

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church of Bedford, for this Conference year, will commence on next Friday evening, at the usual hour. Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, Presiding Elder, is expected here at the commencement of the meeting.

He is one of the old-fashioned Methodists—preaches the doctrines of the Church in his pulpit—and, what is equally good, practices in his life what he exhorts others to do from the pulpit.

We love the Methodist Church—its Class-meetings—love-feasts—prayer-meetings—and its impressive mode of administering the Holy Sacrament—and see how all who sincerely worship at its altar—

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Amount. Includes Bank of Conemaugh, Beaver County Bank, Bloomsburg Bank, etc.

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Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Amount. Includes Allegheny Valley Bank, American Bank, etc.

The Telegraph, the Administration Know-Nothing organ at Harrisburg, of which the Rev. MILLER (the Governor's Flour Inspector) is editor, is evidently frightened at the recklessness of the Legislature.

ger—it illustrates quite palpably the feeble reliance to be placed upon a politician, and one of the consequences of taking the government from democratic rule and surrendering it into the hands of know-nothings.

"SELFISH MOTIVES."

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started for the express purpose of building up the doctrines of Federalism—doctrines which have always been defeated when presented to the people unmasked!

In all our strictures, on this subject, we have confined our remarks to general principles, without travelling out of the way to denounce or ridicule Democrats who have been entrapped by this cunningly devised scheme of the great enemy of Democratic Principles.

In another column will be found some extraordinary developments in the shape of a "Gross Outrage upon Defenceless Women," an outrage which, for enormity, has scarcely a parallel in the history of the country.

At the late elections the Democrats carried the following large cities and towns by handsome majorities, viz:—ARKON, CHILICOTHE, GUYA, BOGA FALLS, DAYTON, NEW RICHMOND, MEDINA, TOLEDO, SANDUSKY, HAMILTON, CINCINNATI, and FREMONT!

The New Postage Law.—The following letter to the Postmaster at New York by the First Assistant Postmaster General, in answer to inquiries as to the construction of the late postage law, will be found to contain information useful to all persons who have business with the post office.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appointment Office, March 22, 1855. Sir: Your letter of the 20th instant is received. In answer, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you—

1. The act of the 3d March, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to places within the United States, on the same day or following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a post office, the postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held for postage.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

The Gazette, published at Troy, Mo., relates a shocking tragedy, said to have occurred in Monroe County, in that State, recently. According to the Gazette's story, a gentleman sold his farm for \$2,000, deposited it in the house with his family, and left home on business.

The two in a short time came to the house in which a light was discovered. This unfortunate man at that hour of night, (it being 3 o'clock) confirmed the husband's worst suspicions. They approached the house, and looking through a window, saw five men all surrounding a table, busily engaged in counting and dividing the money which they had secured.

The man accordingly made an alarm at the back door, upon which the midnight robbers endeavored to make their escape. Right manfully did the German maintain his position, while with a revolver he killed four of the robbers and wounded the fifth, who was afterwards secured.

The Election Riot at Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati papers of Tuesday bring us full accounts of the disgraceful election riot in that city on Monday. The Gazette (Whig and Know-Nothing) has the following version:

The election yesterday was a deeply exciting one, and was characterized by scenes which all good citizens must regret. The fights in some instances began in the morning with the opening of the polls. At the Fourth ward there was a fight, in which several persons participated, but we believe no particular injury was inflicted on any one.

A party then went up to Jackson's hill to seize the cannon, which had been used yesterday to fire minute guns in honor of Jefferson's birthday. The gun was captured. The sword was taken from the captain of the gun squad, and the flag which belonged to it, was carried off and planted on the engine house, where the polls were.

The Commercial, (an independent journal,) after giving a brief account of the various rumors and small fights early in the day, thus reports the subsequent events of the day.

In the fight that occurred about noon a Mr. Brown was wounded, and the foreman of Frank Link's brewery stabbed in the lungs. The wounds of these individuals were thought to be dangerous. Many other persons were severely hurt.

Rumors of all descriptions were flying thickly. The Know-Nothings said that there had been fraudulent voting. The Democrats denied it. The judges and clerks of the election protested that everything had been done on the square, whilst sundry excited Know-Nothings asserted that little Dutch boys had been allowed to go up and thrust handfuls of tickets into the ballot-box.

The Germans had a large cannon on Jackson's Hill, and were amusing themselves by firing over the town occasionally. The Know-Nothings having whipped the Germans at the polls, dispatched a detachment to capture the artillery, which was done without much loss of blood, and the trophy of victory drawn to the Eleventh ward polls.

