

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

An Apprentice, to learn the Printing, Will be taken at the office of the Bedford Gazette on favorable terms.

AGRICULTURAL.—The next stated meeting of the Bedford County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court-house on Monday evening next. A full attendance is requested, as officers for the ensuing year are then to be elected.

JOHN MOWER, Sec'y.

Latest from "General Head Quarters." Appointments by His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Thomas J. Power, Esq., of Beaver county, (American Democrat) Adjutant General of the State, to fill the place of the present incumbent, whose commission, under the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth, does not expire until next October 1st.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT FOR '54. Extract from a letter dated

"HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1855.

"Gen. Bowman: Your Report as Adjutant General, made its appearance in the House this morning, and gives general satisfaction, so much so, indeed, that, at the suggestion of the Military Committee, a resolution passed, with a dissenting voice, authorizing the printing of Fifteen Hundred copies in addition to the large number already ordered. This is a compliment of no ordinary character, and one which, I have no doubt, you will highly appreciate."

Such evidences of approval are far more valuable than the mere emoluments of office, and we feel truly grateful to the Legislature for this act of courtesy.

What the Legislature has Done.

The following acts and resolutions have been passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor:

A supplement to an act entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1829.

A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Palo Alto, passed May 29, 1854.

An act relative to the purchase of certain books for the use of the Legislature.

An act changing the time of holding the special election in the borough of Freeport, Armstrong county.

An act to repeal the registration act.

A supplement to "An act in relation to establishing and changing the places for holding general elections throughout the Commonwealth," passed April 20, 1854.

An act fixing the place of holding elections in Bedford township, Armstrong county.

An act to confer on Kate E. Clark the rights, privileges and advantages of a child born in lawful wedlock.

A further supplement to the act incorporating the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, passed April 22, 1850.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution relative to the purchase of Sutherland's Legislative Manual.

A resolution in favor of an expedition to rescue Dr. Kane and the crew of the Advance.

Resolution providing for the payment of the amount due special messenger for serving writ of election to supply the vacancy in the second Senatorial district.

Resolution relative to the payment of certain expenses.

A Bill for the Collection of Taxes.

Mr. BALL has introduced a bill in the Legislature to reduce the expenses, and secure the faithful payment of all taxes. It is an important bill, of which we furnish our readers with the following synopsis:

The first section provides that all laws heretofore passed which authorize and require the appointment of collectors of taxes be and the same are hereby repealed; and hereafter it shall be the duty of all assessors, school directors, supervisors of roads, and overseers of the poor of this Commonwealth when they shall have made an assessment of taxes necessary for the respective purposes of their township or district, according to the provisions of existing laws, they shall make a return thereof to the County Commissioners on or before the day of in each and every year.

The second section makes it the duty of the County Commissioners, so soon as they shall receive the returns provided for in the first section of this act, to cause transcripts thereof to be made, exhibiting the amount of each tax payable, and cause five days notice thereof to be given by the Assessor of the township, whose duty it is hereby made to give such notice to each individual of such tax so assessed, and of the time and place where he may appeal from such taxation, and when the appeals have been held, as is by law provided, the said Commissioners shall cause duplicates thereof for each and every township, to be made out and placed in the hands of the County Treasurer, for collection and disbursement.

Section third makes it the duty of the County Treasurer, annually, to fix a time and place for each borough and township of the County, when and where he shall attend to receive payment of all taxes assessed, not later than the fifteenth day of July of any year, and of which appointments it shall be his duty to give at least two weeks' notice in all the news papers published in the county, and at any said appointments, at all times, it shall be his duty to receive any tax which is due and payable by any person or persons, although he, she or they, may not reside in the borough or township for which the appointment may have been made.

Section fourth provides that all who shall on or before the fifteenth of July of any year, pay the full amount of their taxes for that year, to the County Treasurer, shall be entitled to a deduction of five per cent of the amount thereof.

Section fifth provides for the collection of taxes by warrant after the first of September, without previous notice.

Section sixth relates to the liability of the constables in collecting the taxes.

Section seventh requires the constable to make a return of his warrant to the County Treasurer, within forty-five days from and after the time when it shall have come into his hands.

Section eight provides that for the collection of any tax less in amount than five dollars, the said several constables shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, and where the tax is of

five dollars and upwards, the said constable shall, in addition thereto, be entitled to a fee of five per cent upon the same, which said fee shall be collected from the defaulting tax-payer as the tax itself is collected.

Section tenth requires the County Treasurer to give bond with securities, and allows him two per centum of the amount thereof.

Section eleventh relates to penalties for not paying over the amount of taxes collected.

Section twelfth provides that hereafter township assessors shall be elected to serve three years.

The following eloquent Letter from Col. Jvo. W. Forsxy will be read with great interest by his numerous friends in Bedford county:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1855.

Gentlemen.—It would give me sincere pleasure to meet you on the 17th of January, but I am compelled to remain at my post in Washington. This must be my excuse for declining your warm and pressing invitation.

