

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning Nov. 7. 1856 "Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Presidential Election. BEDFORD COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Table with columns for Buchanan, Union, and Fillmore. Rows list various precincts like Bed. Bor., Broadtop, Colerain, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Majority, 368 Straight vote, 152

Duchanan's maj. 916

Of the 2650 Union votes, Fillmore had 1784, and Fremont 306. In Southampton the Straight Fillmore ticket was voted by mistake of the canvassers. The same thing occurred in regard to 31 votes in Londonderry, making 96 in all; reducing their majority against the Union Electoral ticket to 270. This reduces the whole intentional straight vote in the county to 56, and those subtracted from the Buchanan majority leaves the total Locooco majority in the county 216.

THE RESULT.

The following is the probable result of the recent Presidential election:

FOR FREMONT.

Table listing states for Fremont: Maine (8), New Hampshire (5), Vermont (5), Massachusetts (13), Rhode Island (4), Connecticut (6), New York (35), Ohio (23), Michigan (6), Wisconsin (5), Iowa (4), Illinois (11), Total (125).

FOR BUCHANAN.

Table listing states for Buchanan: Pennsylvania (27), New Jersey (7), Indiana (13), Delaware (3), Virginia (15), Georgia (10), North Carolina (19), South Carolina (8), Alabama (9), Mississippi (7), Tennessee (12), Kentucky (12), Arkansas (4), Texas (4), Total (141).

FOR FILLMORE.

Table listing states for Fillmore: Maryland (8), Total (8).

Not fully heard from, but all probably gone for Buchanan:

Table listing states for Buchanan: California (4), Florida (3), Louisiana (6), Missouri (9), Total (22).

From the figures above, it will be seen that there is no doubt of the election of Buchanan by the people, by a small majority. The price of niggers has riz!

In Ohio, the Democrats have carried seven members of Congress, and not one of them has a majority of the votes in his District! They have pluralities, it is true, but not one has a majority. If the 23,000 men who voted the Fillmore ticket in Ohio, had been obliged to choose between the defeated Republican candidates and the successful Democrats, not a single Buchanan...

For the Inquirer and Chronicle. THE BEDFORD TOWNSHIP MASS MEETING.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, Nov. 3, 1856.

D. OVER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—On Thursday the 30th day of October last, about 300 democrats, counting men and boys, met at Barley's School House, near where I reside, to hold a political meeting. After their horses were unhitched they came into my yard, and wanted me to give them some cider. I replied I had none except some first rate old cider, now six years old, being what was left of some I had manufactured and cured by condensing three barrels into one. They stated they must have it, and demanded my price. I replied one dollar per gallon, and they replied they must have it, and said they would pay me. I then took a pitcher and drew the cider and distributed six gallons, being all I had, amongst them, cautioning them not to drink too much, for it was so strong it would make them drunk almost as soon as whiskey. One reason for this caution, was that I saw a large number of them had rather much liquor in them already. One gentleman replied I don't care how strong it is, I am drunk already, to which I answered, then go ahead, you know best I suppose what is best for you. They drank all my cider, but I received no pay whatever for it from any of the party, neither at that time, nor since.

Whilst the cider was being used up, dinner was ordered, and soon afterwards it was ready, and about half after 12 or 1 o'clock they commenced sitting down, and the table was filled up and kept full nearly all the time or until the close of the meeting about 4 o'clock, P. M., or later, I giving them such as I had, and they appearing to do ample justice to what was set before them. Some 140 took dinner, and some 60 horses were fed with my oats, and some with my hay. All I received for dinner and horse-feed was \$10.85, which was paid in by two respectable gentlemen of the party, among whom I can name Maj. S. H. T., O. E. Shannon, Samuel DeBarber, Thomas Lyons, John A. Mowry, Patrick Wall, Nicholas Swartz, John Alstadt, and a few others, of whom I collected the above mentioned sum of \$10.85. The balance of the party left without pay, or thanks, or any marks of decent respect, and all because no doubt of my politics, which as a matter of course, all very well knew, as I have no concealments on the subject. Had I been what is called a democrat that day, I might and no doubt would have taken in \$50.00, which would have been something near a reasonable compensation.

