

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, MAY 15, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Administrators.

GOVERNOR: Gen. Wm. F. Packard.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: Hon. Nimrod Strickland.

A GREAT MAN HAS PASSED AWAY.



DIED.

On the 8th inst. in the city of Baltimore, where he was taken suddenly ill of pneumonia, Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, in the 50th year of his age, and the 8th of his ministry, he was taken in his short and painful illness, and triumphant in death.

The above sad and melancholy notice reached this place on last Saturday evening, and was received with evident manifestations of the deepest sorrow by all classes of our citizens. Having, for several years, been our Presiding Elder, and possessed, as he was, of a peculiarly kind and social disposition, he had made the personal acquaintance of most of our people—and none knew him but to love him.

When it was announced that he was to preach, the Church was always crowded to overflowing, and his sermons never failed to reach the heart as well as the judgment of his audience. Calm, mild, and impressive, and never at a loss for words to convey his ideas in the most beautiful and soul-stirring, yet plain and easily to be understood, manner, he developed such talents and power of thought as fall to the lot of few men. He stood at the very head not only of the distinguished Conference of which he was so distinguished a member, but of the Ministry of this country, a fact universally conceded.

The name of John A. Collins was familiar to the people of every State in the Union, and his public discourses touching leading questions always commanded the admiration of the respectable press of all parties. Devoted to his calling, he considered no personal sacrifice too great in the performance of the duties required of him by the Church. Bold, fearless, honest and independent, as he was, faithful and upright, fearing his God only, he expressed the sentiments of his heart with that manly force and dignity which always commanded the respect even of those who differed with him in opinion—that is, of those whose opinions were worth noticing. Opposed to all *isms*—all *bigotry*—all *fanaticism*—every thing which partook of *Abolitionism*—and all the modern heresies of every species, and which have so much disturbed the harmony of the Church as well as the public generally, Mr. Collins never failed to repudiate them in Christian terms, regardless of who he pleased or displeased. His prayers for the perpetuity of the Union of these States were such as to excite every noble impulse of the human heart, and call forth a hearty assent from all who appreciate the civil privileges so lavishly bestowed upon us by the heroes of the Revolution through the interposition of a merciful Providence.

While opposed to Abolitionism and all political "slavery agitation," the colored man never had a better friend than John A. Collins, and well those who knew him know it, and bear testimony to the fact. He never courted favor with the opulent, and it was plain to be seen that his deepest sympathies were always enlisted in behalf of the poor. His death, although unexpected to many, was not unexpected to himself. When he last held a quarterly meeting in this place, which was in February last, he not only dwelt upon the supposition from the pulpit that that might be the last time he would ever preach to the people of Bedford, but he remarked, in private conversation, that he felt that his work on earth was rapidly drawing to a close, and that he was ready and waiting the summons of his Divine Master! So deeply was he impressed on this point, that, in his last discourse, which was on Monday night, at the close of the service, he exhorted the congregation in a powerful and affectionate manner, and told them that if they should never again meet on earth, his prayer to God was that they would meet in Heaven! Many will carry the remembrance of that sweet exhortation with them to their graves, and die with the pleasing theme lingering upon their lips. How many of those who heard his last invitation will be found in the last Great Day among those who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb! Will that exhortation come up to the condemnation of any who heard it? Oh, melancholy thought! Yet it is to be feared that such will be the fact. May his admonitions warn those who have listened to that cheering voice which now lies still in death to "flee the wrath to come!"

He died in the Gospel harness, and was on his way to Bedford to hold a Quarterly meeting, when the Angel of Death notified him suddenly—it is enough—come up higher—and participate in the joys for which you have so long and so faithfully labored.—If the unseen spirits of the blessed are permitted to hover around those they loved upon earth, (and the deceased beautifully interspersed one of his sermons in alluding to his sainted mother, who died before he knew her, with this idea,) then that of John A. Collins will often be in our midst, for he loved the people of Bedford as devotedly as he was beloved by them. Servant of God, rest in Peace.

The following notices of the death and burial of our beloved Elder, are copied from the Baltimore *Sun*, and will be read with painful interest. A more extended notice will no doubt be given in the columns of the Church organ, which we hope to receive in time for the next Gazette.