There is much in the career of Benjamin Franklin (whose birth-day you propose to commemorate) which may be contemplated with interest.

Who can faithfully describe his character, his progress, and the trophies of his experience! In his high individuality we have an example eloquent of encouragement to all ages and to all men. He educated himself. In early life he disclosed those elements which, ripening afterwards, gave to the world a statesman, a patriot, a sage! He began his struggle with fortune penury and poor, and subsequently baffled the intrigues of the English Court, and aroused all France to that appreciation of himself and his cause which made him the embodiment of the great American idea that finally electrified mankind, and made us an independent nation.

Recollect that all this occurred before science had covered our Continent with blessings—before the application of steam as a propelling power—while our communities were few and feeble—while oppression hung like a mid-night pall upon our borders—while the savage roamed the master of our then limited frontiers, and even carried his barbaric warfare into our infant settlements—and long before Education had become a common advantage—before the printing press had become a necessity—even in advance of the liberty he toiled for, and the discoveries that have made his fame as immortal as those skies which his genius enabled him to read, and those electric fires which he deprived of terror, and prepared for the future discoverer to apply to the uses of mankind. Am I not justified, therefore, when I speak of this rare individuality as an eloquent encouragement to the printers of the present day—and not to them alone, but to all that class of young men, who look to this country as the field where Energy, Integrity, Perseverance and Patriotism, are the bright oracles that promise and ensure success! Well may the people of the old world turn to the antiquated and dusty records of European history, and toil through pages stained with blood and crime, to find one such example for their children: and well may they look forward, with beating hearts and kindling eyes, to that Country which Franklin aided to build up, as the grand theatre where mingling races, and creeds, and ideas, are at least to harmonize in the vindication and establishment of the truth that man is capable of self-government.

The American Printing Press has not only been fruitful of advantages because of its relations to commerce, to religion, and to good government—not alone in the general justice of its views, and in its fearless assertions of broad and powerful truths, but because it educates a class of men, who, in their time, may be called upon to educate and direct public opinion. In the printing office the mind instinctively grasps the great thoughts which the hand puts into solid shape. The hours passed swiftly and sweetly as "Benjamin Franklin, printer," gathered his store of knowledge for his daily task, feeding his mind and his body at the same time. Thousands are now alive fired with the same emotions; and, who knows, marching forward to the same dazzling destiny! But how widely different is the condition of the "printer boy" now, compared with the days when Franklin struggled along the rugged path of his early trials! The education of the masses is at once the duty and the glory of our Country. New fields of enterprise are discovered with marvellous rapidity, new sources of information opened for the common welfare, our territory advances upon the receding footsteps of barbaric rancor and decaying customs, our flag, like the Roman eagle, flies in the uttermost quarters of the earth, and our name penetrates into those regions where even the sun himself refuses to shine for half the year. But the Press—the press is everywhere! It travels with our armies, and unfolds itself simultaneously with our flag. While the forest falls before the axe of the pioneer progress, and even before population has found a spot whereon to lay its weary head, the Press proclaims the opinions of the day, and fights the battles of truth, even as man contends against the obstacles of nature.—In the crowded city, in the quiet village, on the broad prairie for which the speech of England has no name, on the deck of the gallant ship, which cleaves strange seas and floats to undiscovered climes, in the cottage and the palace, you will find the American Press. It is not too cheap to be a luxury to the rich, nor too dear to be a burden to the poor. It speaks to distant friends at the same day and almost at the same moment. It fills the public mind with the elements of conscious independence and power. It revives the public spirit, and brightens the pathway to honor and to fame.—But, gentlemen, while these things are so, let us not forget the startling responsibilities devolved upon the future conductors of the American press. To be equal to these is to be equal to a most trying and exacting vocation. Excuse me for an allusion to my own humble experience. I know how deficient I am in many of the attributes of the editorial profession; for to me the printing office and the world's battle have been the only schools. Yet I know also the trials and the tribulations that attend upon it. There is much however, in Enthusiasm, Application, and Perseverance—and, above all, in the fearless faith which disaster cannot subdue nor slander overcome—and he who make these his guiding stars cannot readily be driven from his course. But I have already said more than enough.

When the death of Benjamin Franklin was announced in the French National Assembly in June, 1790, the President of that grave assemblage, spoke of the departed Printer in terms of historical and memorable eloquence. I borrow his language, in the following sentiment, which you will please read to your assembled company:

Benjamin Franklin:—"Great men are the fathers of universal humanity; their loss ought to be felt as a common misfortune by all the tribes of the great human family; and it belongs to a nation still affected by all the sentiments which accompany the achievement of their liberty, and which owes its enfranchisement essentially to the progress of the public reason, to be the first to give the example of the filial gratitude of the people to their true benefactors."

Your friend and fellow-craftsman, J. W. FORNEY. Col. W. Hutter, and others of the Committee of Invitation, for the Printers of Easton, Pa.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—Monday, Jan. 29.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State transmitting Professor Horsford's report on the analysis of a new variety of guano.

