

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Oct. 2, 1857.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer,

Of Lycoming County.

Hon. Nimrod Strickland,

Of Chester County.

SUPREME JUDGES:

Hon. Wm. Strong,

Of Berks County.

Hon. James Thompson,

Of Erie County.

SENATOR,

William P. Schell, of Bedford.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,

JAMES BURNS, JR., of Bedford.

DAVID HAY, of Somerset.

Prothonotary—SAML. H. TATE, Bedford.

Sheriff—WM. S. FLUKE, M. Woodberry.

Treasurer—SAML. DAVIS, Bedford.

Commissioner—C. EVANS, E. Providence.

Director—GEO. SMOUSE, W. Providence.

Auditor—JOHN W. CRISMAN, St. Clair.

WHAT THE WHIGS THOUGHT OF WILMOT IN 1846.

It will be remembered that the Tariff of 1842 was repealed by Congress four years after its establishment. When this repeal was made, the opposition to the Democratic party were as violent in their denunciations of Democratic members of Congress, as they are now of those who voted for the much abused Kansas Nebraska Bill. Yet the very politicians who raved and swore so terribly at the passage of the Bill repealing the Tariff of '42, and cursed David Wilmot so bitterly for lending it his support, are now warmly advocating Mr. Wilmot's claims to the Governorship of Pennsylvania. We give below a number of extracts from the leading Whig Journals, published at that period, which will show how vehement the Whig party of Pennsylvania was in its hostility to the present Abolition candidate for Governor:

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July 15, 1846, then published by Theo. Fenn who now edits the Lancaster Independent, a Wilmot paper.]

"But one British Free Trade Tory was found in all Pennsylvania and that was Wilmot of Bradford. The execrations of every friend of Pennsylvania, will fall upon and follow him, until he reaches that place where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched."

"His (Wilmot's) INFAMOUS TREACHERY should be revenged by disowning and striking him upon the South Sea. HIS NAME AND HIS DEED WILL STINK IN THE NOSTRILS OF EVERY TRUE HEARTED PENNSYLVANIAN FOREVER."

[From the Miners' Journal, September 19, 1846, then as now published by Benjamin Bannan, being also at present an advocate of Wilmot for Governor.]

"IT WOULD BE A DISGRACE TO THE STATE TO RETURN WILMOT TO CONGRESS."

[From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, July 11, 1846, a paper now warmly supporting Wilmot for Governor.]

"Among those who voted for the Ad Valorem Tariff Bill, was Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, a Locooco free trade renegade from the Bradford district."

[From the same paper, July 18, 1846.]

"The name of WILMOT should be held up to the SCORN & CONTEMPT of every free man in the state. The man who for the sake of party, or SOME PROMISED REWARD, betrays his constituents by supporting a measure so disastrous to their dearest interests, IS UNFIT TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A FREE PEOPLE."

[From the York Republican, Aug. 5, 1846, then edited by Thomas E. Cochran, who was last Fall a candidate on the Abolition State Ticket, and who is now a supporter of David Wilmot, for Governor.]

"He who can hereafter cling to the skirts of these TREACHEROUS leaders, (including Wilmot among the class,) who can confide in their representations, or yield to their influence, IS UNWORTHY OF THE NAME AND PRIVILEGES OF A FREEMAN."

[From the Norristown Free Press, July 8, 1846, a Journal at present supporting Wilmot, and edited by the same man who wrote the following:]

"Even Pennsylvania could furnish ONE LOCOCO (WILMOT) TO VOTE AGAINST HER BEST INTERESTS."

[From the same paper, Sept. 2, 1846.]

"Wilmot, the TRAITOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, * * * * * has been marked by his betrayed constituents. * * * * * This is just. The laboring men of the North must no longer put their trust in NORTHERN MEN with SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES."