Death of Rev. John A. Collins.

Rev. John A. Collins, one of the most able and popular of the Methodist clergy, died at the residence of Mr. James H. Wood, No. 57 Lee Street, at twenty minutes before two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, in the 50th year of his age. John A., son of Mr. Joseph Collins, now residing in this city, was born near Seaford, Sussex county, Delaware, on the 5th of May, 1801. His mother, an accomplished lady, died while he was quite young, and his father subsequently removed to Georgetown, D. C., where he was educated by Dr. Carraban, afterwards President of the Princeton College. Before he reached his eighteenth year he was appointed to a clerkship in the General Land Office, which he held for a year or two. He then taught school for four or five years, and married, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the General Post-office. This position he held until 1820, when he became a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference. His earliest efforts in the pulpit showed a strongly developed mind, and the following year he was appointed to the Baltimore station, the most important within the bounds of the conference. In 1826, though but young in the ministerial life, he was chosen by the conference to represent that body in the general conference then held in Cincinnati. He filled with success all the principal appointments within the bounds of the conference. In 1844 he was chosen by the bishop as the presiding elder of the Baltimore district, in which he continued until 1848. He then took a superannuated retirement in the conference, and was appointed to a clerkship in the Indian Bureau, but resigned it before the close of the year, and was chosen as the presiding elder, which continued until his death.

tion in the conference, and was appointed to a clerkship in the Indian Bureau, but resigned it before the close of the year, and was chosen as the presiding elder, which continued until his death. During his ministerial career he was elected by the general conference as the assistant editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; but that did not suit his taste, and he soon resigned it to return to the itinerant work. Since 1836 he has always been chosen a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his action at the late meeting of that body, in restoring order to the slavery question, has been the subject of the admiration of the whole church. He was a man of strong reasoning faculties, with decided oratorical powers, he succeeded almost invariably in carrying his point, and restoring harmony whenever discord presented itself. In the Baltimore Conference, where his whole clerical life was spent, he occupied a high position, and took the front on all important questions affecting the interests of the church. At the late session of the conference, when the question of the division of the body, which had agitated it for fifteen years, was brought up, and when there seemed no possibility of the accomplishment of the object, John A. Collins came forward with a compromise that at once settled the difficulty and consummated the separation.

Immediately after the adjournment of the conference he was attacked with illness and prostrated for several days, but he recovered and resumed his duties. On Friday last he left his home, about two miles from the city on the Calverton road, and came to the residence of Mr. Wood, where he died on the following morning, where he had an appointment to hold a quarterly meeting. He then was troubled with a cough, and during the night was attacked with pneumonia, which terminated his existence. As he had lived a faithful minister of the church so he died.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. JOHN A. COLLINS.—The funeral services in connection with the demise of this distinguished divine took place yesterday afternoon at the Wesley Chapel, corner of Barre and Hanover streets. The attendance was large, numbering several thousand persons. During the day the body was laid in state at the residence of James H. Wood, Lee street, where hundreds of the lay members of the church, the clergy and others, took their leave and respect for the dead by indulging in a last look upon the face of him from whose lips they had often heard the words of consolation and wisdom. At 3 o'clock a procession of the clergy was formed, and the coffin placed in a hearse, furnished by Thomas Godey, undertaker, which was driven to the chapel, and the coffin borne in and placed upon a raised casket in front of the pulpit, the following clergyman acting as pall-bearers:—Rev. J. McMurray, Rev. Wm. Harden, Rev. R. S. Dashiell, Rev. G. V. Brooke, Rev. M. Gohsen, Rev. W. H. Pitcher, Rev. T. Sewall, and Rev. J. H. Hodges.

