Congressional career, involving the question of slavery, that was not on the side of the South, and opposed to the Abolitionists."

A very bold and beautiful front for the South, as all must admit. But let us see how his northern friends exhibit him to the Free Soilers. What sort of face does he wear in that quarter? The Providence (R. I.) Post, as zealous a Buchanan organ as the Richmond Enquirer, introduces him to a New England public thus:

"Mr. Buchanan never uttered a sentence in defence of slavery, or whispered a word in favor of its existence, or cast a vote which any honest man could construe into a wish to support the institution."

There, then, is old Buck's Northern front portrayed by a zealous Northern advocate of his election. How does it harmonize with that which his Southern supporters have presented? Are not the two as radically and essentially different as black and white? And yet both these Buchanan organs profess to stand upon the same platform, to hold the same principles, and to be struggling for the same object.—Is it not equally clear that one or the other is deceived? Is it not equally clear that either the north or the south will be obliged to be disappointed in the event of Buchanan's election.—*Richmond Whig.*

BULLY BUOYERS.—This silly creature has had his head turned round by the dollars paid him in South Carolina for his brutal assault on Sumner. He recently made a speech at home, from which we take the following extract:

"I am by no means confident of the election of Mr. Buchanan. I think it probable that John C. Fremont may be the next President. With the platform upon which he goes into power, with \$80,000,000 at his command, with the Army and Navy at his disposal, what is to be done to you when all these elements of power are in the hands of a dangerous man?"

I speak on my individual responsibility, if Fremont be elected President of the United States, I am for the people in their majority rising above the law and sending him to jail, by concert or not by concert, and laying the strong arm of Southern freemen upon the Treasury and Archives of the Government. [Applause.] I speak for myself; I do not say what I do not intend to do. If you, people of the Fourth Congressional District, 50, 100, 500, or 1,000 of you, intimate to me that you want me to go with you, my life, my fortune, my reputation shall be at your service. I have even now men in my eye who are soldiers, and who have been tried. I see here Col. Gladwin and Major McCullon, and I tell you that their patriotism will rise superior to their pride. If you say you want me to go, humble as I am, and superior as they are to me, I am ready, and I know their patriotism will call upon them to take, if it must be, a subordinate command in doing their duty. [Loud applause.]"

This seems to be a natural development of Buchananism. If we can't succeed, quoth Brooks, in electing our man President, we will turn thence and rob the exchequer of the government. These are your true Buchanans. It is not the Union they want to dissolve, but the Treasury they want to rob.

What the Democrats have done for the South.

The Hon. James L. Orr, a distinguished member of Congress from the State of South Carolina, has written a letter about public affairs to a friend in that State, which has been printed and circulated in pamphlet form. In the letter Mr. Orr urges the citizens of his State to sustain the Democratic party; enumerates the good deeds that party has done for the South, and among other things, he mentions the reduction of the odious Tariff of 1812. We publish the following extract from the letter.

"Since then, (1843) the Northern Democrats aided us in bringing into the Union Texas, a magnificent slaveholding Territory, large enough to make four States, and strengthened us more in that peculiar instance, than was ever before done by any single act of the Federal government.—Since then, they have amended a very imperfect Fugitive Slave Law, and given us now a law for the recovery of the fugitive slaves as stringent as the ingenuity of man could devise. Since then, they have sided as by their votes in establishing the doctrine of non intervention with slavery by Congress in the territories. Since then, they have reduced the odious Tariff of 1812, and fixed the impost of the revenue not on the protective basis. Since then, they actually have repealed the Missouri restriction, opened the Territories for settlement, and enabled us, if the South will be true to herself and aid in peopling Kansas to form

another slave State. In 1843 a man would have been pronounced insane, had he predicted that slavery would be introduced there by the removal of Congressional restrictions.

A Southern Opinion of Pennsylvania.

We regard Pennsylvania as occupying precisely the same position as those of Massachusetts—they are not a whit better, and we would regard it as a blessing, if the Union is ever dissolved, to get rid of such an association. They are not homogeneous with the people of the South. Their standard of morality, Christianity, patriotism and respect for law and order and right, is subject to the influence of the almighty dollar. But as regards Maryland, what shall we say of her? Can any confidence or reliance be placed in the people of a State, who are half abolitionized, and whose journalists preach submission to every species of wrong and indignity?

We have little confidence in Maryland and Pennsylvania—they are ready to go on either side which will afford them the strongest assurances of trade and profit.

As regards sending a corporal's guard to go to Washington to protect the rights of the South in public offices, Mr. Brooks, should be found it necessary to call for men to march a battalion in Richmond, to safeguard his own Congressional District and the State at large.—*South Carolina Times.*

Is not James Buchanan a good Financier?