Such was the language of the Whig Press toward David Wilmot in 1846. Then they beslimed and bedaubed him with the harshest and filthiest abuse. Then they denounced him as a traitor to his country, as one whose name and deed would stink in the nostrils of every true hearted Pennsylvanian forever. No language was strong enough to designate or retype their hatred of the "Free Trade Renegade." No punishment in their eyes, could befall the "British Tory," adequate to his deserts. What do they say of him now? They laud him as the coming Messiah of Pennsylvania's greatness

and glory. They fall down at his feet and worship him, and stealing "the liver of the court of heaven to serve the devil in," they emblazon his black banner with the inscription, "God and Humanity!" "Like the dog that returneth to his vomit again," they embrace the man upon whom the sluices of their blackguardism had incessantly poured their filth for years and years.

Bah! who would follow in the lead of men so inconsistent? Who would trust demagogues so unsteady, so reckless, so unprincipled?

John Alsip, Esq.

The above named gentleman, it is well known, is a candidate for the office of Prothonotary. Personally, we have nothing whatever to urge against his claims; politically, we have many objections to make against him. He is the representative of every ism that is at present arrayed against the Democratic party. He was sworn into the Know-Nothing Order in this town, and although he tells Anti Know Nothings privately that he has left it, yet he has never by any public act, given any assurance that he has renounced its doctrines. He received and accepted the nomination of the Know Nothing Abolitionists, and therefore, is the endorser of their fanatical and dangerous creed. He stands before the people the nominee of a faction whose battle-cry was last Fall and is, to this day, "Anything to beat the Democratic Party!" He is the candidate of the men who slandered and reviled the great and good Buchanan, calling him "Ten Cent Jimmy" and heaping upon him all the vile epithets of their fish woman vocabulary. He voted the Union Electoral Ticket, last Fall, and thus identified himself with the sectional agitators whose fondest desire it is to break down the Democratic party. How can he, therefore, have the effrontery to ask Democrats, to support him? How is it that he is not ashamed to declare to Democrats, as he did to a certain one a few days ago, that the man who did not vote for Jas. Buchanan, was not a true man to his country? Why does he say, when it suits his purposes, that he is as good a Democrat as any body else, and that he does not care a straw about any candidate but John Alsip?

Democrats, the reason of his present conduct toward you is obvious! He knows well enough that without your votes, his is a hopeless case. He is, therefore, anxious to secure them. He flatters you like a sycophant—he electioneers with you in the most artful manner—he allows no opportunity to pass to excite your prejudices against his Democratic opponent. His game has been planned by the Abolition leaders. He is an instrument in the hands of men that hate your principles with all their soul. His triumph they would consider their triumph.

Let him beware! Let him remember that it is heaping insult upon insult to ask Democrats to vote for him after lending his name to their enemies for the purpose of its being used in opposition to Democratic men and measures! Let him remember that if he persists in his present mode of electioneering, the defeat that now stares him in the face, will be rendered still more disgraceful and disastrous, by his daring to outrage the feelings of Democrats in asking them to support him whilst he is the nominee of their bitterest enemies, the Know Nothings and Abolitionists!

TEN CENTS A DAY.

What has become of this electioneering slander made use of so extensively by the enemies of Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party? We hear not a breath of it. Has shame at last tied the tongues of the revilers that used it, or are they so fearful of being overwhelmed in the tide of popular indignation aroused by their falsehoods, that they dare not open their mouths? Ye foul-mouthed traducers of James Buchanan—ye charlatans and hypocrites—who last Fall strove to prejudice the mind of the laboring man against the greatest Statesman now living, answer what has become of your "Ten Cent Jimmy" slander? Mr. Buchanan has been President since the 4th of March last, and laborers still receive as high wages as ever they did, if not higher. So it seems that the great "hue and cry" you raised about Mr. Buchanan being in favor of reducing the wages of laborers, was only a humbug—just as all your other hobbies are—negroism included. Oh, ye mountebanks and falsifiers! Answer, what has become of your story about "TEN CENTS A DAY?"

