

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 18, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Rev. Thomas K. Davis will sell, at public vendue, the most valuable portion of his property on Saturday, the 19th inst. See advertisement.

Hon. WM. T. DAUGHERTY and family returned from Harrisburg on Thursday last in good health. The Judge proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the Democracy of this District.

Rev. Mr. SIMMS, of Cumberland, preached in the Presbyterian Church of Bedford on last Sabbath morning and evening. He is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and a minister of fine abilities. We hope to have him with us again during the summer.

One of the most beautiful, as well as original, Funeral Discourses we have ever listened to, was delivered by Rev. Mr. HECKERMAN on last Tuesday, at the house of Hon. John Cessna, on the occasion of the funeral of his interesting little daughter, the obituary of which appears under the proper head. This sweet little child, intelligent far beyond her years, was born in the Spring as it died in the same season of the year, and, upon this point, the speaker principally confined his remarks, comparing the little form with the beautiful flower which presents so many attractions, but which so soon fades and passes away! This is the second child Mr. Cessna has buried, leaving him still two, a son and daughter.

A FAITHFUL PASTOR.

It is a matter of profound regret to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that circumstances have rendered it necessary for Rev. THOS. K. DAVIS, who, for the last six years has been Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place, to part with his charge. The health of his wife has induced him to seek a climate more congenial to her constitution; and, with this laudable object in view, he expects to sail for California early in June, where there is a church in waiting to receive him, and where, we sincerely trust, he will realize his brightest anticipations. As a Preacher, he is every thing that any Congregation of Christians could desire, and a people that cannot be pleased with him, would not be pleased with any body. Divested of all ostentation, and exclusively devoted to his sacred calling, he enjoys the regard and affection of the citizens of this community to an extent equal to that of any other who ever lived in this place; and, whilst the members of his congregation are willing to dissolve the connection existing between them, under the peculiar circumstances alluded to above, they do so with feelings of unaffected sorrow and regret, and he will ever have the warmest prayers of his praying members for the same welfare and prosperity of himself and his interesting little family.

Mr. Davis will preach his Farewell Sermon on Sunday the 27th inst., on which occasion we have no doubt the church will be crowded. The public are cordially invited.

JUDGE LORING.—Gov. Gardner, to his own everlasting honor, and to the preservation of Massachusetts from the deepest disgrace, has refused to remove Judge Loring from his office, in obedience to the demand of the Legislature.—Philadelphia News, May 12.

The election in Massachusetts last fall resulted in the choice of an almost unanimous Know Nothing Legislature, sixty of the members elect being ministers of the Gospel! who were pledged to purge Legislation of its corruptions, and establish a pure American code of morals and religion. The "HISS" affair was one of its abominations—and another will be found in the Bill to remove Judge Loring from office for the crime of administering the Laws according to the Constitution of the United States! As reckless as Governor Gardner has proved himself in some things, he could not sanction this diabolical outrage, and the Philadelphia News applauds the act as having saved "Massachusetts from the deepest disgrace." A union of Church and State is one of the greatest curses that could befall this country—and a ministerial Legislature has proved itself a nuisance too intolerable to be borne. A portion of the ministry have done more to corrupt the morals of the land, by their association with politics, than all the infidels combined!—a state of things fully predicted in the masterly and eloquent letter of Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, which was published in the Bedford Gazette just one year ago, and which we shall shortly republish, as containing doctrines which will now be appreciated by every lover of Religion and correct government in the Nation.

THE HISS COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed by the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature to investigate the conduct of the now notorious Hiss, after furnishing some disgusting particulars of his conduct while on his anti-nunnery mission, conclude with these words:

"We consider his conduct upon the committee at Lowell highly improper and disgraceful, both to himself and this body, of which he is a member, and we deem it such as to render him unworthy longer to occupy a seat upon the floor of this house."

The report was signed by all the committee.

Know-Nothingism in Connecticut.

