

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Aug. 24, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner, HON. ARNOLD PLUMER, OF VENANGO COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

The Democracy of BEDFORD County will hold a

Grand Mass Meeting

in the Court-house in the Borough of Bedford on MONDAY EVENING of the approaching County Court for the purpose of nominating a Ticket to be supported at the next election, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure its triumphant success at the Polls.

MARRIED:

At Towanda, Pa. on the 5th June, by Rev. R. F. Douglas, Wm. H. Miller, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss Ellen, daughter of C. L. Ward, Esq.

We were not apprized of this union until we met the parties at the Bedford Springs a few days since, which will account for its late appearance in our paper. We knew Miss Ward when a girl, and as interesting as she then was, she seemed still more so when decorated as a bride.

The following translation points to certain facts which cannot fail to prove acceptable to the intelligent reader, especially at this particular period.

In certain churches were now engaged in an honest effort to free souls from the bondage of SIN, instead of counselling Negroes to run away from their masters, it would be much better for all interests:

Slavery in the Early Church.

[Translated from Chattel's Influence of Charity in the first Christian Ages, written in French.]

So many authors have treated of the Influence of Christianity upon the amelioration of slavery, and many have done it in a manner so learned and profound, that it would be superfluous now to enter into any long details upon this subject. We shall confine ourselves to a brief allusion to the principles of the Church in relation to it.

The doctrine of the Church, says M. Wallon, (in his History of Slavery, French), must lead to the abolition of slavery. But the Apostles did not require it, and the fathers of the church even after the persecution, (before the time of Constantine) did not find themselves in the best condition to accomplish it.

The Church also obtained from existing slaves to seek their emancipation, lest their efforts in favor of temporal liberty should divert their attention from spiritual liberty, which is of higher value.

Masters might, therefore, retain their slaves without ceasing to be Christians. The Church, the Council of Gangra, formally condemned the Eusebians of Cappadocia, who refused the title of Christian to every possessor of slaves, and the Circumcellions of Africa, who urged the slaves to revolt.

MR. PLUMER'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Hon. Arnold Plumer has addressed the following letter to the Democratic State Central Committee, accepting the nomination for Canal Commissioner. The letter is characteristically frank and manly:

Sir:—Having received the nomination for the office of Canal Commissioner, from the Democratic State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., and said Convention having passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the candidates for nomination for Canal Commissioner be severally pledged that they are not at the present time, members of, or in any way connected with, any secret political association; that they will not become connected with such an association, if nominated, at any time prior to the election, nor, in office; and that the nominee of the convention shall give to the State Central Committee a pledge, which they shall prescribe, in relation to the subject of Know-Nothingism, and that if he decline to take such pledge, the State Central Committee is authorized to make a nomination in his stead.

I afford the pleasure hereby to pledge myself to the State Central Committee, that I am not at the present time, nor have I been at any time, connected with any secret political organization or association, nor will I become connected with any such organization at any time prior to the election, nor if elected, during my continuance in office.

This pledge is given in the language of the resolution of the State Convention, and in the form prescribed by the State Central Committee; but I desire further to state to that Committee, and through them to the voters of the Commonwealth, that I regard the most unqualifiedly and unreservedly the doctrines of the Know-Nothing party, so far as they have not been taken from, and do not conform to, the avowed principles of the Democratic party, being otherwise anti-Republican and anti-American.

As a citizen of the United States, as a Pennsylvanian, professing to be governed by the Constitution of my country, and liberal Christian principles, I could not subscribe and solemnly take the oath required of me upon assuming the office of Canal Commissioner, "to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania and the Constitution of the United States," if I had not rejected the claims of any American citizen for office, on account of his religious belief or the place of his birth, such tests being expressly forbidden by both of those sacred instruments.

From the principles involved in the approaching election, I deem it the most important that the Democracy have been called upon to participate in for many years. To be the chosen standard bearer of the party in such a contest, is a high honor, for which I shall ever be grateful.

Truly yours, ARNOLD PLUMER. To Jas. F. Johnston, Ch' State Central Committee.

The Chambersburg Whig, in the following article, shows up Know Nothingism in its true colors. After this exposure, the people cannot fail to see that this dark lantern Order was established for the express purpose of galvanizing the old broken down office-seekers of the country, and nothing else.

KNOW-NOTHING TICKET.

The Know-Nothing Executive Committee adjourned at a late hour last evening, after a following of the following ticket was officially determined upon to be supported by that party at the next election:

Assembly.—F. S. Stumbaugh, James Lowe. Treasurer.—Upton Washburn. Commissioner.—J. Allison Eyster. Auditor.—Abraham Borkholder. Director of the Poor.—Hezekiah Easton.