If any of these delinquents see proper to do justice in the premises, they may yet do so by paying over to O. E. Shannon, Esq., the amount due from them respectively, and I hereby request him to pay the same over to the Treasurer of the Poor House of Bedford County. It seems to have been begrudged to me for political reasons, and I am willing to lose it, but think it no discredit to apply it to the poor of the County, especially as I understand the funds are low there by reason of former mismanagement in that establishment. I also agree to allow six months credit on all accounts because of a boast made to me by one of the politicians of the same party that he had \$5,000 to spend in buying up votes, and recent results seeming to indicate that but little if any of that fund can now be left. If any are unable to pay these small bills, or are disposed to plead the baby act, it is hoped the big blow horns of the party will come up to the rescue, and see that all accounts are squared. But we have but two big guns anywhere in Bedford Township.—One fired off and the ball hit under the stairs in the big house at Harrisburg; and when the other went off it happened to hit the Poor House Treasury. The one was reloaded and aimed at the Sheriff's office, but that time happened to miss fire.

Two vigorous attempts were made by the valiant democracy that day to commit depredations on the milk, butter, &c., in the spring house, but after only partial success they were driven out by my wife, who locked the door to prevent further damages in that direction.

In conclusion I may add as another incident of this great demonstration that when my hogs came home that evening they were badly effected by partaking of the aforesaid cider, it having for some cause or other, not explained, refused to stay on the stomachs of a large number of Democratic patriots. I am happy to say the hogs are now all much better, and bid fair to all get well.

Respecting one and all present on that day more than they gave evidence of respect for me, I am,

Yours, truly,

THOMAS IMLER.

REVIVAL.—The revival still continues in the M. E. Church—the altar is crowded nightly. Rev. Mr. Gibson is a powerful and effective minister in the cause of Christianity. His labors here have been very effectual in bringing sinners to repentance.

VALAHIA, Oct. 24.—Ex-President Van Buren, and his son, Smith Van Buren, were thrown from their carriage yesterday afternoon, by their horses taking fright and running away. One of the arms of the former was broken, and the letter was...

THE CENSUS OF RUSSIA.—The Monitor de l'Armee gives the following as the result of the census of the Russian empire, taken by order of the Emperor at the time of his accession to the throne. The total number of the population amounts to 63,000,000, the principle elements of which give results unknown to the rest of Europe. The clergy of the Russian church stand for the enormous number of 510,000; that of the tolerated creeds, 35,000; the hereditary nobility, 155,000; the petty bourgeoisie, including discharged soldiers, 425,000; foreigners residing temporarily, 40,000; different bodies of Cossacks colonized on the Ural, the Don, the Volga, the Black Sea, the Baikal, the Baschkirs, and the irregular Kalanuks, 2,000,000; the population of the towns, the middle and lower classes, 5,000,000; the population of the country parts, 45,000,000; the wandering tribes, 500,000, the inhabitants of the trans-Caucasian possessions, 1,400,000; and the Russian colonies in America, 71,000. At the accession of the Emperor Nicholas the census then taken only gave a population of 51,000,000. This large increase in the space of thirty years may, however, be readily understood when it is considered that the Russian territory has now an extent of 22,000,000 of square kilometres (a kilometre is five-eighths of a mile), and a length of coast of 27,000 kilometres. If the population continues to increase in the same proportion it will, by 1900, amount to 100,000,000. The Russian empire, according to the same document, contains 112 different peoples, divided into twelve principal races, the most numerous of which is the Slavonian, including the Russian, including the Poles, the Cossacks, and the Servian colonies of the Dnieper. These populations inhabit the finest and most important provinces of the empire.

