

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Feb. 23, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Adjutant General.

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ELECTION OF EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER.

The Board of Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad met at their office in Philadelphia, last week, and unanimously elected our late worthy Governor President of the Board. The salary affixed to this responsible trust is \$5,000 per annum, almost double the salary of Governor of the Commonwealth.

We congratulate the Company in securing the services of so able and honest a man to direct the business of their road, satisfied that his name and moral worth will at once give permanence and stability to the great enterprise. In the language of the talented Editor of the *Pittsburg Union*, (Col. Thos. J. Keenan), "the company have secured a presiding officer who has talent and experience to govern its operations, and who will watch carefully over all its interests."

The fact of Gov. B. accepting this appointment, is an indication that the prospects of the road are prosperous, and they are bound to continue so, at least while it is under his management. It is seldom that the energy and perseverance of Gov. Bigler have failed in any thing he has ever undertaken to carry through; and in his present position we are certain that he will be eminently successful.

The address of the Governor, on assuming the duties of the office, will be found on the first page of the Gazette of to-day. Like all his other addresses, it will be read with general interest.

U. S. SENATOR.

Harrisburg is all excitement at the present time on the subject of U. S. Senator. The "Vixen" is divided in sentiment, and are lamponing each other in no very chaste terms. Gen. Cameron is the regular nominee of the caucus, and, if he cannot succeed, we presume there will be no election this winter.

All the Whig papers in the State, now sailing under the Black Flag of Know Nothingism, are filled with articles in bitter denunciation of the nominee, thus showing that their sworn obligations to submit to the will of the majority amount to nothing when OFFICE is in the way! Next Tuesday is the day fixed for another trial, and then we shall see what we shall see! There are near a hundred anxious expectants for the place!

Mr. JORDAN, the Senator from this District, announces himself a Vixen by appending his name to an address against Cameron issued by the "bolters" of the Order!—Mr. Jordan voted solitary and alone for Mr. Kunkle on the principle of political morality!!!

Is it not an extraordinary feature in the creed of the Whig, alias Know Nothing papers, that whilst they all applaud a secret oath-bound political organization, they are almost dying with indignation because a majority of their members in the Legislature adopted the secret ballot in electing a candidate for the Senate? Who can explain?

Queer Notice.

On Friday, 2d inst. the following notice was placed at the door of the Senate and House:

"The Americans of the Senate and House will meet in the East Committee room this evening (Friday) at 7 o'clock."

A friend of our elbow just remarked after reading the notice: "I never knew there were others than 'Americans' in the Legislature."—He was right. The idea of posting up a notice calling on Americans to meet in caucus, as though the present Legislature was not composed of Americans altogether, is so ridiculous as only fit to be laughed at. Why not at once say the "Know-Nothings" will meet in caucus at such a place and time? Why ashamed of the name? All the papers devoted to that cause do not hesitate a moment to adopt the secret cognomen of "Sam," and why should members of the Legislature? It would be more commendable to pass an act changing "Sam's" name, and give him the rights and privileges of a child born in lawful wedlock, than have him capering about like an illegitimate.—*Harrisburg Union*.

A WORD TO ADOPTED CITIZENS.

A new paper to advocate the interests of a portion of our foreign population, is about to be started in Boston, under the auspices of Mr. SAVAGE. It is devoted to instructing the countrymen of the editor, as to the political morals of the day, as he understands them. In this class of education, we think that all foreigners, who take up their abode among us, can read better essays on political economy, from the Journals published by those who have been born and nurtured under the invigorating influence of our free institutions, than can be gathered from the wild notions of the Red Republicans of Europe, who leave their own country for political crimes, and come here to instruct us as to how we should govern ours. This is kind as to how we should govern ours. This is kind as to how we should govern ours. This is kind as to how we should govern ours.

We say this without any unkind feeling to foreigners, for it is well known that our feelings are in favor of the masses of those who come among us, to make America their abiding place. But we have no patience with the political charlatans who left their country, perhaps for their country's good, and come among us to instruct us upon the science of our form of government. We, therefore, think that all papers established in our country to keep up the factious feelings engendered in Europe, should be discountenanced by our adopted citizens, and by so doing, they will avoid the feud which made their native lands a place of constant turmoil.—*Pittsburg Union*.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE HAS DONE.

An act to authorize the Bear Creek and Lehigh plank road company to borrow money. An act to close finally the trust of the late Bank of the United States. An act relative to the Lehigh Crane and iron company. An act to incorporate the Point Breeze park association.