About the polls, when we arrived, was a great crowd, cheering vociferously for Taylor the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor. Many of them had a little star spangled banner with "Pap Taylor" printed on it, fixed about their hats, and nearly all had the Know-Nothing ticket pinned to their breasts.

From four to five o'clock but few Germans could be seen except upon the outskirts of the crowd, and they were very quiet. All of them who had manifested excitement had left the ground, being earnestly advised to do so by American friends. It was evident that the polls were in possession of the Know-Nothings.

Fights were occurring continually. A cry would be raised, a rush made, and presently some poor German who had imprudently ventured into the crowd, or some friend of a German, who had not been sufficiently discreet to hold his tongue, would stagger from the throng covered with dust and bleeding.

We stood upon a pile of sand opposite the engine house, to overlook the scene. We saw one grey headed man, neatly dressed, run for his life down Vine street, pursued by half a dozen furious boys, who recklessly hurled stones after him. A stout, rough looking man, in an express wagon, who shouted "Hurrah for Farran," (the Democratic candidate), was terribly beaten.

About five o'clock a rush was made by about thirty men, closely followed by perhaps three hundred more, for the ballot box. Mayor Snelbaker had taken his position in front of the box, and we saw him for some time struggling to check the mob, and heard his voice commanding the peace.

He was roughly handled, his clothes being torn, and several rude blows inflicted on his person. A dense crowd pressed about the door—a tall man made several efforts to pass those who were endeavoring to protect the box, and finally leaped upon the table where the box was placed, when there was a general sound of splitting wood, occasioned by the crushing of the chairs and tables—a general shout, and some fifty persons rushed in, or were forced into the engine room. In a moment the ballot box was thrown out with a considerable force, striking a man on the shoulder, who stood about one-third of the distance across the street.

It was said that the box contained near thirteen hundred ballots, at least one thousand of which were for Mr. Farran. Persons who undertook to justify the atrocity of destroying the box, stated that there had been cheating permitted by the Germans, and that the "Dutch bullies" refused, during the early part of the day, to permit any ballots to be deposited in the box that were not of the Democratic stamp.

One man with a severe cut on his head said that he had been knocked down because he had stationed himself at the polls and challenged German votes.

This excitement was terrible, and the Pap Taylor flag, and the cannon captured on Jackson Hill, which had been loaded with brickbats, were followed down the street by a multitude for any outrageous performance whatever.

A GROSS OUTRAGE UPON DEFENCELESS WOMEN!

The Boston Daily Advertiser, a leading Whig paper, gives the following account of an outrage perpetrated by a Know-Nothing joint committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, recently appointed to inspect nunneries and convents:

On the Dedham turnpike, in Roxbury, just beyond Oak street, there is an ordinary house, in which school is kept by seven ladies, Catholic "Sisters of Charity," members of the order of Notre Dame. They have twelve pupils, young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth.

The ladies who reside there as teachers, are highly cultivated and accomplished, and as much entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the State. Their pupils are likewise respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced, that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill-treatment.

Such being the character of this establishment, the seventeen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibuses drive up to the doors, crowded with passengers, who alighted and inquired for the "lady superior," and being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informed her that the crowd is a committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the house.

No notification of the visit to be expected has been served upon the ladies, and they are of course obliged to take the statement of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that the committee actually appointed by the Legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party professing to act as this committee on this occasion, but from the fact that two twelve-seat omnibuses, which appeared to be full, were required for their transport, we can only estimate their number at twenty-four.

Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than fifteen years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of twenty-four ill-grown men into a common house, even had the ladies known the rights guaranteed them by the constitution and laws of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force. The "gentlemen" (we presume we must call members of the Legislature by this title) roamed over the whole house from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard, escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was enough sacred, or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilized life, to be spared in the examination.

While in the chapel, the ladies declined holding any conversation with their persecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by "the committee." One of "the gentlemen" accordingly pats her affectionately on the back with one hand, turns over the rosary suspended about her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when she pleases. The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment—what punishments they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the scene must have been.

The examining party of course had everything their own way, and when their searches and their insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure, they took their leave. It is scarcely necessary to say that "they found no matter what—it was not that they sought" unless the object of the visit was simply a "lark" at the expense of the State, in which case, the object was doubtless attained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidence of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

Now we ask the reflecting men and women of Massachusetts,—we even appeal to the candor of the eighty thousand voters who put the present administration into power,—is such a record as the above fit to form a page in the history of the free and enlightened Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the 19th century? Making allowance you please for exaggerations in the story which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses, and does the record stand fair and clear? Is such the treatment that defenceless women ought to receive? Is such the behaviour of gentlemen in the legislature? It is only paralleled by the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war.