GREENVILLE, May 2.—On May 1, Council No. 58, of Greenville, met by special call. Henry Palmer was elected President pro-tem, and Jason Gleason, Clerk. The correspondence was called for, and the Clerk said he had received notice from a large portion of the members, wishing to be dismissed from the order, which was voted. The remaining members then voted to give up their charter on the 8th of May, when the General Council of the State of Connecticut meets at Norwich city. This, I think, will be the fate of most of the councils in the State.

THE LIQUOR LAW!

The Philadelphia News, half Whig and half Know Nothing, in speaking of the present anti-Licence Law, denominated it as "singular and ridiculous in its character, and fully endorsed a letter from J. Hoffman, Esq. (which will be found on the first page,) in which he denounces it as "inconsistent" and "absurd," and as a "CHEAT and DECEPTION upon the public." Now, we ask the people to look at these declarations, and then remember that Gov. POLLOCK approved and SIGNED this "cheat and deception upon the public," and the attention of the Freemen of Bedford county is especially invited to the fact that our Know Nothing Senator, Fr. JORDAN, carried this "singular, ridiculous, inconsistent and absurd cheat" through the Senate by his own vote, against the positive instructions of his constituents! Farmers and tax-payers, this is Know Nothingism exemplified. How do you like it?

Falsehood, Fraud, and Deception seems to be the ruling element with the leaders of Know Nothingism, a fact very clearly developed in their attempt to mislead the public mind as to the result of the recent election in Philadelphia. Although the official record exhibits a falling off from the order of at least ten thousand votes in that City alone, since last June, yet the Know-Nothing Press, and a Know Nothing Committee, are trying to cheat their deluded followers into the belief that the very reverse is the fact. Now, in order that candid men in the ranks of our opponents may have the truth, we refer them to an article on this subject from the pen of Col. A. K. M'CLURE, of the Chambersburg Repository and Whig, which will be found on the first page of the Gazette of to-day. Mr. M'Clure holds an important office under Gov. POLLOCK, and hence the friends of the administration will not be likely to discredit his statement, which fully accords with the one we made last week. "To vindicate their own self-respect, five thousand Whigs" who had heretofore supported this rotten organization were compelled to abandon it in order to "strike down" what they now deem "a political despotism that ignores all freedom in the elective franchise." The late Know Nothing Councils, it is conceded by Mr. M'Clure, "were little better than an organized body of respectable plunderers." And this is "Americans ruling America!" O shame!

ANOTHER CHEAT!

The Executive Committee of the Know Nothings of Philadelphia have published an address to their followers with the express view and design of deceiving them as to the result of the recent election in that city, which, of course, will find its way into all the papers of that stripe in the State. To prove the fraud and deception thus attempted, we invite the attention of all rational men to the following extract from an article in the Daily News, of last Saturday, one of the most unscrupulous POLLOCK papers in the Commonwealth, in which the editor most unqualifiedly denies that the K. N.'s "triumphed single-handed over all opposition," and boldly asserts that every honest man in that community knows the fact to be otherwise.—The News says it is at a loss to conceive the MOTIVE which induced the publication of such an OUTRAGE upon the feelings of those to whose aid the K. N.'s are indebted for the result, such as it was. But we let the News speak for itself:

"It is, however, due to the cause of truth, as well as the large body of Whigs who cordially united with the Americans, and without whose co-operation the triumph could not have been achieved, to state, as a matter of fact, that the Committee are not justified in proclaiming to their brethren throughout the United States, that the Americans 'triumphed single-handed over the Whig and Democratic parties.' The truth of history is disregarded by them, in saying that 'in 1855, the Whigs, as a party, repudiated all connection with the Americans' and united with the Democrats."

It is with pain and regret that we make these contradictions, and we are induced to do so, solely, by a sense of duty to the large number of Whigs who contributed to achieve the triumph, and from a full conviction that the American cause is much more likely to be injured than benefitted by statements such as are made by the Committee. So far from their being in accordance with facts, the reverse would approximate much nearer the truth. We admit, a portion of the Whigs did fuse with the Democrats; but it is not true that "the Whigs, as a party," did so. The regular Whig Convention, the members of which were elected in the respective Wards under the rules and regulations of the Whig party, nominated Messrs. Morton and Hill as the candidates of the Whig party, and they were supported as such by "the Whigs, as a party." An inconsiderable number of the members of that Convention, only about one-fifth of the whole Convention, it is true, withdrew from it, "repudiated all connection with the Americans," and subsequently along with others of like feelings and sentiments "united with the Democrats." This much is true, but it is not true, as the Committee state, that the Whigs, as a party, thus acted.