This is a sort of a Kangaroo ticket—its main strength being in its name. If it had been headed by such a man as Hezekiah Easton instead of a broken-winded Democratic office-hunter, it would have inspired a reasonable degree of respect and commanded a respectable support; but using such a name as a mere fly to such a political kite as that put up by F. S. Stumbaugh is taking good wages to a lockingly bad market.

As we recollect, the borough of Chambersburg has carried off everything worth having, and the fattest slices have been given to inveterate old Democratic nags, who ran on Democratic tickets until the party refused to break down with them any longer—both the candidate for Treasurer and the Democratic half of the Assembly ticket having been turned out of the Democratic Convention no later than last fall. The balance of the ticket is all located in Peters township, the rest, in the estimation of the Know-Nothing party, not worth even the honor of a representation on the ticket, though there were candidates for nomination from nearly if not every township in the county.

Good for Chambersburg and Peters! and particularly good for the east of lumber of the Democracy. But then there is to be an election—there's the rub! If ever the Know-Nothing had a chance of carrying this county with a secret, intolant policy, they have looted it away by making the party their mere creature of a few designing men, who chalked out offices for themselves six months ago; and strong as may be its flying appendages, when its head and shoulders are lost it won't matter much how many limbs may be remaining. We would advise the voters, gentlemen to decline and give Chambersburg the whole ticket, as they were all once Whigs and should be somewhat particular about their company. It would be bad enough under any circumstances to be beaten, but to be turned pell mell overboard with those who were once your friends, and to have your name on a ticket, is an entertainment we should not relish. No human agency—no oaths nor decrees, can elect F. S. Stumbaugh to the Legislature, and those who adhere to him and sanction his vain pretensions, cannot well escape the retributive petty shifts and low intrigues must secure from the people of the old "Green Spot." Those who are wise will stand under.

"Why in such a hurry?" said a man to his acquaintance. "Sir, I have bought a new bonnet for my wife and fear the fashion may change before I get home."

SUPREME COURT IN BEDFORD.

Opinions of the Supreme Court OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Read at Bedford, at an adjourned Session of said Court, August 13, 1855.

Opinions by Lewis, C. J.

Stephen T. Beale vs. PHILADELPHIA Co. Commonwealth of Pa.

The sentence is reversed, and set aside, and the record is remitted to the Court below to proceed and send the prisoner according to law—Black, J. dissenting.

Application for a Special Session at Erie, Penna.

On consideration of the condition of the business of the Court, it is deemed expedient to grant the prayer of the petition for a Special Session of the Supreme Court at Erie during the present year. The application is therefore refused.

Commonwealth vs. Philadelphia County. Commercial Bank.

The motion to quash the Writ of Quo Warranto is overruled.

Daniel vs. Dauphin County. Daniel's Administrators.

Judgment affirmed.

Porter vs. Dauphin County. Coleman et al.

Judgment reversed.

Patton vs. Dauphin County. Susquehanna R. R.

Writ of Certiorari Quashed.

Major vs. Berks County. Miller.

Judgment affirmed.

Louck's Appeal—Decree affirmed.

MacLennan's Exors. vs. Lancaster County. MacLennan's Exors.

Decree affirmed.

Ellmaker vs. Lancaster County. Kennedy.

Judgment affirmed.

Chaffee and Stout vs. Lancaster County. Risk et al.

Judgment affirmed.

Moyer's Admrs. vs. Lebanon County. Fisher et ux.

Judgment reversed.

Henget's Appeal—York—Decree affirmed.

Potter vs. Mifflin County. Sterret.

Judgment affirmed.

Rhine vs. Juniata County. Robinson.

Judgment reversed.

Opinions by Lowrie, J.

Stout vs. Berks County. Kindtz.

Judgment affirmed.

Pottiger vs. Berks County. Hecksher.

Judgment affirmed.

Gunson's appeal—Berks Co.—Decree affirmed at Appellants Costs.

Coleman vs. Lancaster County. Clark.

Decree affirmed at Appellants costs.

Ankrin's Adm'r vs. Lancaster County. Todd et ux.

Decree reversed and bill dismissed without costs.

Boekel et ux vs. Dauphin County. Lauman.

Judgment affirmed—Woodward and Black J's dissenting.

French vs. Dauphin County. Breideman.

Judgment affirmed.

Laird vs. Schuylkill County. Heister.

Judgment affirmed.

MacNeil vs. Blair County. Patterson.

Judgment affirmed.

Opinions by Woodward, J.

Caldwell vs. Westmoreland County. Fulton.

Judgment reversed and Judgment entered for defendant for costs.

Burkholder vs. Cumberland County. M'Murray.

Per Curiam—Judgt affirmed.

Zitzer vs. Cumberland County. Merkel.

Judgment reversed.

