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BY DAVID OVER.

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SPEECH OF HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL, At a Ratification Meeting of the American Republican party, held in Harrisburg, on the 25th ult.

Mr. Kunkel said he did not come here to submit to the nomination of David Wilmore for Governor, but he came to hail it—neither as a necessity, but to rejoice at it—not to say to his fellow citizens that as we had sent delegates to the nominating convention we were bound by the nomination there made, but to say that in his judgment it was the very best nomination that could have been made, and in every way fit to be made. David Wilmore was the foremost man of his age, and of the age. Where in the history of Pennsylvania can such a spectacle be presented as the 12th congressional district presents? Six or eight years ago that District gave six or eight thousand Democratic majority; it now gives the same majority the other way—a change in a single Congressional district of some fifteen thousand votes.—How much of that change is attributable to David Wilmore himself? Must not the man who can thus wield the popular sentiment among his friends and neighbors be a true, sincere, faithful able man? How faithfully has David Wilmore, ever since he introduced into Congress his great proviso, extending the Jeffersonian ordinance to the Territories acquired from Mexico, adhered to the noble stand then taken? Others fell by the wayside, and have had their rewards in places of honor and trust from the Democratic party. But office and emolument had no charms to win David Wilmore from his principle. The highest honors and rewards were within his reach, if he had consented to abandon his fidelity to Freedom at the bidding of his party. But he nobly spurned them all, for right and truth and justice, and in the hour of trial was faithful found among the faithful, and faithful only he.

Take him, as the record of his life shows him, and he presents a combination of a form indeed.

When every good hath set his seal To give the world assurance of a man. Mr. Kunkel said it was urged amongst Americans who had been Whigs, against Mr. Wilmore that he had until recently been a Democrat. It was true. But, said Mr. K., when I became an American I ceased to be a Whig, and ceased to inquire as to the antecedents of any candidate offered for my support. So would every true American.

But Mr. Wilmore had been hostile to protection, and this was made a great bugbear among old Whigs. It was true that Mr. Wilmore had differed from the Whig party on this question, though he always conceded that the iron interest, as a national interest, should receive the fostering care of the government. But whatever may have been the views of the 12th congressional district in the past on that subject, Mr. K. knew that in the last Congress the representative of that district voted uniformly with the friends of protection.

But it was said again, Mr. Wilmore was not an American. Mr. K. would not stand up and urge the claims of David Wilmore upon his American brethren if he did not think and know Mr. Wilmore to be the advocate of their views.

When the present Executive was nominated by the American party, and was the candidate of that party alone, David Wilmore and his district gave him their full, hearty and cordial support, running up an unprecedented majority for him. However the Convention which nominated Mr. Wilmore adopted a platform of principles, and Mr. Wilmore takes the nomination as the representative of those principles. Among the resolutions adopted is the following:

Resolved, That it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their benefits, any man who acknowledges a foreign supremacy, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation, abjure and forever renounce; whether that supremacy be civil or spiritual.

That, said Mr. K., is enough for me as an American. It embraces the vital principle of Americanism. Could such a resolution be passed in a democratic convention? The voice of its adoption would not be upon the air before the right wing of the Democratic party—the Irish brigades—would march off to the bowl and brand of Erin no more, Erin go bragh!

But where every thing else fails, the cry of the enemy would be, WILMORE is an Abolitionist! Mr. K. said he had no patience with this charge. It was false, utterly false, and those who made it knew it to be a lie. It had served its turn thrice in Pennsylvania, and Mr. K. thought it would now meet the contempt it deserved. Who he asked, that did not swear, in the words of

the ever-varying creed of the Democratic party on the subject of Slavery, was not obnoxious to this epithet. He himself had gone to Congress from one of the most conservative districts of Pennsylvania, entertaining the most conservative views on the Slavery question, and yet, because he had voted for Mr. BANKS for Speaker, and for the investigation of the Kansas election frauds, he was taken and reputed an abolitionist. If one protest against the extension of Slavery, adhering to the policy that prevailed in the Federal Government, from the days of Washington to Polk, he is an abolitionist. If a Christian man declared his belief that all men have God for their Father, and are, therefore, a common brotherhood, he is an Abolitionist.

