

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Great Mass Meeting.

The DEMOCRATS propose to hold a Great Mass Meeting in BEDFORD in the month of July or August, in broad day light...

LAW JUDGES.

In proportion to the labor and talent required, our law judges are more poorly paid than any other class of officers in Pennsylvania...

PROHIBITORY LAW.

On the 26th day of April the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, passed a Bill in Committee of the Whole, to suppress entirely the sale and manufacture of liquor in Pennsylvania...

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

In every section of the country where Know-Nothingism has been tried, the people have become heartily sick and disgusted with its nauseous and treasonable proceedings...

An election was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday the 1st day of May, inst. for city officers, and the vote was so close that official returns alone decided the result...

In Lancaster, on the same day, the Know Nothings were defeated for twelve School Directors by a majority of 130 votes.

In Princeton, New Jersey, the K. N.'s were defeated a few days since, although one year ago they elected all their officers by large majorities.

In Brownsville, Pa. recently, the K. N.'s were defeated by an average majority of 103 for Borough officers.

In Madison, Indiana, a city heretofore strongly Whig, and which twelve months ago, elected Abolition Know Nothings for city officers, held an election on the 3d inst. which resulted in the entire defeat of the proscriptionists.

What do these facts indicate? Why, that OFFICE, FRAUD and PUBLIC PLUNDER is the real platform of Know-Nothingism, whilst opposition to Foreigners and Catholics was merely held out as a trick to catch bigots and unsuspecting Democrats.

Their doom foreseen!

The American Standard, the Know Nothing organ published at Uniontown, Pa. in his paper of the 25th April, in a long article urging the Legislature not to adjourn without electing a U. S. Senator...

But it is not too late to remedy the evil and forefend the fate which awaits us, if this question of the United States Senatorship shall be thrust into the next general election. If the American party does not elect its Senator before the 2d Tuesday of October, it will not do it afterwards.

Truly, the next Legislature will elect a Democrat, and we trust such men will be nominated for the Legislature as will secure the brightest intellect in the State.

TREASURER'S LICENSE!

The anti-Licence Law expressly forbids the issuing of Licences by City or County Treasurers for the sale of liquors, wines, or malt liquors, and any License of this kind issued since the 13th day of April is not worth the paper it is written on, and subjects all selling under such License to fine and imprisonment for every offence.

Revenue Lopped Off!

The receipts into the Treasury last year, for Licences, which the new anti-Licence Law abolishes, amounted to two hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and three dollars and forty-four cents.

The State Legislature.

This body has actually adjourned after a session of four months, and the people seem to exclaim as with one voice: "May we never look upon its like again?"

Elected upon the new platform of Know-Nothingism, under the most solemn professions and pledges to put down the corruptions of old parties, it proved itself the most corrupt, infamous, and ignorant Legislative body that ever assembled in this or any other State in the Union.

Its own expositions of the dirty means resorted to in an attempt to elect a U. S. Senator more than exemplify what we have said on this point. But what has this Legislature done, which so loudly promised to reform not only the politics of the country, but which set itself up as the special guardians of Religion, by which plank in its "COPPERHEAD" platform it cajoled into its support a great many professed Ministers of the Gospel...

These, however, are only a small portion of the iniquities of the Legislature which has just adjourned. In due time all their acts will be laid before the tax-payers of Pennsylvania, by which they will fully discover the pernicious effects of Legislation brought about through the instrumentality of Midnight Lodges, held together by the most startling oaths!

Many honest Democrats, through brilliant promises and false pledges, were induced to join the Know Nothings last summer, but that class of men are now abandoning the order in every direction, as the result of the recent elections conclusively show. Within a few days past, several Democrats in this vicinity have voluntarily told us that they joined the order last fall, but have left it forever, in utter disgust.

In our condemnation of the Know Nothings we have been governed by no preferences for the Catholic faith, and no sympathy for its crowd. It is the principle of toleration, guaranteed to all sects, by the Constitution of the country, which we have defended. We would give to every man his right of conscience, and resist any attempt to bring the religious element of the country, or any Church, into the political arena.