SLIGHTLY STRETCHED.

Major Tate, the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, said of his opponent, in a public speech, in Cumberland Valley, a few days ago, that he (Mr. Alsip), rides four political horses, referring, when he made the expression, to the fact that his opponent pretends to be always of the same political party as the individual with whom he is electioneering. That is, when talking with an Abolitionist, he is an Abolitionist, with an "American," he is an "American," with an Old Line Whig he is an Old Line Whig, and with a Democrat, he is a Democrat. Mr. Alsip, we understand, now goes about complaining to the people that Major Tate said that he is a rich nabob and drives a coach and four! We heard all that Major Tate said on this subject, and it was merely as above stated, that Mr. Alsip rides four political horses, the Abolition, "American," Old Line Whig and Democratic. The last, however, in our opinion he will not ride much to his benefit, as it will throw him assure as his name is John Alsip, especially if he continues to stretch Major Tate's statements as he has done in this instance.

TELEGRAMS.—Phila'da, Sept. 30th, 1857.—Editors Gazette.—City Banks suspended, pay out their notes.

Pennsylvania Bank par. Interior banks three discount—feeling better and I think worst over.

BEWARE! BEWARE!!

The Opposition will, doubtless, attempt, as usual, to circulate false stories in reference to Democratic candidates and principles, immediately before, or on, election day. Beware of such fabrications! Let no Democrat be deceived by the representations of any of his political enemies. Let every friend of our glorious cause, be vigilant in this particular.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!!

Let every Democrat so arrange his private affairs, if possible, that he may be enabled to go to the polls on next election day. Let there be "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," for the candidates of the Democratic party. Now is the time to cut off the last head of the Hydra of Abolitionism. Turn out, Democrats! Turn out!!

THEY DARE NOT DO IT.

Some weeks ago we charged that every man on the opposition County Ticket, in this county, is the supporter of David Wilmot, for Governor. We, then, dared them, or any one of them, to deny it. Sufficient time has elapsed for them to reply, but they have given no response. They are silent as the grave on that subject. They dare not define their position on the Governor question. If they did, and did it honestly, they know very well, that not a Hazlehurst man in the County would touch them. That "accounts for the milk in the cocoa nut" of their silence.

Remember,

That the opposition County Ticket is composed wholly and entirely of Wilmot men. Remember, also, that that ticket is the foster-child of the men who have hitherto been incessant in their abuse of the Democratic party and that the candidates upon it, SAMUEL J. CASTNER, JOHN ALSIP, JAMES S. BECKWITH, GEO. R. OSTER, DAVID SPARKS, THOMAS IMLER are the nominees of the bitter and uncompromising enemies of Democratic principles.

THE MONEY PANIC.

A terrific storm has swept over the monetary world, scattering failure and ruin in its track.—Banks that were supposed to be entirely solvent and sound, have failed, or suspended. A general prostration of business is, of course, the result, wherever the financial affairs of the country have been affected by the crash. We believe, the all Philadelphia Banks with the exception of the Bank of Pennsylvania, have suspended specie payment. Likewise also the Pittsburgh banks, except the Bank of Pittsburgh and the Mechanics' Bank. The reason of this trouble in money matters is simply the unsound system upon which our Banks are founded. Let that be thoroughly investigated and re-modelled, and we shall never more be thrown into such a chaos of penny-wise mischaps. Let the inside affairs of the banks be thrown open to the light of day—let there be a monthly, or weekly, exhibit of their condition, made under oath by their officers—so that we need not leap in the dark when we take Bank-bills—and all will be well.

In order that our banking system may undergo a thorough revision and correction, we should elect HONEST MEN to the next Legislature. And in this connexion it should be always borne in mind that the policy of the Democratic party, has ever been in favor of curtailing and narrowing the privileges of banks.