REMARKABLE CASES.—CRIMINALS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO LIFE AFTER EXECUTION.—The following singular circumstance is recorded by Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire:— In the year 1650, Anne Green, a servant of Sir Thomas Reed, was tried for the murder of her new born child, and found guilty. She was executed in the court yard at Oxford, where she hung about half an hour. Being cut down, she was put into a coffin, and brought away to a house to be dissected, where, when they opened the coffin, notwithstanding the rope remained unloosed, and straight about her neck, they perceived her breast to rise, whereupon one Mason, a tailor, intending only an act of charity, set his foot upon her, and, as some say, an Oran, a soldier, struck her again with the butt end of his musket. Notwithstanding all which, when the learned and eminent Sir Wm. Perry, ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Anatomy Professor of the University, Dr. Wallis and Dr. Clark then President of Magdalen College, and Vice Chancellor of the University, came to prepare the body for dissection, they perceived some small rattling in her throat; hereupon desisting from their former purpose, they presently used means for her recovery by opening a vein, laying her in a warm bed, and also using divers remedies respecting her senselessness, inasmuch that within fourteen hours she began to speak, and the next day talked and prayed very heartily. During the time of this her recovering, the officers concerned in her execution would needs have had her away again to have completed it on her; but by the mediation of the worthy doctors and some other friends with the then governor of the city, Col. Kelsy, there was a guard put upon her from all further disturbance until they had sued out her pardon from the government. Much doubt indeed arose as to her actual guilt. Crowds of people in the meantime came to see her, and many asserted that it must be the providence of God who would thus assert her innocence. After some time, Dr. Petty, hearing she discoursed with those about her, and suspecting that the women might suggest unto her to relate something of strange visions and apparitions she had seen during the time she seemed to be dead, (which they had already begun to do, telling that she said she had been in a fine green meadow, having a river running round it, and all things there glittered like silver and gold,) he caused all to depart from the room but the gentlemen of the faculty who were to have been at the dissection, and asked her concerning her sense and apprehensions during the time she was hanged. To which she answered, that she neither remembered how the fetters were knocked off, how she went out of the prison, when she was turned off the ladder, whether any psalm was sung or not, nor was she sensible of any pains that she could remember. She came to herself as if she had awakened out of sleep, not recovering the use of her speech by slow degrees, but in a manner altogether, beginning to speak just where she left on the gallows. Being thus at length perfectly recovered, after thanks given to God, and the persons instrumental in bringing her to life, and procuring her an immunity from further punishment, she retired into the country to her friends at Steele Barton, where she was afterwards married, and lived in good repute amongst her neighbors, having three children, and not dying till 1659.

The following account of the case of a

girl, who was wrongly executed in 1766, is given by a celebrated French author, as an instance of the injustice which was often committed by the equivocal mode of trial then used in France. About seventeen years since, a young peasant girl was placed at Paris, in the service of a man, who, smitten with her beauty, tried to inveigle her, but she was virtuous and resisted. The prudence of this girl irritated her master, and he determined on revenge. He secretly conveyed into her box many things belonging to him, marked with his name. He then exclaimed that he was robbed, called in a commissaire, (a ministerial officer of justice,) and made his deposition. The girl's box was searched, and the things were discovered. The unhappy servant was imprisoned. She defended herself only by her tears, she had no evidence to prove that she did not put the property in her box; and her only answer to their interrogatories was that she was innocent. The judges had no suspicion of the depravity of the accuser, whose station was respectable, and they administered the law in all its rigor. The innocent girl was condemned to be hung. The dreadful office was not effectually performed, as it was the first attempt of the son of the chief executioner. A surgeon had purchased the body for dissection, and it was conveyed to his house. On that evening, being about to open the head, he perceived a gentle warmth about the body. The dissection knife fell from his hand, and he placed in a bed her whom he was about to dissect. His effort to restore her to life was effectual, and at the same time he sent for a clergyman on whose discretion and experience he could depend, in order to consult with him on this strange event, as well as to have him for a witness to his conduct. The moment the unfortunate girl opened her eyes she believed herself in the other world, and perceiving the figure of the priest, who had a marked and majestic countenance, she joined her hands tremblingly and exclaimed, "Eternal Father, you know my innocence, have pity on me." In this manner she continued to invoke the ecclesiastical, believing in her simplicity that she beheld her God. They were long in persuading her that she was not dead—so much had the idea of the punishment and death possessed her imagination. The girl having returned to life and health, she retired to hide herself in a distant village, fearing to meet the judges or the officers, who, with the dreadful tree incessantly haunted her imagination. The accuser remained unpunished, because his crimes, although manifested by two individual witnesses, was not clear to the eye of the law. The people subsequently became acquainted with the resurrection of this girl and loaded with reproaches the author of her misery.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Charleston Courier has an interesting letter from a correspondent in the city of Mexico, from which we extract the following sketch of the appearance of that city:—