An act relative to the Enon Valley coal company. An act consolidating the wards of the city of Pittsburg for educational purposes. An act to increase the capital stock of the Short Mountain coal company.

An act relative to the estate of Rev. Robert Blackwell, D. D., deceased. A supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike road company.

An act changing the time of holding the courts in Susquehanna county. A supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Yardleyville and Newtown turnpike and plank road company, approved 9th April, 1854.

An act authorizing the trustees of the Erie Academy to open and resettle the accounts of Matthew Pollock. An act relative to George Schoonfelt, of Blair county, an habitual drunkard.

An act to confer on John Thomas Moffit, of Washington county, the benefits of a child born in lawful wedlock. An act to extend the powers of certain officers in Allegheny county.

A supplement to an act incorporating the Western University of Pennsylvania, passed Feb. 19, 1849. An act authorizing a special road tax in Le Bail township, Erie county.

An act allowing the commissioners of Warren county to lay additional tax for the purpose of erecting certain public buildings. A further supplement to the act incorporating the Wilkesbarre and Providence plank road company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Erie County mutual insurance company. A supplement to an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Newtown Square and Paul plank road company, approved the 29th day of January, A. D. 1852.

An act to prevent the hunting of deer with dogs in the county of M'Keen. A supplement to the act incorporating the Mercer and Shenango plank road company in Mercer county.

A resolution relative to the State cabinet of geological specimens. An act changing the place of holding elections in the borough of Loretta, Cambria county.

An act to incorporate the Somerset County mutual fire insurance company. An act to prohibit the fishing with drag nets or seines in the harbor or bay of Presque Isle in the county of Erie.

From the Portland "State of Maine," Feb. 13. EXTRAORDINARY ENDURANCE.

On January 31st, Nathaniel Copp, son of Hayes D. Copp, of Pinkham's Grant, near the Glen House, White Mountains, commenced hunting deer, and was out four successive days. On the fifth day he left again, for a deer killed the day previously, about eight miles from home. He dragged the deer, (weighing 230 lbs.) home through the snow, and at one o'clock, P. M., started for another one, discovered near the place where the former was killed, which he followed until he lost the track, about dark. He then found that he had lost his own way, and should, in all probability, be obliged to spend the night in the woods, the thermometer at the time ranging from 32 deg. to 25 deg. below zero.

Despite being no part of his composition, with perfect self-possession and presence of mind, he commenced walking, having no provisions, matches, or even a hatchet, knowing that to remain quiet was certain death. He soon after heard a deer, and pursuing him by moonlight, overtook him, leaped upon his back, and cut his throat. He then dressed him, and taking up the heart he placed it in his pocket for a trophy. He continued walking twenty-one hours, and the next day, about ten o'clock, A. M., he came out at near Wild River, in Gilead, Me., having walked on snow shows the unparalleled distance of 40 miles without rest, a part of the time through an intricate growth of underbrush.

His friends at home, becoming alarmed at his prolonged absence, and the intensity of the cold, three of them started in pursuit of him, viz:—Mr. Hayes D. Copp, his father, John Goulding, and Thomas Culhane. They followed his track, until it was lost in the darkness, and by the aid of their dog, found the deer which young Copp had killed and dressed. They then built a fire and waited five or six hours for the moon to rise, to enable them to continue their search. They again started, but with the faintest hopes of ever finding the lost one alive, pursued his track, and after being out twenty-six hours in the intense cold, found the young man of whom they were in search.

Goulding froze both his feet so badly, that it feared he will have to suffer amputation.—Mr. Copp and Mr. Culhane froze their ears badly. No words can reward the heroic self-denial and fortitude with which these men continued an almost hopeless search, when every moment expecting to find the stiffened corpse of their friend.

Young Copp seems not to have realized the great danger he has passed through, and although his medical advisers say he cannot entirely recover the use of his limbs for from three to six months, talks with perfect coolness of taking part in hunts which he had planned for the next week.

WORTHY EXAMPLES.—Gen. Cass, in a recent speech, stated that he had enjoyed uninterrupted health during his long life, which had his periods of toil and privation; and that he had never used strong drink. — And Col. Benton, in acknowledging the present of a silver pitcher from the N. Y. Mercantile Library Association, informs his young friends that he attributes whatever of mental and bodily vigor he now has and whatever of business application he has ever shown, to a resolution formed early in life to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

Know-Nothing Consistency!