REEDER went from the bosom of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to Kansas only to be stigmatized and sent back an abolitionist; later, GEARY, from the same political fold, went with the endorsement of the chief men of his party everywhere, and because he would not prostitute the functions of his office to fasten slavery on Kansas, is liable to assassination, compelled to resign, and branded as an abolitionist. All men who will not swear to the divinity of slavery—not only of the black men, but that slavery is the natural and inevitable condition of labor, without regard to color—are abolitionists.

Mr. K. did not fear the use of opprobrious epithets. They were poor arguments, and had no longer power with the people. He would not heretofore stand up to defend against such charges. They were lies, and he would not waste time in argument about them. He meant in this canvass, instead of being put in the defensive to carry the war into the enemy's camp, arraign the Democratic party—not for sympathy with the negro, but with a design to enlarge the house of bondage until it shall embrace the free white laborer of the North.

Mr. K. referred to the opinions recently published by the *Richmond Enquirer* on behalf of the Democratic party of the South that Slavery is the natural and moral condition of the *laboring men, whether white or black*, and that the great evil of Northern free society is, that it is burdened with a servile class of *mechanics and laborers unfit for self government*, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. The great contest, Mr. K. said, was; whether free society or slave society should prevail in the territories, and in this struggle these monstrous doctrines were avowed by the Democratic party. Did they meet with rebuke from the Democratic press of the North? No; rather with acquiescence. It is for a departure from the ancient landmarks, for a settled design to force Slavery with fire and sword upon Kansas, for the bold avowal that Slavery is the natural and moral condition of the white laborer as well as the black, that the Democratic party will have to answer in this canvass, and in the overwhelming voice of popular indignation their miserable sibilant of abolitionism will be unheard. Mr. K. referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. It was a mere dictum of that Court—extra-judicial, and carried no force. Even if it had been pronounced upon the very case, there would still be higher authority—for higher than acts of Congress, higher than decisions of Federal Courts, was the Constitution of the United States—itsself the supreme law of the land.

Mr. K. then plighted to the nomination of DAVID WILMORE and the whole ticket his earnest and hearty support under all circumstances. It would be a proud day for Pennsylvania and the North when the ballot boxes should proclaim David Wilmore Governor of Pennsylvania. He hoped and expected to see that day. The National Democracy claim to have repudiated and rejected David Wilmore for the crime of loving liberty too well. It will not be the first time in political annals that the stone which the builders rejected, became the head of the corner.

A boy who had stolen some apples, was forgiven, for rather the ingenious manner in which he excused himself. The schoolmaster, asking him what he had to say for himself, the archon replied.

The apples were Tom's. I don't know how he got them, and now they are mine, and he don't know how I got them.

A gentleman advertising for a wife, says:—It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competency sufficient to secure her against excessive grief, in case of accident occurring to her companion.

The woman that has not touched the heart of a man before he leads her to the altar, has scarcely a chance to charm after possession and security turn their powerful arm against her.

MAXIMS OF WISDOM.