Gov. Pollock has issued his proclamation to convene the Legislature on the 6th inst., for the purpose of having legislative action upon financial affairs, or, as some think, to legalize the suspension of the banks. We consider this calling together of the Legislature an entirely unnecessary and uncalled for proceeding. The session cannot continue over a single week, and consequently no deliberate action can be taken upon the important and intricate subject which is to be considered. The result will be hasty legislation, and unnecessary expense to the people. Surely it is high time that venal Abolitionism ceases its reign in our State Capitol.

Keep it Before the People.

That whilst David Wilmot is the candidate of a party which has tried its utmost to give the negro the right to vote in Maine, in New York, in Iowa and other states; he also endorses the doctrine that proscribes the Foreigner and the Catholic, thereby showing that he esteems the BLACK above the WHITE man.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That David Wilmot in all his speeches, never breathes a word about the interests of our Commonwealth, not a syllable about our greedy corporations, our corrupt legislatures, but talks only of a subject outside the jurisdiction of the people of Pennsylvania, the Kansas question which has been a dead and buried issue ever since the triumphant election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency of the U. States.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That the Democratic Canal Commission saved to the Commonwealth, last spring, the heavy annual income of upwards of \$250,000 by laying before the Democratic Supreme Court, the Bill for the Sale of the Main Line, which proposed to repeal the Tonnage Tax of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which amounted last year to the sum above specified, which Bill as far as it related to the repeal of the said tax, the Supreme Court pronounced void and of no effect.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That the Democratic party has always been opposed to the indiscriminate chartering of

banks; holding such a course to be ruinous to the interests of the masses and destructive of the very basis of Commerce and Trade.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That in view of these things it is the duty of every citizen who regards the welfare of the Commonwealth, as well as his own individual interests, to vote for WILLIAM F. PACKER, and the nominees of the Democratic party.

THE NORTH AROUSED! THE DEMOCRATS OF LIBERTY IN MOTION!!

Tuesday, the 22d of September last, was a day long to be remembered by the citizens of Liberty. A meeting of the people of that township, favorable to the election of Gen. Packer and the nominees of the Democratic party, was held at Stonerstown on that day. A delegation of Democrats from Hopewell (which by the way, was composed of a glorious set of men) were in attendance at this meeting. The whole number of persons present was upwards of two hundred and fifty! Great enthusiasm prevailed, and every Democrat present felt assured of coming victory.

The officers of this meeting were as follows: President, George F. Steel, Esq.—Vice Presidents, Isaac Kensingler, and John A. White, Esqs.—Secretaries, George Rhoads and Jacob Kensingler, Esqs.

Speeches were made by B. F. Meyers, Geo. H. Spang, Esq., Hon. Wm. P. Schell, Maj. Tate and Major Jacob Cresswell. After the last speaker had concluded, the meeting adjourned, every body being satisfied that Liberty will be "all right" on next election day.

GREAT MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

On Saturday last, the gallant Democrats of Southampton Tp., met in Mass meeting at Chaneyville, in that township. The meeting was held in the grove adjoining the village, where seats had been prepared for the large crowd in attendance. Michael Mills, Esq., was chosen President; Daniel Roland, David Roland, Asa Houser, Joshua Pennell, James Elder, Hezekiah O'Neal, Edward Northcraft, William Adams, Mark Houser, Thomas Leasure, Elisha Smith, and Joseph Barkman, Vice Presidents; and Hugh Wilson and Tilghman Northcraft, Secretaries.

Speeches were made by B. F. Meyers and Maj. Samuel H. Tate. The meeting was full of life and vigor. The Old Guard of Democracy in Southampton is aroused! A glorious result for Democratic measures and candidates, will take place in this township, on the second Tuesday of Oct. next. The good citizens of that region will no longer follow, to any extent, the lead of men, whose party organ publishes statements branding them as "drunkards," "ignoramuses," &c., &c. The large meeting which Messrs. Jordan and Koontz held in Chaneyville, a few days ago, was a grand affair. That meeting was composed of seven of their own partisans (two of whom had come from Monroe tp.) and twelve Democrats! At the Democratic meeting there were present nearly one hundred Democrats. Hurrah for Old Southampton!