A political organization is never in greater danger than when its members feel it to be sufficiently strong to be satisfied that they can do injustice and perpetrate a wrong with impunity. Let those who made the statements, which we have contradicted, beware that they do not thus endanger the American cause."

Another Phase of the order.

We had supposed that Know-Nothingism was especially the antagonism of Catholicism. Such is the case here, and throughout the North. In New Orleans, however, where the Catholic religion is popular, this antagonism, we see, is disclaimed. The New Orleans Bulletin, an organ of the order, says:

"We have the very best authority for saying that this obnoxious and proscriptive feature (the exclusion of Catholics from office) does not characterize the order of Know-Nothings in Louisiana. We are very confident that the religious element forms no component part of

the Louisiana order: that there is no recognized discrimination between Catholics and Protestants; and the native Americans comprehend and embrace, in the fullest sense of the word, those who are born on the soil, and those only, who are Catholics or Protestants."

Thus, then, the cry of "down with the Catholics" is to be the watchword only where votes can be made by it.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

The Berks County Press, an advocate of Know Nothingism, thus speaks of the late Legislature:

"This Legislature, from its commencement to its close, was reckless and improvident, voting away the interests of the State, and creating powers to corporations, subversive of the rights and interests of the people. We would be doing violence to our sense of justice and honor, were we to say one word in commendation of the legislature. We regard its adjournment a public blessing, and those who have been guilty of imprudent legislation, incompetency, and neglect of the business committed to their hands by an honest and confiding constituency, will have leave to adjourn sine die themselves."

Truly, Know-Nothingism has left the marks of a fearful pestilence upon this noble old Commonwealth.

From the Rochester Democrat, May 3.

Know-Nothingism in New York. Presentation of the Order by the Grand Jury of Monroe County.

We give below a document emanating from the Grand Jury of this county, which closed its session yesterday. It will be widely read and criticised. The Grand Jury devoted three days to the investigation, in pursuance of a suggestion from Judge Wells, that it was their province and duty to inquire into any infractions of the election law.

Several witnesses, it appears, refused to answer, and were taken before the court for its direction. In every such instance we believe Judge Wells has discharged his duties like a pure and upright judicial officer. Witnesses who swore—and it is reported there were such—that they could not answer the questions "without criminating themselves or making themselves infamous," were of course excused from answering. That is the privilege of all witnesses who are apprehensive that their conduct has been in violation of law and the rights of individuals or the public. The presentment follows:

To the Honorable Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Monroe:

The Grand Jury of this County having been specially charged by the Court to make inquiries as to all violations and infractions of the election laws of this State, have, in discharge of their duty, called before them a large number of witnesses, and made diligent inquiry upon the subject. They find that by section 5 of the general election law, "if any person shall, by bribery, menace, or other corrupt means or device whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, attempt to influence any elector of this State, in giving his vote or ballot, or deter him from giving the same, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, at any election within this State, held pursuant to this chapter, and shall therefore be convicted, such person so offending and convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined or imprisoned, according to the discretion of the Court before which such conviction shall be had: such fine in no case to exceed five hundred dollars, nor such imprisonment one year."

It appears from the testimony taken before us that there are a number of societies, or orders of men, in this county, who have formed themselves into secret combinations for political action—that these societies meet only in secret—that their members are admitted under oaths and obligations, and pledged to inviolable secrecy—that they are induced to enter the society under a variety of pretences, and to take upon themselves oaths and binding obligations that they will not vote for certain particular classes of their fellow-citizens, or individual citizens—that they will cast their votes and use their elective franchise, according to the behests and requirements of their Order, or the officers thereof, or of a certain degree or circle thereof, under the penalty of perjury, or being considered as perjured, and as being unworthy to be employed, countenanced or supported in any business whatever, and as totally unworthy of the confidence of their fellow-citizens.