A pin a day is a grot a year.
A hasty man never wants woe.
A man may buy gold too dear.
A penny saved is twice earned.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
A small spark makes a great fire.
A small leak will sink a great ship.
An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
A bad wound heals, a bad name kills.
A contented mind is a continual feast.
A clear conscience fears no accusation.
A bitter jest is the poison of friendship.
A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
A heart which makes a blooming visage.
A burden which one chooses is not felt.
A clean glove often hides a dirty hand.
A needy man's budget is full of schemes.
A faithful friend is the medicine of life.
A moment of time is a monument of mercy.
A man had better be poisoned in his blood than in his principles.
Acquire honesty; seek humility; practice economy; love fidelity.
A man that breaks his word bids others be false to him.
A good cause makes a stout heart and strong arm.
Adversity willingly undergone is the greatest virtue.
Affection of wisdom often prevents our becoming wise.
A good paymaster is lord of another man's purse.
A good word for a bad one, is worth much and costs little.
A precipitate choice makes way for a long repentance.
Application in youth makes old age comfortable.
An evil breast can make any doctrine heretical.
A great man will neither trample on a worm, nor sneak to a king.
A fault is made worse by endeavoring to conceal it.
Attempt not too hastily, nor pursue too eagerly.
Advise not what is most pleasant, but what is most useful.
Apprehension of evil is often worse than the evil itself.
A jest is no argument, and loud laughter no demonstration.
As a bird is known by his note, so is a man by his discourse.
A man's own manners commonly prove his fortune.
An angry man opens his mouth and shuts his eyes.
Appoint a time for everything and do every thing in its time.
A poor freedom is better than a rich slavery.
A stout reef is better than smooth deceit.
A tale out of season is as music in mourning.
A truly great man borrows no lustre from splendid ancestry.
Among the base, merit begets envy; among the noble, emulation.
Be slow in choosing a friend, but slower in changing him.

GETTING EM MIXED.—We once heard an old fellow, famous all over the country for tough yarns, tell the following. He was telling what heavy wheat he had seen in the State of New York.

'My father,' said he, 'once had a field of wheat, the heads of which were so close together that the wild turkeys, when they came to eat it, could walk around on the top of it anywhere.'

We suggested that the turkeys might have been small ones.

'No, sir,' continued he, 'they were very large ones, I shot one of them one day, and when I took hold of his legs to carry him, his head dragged in the snow behind me.'

'A serious country you must have had, to have snow in harvest!'

'Well, I declare,' said he, looking a little foolish, 'I have got parts of two stories mixed.'

'As you love your soul beware of the world, it hath slain its thousands and ten thousands. What ruined Lot's wife!—the world. What ruined Judas?—the world. What ruined Simon Magus?—the world.'

And, What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?

To amount of toll grain brought in by the mill as per monthly return.

Month	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flour
February	42	9	5	5	5
March	68	12	14	4	4
April	63	34	194	44	4
May	38	31	8	7	6
June	32	17	6	2	2
July	84	19	6	2	2
August	32	17	6	2	2
September	32	19	6	2	2
October	32	19	6	2	2
November	26	6	2	2	2
December	26	6	2	2	2

STATEMENT

AND REPORT OF WM. F. MOORHEAD, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from the 1st day of January, 1856, to the 1st day of January, 1857.

Item	DR.	CR.
To Balance on last settlement, \$ 8 98		
Cash of E. Harner for corn, 1 18		
J. L. Leasing, corn, &c., 33 55		
N. Nicodemus, old accounts, 2 75		
George Gray, calf, 1 00		
J. Clear, horse, 7 50		
Robert Fyau, flour, 3 24		
Shuck and Jordan, hominy, 3 00		
T. R. Gettys, corn and tallow, 3 00		
John Crouse, flour, 3 00		
Colored man, oats, 3 00		
Hiram Lentz, hay, 2 00		
Rev. A. E. Gibson, flour, 6 50		
John P. Arnold, wheat, 6 25		
John Hafer, hominy, 3 74		
S. H. Tate, Exp., flour, 2 00		
Robert Knapp, sheep, 1 00		
J. C. Kiser, flour, 6 00		
George C. Leader, account, 90		
John Reighart, corn, 80		
A. Price, corn, 80		
Mrs. Beang, account, 5 15		
P. Sanson, buckwheat, 1 00		
Mrs. Huzzard, wheat, 3 00		
Charles Merwin, wheat, 1 00		
John Moore, green corn, 1 50		
Francis Jordan, Exp., do, 50		
David Mann, do, 50		
Alexander King, Exp., vegetables, 1 24		
D. Niennig, corn, 1 00		
S. C. Keamer, vegetables, 6 00		
Samuel Deffbaugh, sheep, 6 00		
John H. Rush, on note, 7 43		
S. Shuck, tallow, 2 74		
John Moore, potatoes, 2 74		
Wm. W. Shuck, tomatoes, 1 25		
Francis Jordan, Exp., butter, 1 62		
William Boyler, hay, 1 50		
A. Middleton, hay and tallow, 2 25		
A. Robbins, hay, 1 00		
J. Bollinger, wheat, 3 75		
S. Bagley, wheat, 6 25		
John H. Rush, wheat, 3 00		
November, 25		
December, 3 1		
1856, to the 1st day of January, 1857.		