The coffin was stained mahogany with silver plate and inscription thereon, and six silver handles with nails of the same metal, plain and unostentatious as the life of him whose mortal remains it contained had been. The services were opened by the reading of select and appropriate portions of scripture by the Rev. Thomas Hill, and the singing of the familiar hymn commencing "The Lord is God, who hath done," the congregation rising. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. John A. Gore, and the Rev. Wm. B. Edwards preached the funeral sermon, selecting for his text the XI chapter of John and 26th verse, "Whosoever believeth in me shall never die." At the conclusion of the sermon the coffin was re-laid upon the hearse and the funeral cortege, numbering thirty carriages, moved to Mount Olivet, where his remains were interred, and the solemn services concluded by the reading of the funeral services of the Methodist Episcopal Church over the grave.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

On next Sabbath morning, at the usual hour, Rev. Mr. SPOTSWOOD will preach a Sermon appropriate to the death of that great and good man, Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS—a discourse which will interest our entire community, for no man ever had more sincere and devoted friends in Bedford than had the illustrious deceased—a partially which was by no means confined to his own Church, but which embraced all denominations. Loved as he was when living, his memory will ever dwell in the affections of the people of Bedford. His funeral will be preached from many pulpits.

Mr. George Blymyre.

The conduct of this gentleman, in joining the Democratic Party, will be followed by hundreds in Bedford County who have always regarded him as a man of honor and integrity, and a devoted Christian, having been a class-leader of high standing in the Methodist Church for the last twenty years. No man was ever governed by a more conscientious motive than was Mr. Blymyre, in abandoning the party with which he has heretofore acted. Holding, at present, the office of Treasurer of the Poor House of Bedford county, he is liable to be removed at any moment, without the prospect of receiving office at the hands of the Democratic Party. Viewing Know-Nothingism as a great scourge upon the morals of the country, and looking upon Abolitionism as little short of a pestilence, he determined to join the true party of the country—and, in doing so, has secured the confidence, respect, and approbation of a very large majority of the freemen of Bedford County. A plain, hard-working man, Mr. B. has made a character in Bedford, and occupies a standing in society, second to no man in the place. We truly rejoice, in such an acquisition to the Democratic ranks. If there is any man living, divested of all selfish ambition, and who simply desires to do right, that man is GEORGE BLYMYRE.

DR. HICKOK, who never was and never will be an aspirant for office, joined the Democratic Party as a conscientious duty, for which he will receive the applause of all who are willing to allow a free man to express the honest sentiments of a free heart. Dr. Hickok has been a resident of Bedford for a great many years, and has always been recognized as one of our best citizens. The Church, the Sunday School, the house of prayer, and every place having for its object the promotion of virtue and morality is the place where the Doctor is to be found—and we undoubtedly say that he is one of the most useful men in the place. His superior skill as a Dentist has been tested by almost every man and woman in Bedford, and should he leave us, his place could not be supplied. The viper's tongue can never affect a man like this.

Sermon to Young Men.

Rev. Mr. SPOTSWOOD preached a beautiful and highly interesting Sermon in the M. E. Church on last Sabbath evening to the young men of Bedford, which was listened to with marked attention by a very large audience. Many of the ideas advanced were very impressive, and the whole subject was enforced with great ability. Such Sermons are calculated to do great good.

The Daily News.

We have always regarded this paper as among the most reckless of the opposition prints in Pennsylvania, and in giving publication to many of its productions, it is only with the view of showing the degraded state of morals existing in the ranks of the Americans and Republicans. One thing is worthy of note, however, and that is, that although the Abolitionists denounce the News as standing solitary and alone in opposing Wilmot, the late municipal election shows that 19,000 out of the 23,000 enemies of Democracy in Philadelphia are with the News, and have declared an eternal war against sectionalism! Wilmot "stinks in their nostrils."

Mr. DANIEL R. ANDERSON has been appointed Postmaster at Centreville, in Cumberland Valley Township. He will make an excellent and accomplished officer.

Extra Pay!!