Mr. Seward presented a petition of the unemployed mechanics and workmen of New York city, praying the passage of the homestead bill.

Mr. Douglas reported a bill to extend to the Territories generally the laws regulating the fees and compensation of the officers of the United States courts in Oregon, and a joint resolution for the relief of the secretary of the Territory of Minnesota; which were considered and passed.

The Senate refused—yeas 23, nays 24—to take up the bounty-land bill, and proceeded to the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Mr. Houston spoke at some length in vindication of the Indians, and ascribed the troubles which have arisen to the bad faith and aggressive course of the white man, and the violation of the treaties which the government has made with them. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, replied to the arguments of Mr. Houston; and without disposing of the subject, at a few minutes before four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania in favor of sending an expedition to the relief of Dr. Kane; laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the joint resolution providing for the sending out of vessels to the rescue of the expedition under the command of Dr. Kane, now in the Arctic seas, was taken from the Speaker's table, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Walbridge submitted resolutions extending the thanks of Congress to Commodore M. C. Perry for his gallant services in negotiating our treaty with Japan, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate joint resolution granting additional compensation to the clerks employed in the Census Bureau was read a third time and passed.

Two joint resolutions disapproving and disaffirming the acts incorporating the Northwestern and Transit Railroad Companies in the Territory of Minnesota were reported from the Committee on the judiciary by Mr. Cutting, and they were read three times and passed.

After making several other reports, and passing three territorial bills, one of which was a bill to enable the people of Oregon to form a State constitution preparatory to her admission into the Union, the House adjourned.

Senate.—Tuesday, Jan. 30.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying papers, and recommending that the appropriations therein asked for be made; which was read and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gavin and Mr. Shields reported several private bills.

Mr. Johnson submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to cause the Senate to be informed of the reasons for the delays which have occurred during the years 1853 and 1854 in furnishing the marshal of the western district of Arkansas with the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the United States district court for that district; agreed to.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution requesting the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to ascertain what the Collins steamers have received from freights and passengers from the time they commenced running until the present time; agreed to.

The Senate again resumed the consideration of the army-appropriation bill; which was discussed by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Rusk, Hunt, Shields, Dawson, Pearce, Bell, and Weller.—Mr. Houston obtained the floor, and it being half past four o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the United States, recommending certain appropriations for the Interior Department, and that certain existing laws be so modified as to enable him to carry into execution certain treaties with the Indian tribes of Kansas Territory in relation to their lands; referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Wright of Mississippi, submitted a resolution calling on the President of the United States for the correspondence between this government and Spain touching the cases disturbing the friendly relations existing between the United States and France, and Great Britain in respect to the island of Cuba; agreed to.

Several bills were then introduced and reported.

The House then proceeded, as in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean line of telegraph on the Mississippi or Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean; which was debated until fifteen minutes past four, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.—Washington Union.

The "Sober Second Thought!" The Chambersburg Weekly, in an article headed "Know-Nothing Defeats," holds the following language:—"It is utterly impossible in a country proverbial for freedom of thought and freedom of action and speech, to have a party so ignorant and so stupid as to be controlled in secret, oath-bound caucuses, and that imposes upon its members, under penalty of formal excommunication, the support of its men and measures. Such a system of political machinery may work to a charm while there is no disappointed ambition to appease, no personal preferences to sacrifice, no private griefs to heal; but let such an organization once become supreme over all parties, and the day of its power would be the date of its decay."

On Tuesday morning, Jan. 30, by Rev. Thomas K. Davis, at the house of Mr. Isaac Clark, in Harrison Township, Mr. SAMUEL S. TAYLOR, of Juniata Tp. and Miss ANN MARGARET CLARK.

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ. Treasurer of Bedford County. In account with said County from Jan. 1, '54 to January 1, 1855.

Table with columns: TO, BY, and amounts. Includes entries like 'To cash received from Collectors as follows: Jacob Werking, S. Wood, 1854 \$241 67'.

Table with columns: TO, BY, and amounts. Includes entries like 'To ag. amount of same outstanding at last settlement, 4276 03'.

Table with columns: TO, BY, and amounts. Includes entries like 'By amount paid State Treasurer, pro receipts dated Feb. 23, May 22, July 24, S. p. 15, Dec. 4, Dec. 14, 4717 63'.

Table with columns: TO, BY, and amounts. Includes entries like 'By amount paid State Treasurer, pro receipts dated May 22 and Sept. 15, 384 00'.

Table with columns: TO, BY, and amounts. Includes entries like 'By amount paid State Treasurer pro receipts dated May 22, Sept. 15, July 24, Dec. 14, 538 35'.

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Table with columns: TO, BY, and amounts. Includes entries like 'High Moore, Bedford B. do 279 69'.

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Table with columns: TO, BY, and amounts. Includes entries like 'missioners a 1 cent each, 2 76'.

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