"Mexico, in its prominent aspects, is a striking and attractive capital. Its architecture, particularly in its churches and public edifices, cannot fail to impress the stranger. Its spacious streets; its open plaza, flanked on one side by the cathedral, on the other by the ample-proportioned palace; its charming Alameda, with its shady avenues and winding walks, together with its far-reaching, smoothly graded pass, where beauty and chivalry daily meet, vieing with each other in richness of display and genuine courtesy, are all most inviting and imposing.

"But Mexico is not an industrial City.—Its thoroughfares are ever thronged from early dawn, where crowds are seen of aged matrons and charming senoritas wending their ways to markets, and through the whole day with a dense population. But it is not the stirring multitude which characterizes our Atlantic cities. There is through the mass an absence of bustling animation, a listless inertness, a moving to and fro, seemingly without aim or object, a void of occupation or amusement. A passing incident, a picture shop, rapidly draws around it a listless multitude. It is true most of these are Indians, who centre in the metropolis, from miles around, to traffic their little wares and spend the hours in sluggish inactivity.

"There is, indeed, a great display of wealth, and apparently no scarcity of the precious metals. But, in the absence of prominent resources or striking indications of busy traffic, you inquire, whence comes it? You look in vain for those stirring marts where the mercantile operations of a city concentrate and are pursued on a great and expensive scale. None of those gigantic workshops or merchant palaces which you witness in our Broadways and Chestnut streets; few of those confusing duns from the rumbling wheels of loaded drays, the clanking noise of busy workshops, or the hoarse, harsh whistle of the steam-pipe. Retail shops, scattered over the city, would seem the chief depository of traffic; and even the famous Partais, where there are collected, and where beauty and fashion congregate, are meagre and insignificant by the side of our Hayne and King streets.

"The capital, indeed, would seem to be the centre, not of the realization of wealth, but rather of its expenditure. Here would appear to be concentrated the riches acquired elsewhere, and the chief competition to be in its vain ostentation and grandeur of display. The striving industry is one of dissipation, not of acquisition. The Alameda and the Paseo are the busy marts where the only rivalry is displayed, and its fruitful enterprises developed in sumptuous dress, costly jewelry, and expensive equipage, and where the real struggles of life are portrayed in earnest efforts to contend with and outdo one another."

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. JAMES POLLOCK, Governor.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A public acknowledgment of the goodness of Almighty God, and of our constant dependence upon his Providence, is eminently becoming a free and enlightened people. As the "Giver of every good and perfect gift. He has crowned the past year with his goodness and caused our paths to drop with fatness." Our free institutions, our rights and privileges, civil and religious, have been continued and preserved. Science and Art, with the great interests of education, morality and religion, have been encouraged and advanced; industry, in all its departments, has been honored and rewarded, and the general condition of the people improved.

RAPACITY OF THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

—In evidence of the wealth amassed by ancient families, the traveler is shown the places in Piccadilly, Burlington House, Devonshire House, Lansdowne House in Berkshire Square, and lower down in the city, a few noble houses which still withstand, in all their amplitude, the encroachments of streets. The Duke of Bedford includes, or included, a mile square in the heart of London, where the British museum, once Montague House, now stands, and the land occupied by Woburn Square, Bedford Square, and Russell Square. The Marquis of Westminster built within a few years the series of squares called Belgrave. Stafford House is the noblest palace in London. Northumberland House holds its place by Charing Cross. Chesterfield House remains in Avily street. Ston House and Holland House are in the suburbs. But most of the historical houses are masked or lost in the modern uses to which trade or charity has converted them. A multitude of town palaces contain inestimable galleries of art.