Our legislators ought to have a more intimate practical acquaintance with the fundamental principles of our government. The Bill of Rights, which is the first part of the Constitution of Massachusetts, contains this article:—"Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by the laws." It would be superfluous to point out how this article was violated in every clause by the action we have recorded. What was the warrant of this committee of seven, swelling its own numbers by its own act? Nothing but a vote of the Legislature, unsupported by oath or affirmation, and drawn up with regard to no formalities either prescribed by law or otherwise.

In like manner the Constitution of the United States guarantees that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Who is safe from such unreasonable searches as that of Monday last? What house is there in the State occupied wholly by defenceless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men? Let the constituents of any of the gentlemen composing this committee consider how they would relish an invasion of their residences and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this.

The Revolution was fought in vain if the great American principles of private right and domestic security are now to be set at naught.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—About 30 years ago, Mr. A. Rogers, of Franklin, Ohio, was bitten by a mad dog, and was placed in utter darkness, under medical treatment, for the space of thirty days, and apparently recovered from the effects of the bite; though at irregular intervals since that time, he has felt unpleasant and peculiar sensations, supposed to be caused by the virus which in an almost insignificant degree remained in his system.

Otherwise he enjoyed remarkably good health, and being a man of powerful physical frame, weighing near two hundred pounds, it is probable that the strength of his constitution kept the effects of the virus in his system subdued. It was on the 15th day of last January that he received the last bite, under the following circumstances:

A small half starved dog had been about the house during the day, and Mr. R. told one of the children to call it in and feed it, which was done. Mr. R. stooped down to caress it when it bit him in the hand. He instantly grasped his hand, and remarked to his wife that he never felt such a pain. It seemed to thrill his system like an electric shock. Nothing further, however, occurred at that time beyond a severe headache and slight nervous fever. The same dog was known to have bitten several hogs, but not until the hogs became rabid, which was several weeks after, was the dog supposed to have been mad. When Mr. Rogers became acquainted with these facts he at once felt that, under his peculiar situation, with the virus of a former bite in his system, his case was a hopeless one, and immediately set about closing up his business, and made his will, communicating his apprehensions to no person, not even his family. He enjoyed usual health up to Wednesday before his death, when the symptoms of hydrophobia began to manifest themselves, causing him, however, no serious inconvenience until Friday morning, when, on attempting to wash his hands and face he found himself unable to get his hands into the water.

He ate but little breakfast, and in a short time went to bed. About 12 o'clock on Friday night he was seized with some fearful spasms, which lasted for some time. After the spasms passed off he became quite calm and conversed almost incessantly, and assured his friends that he would not harm them in any way. His next spasm was on Saturday morning, and more violent than the former. The last spasm seemed to rack the sufferer with the most excruciating agony, and was dreadful in the extreme even to witness. During all his sufferings, to the very moment of his death, he was conscious of his condition, perfectly rational in all respects, and seemed to take particular care to harm no one during his raving fits, although he was in no way secured, and in the same room with his friends and attendants.

It is certainly contrary to the usual experience that the virus should remain so long in the system and give no more decided manifestations of its presence. But the case, though a remarkable one is by no means an isolated one.—From the Dayton (Ohio) Gazette, 27th.

MARRIED. On the 10th inst. by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. NATHANIEL SMITH, and Miss SUSAN SMITH, both of Bedford Township.

DIED. On the 8th inst., Miss CATHERINE HARRIS, aged 23 years. The deceased, three years ago, upon her profession of faith, connected herself with the Lutheran Church; and, it may with truth be said of her, that she adorned her profession by a Godly walk and conversation. It may be consoling to the dear relatives to know, that during her protracted suffering she received parental attention and care from the family of Maj. D. Washabaugh.

On the 1st inst., Mr. HENRY SCHAEFER, of Friends Cove, aged 51 years, 7 months and 21 days. He leaves an affectionate wife and four children to mourn his death. They mourn not as those without hope—their loss is his eternal gain. On the 4th inst. SAMUEL WYSONG, son of Daniel J. and Ellen Shuck, aged 4 years, 2 months, and 24 days. In Harrison township, on the 8th inst., OCEAN ALEXANDER, son of James and Sophia W. Mullis, aged 2 years, nine months and sixteen days.