DEMOCRATIC RALLY AT CLEARVILLE.

The Democrats of Monroe, held their township meeting at Clearville, on Friday the 25th ult., and organized, on motion of Matthew Murray, Esq., by the appointment of David Evans, Esq., President; Jesse Yeach, Jonathan Horton, George Vonstein, Wm. Nycum Esqs., Vice Presidents; and Jacob Fletcher, Oliver Horton, and Andrew Steckman, Secretaries. The meeting was then addressed by Hon. Job Mann, in an able and effective speech, in which were truthfully portrayed the true characters of the various candidates before the people, as well as of the political issues at present dividing the several parties. Mr. Mann was followed by B. F. Meyers, who was succeeded by Major S. H. Tate, when the meeting adjourned, with much good feeling. The Democrats of Monroe are a determined band of patriots and will do themselves honor at the coming election.

Democratic Meeting at Louisville.

This meeting, notwithstanding the fact that there were no hand-bills posted for it, was such as to reflect great credit upon the people of Union Township. It was large and respectable in number, besides being respectful and attentive to all that was said and done. It was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President, John Conrad Esq.; Vice Presidents, John B. Boyer, Fredrick Stiffler, Mathias Walter, Adam Corle, Henry Corle, Joseph Walter and Solomon Ficks; Secretaries, Casleton Ake, John Shull, Michael Shaffer and Francis Beard.

The meeting was then addressed by Gen. Bowman and O. E. Shannon, Esq. Many of the ladies from the surrounding neighborhood graced the meeting with their presence.—"In Union there is strength," depend on it. A.

The Democratic Meeting at Patonsville.

On Wednesday, was well attended. The School House was full, and the meeting characterized by the same animation and lively interest that appears to have taken hold of the masses who are opposed to the dodging, trickery and bribery of the opposition.

It was organized by Major Patton, as follows: Hon. Joseph B. Noble, President; Jacob Deeter, Daniel K. Berger and Daniel Lingenfelter, Vice Presidents; and John B. Fluck, Esq., and Christian Kochendanker, Secretaries.

The meeting was then addressed by O. E. Shannon, Esq., and Gen. Bowman, and then adjourned with three hearty cheers for the tick-

ets, from top to bottom, as proposed by the President.

If there is any splitting, or breaking up done in this country, (and we know of some) it will be by the honest men of the opposition, who are disgusted with the acts of their leaders, as well as their candidates, and who will take a stand for all time to come on the side of Democracy and truth. There is such a thing as candidates running the thing in the ground a little. WOODBERRY.

Mass Meeting at St. Clairsville! GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRATS IN OLD ST. CLAIR!!

At two o'clock of Saturday last the people of St. Clair Township assembled in Mass meeting in the grove near the village. The meeting was called to order, and organized by John H. Bowers, as follows:

President, Thomas B. Wisegarver, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Philip Stambaugh, Adam Oster, Joseph Brown, Peter Reib, Christian Mock, Wm. Berkhimer, Samuel Reighard and John Hoenstine; Secretaries, B. R. Henderson, John Herr, Geo. B. Wisegarver and Jacob H. Bower.

After the organization was effected the meeting was addressed by G. H. Spang, Esq., O. E. Shannon and Gen. Bowman.

A hole has been made by the black car of Abolitionism in the ranks of the opposition in St. Clair. Like honest men, those who could not be bought nor bribed, are coming over to the side of truth and consistency. Let them come. We like to see men have the courage to renounce doctrines which they have held, when they find them to be wrong. AN OBSERVER.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Sept. 17. ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT AT POISONING.