The present Legislature, we are compelled, in justice to truth, to say, is the most disgraceful that ever assembled at Harrisburg; and, as if to add another leaf to the record of their infamy, they have voted themselves each \$300 extra pay, which, added to \$50 worth of books voted themselves, will make their pay for this session seven hundred and fifty dollars! When the salary was raised to five hundred dollars, being an increase of about \$200, the people complained; but a few months' elapses until it is increased \$300 more! If the people submit to this, it will not be long until they vote themselves a thousand dollars or more a session. The Legislature of this session will prove a lasting curse to the people, and, instead of receiving extra pay, the majority deserve to be severely punished for the evils they have inflicted upon the community. If they had adjourned three months ago, it would have been worth millions to the tax-payers. They spent about two-thirds of the session in adjourning and running about the country, and, when reprimanded by the press for doing so, they said it was nobody's business, as their salary was fixed, and, therefore, a long session could only affect themselves. But now it is rendered fully apparent that the session has been extended for the express purpose of affording an excuse for adding two hundred dollars to their pay! JORDAN voted against the bill, but it is evident he wanted it to pass, for although he has rendered himself ridiculous by opposing every subject that comes up, he had not a word to say against this wholesale plundering measure, but simply recorded his vote against it with the hope of saving himself from the execrations which he knew would be heaped upon him by his constituents at home. Those who voted for the measure were even more honorable than those who voted against it without saying a word in defence of the people's Treasury thus recklessly plundered. Now, we venture to predict, that every man who voted for that measure will be marked by his constituents—and those who take the money from the Treasury will stand equally condemned with those who voted for the passage of the law. There can be no escape. It was agreed between them and the tax-payers that they were to receive \$500 for the session, whether long or short, and it will be downright dishonest for any member to draw more than this from the taxer's purse from the sweat of the poor man's brow. When the session closes we will be able to tell who was honest and who was not on this subject. Mr. WELSH, the gallant Senator from the noble county of York, was, we believe, the only man who raised his voice against the measure. He will be honored for his course not only by the people of his own county, but by the people of the whole State.

J. P. SANDERSON VS. JOHN COVODE.

On the 15th day of April, 1857, in the town of Altoona, and County of Blair, Hon. JOHN COVODE, a member of Congress, from the County of Westmoreland, at a meeting of a more remnant of what was the "American State Council," then holding a session at that place for the purpose of endorsing the nomination of Wilmot, in order to abridge the influence of the *Daily News*, which republishes Wilmot, charged upon J. P. SANDERSON, the Editor thereof, that he had received money, or that his debts were paid at all events for the course he pursued during the last Presidential campaign, and that knowing what he said he was responsible for it. Messrs. Nichols, E. W. Miles, and J. M. Church, certify to the fact that Covode used this precise language in debate. Having been thus branded, Mr. Sanderson addressed a note to Covode requesting him to put in writing the charges he had thus preferred, to which he replied that he "had no answer to make." The following card from the editor of the *News* then follows:— "Fully satisfied that Mr. Covode did make the charges against me as related by Messrs. Nichols, Miles and Church, and he having refused to repeat them to me in writing, thereby shrinking from the responsibility which he had professed, and leaving me without a legal remedy for the vindication of my character from the slanders of his foul tongue, I now adopt the only alternative left me, feeling assured that a generous public, however adversely disposed to justify a resort of this kind, will deem it excusable, if not entirely justifiable in this case. With these explanations of the dastardly conduct of a man, who holds a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, and ought therefore to be what his title indicates—an honorable man—I pronounce the statement made by John Covode, in the Altoona Council, respecting myself, to be an unqualified and unmitigated falsehood, and I hereby publish and proclaim the said Covode to be a base liar and a cowardly calumniator; a liar—because he has uttered deliberate and unqualified falsehood against me, professing to utter them of his own knowledge, when he had none such, and well knew that he had not when he uttered them; and a cowardly calumniator—because he magnified and traduced my character, in my absence, in a manner, which, his subsequent conduct proves, he knew subjected himself to no legal responsibility, and when called upon to meet the responsibility which he had bragged to meet, by repeating the same in writing, cowardly refused to do so.

J. P. SANDERSON.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1857. Every man who sustained Filmore in Pennsylvania, and refused to vote for Fremont and become abolitionized by GIBBONS, JORDAN & Co. have been branded as traitors and as having been bribed to take the course they did, although they were really the only honest men in the ranks of the opposition—for, however much mistaken in their opinions, they were true to their pledge.

THE BLAIR COUNTY TRAGEDY.

On Thursday morning last week, the trial of M'KIMM, for the murder of NORCROSS, was brought to a close—and the jury, after being out an hour and a quarter, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was then brought into Court, and sentence of death pronounced upon him. Thus ends a trial which has excited a deep interest all over the State. The speeches of Messrs. Thaddeus Banks, Gen. Stokes and Col. D. H. Hoopes, are spoken of as arguments of a high order.