Under these penalties they are bound to vote for the persons designated by the Order, without regard to their own individual choice or preference of candidates. That members of this society or Order, having taken these oaths or obligations are informed by the order, or the officers thereof, that a refusal to vote for the candidates of the Order will subject them to the charge of perjury, and render themselves infamous and unworthy of the confidence of all good men. And thus they are directly influenced in giving their vote or ballot, or are deterred from giving the same, and are disturbed and hindered in the free exercise of the rights of suffrage.

And it further appears that members have been threatened that if they did not vote according to the requisitions of the Order, that they should be deemed as perjured under these oaths and obligations, and should be subject to disgrace and infamy, and as false and perjured, and expelled with dishonor. That such societies or orders, after the last general election, called their members to account to them, or their officers, as to the manner in which they discharged their elective franchise, and required them to declare upon oath for whom they cast their votes at the said election.

The Grand Jury have been much embarrassed in their investigation, by the refusal of witnesses to answer questions put to them as to their proceedings in secret session, on the ground that a disclosure of these facts would render them infamous; and in other cases the witnesses claimed protection, on the ground that answers to the questions would criminate themselves. Having thus been deprived of the full disclosures of facts, no individual cases have been presented by us, and the jury therefore beg leave to make this general presentment against such combinations, that are, in their opinion, a direct violation of the statute in relation to elections, as the law was designed to protect and guard every elector in a free and voluntary choice in casting his ballot, and to allow every citizen, otherwise worthy, to be a proper subject of such suffrage. We believe from the testimony before us that such proceedings strike at the foundation of individual liberty of action, and tend directly to destroy the great and cardinal principles of our institutions,

as founded by our forefathers: that our institutions can only continue to exist by the free and uncontrolled action of the citizen, that all such restraint and obligations are destructive to an elective and free government.

All of which has been duly adopted and is most respectfully submitted.

WM. C. BLOSS, Foreman.

RENOUNCING THE KNOW-NOTHINGS. A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We have received the following letter from Mr. William Adams, a well known citizen of Tarentum, who was induced by false representations to allow himself to be got into the Know-Nothing Lodges, but who has since vindicated his manhood and sense of honor, by repudiating all connection with the "Jerry Sneaks," and declaring his determination to oppose them at every opportunity. His example should be followed by all honest men who have been entrapped in like manner.—Pittsburg Union.

TARENTUM, April 26, 1855.

Editors Pittsburg Union.—Intending to be a candidate for popular suffrage at our borough election, and being asked for my opinions in reference to secret political societies, I hereby state publicly my views in regard to them.—Having been identified with a secret society commonly called Know-Nothings, I can freely express my abhorrence of their principles. I have been in a secret society by the aforesaid name, and being now satisfied that such secret political combinations are anti-christian, anti-republican, and dangerous to the spirit of our free institutions, I hereby renounce all connection with those associations and will henceforth act against them at every opportunity.—To the truth of which statement, I solemnly pledge myself to the citizens of Tarentum.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

THE MORALITY OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

We published yesterday, the report of the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts with reference to the conduct of Mr. Joseph Hiss, a member of the House, and which, of itself, develops a sad state of morality. It was such men as Hiss, reeking with moral leprosy, who raised the cry of immorality and licentiousness under which the famous Nunnery Committee was appointed. The acts of that Committee are known, and all good men, both in Massachusetts and throughout the nation, blush at the scandal. But now comes a still more pitiable and disgraceful exhibition. The report is made to the Legislature, and the recommendation for the expulsion of the leper adopted, when, with shameful effrontery, he presents a memorial asserting, in one breath, his innocence, and the next almost admitting every crime charged, but justifying himself and claiming exemption on the ground that like criminal conduct was the practice of most members of the Committee, and demanding the opportunity to prove it. We copy the concluding portions of the memorial. Its author, be it remembered, was, until very recently, the Chief Instructor [such is the title] of the Know-Nothing order in Massachusetts. It furnishes a fair specimen of know-nothing morality, and exhibits Joseph Hiss, by his own confession, a leprous and lustful beast, having only the form of man. He says:

Your memorialist proposes to show that the conduct with which he is charged, has not heretofore been so considered by the members of this Committee and others, members of this House, inasmuch if the opportunity is given him, he will show by such testimony, under oath, as in the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth has heretofore been found sufficient to authorize decrees of divorce for the cause of adultery, both against husband and wife; that the Chairman of your very honorable Committee of investigation, both while with Committees of this House, as well as while connected with it as a member, and while acting in said several capacities, has done the same acts with which your memorialist stands charged by the report of your Committee.