In the country the size of private estates is more impressive. From Barnard Castle I rode out to the highway twenty-three miles from High Force, a fall of the trees, toward Darlington, past Kaby Castle, thro' the estate of the Duke of Cleveland.—The Marquis of Breadalbane rides out of his house a hundred miles in a direct line to the sea, on his own property. The Duke of Sutherland owns the country of Sutherland, stretching across Scotland from sea to sea. The Duke of Devonshire, besides his other estates, owns 95,000 acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond has 40,000 acres at Gunwood, and 300,000 at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Norfolk's part in Sussex, is 15 miles in circuit. An agriculturist bought lately the Island of Lewis, in Hebrides, containing 500,000 acres.

The possessions of the Earle of Lonsdale, gave him eight seats in Parliament. This is the Heptarchy again; and before the reform of 1822, one hundred and fifty-four persons sent three hundred and seven persons to Parliament. The borough-mongers governed England. These large dominions are growing larger. The great estates are absorbing the small freeholds. In 1786, the soil of England was owned by 200,000 proprietors and proprietors; and in 1822, by 32,000. These broad estates find room on this narrow island. All over England, scattered at short intervals, among shipyards, mills, mines and forges, are the paradises of the noble, where they live long in repose and refinement, heightened by the contrast with the roar of industry and necessity out of which you have stepped aside.—R. W. Emerson's Travels.

A WESTERN OPERA HOUSE.

—Our Cincinnati friends, we see, are following the example of their Eastern brethren in the matter of opera houses. It is said that a magnificent structure is about to be erected forthwith in the Queen City of the West.—The Cincinnati Daily Sun says:—"We want entertainments for the million; the 'select' are not the best paying always. It has been fully tested, that even in the great city of Gotham, with its 150,000 strangers in search of amusement, an Opera House and an Academy of Music, with the best talent that can be procured, have failed to remunerate either manager or proprietor. Here, in the West, the novelty of the enterprise might take for a season. But we frankly express the opinion, that as an Opera House simply, the enterprise will prove an entire failure—but combining the two, as we have suggested, it would be sustained. Snob gentility may deem the combination repulsive to good taste—positively vulgar! We are not writing a disquisition on taste—but on dollars and cents—with-out which good taste and good society would have very few public or private amusements. We do not like to see a public-spirited citizen embark in a great public enterprise with an almost certainty of failure, when that failure may be avoided by combining the experiments which will ensure success."

LOUIS NAPOLEON FEARS ASSASSINATION.

—It is stated that arrests continue to be made in Paris of individuals suspected of conspiring against the life of the Emperor. The conduct of his Majesty on the occasion of his return to Paris, and since, gives the impression to the public that these arrests are based upon facts which fully warrant the utmost rigor of the police. His entry into Paris was private, unannounced as regards the hour, and made under the most cautious circumstances. His carriages which was closed, was surrounded by mounted men, and instead of passing over the usual route, they passed rapidly through the city by the river quays.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

It was announced in our last Saturday's express, that Lewis B. Ferwood Esq., an influential and widely known merchant of Granville county, N. C. had come to his death on the night of Tuesday, the 21st, in a sudden and mysterious manner. About the usual hour of retiring, 9 o'clock, his overseer left him in his chamber. He was then in his usual health and condition, both of mind and body. Some two hours after, his negroes reported to the neighbors that he had fallen in the fire and been burned to death. The neighbors immediately assembled and found him a corpse. Buried upon different parts of his person were discovered, but his hair was not singed even, and his clothing was without a scorch. Under these circumstances, it was supposed that the burns must have been scalds from hot water. His two little daughters were asleep at the time in the chamber, but of course could tell nothing of the sudden and mysterious manner in which they had been deprived of their protector.

An examination being instituted, suspicion rested upon the negroes, and it is now ascertained that he was foully and shockingly murdered by two of the slaves. From such facts as we have been enabled to gather, it seems that a negro man belonging to him had for some time absented himself. Mr. Norwood suspecting that two of his negroes were harboring the runaway, and to prevent a continuance of the practice, had for several nights previous to his murder locked up the two suspected in an outhouse on his premises. On the fatal night, however, he was stunned by a blow, and a large pot of boiling water which had been prepared for the purpose, was poured through a funnel down his throat until life became extinct. He was then conveyed to his chamber, and the neighbors apprised of his death, as we have stated above. We understand that two of his negroes have been arrested, and are now in jail. Others probably will be implicated in participating in this diabolical outrage. It is one of the most cruel and atrocious murders that we have been called upon to record; and we sincerely trust that the fiendish perpetrators may pay the penalty of the horrid crime by a forfeiture of their lives.