One of our subscribers from Pike county informed us yesterday of a most horrible and atrocious attempt at poisoning in that county, just below the line of Montgomery, and in the neighborhood of Bruceville. The annals of crime will hardly show a more extensive and diabolical piece of villainy.

It seems that a German or Hungarian, whose name our informant had forgotten, was on intimate terms with a negro woman, the property of old Mr. Frazell, one of the earliest settlers of Pike. This man had once been in the employ of Mr. F., and was familiar with his premises. Some time since he had been detected in gambling with Mr. F.'s negroes, and Mr. F. had instituted a suit against him. On Saturday evening, 12th instant, he was seen in conversation with the negro woman above alluded to, at the well, although he had received orders from Mr. Frazell never to come about his premises.

On Sunday there were some thirty-seven persons dining at Mr. Frazell's house, of whom about thirty were visitors from the neighborhood. All these became sick soon after eating, vomiting violently; and the cook being arrested immediately, on a suspicion of poisoning, at once proceeded to state as follows:—She said that the white man above referred to, while at the well, had given her a vial containing arsenic, which he instructed her to mingle with "the meal, the milk, the butter and the coffee." He was particularly desirous that it should go into every article of food, because old Mr. Frazell was in delicate health, and ate generally very sparingly. The negro woman said she followed the directions of her lover to the mark, that "the old man had taken that, he would hardly prosecute him in that case."

The poison was administered, as we have seen, but too successfully. The whole assemblage of persons were put under its influence; and at the last accounts six had died from its effect. Old Mr. Frazell died about sunset of Sunday, the day of the poisoning. His overseer's wife and two children, Mrs. Cloud, a widowed daughter of Mr. F., and Mr. F.'s granddaughter, died the next day. Several others were lying in a critical condition, and doubtless there will be more victims of this awfully fiendish crime.

Mr. Jack Frazell, son of the old man, happened to be out of meal on the day of the poisoning, and sent to his father's and borrowed a bushel. All who partook of this, including a brother who had declined to eat at his father's—having come in after some of the company had got sick—were more or less affected.

After we had written the above, our informant, Mr. J. M. Johnson, of Pike, called on us again, and gave us the name of the prisoner, which is Comiska. Mr. J. further states that the infuriated people of the neighborhood have burnt the negro woman, and will perform the same service for Comiska on next Monday. In the meantime he is safely lodged in jail at Troy. He neither denies nor admits anything.

WHAT DO THESE THINGS MEAN?

We find the following in a late number of the New York Evangelist: "Vermont, one of the most purely agricultural States in the Union, exhibits sad evidence of religious indifference. The annual report of the general convention in that State, discloses the following fact, published in the Congregational (N. H.) Journal: "More than 20,000 families in Vermont habitually neglect all public worship; only about one-fifth of the people in the average attend upon evangelical worship, and four-fifths of the inhabitants on each returning Lord's day are absent from the sanctuary. What do these things mean? Making all due allowance for the necessary absence of those who, in the Providence of God, cannot be present, there ought to be at least three-fifths instead of one-fifth of the people at public worship. Where, then, are the 150,000 souls that ought to be in the house of God every Sabbath? What are their thoughts and deeds on God's holy day?"

The Boston Courier has the following comments on the above: "The New York Evangelist (a religious paper inclining to anti-slavery) ought not to ask: 'What do these things mean?' as if the reason were not perfectly obvious. That Abolitionism would inevitably lead to such a sad result has been preached upon the house-tops. The Courier, with other conservative journals, has never ceased to urge entreaties and warnings upon the subject for a year past. Many of the clergy, with a zeal quite surpassing their religious ministrations, have entered into Abolitionism in the pulpit, directly or indirectly; and out of the pulpits have too often set examples of partisanship to their people. Abolitionism is not religion; but, like all other fanaticisms, it is an absorbing delusion. The human mind can-

not be full of one engrossing topic and find room for another. The consequence is that Abolitionism in Vermont, and elsewhere, has excluded Christianity. The process of operation is—first, lukewarmness, then neglect of religious ordinances, then disbelief. And yet the New York Evangelist, adopting the report of the convention, innocently asks, What do these things mean?"