We appeal to Christian men and ask, is it not time to pause, reflect and then act, — act with determination and zeal? If you love your holy religion, and value your privilege to enjoy it, is it not time to arise and rebuke that hell spirit of ambition, which seeks to gain the honors of the government over the prostrate body of the Religion of Christ, — by trampling its principles in the dust, and using the prejudices of different sects as the instrument of its destruction?

Around the humble affairs of the Methodist Church, gather many reminiscences of youthful training, and youthful devotion. We have loved its simplicity, honored the single-hearted devotion of its members, and the republican tenets of its organization.

The very organization of the Methodist Episcopal church is dangerous to the liberties of a free people, supposing a crisis to arise in a political action, in which the hierarchy of the Methodist Church is interested. From the dependence of all the parts on one great central power, it is easy to perceive how the suffrages of most of the members may be controlled by the Bishops.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a late lecture delivered at Hartford, Connecticut, thus raps Know Nothings over the head: He opposed the Know-Nothings and said that the idea that danger to American institutions from the influx of foreigners, was as absurd as would be the belief that the waters of the Atlantic ocean could be turned to milk by emptying into them all the milk pails of the country.

He said, "I have truly shown that Episcopal Methodism is Anti-American, in its spirit and tendency, and it is a dangerous foe to Republicanism." I have shown that it had its origin in usurpation, — that its very organization provides for the support and extension of assumed power, and this power may be expressly exercised without restriction.

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the oaths he had taken, and prayed God to forgive him. He warned, everybody, and especially Democrats against the order. He said some good Democrats might be seduced into the order, but they would not stay there.

Mr. Leach concluded by expressing his sorrow that he had ever deviated from the beaten track of democracy, and asking that he might be received back into the fold, declaring that he knew "Sam" and despised his principles and would fight him to the end.

From the True American, the Know Nothing Organ, published at Trenton, we clip the following onslaught upon the Methodist Church. It will be seen that the extract fully confirms what we have frequently asserted that the leaders of the Know-Nothings would not hesitate to make the same war upon any religious sect, that they have been making upon the Catholics.

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So it is," he continued, "with the Irishman and German who pour into this country—they come to the digestion of a young republic, which swallows them as foreigners, but turns them into Americans." He thought there was infinitely less to fear from the industrious and hardy Irishman who comes among us with his pick-axe and spade, than there was from the corrupt influence of those degenerated sons of "not degraded sires, who, born on American soil, think it needful to go to Europe to get an education, and after travelling over the continent, and misrepresenting all that is American, come back to their native land filled with supreme disgust of everything American, and affected admiration of monarchical customs.

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greeting more cordial, or triumph more glorious, than theirs, when they mingled their tears and salutations with their companion in arms, after victory had preched upon the republican standard. These demonstrations of attachment, by men of foreign birth, to the land of their adoption, Jackson had seen and participated in.

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not willingly journey except upon the urgency of business. — In such a place, with no temptation to lead them astray, no evil associations to corrupt them, and no hired bores and sharp speculators to dog their steps, our Legislators would do their duty industriously and quietly, hold short sessions, pass the laws that the public good would require, and return to their homes, if not wiser and better men than when they went, at least no worse.

From New Mexico.

Fight with the Indians—Death of Captain Stanton.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Army to his friend in this city — giving an account of the fight with the Indians in which Capt. Stanton was killed.

Fort Fillmore, N. M., February 7, 1855.

Your letter of Dec. 16th came to hand by last mail, and I hasten to answer it in order to give you such news as the country affords. So here goes! The Indians of late, have become more troublesome than ever, and have been committing depredations in every portion of New Mexico.

Gen. Garland has now two or three scouting parties out after them, and we expect daily that others will be ordered out. On the fifth of last month, Capt. Stanton, of the Dragons, and Lieut. Daniel and Walker, of the Infantry, left the fort with thirty dragoons and fifty infantry soldiers, under orders to proceed to the White and Sacramento mountains, and to communicate thence with Capt. Ewell, who was scouting down the Pecos, and report to him for orders.