And your memorialist, if permitted, further proposes to show by similar evidence under oath, that other members of the honorable House, both while upon Committees and during their connection with the House, have been guilty of like improprieties and indiscretions, as those charged upon your memorialist in said report.

And your memorialist respectfully represents that having been charged with doing no more than can be shown that others, members of the same body, whose age, standing, acquirements, and reputation have entitled them to his respect, and to whom he might and ought to look for example—that it is unfair and unjust, without any previous warning on the part of the house, that said precedents were not to be followed, that he should be singled out for the heavy penalty of a vote of censure of this House.

And he therefore respectfully prays, that if he is deemed unworthy, for the causes before mentioned, of a seat in this body, that the cases of others to whom he has adverted, and which at a time and place he is ready to specify and verify, may be investigated and passed upon by the house in order that it may be seen that his acts, even as reported and unjustly charged, are not without parallel, mitigation and excuse, by precedent and contemporaneous acts.

In fine your memorialist claims that his conduct ought not to be found exceptional and punished, with severe penalties, if upon investigation it is found no other or different from that of other members of this house, who still retain their seats upon this floor.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HISS.

The Legislature, after the presentation of this memorial, concluded to reconsider the vote expelling Hiss, and it is now more than probable, if his assertions are to be believed, that other members will accompany him when he is finally expelled. He offers to prove, not his own innocence, but that the acts with which he is charged are the common practice among members. Such, then, is the Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts. It remains to be seen if they will dare to meet the investigation into the morals of Know-Nothingism, which Mr. Hiss demands.

There are sixty Know-Nothing clergymen in the Legislature of Massachusetts.—Philadelphia Argus.

FOREIGNERS IN THE U. S. ARMY.—The Boston (Mass.) Atlas learns from an official source,

that since the last of October there have been inspected and embarked at Fort Columbus, to join their regiments in the West, eighteen hundred and forty-seven recruits, only three hundred and twenty-four of whom were born in the United States, or but a little more than one-sixth. Of the whole number 850 were Irish, and 395 German. These are about the proportions of natives to foreigners for some time.

An Important Act.

We notice among the acts passed by the Legislature, at its recent Session, the following law, which was prepared and presented by Judge DAUGHERTY, the member from Bedford county. It supplies a very important deficiency, in all the laws of the State, which provide for the Incorporation of Coal and Manufacturing Companies, and as it enables the Governor to issue letters patent to all such companies, will have the effect to give greater importance and character to those already formed, as well as such as may hereafter be organized under any of these general laws.

An Act to authorize the Governor to issue letters patent in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all cases where companies have been or shall hereafter be formed under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to encourage manufacturing operations in this Commonwealth," approved the seventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, or any of its supplements, or under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral land, in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same," approved the twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, it shall be lawful for the Governor whenever the certificate of the organization of any such company shall have been duly executed in conformity with the provisions of the said act or acts, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth as therein provided, to issue letters patent under the great seal of the Commonwealth, declaring the subscribers to the stock of any such company, and also those who may thereafter become subscribers or holders of the said stock, to be a body politic in deed and in law in the same manner and form as is now provided by law in other cases.

The Solemnity of an Oath.

The most potent engine of the demagogues who herd together in secret conspiracy, at least over weak minds, is the impressive obligation of an oath. But there are two kinds of oath: There is the sacred oath, taken in the eye of God, for a just purpose—the oath that Blackstone calls a "legal oath;" there is, again, the false oath—the oath taken to betray one's country—the oath of an Arnold or a Cataline. The great weapon of the latter was the hideous and shameful oaths he enforced upon his confederates. Robbers take oaths for their mutual protection; but there is no law, human or divine, that can ensure the violation of these oaths.—The crime is in taking them.