Protons to the 30th of June, 1855, Minister to foreign countries received an outfit of \$9000, a yearly salary of \$9000, and an outfit of \$4,500. Under this law, if a Minister remained but a week at a foreign Court over a year, he received two years' pay for the extra months, for the last fraction of a year he always received pay for a full year. Mr. Buchanan went out Minister of 1844-5, Congress passed a new Diplomatic and Consular bill, raising the salary of a Minister to England to \$17,500 a year. The act went into operation on the 30th day of June, 1855. Upon that day Mr. BUCHANAN had been two years and about two months in England, and as this was a fraction over two years, Mr. BUCHANAN pocketed \$9,000 dollars, or the pay of three years at \$3,000 per annum, although he had served but two years and about two months. Nor is this all. Mr. Buchanan left England in April 1856, nine months after the diplomatic and consular law went into operation, and yet he pocketed seventeen thousand five hundred dollars for only nine months service. When money is to be put into his own pocket, is not James Buchanan an admirable financier?

NATURALIZATION.

It is a common belief that when a foreigner exhibits his naturalization papers he is capable to vote, without anything more being shown. This is a mistake. His naturalization simply places him on an equality with the native citizen.

He must have resided in this State one year (with the intention of becoming a citizen of the State) and in the election district ten days prior to the election.

He must also have paid within two years a State or county tax, which tax was assessed at least ten days before the election at which he appears to vote.

If he has formerly been a citizen of the State, and has resided in the State six months immediately prior to the election, the other provisions above specified being complied with, he is enabled to vote.

He must also, if his residence be doubtful, prove by some competent witness that he is a resident of the district in which he offers to vote.

James Duchan, the squatter sovereign candidate, voted in the Senate of the United States, against a resolution which declared: "That the people of the Territories, when admitted into the Union as States, will be exclusively entitled to decide the question of the existence of slavery within their respective limits for themselves."

He thus opposed the true conservative and constitutional ground, and took position for his favorite doctrine of squatter sovereignty, or the Missouri restriction. These have been, through life, his principles.—Will Southern men sustain such a man?

The Louisville Journal is giving proof that there will be a powerful effort made to carry Kentucky by votes imported from Ohio. One Democrat has already revealed the fact that at least six thousand votes will be brought across the Ohio. The Democrats have given up Ohio. Beckwith was elected to Congress by a similar fraud, and they hope he may be elected Vice President by its repetition.

50,000 LABORERS WANTED! AT TEN CENTS A DAY!

Read the following extracts from a speech of Mr. Buchanan, in the United States Senate, in 1840, in which he advocated the reduction of wages to the European standard! We understand the *Levee*, in case Mr. Buchanan is elected, intend to pay immediately. They now want 50,000 laborers at ten cents a day to try the experiment on! Won't some of our hard-fisted laboring men apply to Mr. Buchanan at Wheeling for the situation without delay?

Here's his arguments in favor of the reduction:

"In Germany, where the currency is purely metallic, and the cost of everything is REDUCED to a hard money standard, the price of bread can be manufactured for fifty dollars; the manufacture of which, in our country from the expansion of paper currency would cost one hundred per cent. in favor of the manufacturer. 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 manufacturers. I would to Heaven that I could withdraw 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 manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain an exportation of our home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the prohibitive price of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real price of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO A HARD MONEY STANDARD OF VALUES THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits."

"The comparative LOW PRICES of France and Germany have attracted such a large number of our manufacturers, that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession in no small degree, even of the English home market if not for the PROTECTIVE DUTIES. THEIR FACTORIES are now languishing; those of the continent are springing into a healthy and vigorous existence."

BEDFORD HOTEL, AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

I notice to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased and taken possession of the Bedford Hotel, lately in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart. It is not his desire to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word to let his most energetic efforts, to be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The hotel will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Stage Office, or the Bedford Court, and the traveling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

The stages all now stop at this hotel, and it is therefore the Stage Office. Boarder taken by the week, month or year, on favorable terms.

Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this hotel, which will always be at the service of the public. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

JOHN HAFFER.
Bedford, April 6, 1855.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
ONE forty Carriage, one Falling Top Buggy with new and work wanted—also Two New 2 horse wagons for sale by
A. B. CHAMBER & Co.
Produce received for Carriages of wares.
May 23, 1856.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement!
To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, &c., &c. Apply to the Howard Association of Philadelphia, in view of the awful destruction of human life and health, caused by sexual diseases, and the deplorable and increasing number of incurable victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act, worthy of their name, to give medical advice gratis, to all persons afflicted with the above diseases, and to apply by letter, with description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life), &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering to furnish medicines free of charge.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endorsement for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and has funds for its use for no other purpose. It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to advertise the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most modern treatment. Valuable advice also given to sick and nervous females afflicted with abdominal weakness, Womb complaints, Costiveness, Leucorrhoea, &c. Address (post paid), Dr. Geo. R. CANYON, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors,
EUGENE D. HARTWELL, President.
Geo. FARRINGTON, Secretary.
June 1, 1855.—22

Clothing and Dry Goods Store.