"BUCHANAN CLUB" met on last Saturday night, and had a pleasant time. Mr. GEORGE REEBER addressed the Club in a neat and forcible speech, which was warmly cheered. Several new names were then added to the roll of honor, when, after some conversational remarks by several of the members, the Club adjourned to meet in two weeks.

"Free negroes and free speech" has been the motto of our opponents in Bedford for the last two years. It is apparent, however, that they never designed that a free white man should enjoy equal privileges with the negro! When such men as Geo. Blymyre, Dr. Hickok, Wm. Spidel, Charles Adams, Adam Ferguson, Levi Agnew, Joshua Mower, John Smith, John Pool, Henry Wood, Jackson Bailor, Thos. R. Gettys, Esq., and Thomas R. Gettys, Jr., &c. &c. leave their foul associations they are branded by these "free negro worshippers" as "insignificant creatures," destitute of either influence or character.—What white man will be found in such a party?

LET THEM BE MARKED!

To the surprise of the whole country, and the additional disgrace of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Senate, a few days since, passed a bill allowing *Atheists* to testify in our Courts of Justice without taking an oath, thus establishing the anomalous principle that he who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, acknowledging his dependence upon and accountability to Him, shall be required to testify under oath, while he who believes in no God, and acknowledges no accountability of any kind, may do so without taking an obligation thus solemnized.—FRANCIS JORDAN voted for this disgraceful measure, his professed "high moral character" to the contrary, notwithstanding, thus offering a license to men who are willing to swear, with a malicious intention, to the injury of their neighbor, to embrace the doctrines of *Atheism*, in order that they may be relieved from the responsibility of an oath, which is the only check that can be had to restrain bad men from testifying falsely—for most of those who have no love for God dread his wrath, and, when they take the Holy Bible in their hands are frequently averted into telling the truth. Those life, liberty, and property will be safe in the hands of witnesses who do not believe in the existence of God! And yet Jordan has endorsed them as good and competent citizens!

The following remarks on this subject from the Lancaster Intelligencer, are to the point:

From the Lancaster Intelligencer, May 5.

AN INFIDEL MOVEMENT.

The Senate, on Friday last, by a vote of 24 to 6, passed a bill through final reading, for removing the disability of witnesses on account of religious belief. In other words, the bill, if we are not mistaken in its provisions, (for we have not yet seen it,) contemplates the abolishment of the rule, so wisely established by the founders of the Republic, which requires, as one of the qualifications of a witness, that he shall be a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being, and also in the doctrine of future rewards and punishments. The majority of the present Legislature seem to be regardless of public opinion, and are determined to cap the climax of their infamy by an indirect attack upon morality and the cherished religious opinions of a vast majority of their constituents. The next step we suppose will be the establishment of a reign of terror, such as prevailed in revolutionary France—the closing of churches, and the inscription upon the gates of our cemeteries that "Death is an Eternal Sleep." The abolishment of the test before our Magistrates and Courts, is but the entering wedge to a legalized infidelity, and it will be best for every moral and christian community to look well to the character of the men whom they may nominate hereafter for legislative trusts in our Commonwealth.

We are, and always have been opposed to any and every kind of sectarian test, nor would we interfere in the least degree, with a man's belief; but we hold that ours is, in some degree, at least, a Christian government, founded by the Christian fathers of the Republic, and that it is our bounden duty—a duty we owe to the great Creator of all things, and to those great and good men and true patriots—to adhere closely to the old landmarks, and neither by word or deed throw off any portion of our allegiance to the God whom they worshipped, and whose richest blessing rested upon their patriotic and self-denying labors.

Infidelity and *Atheism* are rife in the land, and it is full time that good men everywhere should see to it, that the laws in our statute-books are not made for the purpose of fostering and spreading these dangerous heresies broadcast over the land.