To take an oath to betray a friend is, in the highest sense of the word, MORAL PERJURY.—How can such an oath outweigh a sacred obligation, recognized as sacred by the law? A secret oath, for perjury, or party, or corrupt purposes, cannot sever the tie that commands us to be faithful to God, our country, to the truth, to our family, or to friends. To attempt this is to contemplate perjury.

Says Backston:

"The crime of wilful and corrupt perjury is defined by Sir Edward Coke to be a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears truthfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question."

We leave it to conscientious men to say how far an oath-sworn in the sight of the living God, in a midnight conclave, to make a religious difference, or the nativity of a neighbor or a friend, a cause of persecution, can be maintained without moral perjury. It is simply a choice of obligations—whether we will abide by the obligations recognized as binding and as just, or whether we will annul these by accepting those which are unjust and cruel.

Sacred history tells us of one of the most cherished disciples of our Saviour who denied his Master three times. We ask the attention of those who believe in the system of secret betrayals to this instructive passage:

Mat. 69. "Now Peter sat without in the palace: and a damsel came unto him, saying: Thou also wert with Jesus of Galilee."

"70. But he denied before them all, saying: I KNOW NOT WHAT THOU SAIST."

"71. And when he was gone out into the porch, another maid saw him, and said unto them that were there: This fellow was also with Jesus of Nazareth."

"72. And again he denied with an oath, I DO NOT KNOW THE MAN."

"73. And after a while came unto him they that stood by, and said to Peter Surely thou also art one of them; for thy speech betrayeth thee."

"73. Then began he to curse and swear, saying I KNOW NOT the man."

The commentator upon this impressive passage in Scripture speaks of Peter's conduct (so amply atoned immediately afterwards) in the following manner:

"Peter denies his Master with oaths and curses. There is nothing more important for us to learn than our own weakness. Who that saw Peter vanishing but the day before—though all men forsake thee, yet wilt not—could have supposed that in so short a time he could have forgotten, or at least have braced all his promises? [Here, it will be seen, the higher obligation set against a mere worldly oath!] 'What! an apostle prevaricate and! Yea, and curse and swear that he knew not the man to whom he had professed so strong an attachment: for whom, in fact, he had fought, and nearly committed murder! This question of a silly damsel confused and terrified Peter, and the fear of being taken for one of the followers of Jesus led him to prevaricate, lying, and perjury.'"

Now, although Peter had taken an oath to support his great Master, yet he owed an obligation which he could not, as it seem violate without being accused of perjury. It recalls us to the point that there is an obligation due to the State, and to friendship, and to good morals, impressed upon all men, which cannot be set aside by any worldly obligation, and out of all by a midnight oath wrung from the fear and prejudice of men, without staining the purity of its own oath with the guilt of bad perjury. To betray a benefactor as Peter did—to betray with a kiss as Judas did—to perjure a neighbor or professions of kindness—all these belong to the science which plots se-

cret, and strikes down the wisest and the brightest without notice or charity.

But Peter repented his false oath—repented it in tears and in sorrow. He never denied his Master after that. He never allowed his fears to mislead him. He stood fast to his holy friendship. He scorned the secret oath and the midnight cabal. He became a light and a leader, and manifested his faith in the midst of dangers and doubts. He never afterwards said, "I know not the man."

Let those who have taken the oaths at the present day which defy the law, and instigate persecution, and encourage hypocrisy, and finally lead to perjury—let them remember that an obligation can be binding which is in itself an insult to God and a wrong to man.—Washington Union.

We publish below an extract from the "Armstrong Democrat" taken from Saturday's Post in reference to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, also one from Schuylkill county, both of a late date, speaking in the highest terms of this preparation which seems to have made its way into more localities than our own.—The Dr.'s Pectoral, here at home, has a decidedly favorable reputation, and has evidence in its favor of a noted character. The Dr. informs us that he is personally to every part of the compounding with great care.