The deceased was well known in Petersburg—especially by the mercantile portion of the community. He is represented to us as having been an estimable gentleman, a good neighbor, a kind humane master, and his loss will be seriously felt in the neighborhood where he lived, and was universally respected.—Petersburg (Va.) Express.

THE PROGRESS OF OUR COUNTRY.

—It is stated that the population of the eleven infant colonies in 1701 was 262,000 souls—Georgia and Delaware were added to its number about 1749, and the census reports give us 1,046,000. In the year 1775 the thirteen colonies had 2,803,000 whites and 500,000 slaves. After the adoption of the present Constitution, in 1790, there were thirteen States, with 3,172,664 white, 504,456 free colored, 607,807 slaves. In 1850 the States had increased to thirty-one, and the population to 19,550,000 whites, 484,000 free colored, and 3,204,000 slaves.—The total population at this time is approaching thirty millions. The number of electoral votes is 296, requiring 149 to elect a President by the people. The free States have 176 and the slave 120.

AN IMPATIENT JEREMIAN.

—An Arkansas correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives the following as authentic:—"You are all like to crack jokes at the expense of Arkansas; now here is one on your State, absolutely true. I got it from an eye witness:—"The District Court in one of our northern parishes was in session—'twas the first day of the Court; time, after dinner—Lawyers and others had dined and were sitting out before the hotel, and a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up and unceremoniously made himself one of 'em, and remarked:—"Gentlemen, I wish you would go on with this Court, for I want to go home—I left Betsy a locking out." "Ah!" said one of the lawyers, "and pray, sir, what detain you at Court?" "Why, sir," said the countryman, "I'm fetched here as a jury, and they say if I go home they will have to find me, and they moun't do that, as I live a good piece."

"What jury are you on?" asked a lawyer.

"What jury?"

"Yes, what jury. Grand or traverse?"

"Grand or traverse jury? dad-fetched if I know."

"Well," said the lawyer, "did the judge charge you?"

"Well, squire," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and kinder bores it over the crowd, give us a talk, but I don't know, whether he charged anything or not."

The crowd broke up in a roar of laughter, and the sheriff called the court.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.—Child Burnt to Death.

—A tragedy took place at Lockport, N. Y., on Tuesday, exhibiting such revolting cruelty as to be almost incredible. A little boy, five years of age, belonging to a Mrs. Story, was roasted alive by a fire in a human shape—a white woman—named Cress.—The evidence elicited before the coroner's jury shows that the victim was left with

HORRIBLE AFFAIR—BOY EATEN UP BY A DOG.

Yesterday afternoon, while a boy named James O'Connell, aged about 12 years, son of Mr. Bureau O'Connell, who lives on Third St., South Troy, was passing along the sidewalk, near his father's residence, a man unknown, set upon him a large and savage bull dog. The boy, on turning, and seeing the dog coming full speed upon him, naturally became very much frightened, and endeavored to escape by running—the man meanwhile encouraging the nobler brute onward. He caught the lad in the middle of the back, his teeth sinking to the bone, when, by clasping his jaws, and jerking with them, he tore out a strip, clean to the bone, as large as a man's hand. His rage increased with the taste of blood; it was now impossible to shake off the dog.—He again caught the boy by the thigh, and bit out a piece as large as he could grasp with his teeth, laying the bone bare here.—Another bite was inflicted upon the leg, but was not so serious as the others. Over two pounds of flesh must have been extracted by the dog. The boy was literally being eaten up by the monster. The brute who set the dog upon the boy deserves—as we hope he will receive—severe punishment. Dr. Burton, who was called to attend the case, did everything for the boy that lay in his power, but it is hardly possible that he can recover.—Troy Times.

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Oct. 22.—Solomon Foote was this morning re-elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by the State Legislature.