REMAINDERS IN THE

Month	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flour
January	4	2	2	2	2
February	4	2	2	2	2
March	6	7	2	1	1
April	8	3	2	1	1
May	5	12	4	1	1
June	3	3	3	1	1
July	3	3	1	1	1
August	3	3	1	1	1
September	3	3	1	1	1
October	3	3	1	1	1
November	3	3	1	1	1
December	3	3	1	1	1

STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCE OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FROM THE 1st day of January, 1856, to the 1st day of January, 1857.

Item	Quantity
48 bushels of wheat; 45 bushels of oats; 229 bushels corn; 81 bushels buckwheat; 190 bushels potatoes; 16 onions; 14 do small onions; 15 do beets; 7 do turnips; 10 do parsnips; 20 do tomatoes; 3 do beans; 16 tons hay; 6 loads fodder; 2100 heads cabbage; 3 barrels corn; 4 do vinegar; 1 do canning; 120 pounds pork; 2250 pounds pork; 3612 do beef; 445 do fat; 80 do mutton; 446 do lamb; 225 do tallow; 416 do butter; 42 gallons apple-butter; 7 calf hides; 8 beef hides.	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Month	DR.	CR.
January	21	64
February	4	2
March	6	7
April	8	3
May	5	12
June	3	3
July	3	3
August	3	3
September	3	3
October	3	3
November	3	3
December	3	3

REMAINDERS IN THE

Month	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flour
January	4	2	2	2	2
February	4	2	2	2	2
March	6	7	2	1	1
April	8	3	2	1	1
May	5	12	4	1	1
June	3	3	3	1	1
July	3	3	1	1	1
August	3	3	1	1	1
September	3	3	1	1	1
October	3	3	1	1	1
November	3	3	1	1	1
December	3	3	1	1	1

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February	4	2	2	2	2
March	6	7	2	1	1
April	8	3	2	1	1
May	5	12	4	1	1
June	3	3	3	1	1
July	3	3	1	1	1
August	3	3	1	1	1
September	3	3	1	1	1
October	3	3	1	1	1
November	3	3	1	1	1
December	3	3	1	1	1

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May	5	12	4	1	1
June	3	3	3	1	1
July	3	3	1	1	1
August	3	3	1	1	1
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October	3	3	1	1	1
November	3	3	1	1	1
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July	3	3	1	1	1
August	3	3	1	1	1
September	3	3	1	1	1
October	3	3	1	1	1
November	3	3	1	1	1
December	3	3	1	1	1

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January	4	2	2	2	2
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March	6	7	2	1	1
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May	5	12	4	1	1
June	3	3	3	1	1
July	3	3	1	1	1
August	3	3	1	1	1
September	3	3	1	1	1
October	3	3	1	1	1
November	3	3	1	1	1
December	3	3	1	1	1

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July	3	3	1	1	1
August	3	3	1	1	1
September	3	3	1	1	1
October	3	3	1	1	1
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September	3	3	1	1	1
October	3	3	1	1	1
November	3	3	1	1	1
December	3	3	1	1	1