We invite the especial attention of the farmers of Bedford County to the splendid Reaping and Mowing Machine advertised by Messrs. Byrnie and Hartley, and the certificate appended of Maj. Watson, a gentleman well qualified to judge of its merits.—As it will be impossible to be at more than one farm at a time, to try each machine, the farmers are assured that these machines are guaranteed to work as represented in the circulars, which may be obtained at Blymyre and Hartley's. Those wishing to secure Machines, will please order early, that they may have them set up ready for harvest, which will soon be upon us.

Mrs. Cunningham, charged with the murder of Dr. Bordell, has been acquitted—and that the mystery connected with his death is as great now as ever!

JORDAN'S Senate resolutions against the Supreme Court of the United States, remind us of a "tumble-bug" trying to upset the Allegheny mountain—they do!

Mr. F. CHILDS, from Boston, an accomplished Land-cape Painter, bringing with him high recommendations, has commenced a course of instruction in Painting in this place, and will give lessons to any who desire to acquire the art. He is stopping at the Washington Hotel.

EXTRA PAY.—One of the littlest things done in our Legislature this winter, was the passage of an amendment to the appropriation bill a few days ago, to allow the members two hundred dollars extra pay. When a man accepts an office, he ought to be content to serve for the compensation previously fixed, or resign, and it is very mean for men to accept legislative positions and then vote themselves extra pay. If a third power would give them the extra pay, it would be justifiable, but to vote it to themselves is contemptible. If the pay is not enough, raise it by decency's sake, let the addition apply only to future Legislatures. It will disgrace any member to receive it even if allowed.—*Clinton Democrat*.

ABINGDON, Ga., May 5.—A tremendous storm of wind and rain occurred at Abingdon and its vicinity on Friday and Saturday last. It is estimated that two feet of water fell on a level.—The city was inundated, and several persons were drowned in the flood. The supply of drinking water and gas were cut off in consequence.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—We advance our quotations of Flour 25 cts. per bbl. Sales of 1500 bbls. good brands were made on Saturday evening at \$7.25, at which figure holders are firm, with but little stock in which to operate. There has been a fair demand for home consumption from \$7.25 to \$8.50, for common and fancy brands; 150 barrels Rye Flour sold at \$4.50; 300 bbls. Penna. Corn Meal brought \$3.50 per bbl., and 200 bbls. favorite brands \$3.62 1/2. The supplies of Wheat continue trifling, and it is wanted—the stocks in the hands of the millers being about exhausted. Sales of 2 and 3000 bushels Penna. red, part \$1.75 and 1.80 per bushel for fair and good quality, and portion not made public. Rye quality is scarce. Sales of 700 bushels at 93 cents. Corn is scarce and in demand at 82 cents, but holders refuse this price. Oats are less active; 3,000 bushels prime Penna. sold at 68 and 70c., which is a decline.

The receipts of Cloverseed continue small, but there is not much inquiry. The last sale of prime was \$5 per 60 lbs.

Brilliant Victory.

The City of Penn Freed—20 of the 24 Wards Democratic—Know-Nothingism Rebuked—Republicanism Prostrated!

It is a most gratifying circumstance that all the elections that have been held since the Presidential election have only served to afford additional evidence of the popularity and increased confidence of the country in the Democratic party. In localities where we were not successful, the majorities of the opposition have either been greatly reduced or entirely overcome, and where we were then successful, our strength has been consolidated and strengthened. The municipal election in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, forms another evidence of this gratifying condition of public sentiment.

Wm. F. McGrath, the Democratic candidate for city Treasurer is elected by an overwhelming majority.

James Logan is elected City Commissioner by an equally gratifying and overwhelming majority.

The Democrats have elected nearly all of their candidates for Select Council; and out of twenty-one Select Councilmen, including those holding a *vacancy*, TWENTY-ONE are Democrats.—Our majority in the Common Council will be equally decided.—Never has any party won so complete a triumph in Philadelphia. Never has so overwhelming an endorsement anywhere been given by a confiding people. The result astonishes alike friends and foes, and echoes the death-knell of the vagaries of the opposition in Philadelphia.

After the result was partially known, an immense crowd of the Democracy called upon Gen. Pierce, at the La Pierre House, and in response to their enthusiastic calls, he delivered one of the most brilliant and effective speeches we have ever heard.

From the York Gazette.

A Political Revolution.—The Democrats carry York Borough!—Wilmore Repudiated.—The North Ward wheels into Line!