THE FEELING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We take the following from the Perry (Pennsylvania) Democrat: "Wherever Gen. Packer has addressed a democratic meeting, the people have turned out in great numbers to greet him, and manifested the liveliest enthusiasm. On the contrary, wherever Mr. Wilmot has appeared, the meetings were dull, and the turn-out remarkably small. At Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon, and Chambersburg, recently, their meetings were but fizzes. What do these signs betoken? Do they not plainly point out that Gen. Packer is to be our next governor, and that the people are heartily sick of this everlasting slavery agitation, and desire to give the men who are at the head of it a merited rebuke? Pennsylvanians are too loyal to the Constitution to place in their gubernatorial chair a black-republican agitator."

The Philad-phia Argus says: "Wilmot appears to be making poor headway in the west. His abolition harangues does not please the people, and he meets, therefore, with so much coolness and indifference that he has abandoned some of the appointments made for him to speak. He was announced for Clearfield and several other places, which he has failed to meet, having evidently become sick and disheartened with his prospects."

DO BANKS MAKE MONEY PLENTY?

One of the arguments urged in favor of our present paper money system, is that the Banks make money plenty. When do they make money plenty—in a season of scarcity, panic, pressure, or in a season of expansion and abundance? If the Banks have the power to make money plenty, they have the power to make it scarce; whenever it is for their interest or their convenience to do so.

But do the Banks make money plenty, free gratis, for nothing? Not by any manner of means. They are not so benevolent and patriotic as that. Those who use their promises to pay, have to pay real value for them. Paper, which has no intrinsic value except what it is worth by the pound for rags, costs the public as much as gold and silver. There is not a greater fallacy extant than that contained in the idea that Banks make money plenty. They make real money scarce by locking it up in their vaults.—Argus.

WHAT BLACK REPUBLICANISM THINKS OF POOR MEN.—The Black Republican candidate for State Treasurer of Ohio is Alfred P. Stone, the same gentleman who once made use of the following expressions: "Every laboring man ought to wear a red patch on his back, so that he could be designated from respectable people."

At a public supper, he gave the following toast:—"WINE—A luxury, thank God, none but the wealthy can enjoy."

Such aristocratic flounders always meet with favor from Black Republicanism—the same party that would place a negro on an equality with white men.—Gelsburg Compiler.

WHAT NEXT? WHY NOT?—We see it stated as a fact in one of our exchange papers, that the Chicago Ledger, a full blooded Black Republican advocates the nomination of some negro for the Presidency in 1860. What next?

Why not? Why should not birds of a feather flock together? Why should there be the slightest hesitation or repugnance on the part of white-negros to voting for negroes of another color? Let the anti-slavery fanatics nominate a "colored possum" as their next candidate by all means. There would be "an order of nationality" about it pecuniary refreshing—especially in warm weather.—Phila. Argus.

DO NOT CONDEMN HASTILY.

Be patient with your erring brother, for God is very patient with you, and it is your duty to imitate your Father in Heaven as much as possible. For one or two acts that may be proved to the wrong, do not condemn and cast out forever a beloved brother. You may not understand the whole case, and if you were faithfully and prayerfully to visit that brother as Christ has labored with you, he might be saved. We cannot always see into the heart, and our judgment would perhaps be condemned as often as approved by our Saviour. Instead of casting stones at an individual, we would often, if we knew and felt as Jesus does, sympathizing, say to the "erring," "Go and sin no more." We are called upon to exercise no judgment so much as mercy and love.—Jeremy Taylor.

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CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

MCCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER Bedford, Sep. 4, 57.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

Daily Mail Stages from Altoona and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.