THE PECTORAL SYRUP MAN.—Mr. Williams of the Armstrong Democrat, in his paper of the 25th of April, has the following about Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of our city: "His medicines are the best and most efficacious for the cure of hernia in the market. They are no humbug, which those who are afflicted with this generally troublesome disease, upon trial, will find to be true. His Pectoral Syrup is an excellent remedy for diseases to which the throat and lungs are subject. We are not given to puffing patent medicines, but when we find an article which proves worthy, upon a trial, we will not hesitate to tell the public what and whose it is. In three cases of troublesome cough, from bad cold, in our family, Dr. Keyser's pectoral syrup proved efficacious in giving immediate relief. In two of the cases, one bottle each was sufficient, and in the third case a portion of a bottle proved effective."

QUINOBURG, Schuylkill Co., Pa., April 24, 1855.

To Mr. George W. Oakley, agent for Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

SIR—I take pleasure in informing you that Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, of which I have purchased several bottles of you for the use of myself and friends, has proved itself decidedly the best preparation for a severe cough and cold that I have been able to meet with. I have tried many of the cough preparations of the day, and can say with propriety and truth that I have found none to equal it in efficiency. My friends also speak in the very highest terms of it, and we are happy that you have the best of us near us that we may apply when necessary.

Respectfully your friend, P. S. DEXLAR.

You are at liberty to use this as you may see proper.

An Act for the Protection of Burial Grounds has passed both branches of the Legislature. It provides:

"That if any person shall open any tomb or any grave in any cemetery, graveyard or any grounds set apart for burial purposes, either private or public, held by individuals for their own use, or in trust for others, or for any church or institution, whether incorporated or not, without the consent of the owners or trustees of such grounds, and clandestinely or unlawfully remove any body or remains therefrom, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary, for a term not less than one year nor more than three years, and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court of the proper county; and any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, detain, injure or remove any tomb, monument, grave stone or other structure placed in any grounds aforesaid, or any fence or railing, or other work for the protection or ornament of said grounds, or of any tomb, monument, grave stone or other structure placed therein as aforesaid, or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break or remove any tree, shrub or plant, within the limits of such grounds, or shall shoot or discharge any gun or other firearms, or hunt any game within said limits, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be punished by a fine, at the discretion of the justice, of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars."

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Columbia Spy says the people of the State should appoint a day of Thanksgiving, that the Legislature has resolved to adjourn on the 8th of May; the resolution to that purport having passed the House on Thursday, and afterwards agreed to by the Senate. At a low calculation, our Spies have given the Supreme Court work enough, in explaining the acts they have passed, to occupy a year or two—while some of them will be found not susceptible of explanation at all.

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.—Some sixty gentlemen of the democratic party in the county of Lauderdale, Mississippi, have published a card announcing their withdrawal from the know-nothing organization. M. A. McKinnis, the president of the know-nothing council at Oxford, Mississippi, also publishes a card announcing his withdrawal, and giving a history of the origin, progress, and plans of the order in that county. There seems to be a general "cave in" of the order in all parts of the country.

TO INCREASE HEALTH FOR CHILDREN.—Give them plenty of milk; plenty of flannel; plenty of air, and let them have plenty of sleep; and they will seldom, if ever, ail anything. That is, milk is their best diet, they must be warmly clothed; must be much out of doors, and must be always allowed to sleep on until they awaken of their own accord.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., at the Western Hotel, Bedford, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. JOHN STONER, to Miss CATHARINE EBORLY, both of Pattonville, Bed. Co. Pa.



DIED.

On the 14th inst. ELLEN JANE, daughter of Just and Ellen J. Cessna, of this place, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 3 days.

Thus has another interesting child dropped and died, as a flower, in the early Spring of life, but only to live again and bloom forever in the Paradise of God. Then mourn not her early departure. The change is a happy one. She lives to die no more.

A flower's transient life of bloom. All fraught with beauty and perfume—A funeral bird's untimely lay—A morning sun-beam's cloudless ray—A dew drop, pure and undefiled, Are thy sweet Emblems, happy child.