The result of the election for municipal officers in our borough on Saturday last, is extraordinary and deeply gratifying. For the first time in about forty years, the Democrats have a majority over all opposition, electing their Chief Burgess, all the Assistant Burgess, Town Clerk, and all the School Directors in both of the Wards—thus making a *clean sweep*!

This result is attributable to the deep-seated Union feeling of our people. For two generations the sentiments of a decided majority of our citizens have been adverse to the Democratic party—sometimes on a question of removal of the Government deposits—sometimes on the expediency of a United States Bank, or of a protective tariff, or of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands—in brief, whatever the Democratic party supported, as a party, whatever men or measures, was pretty sure to find a majority arrayed in York Borough against it. That the hostility was against the Democratic party, and very decided, was felt in the days of National Republicanism, under which nomenclature the anti-democratic party ruled the borough—National Republicanism then formed a league with anti-masonry, and carried the Borough with ease—in the palmy days of Whiggery, in a poll of six, seven, eight and nine hundred, the Democrats were beaten generally from 200 to 300, and sometimes more than 400! The opposition to Democracy could even stand Know-Nothingism, and were content, in that shape, to carry the Borough on several occasions. But, to the eternal honor of our citizens, they could not consent to be *Abolitionized*! So deep a regard have they for the Union, and for the constitutional rights of every State in the Union, that they could forego their long cherished hostility to the Democratic party, rather than bow down to the dark and dangerous spirit of sectionalism. The 400 Whig majority in York Borough, where is it now?

What is Intended?

The Republican abolition party is the only advance guard of what is called the "Republican party." Garrison, eight or ten years ago, was but where the R-epublican party is now—and hence, where that party is to be ten years hence we can see by the following Garrison programme:—

"We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of the society is not merely to make Liberty national and Slavery sectional;—not to prevent the acquisition of Cuba;—nor to restore the Missouri Compromise;—nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill;—nor to make Kansas a Free State;—nor to resist the admission of any new Slave State into the Union;—nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Northern Territories;—but it is, primarily, comprehensively and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, RELIGIOUSLY OR POLITICALLY.'"

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LELOYD GARRISON, President.

S. H. GAY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

This is frank, and manly—and it is just what all Abolitionists mean—the dissolution of the Union of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.—*Daily News*.

A FRIENDLY NOTICE.

Considering that the *N. Y. Herald* is a leading Fremont journal, that it was foremost in the Republican ranks last Fall and is now engaged in reorganizing the party by getting up Fremont clubs, the following notice of the Republican Legislature by the *Herald* must be regarded as remarkable for its peculiar friendliness:—

Just look at the consistency of these miserable corrupt, pharisaical, nigger worshipping legislators at Albany, working under the influence of Wm. H. Seward. They profess a great and conscientious respect for the personal and political rights of the poor African; and yet they have no respect at all for the rights of the million citizens of this metropolis and suburbs.—They pass joint resolutions in favor of amending the Constitution so as to extend the franchise to the colored citizens of the State, and place them on a par with white men, so far as their vote goes; and they disfranchise the enlightened citizens of this metropolis, and tell them they are not fit to exercise the franchise, even for their own local officers. Could impudence and ignorance go farther!

A Strong Rebuke.—The Harrisburg Patriot and Union, Montgomery Watchman, Easton Sentinel, and several other Democratic papers are taking the *Pennsylvaniaian* pretty severely to task for its ominous silence with regard to the sale of the Main Line to the Central Railroad Company, and strongly hint that there has been some *weighty* "side door" influence which has so effectually sealed its lips to the enormity of the outrage attempted on the tax-payers of the State. Why don't the *Pennsylvaniaian* reply?

MALE SUGAR.—The farmers of Potter county, Pa., are said to have made this season about

325,000 lbs. of maple sugar, worth in cash ten cents per lb., and really worth to the farmer 12 1/2 cents. This quantity is unusually large.

From the Washington Union.

THE NORTHWESTERN DEMOCRACY.