The subscribers are just receiving a new assortment and cheap assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING and DRY GOODS, at their store in the East Corner of Bedford Hall, consisting in part of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Suits, Hats, Caps, and all other articles usually kept in ready-made Clothing Stores. Also a good assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Calico, Muslin, De Laine, Shawls, Alpaca, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, &c., &c. all of which they will sell at cheap prices. They are also agents for Bedford, for Cash and Country Produce.

They request all their friends in town and country to give them a call, and see and examine their stock for themselves as they consider it a pleasure to show their goods, whether purchased or not.
SOLIMANBORN & CO
Bedford, April 20, 1856.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW FIRM.
The subscribers, having purchased the Tailoring establishment of S. J. McCaslin, in the building over stairs, occupied by Capt. John Arnold, as a Tailoring Store are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, in the latest styles, and which for neatness and durability will not, we venture to assert, be surpassed by any other establishment in the city. By strict attention to business and a desire to please, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
A. G. MOWBRAY,
Sept. 29, 1856. W. H. ROSS.

SHOE STORE.

B. CRAVER & Co. have just received a very large assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter, part style as follows:
Men's Super-Waxed Double Sole Boots,
Men's City Made Calf Boots,
Men's Heavy Kip, Lined do.
Youth's Waxed Double Sole Boots,
Youth's Calf and Kip Lined do.
Boys' City Made Calf Boots,
Boys' Kip Lined Boots,
Women's Double Sole Kip Boots,
Women's Fine Calf and Seal do.
Women's Fine Goat, Morocco, &c., &c. &c. in fact, Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser. If you want Boots and Shoes, please give us a call, and you shall be suited in quality and price.
Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes.
Oct. 12, 1855.

REMOVED.

THE undersigned, thankful for advertisements given for his store in the Commodore street, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new store in Exchange Street, and is now in possession of goods fresh, new and desirable. His new room has been recently and elegantly fitted up and renovated. All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods, and he hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public.
JACOB REED.
July 4, 1855.

GENTLEMEN'S Gaiters and Shoes—Men's and boys shoes and boots. Also Ladies' Misses, and childrens do, for sale by

H. & P. T. R. R. CO.
IN connection with the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, are now shipping, without delay, between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and Baltimore (via Washington) at the following low rates by
ARTICLES of 1st and 2d Class, Dry Goods, and Shoes, Bags, Nails, Putty, Iron, and other commodities generally, at 20c per 100 lbs.
ARTICLES of 3d class, Bacon, Sausages, Lard, Fish, Pig, &c., at 40c per 100 lbs.
ARTICLES of 4th class, Iron, Fish, Salt, Nails, &c., at 25c per 100 lbs.
FLOUR, 7c per 50 lbs by Car Load.
The above rates will be the whole charge on goods delivered in Harrisburg from either Philadelphia or Baltimore until further notice.
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 20, 1856. JAMES BOON, Sup't.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern cities with a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, and is now exhibiting
AT CHEAP SIDE.
A general assortment of new style of
WINTER GOODS,
Comprising in a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, which consists in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Cloths, Laines, De Laine, Alpaca, Cashmere, Coberg Merinos, etc., &c.
A large variety of Black and Fancy Cloths, Cassimeres, Casimeres, Jeans, etc., &c.
Boys' Suits, Hats, Caps, Gaiters, &c., &c.
Moccasins, Slippers, Blankets, and Moccasins, Breeches, Quensawes, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Looking Glasses, etc.
The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved produce.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
Oct. 3, 1856. G. W. LUFF.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Samuel Blackman, late of Pleasantville, Sh. Co. township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the same will present them properly substantiated for settlement. R. MILLER, Adm'r.
July 25, 1856. Sh. Co. township.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, a very fine Farm of about 100 acres, well situated in Middle Ward on the Bedford county Pa., containing 180 acres, 45 of 125 acres cleared and under good crops, and the balance in cultivation, the balance is well fenced with a good two Store 7/8 mile and carriage track attached. Also a good back barn with threshing house, tannery, saw, and spring house, and all other out buildings, and a fine farm. Also a new building, and a large well near the house, and a fine view of the country. Also a fine view of the country. Also a fine view of the country. Also a fine view of the country.
S. S. BUCK,
Aug. 3, 1856.