The Know-Nothings of New Hampshire have nominated for Governor, Ralph Metcalf. Will it be believed that this same individual, now the nominee of a party bound by secret oaths to war against citizens on account of their religion, actually voted in 1852 for the following resolution?

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the provision of our State Constitution commonly called the religious test, which makes the profession of a certain religious faith an essential qualification for certain offices is unjust, anti-republican, contrary to the spirit of the present age, and when the proper time arrives we will spare no efforts to induce the people to assent to the abrogation of a principle which should find no place in the Constitution of a Free State."

The whole course of this intolerant faction is inconsistent to the last degree. It professes to be exclusively American, yet violates every doctrine on which a free government rests. It claims excessive liberality, yet proscribes all who will not be slaves to its order. It vociferates most lustily for religious freedom, yet denies civil and religious equality to any man who dare worship God according to the creed of the Catholic Church. It professes loyalty to the Union, yet supports men, its officers who openly repudiate the Constitutional rights of a portion of the States, and mock with feigning delight the teachings of those men who established a free government in the New World. Such is the Janus-faced aspect of Know-Nothingism, and we suppose, it is no worse in New Hampshire than it is in this region. Hence the pot-house politician, the long mouthing ranter for religious purity, and the frequenters of cock-pits and brothels, are to be seen in fraternal union within the Know-Nothing lodges-rooms, all engaged in the same pursuit, an attempt to remodel the Constitution and advance the cause of pure, undefiled religion in our midst. The polls present a like mosaic of piety and profanity, disgusting to all men who are not blinded with their own venom, like serpents in April. The Know-Nothings are consistent in nothing save opposition to the Constitution and religious equality.—*Philad. Argus*.

The Law of the Carrier of Passengers.—The following opinion, given in the Supreme Court of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, is important, as showing the liabilities and responsibilities of carriers of passengers. The case was a special action brought by Joseph S. Tenney, for the recovery of damages for injuries sustained by being upset in a stage coach, riding from Philadelphia to Easton.

THE CHARGE OF THE COURT.—A carrier of passengers having in charge the safety and protection of their lives and limbs, is held by the law to a very strict measure of responsibility.—Yet he is answerable only for negligence or carelessness—he is, though liable for the least possible degree of it. He is bound to exercise the utmost care and discretion. The slightest omission of any measure or means to avoid danger against which human foresight or prudence could guard, will make him liable for every accident which may be the consequence of it. The mere happening of an injury raises a presumption of want of care, and throws on the carrier the burden of disproving it. But carelessness or negligence which does not conduce to the injury will not sustain the action, if there were perfect care and skill at that point of the road where the accident happened. A man who has travelled safely from Philadelphia to Easton, cannot maintain an action against the stage owners, though his life had been in danger at every step by the drunkenness or unskillfulness of the driver.

This I lay down to be the general law of the subject, and you are bound by it; but the application of the law to the facts and circumstances of the case belongs to you. But as there is more difficulty in the application of a rule than in the comprehension of it, I shall attempt to assist you. I shall attempt to assist you in the application of the law in this case, telling you, however, that you are not bound by what I say, but that you are at all times to judge for yourselves. Now the facts and doings of the driver before the coach arrived at Rum Corner, such as cutting round other coaches on the road, and such as leaving his horses while he took a glass of grog, and singing songs with his companions on the box, are no further material than as they may bear on his conduct at the place of the accident. If he was careless before he came to it, there would be more reason to suppose him careless when he got there, or if he were intoxicated before, there would be more reason to suppose him still so; or if he had lashed his horses into a furious gallop, they would be less manageable in descending the hill. This is the only sort of operation that the driver's acts at previous points on the road, could have on the condition of things at the place of the disaster. Your business then will be, first to inquire how matters stood when the coach arrived at the top of the slope which led to the turn at Rum Corner.

There is hardly a spark of evidence in your testimony, and the circumstances of the case belong to you. But as there is more difficulty in the application of a rule than in the comprehension of it, I shall attempt to assist you. I shall attempt to assist you in the application of the law in this case, telling you, however, that you are not bound by what I say, but that you are at all times to judge for yourselves. Now the facts and doings of the driver before the coach arrived at Rum Corner, such as cutting round other coaches on the road, and such as leaving his horses while he took a glass of grog, and singing songs with his companions on the box, are no further material than as they may bear on his conduct at the place of the accident.

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