On the 17th January, Capt. Stanton with his command formed a junction with Ewell on the Rio Bonito. Ewell being the senior officer, assumed command of the expedition, and being on a fresh trail, pushed forward the whole command, hoping to come up with the Indians during the night, but failed in doing so. On the night of the 18th, he encamped on the Rio Pecos, a small river on the Pecos slope of the Sacramento mountains, where the Indians, in large numbers, attacked his camp about 12 o'clock at night, and completely riddled his and the other officers tents with arrows and balls, fortunately doing no other damage.

Early on the morning of the 19th, Lieut. Daniel, in command of the infantry was ordered to take thirteen of his men, deploy them as skirmishers, and commence the fight, leaving Walker with the rest of the infantry to support him. Daniel soon commenced the fight in gallant style, and was well supported by Walker. In a short time all the infantry were engaged, and a running fight was kept up against them for over eight miles—the dragoons charging whenever the ground would permit. About 10 o'clock P. M. Ewell halted his command and encamped. Stanton was then ordered out with twenty men to examine some Indian huts, and to find the direction of the trail. He had gone but a short distance from camp before a large number of Indians commenced firing on him from every side of the canon.

Stanton leaves a noble wife (a daughter of the late Gen. Macomb) to lament his untimely fall. She leaves this post to-morrow for the up country on her way to the States.

MARRIED!

On the 24th by the REV. F. Benedict, Mr. JOHN AMOS, Jr., and Miss SARAH MOWERY, both of Bedford township.



On Tuesday morning, the first of May, departed this life, THOMAS KERRY, of this place, in the 33d year of his age.

Just a week before the melancholy event of his decease, he had been violently thrown out of a carriage on his way to Bedford, from St. Clairsville, near the residence of Mr. Thomas Wisegarver, where he was left in a most precarious condition, and where he received every attention from that kind family. The result of the injuries received from this sad accident terminated fatally for him. By this deplorable casualty an aged mother and beloved sisters and brothers have been plunged into deep grief—the still of a parent's declining years—the promising hope of all his family has fallen—and all connected with him by the ties of love and friendship—his dear friends and acquaintances have lost in the death of this amiable young man the cherished companion of their youth—their well beloved and most highly valued associate and confidant. If the wishes of numerous devoted friends, who followed his remains to the silent grave, would have taken him from amongst them, this lament would be the day, when the King of terrors would have taken him from amongst them. But this leveler of all makes no distinction in his fell course of destruction. The young and the old are alike victims. For the aged he is already at the door—and for the youthful he is lying in ambush. As no precaution and care can eventually shield us against the approach of this insidious visitor—wisdom declares that we should by all means in our power, try to render his coming as little an evil as possible, by a real blessing—a solid gain which can be done by the grace of that Divine Lord who has taught us not only how to live, but the still hard lesson how to die. At how to live, he has given us the command to love, and the glory thereof as the flower of the field. The grass is withered and the flower is fallen, BUT THE WORD OF THE LORD REMAINETH FOREVER.—Isaiah 40th, 8th v. The blessedness promised by our Divine Redeemer in his consoling Gospel, is to be secured only at the price of perpetual vigilance at every stage of our brief existence, in youth, manhood, and old age, — to subordinate those servants whom when the Lord shall come, he shall find watching.— Luke 12th, 37 v.

What advantage does Philadelphia possess, for the transaction of the legitimate business of Government, over Harrisburg? Absolutely none. Her accommodations for the personal case of members, may be more luxurious, her amusements more numerous and fascinating, and her mode of life more attractive, to such as look only to the exterior of things. But are all these promotive of that singleness of purpose, that calm deliberation, that patient investigation, and that freedom from all that can distract or warp the mind, bias the judgment, and tempt to idleness, sensual indulgence, and vice—which are so essential to the proper administration of the high duties of those into whose hands the government of a great Commonwealth is committed?

If a change is desired, let it not be to Philadelphia, but rather to some little borough in the recesses of the Alleghenies, to which railroads have not penetrated, which has nothing about it to invite visitors, and to which travellers will

not willingly journey except upon the urgency of business. — In such a place, with no temptation to lead them astray, no evil associations to corrupt them, and no hired bores and sharp speculators to dog their steps, our Legislators would do their duty industriously and quietly, hold short sessions, pass the laws that the public good would require, and return to their homes, if not wiser and better men than when they went, at least no worse.