We always look with feelings of pride and pleasure to the Democracy of the Northwest.—The history of its struggles, its efforts, and its achievements is but the record of the contest between truth and error. They are always in the field, and always ready for the fight; and, whether victorious or vanquished, they never neglect their duties nor forsake their principles. That party in the great States beyond the Ohio stands as an unmovable barrier to resist the surging wave of fanaticism, which has more than once threatened to overwhelm the Constitution and the Union. The idea of dismembering the confederacy, and destroying our free system of government, has certainly been seriously entertained, and at times flourished like a moral pest in regions rendered memorable by the sacrifices and achievements of the statesmen and heroes of our revolutionary era. Yet it is no small consolation to reflect, that, although the North has been so long overwhelmed with political Abolitionism, threatening to destroy everything that is valuable in her history and venerable in our jurisprudence, it has never been able materially to alter or corrupt the Democratic popular sentiment of the Northwest.

Happily it is for that region that the massed pleas of political expediency have failed to make any lasting impression upon its inhabitants.—The late act of the legislature will, we are assured, soon be repudiated with patriotic indignation by the honest masses, which it proposes to array against the authorities of the general government. This act of treason, originally suggested and indirectly consummated by the very men who have lately disfranchised and subjugated the great city of New York, is one of those reckless attempts in the line of revolution which invariably and fortunately, at once, develop the weakness and mark the decline of a political organization founded in venality and supported by corruption. We rejoice to believe that there is a Democracy in Ohio—as in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan—true to the sovereign rights of the States and to the perpetuity of the Union. To that Democracy we look with abiding confidence, knowing that in the hour of utmost peril its strength will be renewed, and that it will shake off the incubus of Black Republicanism and cleanse itself from the foul leprosy of fanaticism. Iowa, the young and the strong, has lifted herself from the dust of her recent misdeeds, and by her spirit and success is filling the friends with gladness and hope. And the hopes are not far distant when the Democracy of the Northwest will stand in one solid column and turn back the turbulent stream of fanaticism and priestly error to its native fountains beyond the Hudson. The Tribune and the Liberator will then be supplanted by the Bible and the Constitution. There is a loyal attachment to the Union and a deep love of country in the West which will wage a war of extermination against moral, religious, and political bigotry, whether recommended by priestly example or the flimsy sophistry of whining philanthropy.

The majestic Mississippi binds together, with a chain stronger than iron, the northern and southern portions of that part of the confederacy. The Northwest will never consent either to a peaceable or forcible separation from the mouth of that mighty river. The extremes are bound together by the laws of nature, and by immutable decrees of fate. The people who inhabit that great valley which lies between the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains, and which extends from the latitude of perpetual frost, are too wise not to see the advantages of their position, and too sagacious, and too patriotic, not to preserve them unimpaired. They may not accurately estimate—indeed, no one can—the full grandeur of its future destiny; but enough has already been developed to justify the most extravagant anticipations of its rapid increase in population, wealth and power. Where its inhabitants are now estimated by thousands, it is scarcely too much to say that they will soon be numbered by millions; and when its vast outspreads of lands of unequalled fertility are all brought into full cultivation, they can feed the world. The spirit of manly independence and love of freedom which inspire those peoples the great core of their progress. And when, at no distant day, the plough shall mark the vast acres of its beautiful plains and fertile valleys; when its cities, its towns, its villages are multiplied in the future, as they have been multiplied in the past; when St. Louis, the great centre of commerce & business shall expand as it will, to the dimensions of New York; when bridges shall span the great rivers, and railroads checker the land; when its many universities, its colleges, and its various seats of learning and piety shall have impressed their powerful influences upon the rising generations; then a potential democratic voice and a moral power will go out from the politically healthy, robust, teeming millions of that valley, strong enough, perhaps, to control the destiny of the whole confederacy, but which will certainly make themselves felt to the remotest limits of the republic.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY.

The subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they continue to carry on the above establishment in Middle Woodbury, in all its various branches, and are prepared to fill all orders in their line on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They will sell castings by the ton, or give them to sell on commission at fair rates. Persons desiring castings either on commission or otherwise, will address the subscribers at Woodbury, Bedford county.

We make the Loop and self-sharpening Plough, and warrant them. They can also be had on commission.

ABRAHAM KEAGY & CO.

May 15, 1857—Im.