Lecky vs. Cumberland County. Blosser.

Judgment reversed.

Deibhang vs. Blair County. Reed.

Judgment affirmed.

Stewart's Exor's vs. Blair County. Hallman's Adm'r.

Judgment affirmed.

Swoope's appeal—Blair County—Decree affirmed.

Bocher's appeal—York County—Decree affirmed.

Hock's Administrator vs. Franklin County. Shirts and Metcalf.

Decree affirmed.

Smith's appeal—Delaware County—Decree reversed.

Commonwealth Ex relatione hp et Sur petition Passmore Williamson vs. Chas. Holtz keeper of Moyamensing for Habees Corpus Prison.

Meredith, Gilpin and Hopper for petitioner, move the Court to award a Writ of Habees Corpus against the keeper of said Prisoner (Passmore Williamson). Argued by Gilpin and Meredith. Held under advisement by the Court.

OPINIONS BY BLACK, J.

Brell's Appeal—Berks County—Decree reversed.

Spangler's Appeal—York County—Decree affirmed.

Adams Administrator vs. York County. Commonwealth.

Judgt. affirmed.

McGregor's Estate—Cumberland County—Decree affirmed.

Penrose and Watts vs. Cumberland County. Devor.

Judgment Reversed.

Hemphill vs. Philadelphia County. McCluners.

Judgment Affirmed.

Hershey's Road—Lancaster County—Order of the Court of Quarter Sessions reversed.

Ramsay vs. Fulton County. Pym's Exor.

Judgment affirmed.

Hambright's appeal—Franklin County—Decree affirmed.

OPINIONS BY KNOX, J.

Kerts vs. Carbon County. Gindler.

Judgment affirmed.

Shelly's Estate—Franklin County—Decree reversed and distribution ordered, &c.

Patterson vs. Juniata County. Patterson.

Ordered, &c.

Patterson vs. Juniata County. Heister adm'r of Elder Duncan et al.

Judgment Reversed.

Maguire's Appeal—Huntingdon County—decree affirmed at cost of appellant.

Erwin's Appeal—York County—decree affirmed.

Campbell vs. Adams County. Reed's Exors.

Judgment affirmed.

Odd-Fellows' Hall Association of Columbia vs. Jacob B. Masser.

Judgment affirmed.

Stouffer vs. Lancaster County. Rankin et al.

Decree Affirmed.

Bedford County Cases.

S. S. Stuey Plaintiff in Error vs. John Keeffe's Exors.—Hall and Cessna for Pff. in Error—King and Jordan for Defts. In Error. This case was argued by the Attorneys.

B. W. Garrett Plaintiff in Error vs. Jacob Barn-dollar—Hall for Pff. in Error—Cessna for Deft.—Argued.

Peter Arnold Plaintiff in Error vs. John Cessna—Russell, King, and Jordan for Pff. in Error—Hall and Cessna for Deft. Argued.

Alexander Compher and Francis Jordan Plaintiffs in Error vs. Mary C. Compher, King and Jordan for Pff. in Error—Cessna for Deft. Submitted to the Court on printed arguments.

Mary Ann Amich and Samuel Amich et al Pff's in Error vs. Jacob Oyley and M. Reighard.—King and Jordan for Pff. in Error—Cessna for Deft. Submitted to the Court.

Jerman Jacobs Plaintiff in Error vs. William Fingar, King, Jordan and Russell for pff. in error—Hall and Cessna for defendant. Submitted.

Henry W. Smith Plaintiff in Error vs. Josiah Smith and Thomas K. Cessna—King, Jordan and Hall for Pffs. in Error—Eddie and Shannon for Defts. Plaintiff in Error Non Prossed.

S. M. Barclay and John Reising Plaintiffs in Error vs. The Commonwealth, Honus and Russell for pff. in Error—King, Jordan and Cessna for defts. Submitted.

Croyle's Estate; Imler's Appeal. Moser and Hall for Joseph Imler and wife Appellants. King and Jordan for Jacob Croyle—Cessna for Abraham and Thos. Croyle. Submitted.

The Judges were all well pleased with Bedford and the accommodations afforded them, and will, in all probability, hold another session here next summer. Chief Justice Lewis was accompanied by Mrs. Lewis and her two daughters—and Justices Woodward and Lowrie were each accompanied by a daughter. The Ladies were delighted with the place.

KNOW NOTHINGS are first rate at making big calculations. By this process they held in their hands Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina, all of which States have gone against them by overwhelming majorities. The following paragraph on this point is from the Chambersburg Whig of last week:

As a matter of record, and for future reference, particularly about election time next fall, we give the following official statistics of the K. N. Council of this place from the little organ that has been a partner and apologist in all its disgraceful actions. No. of members in April last, 600 " " withdrawals, 11 " " expulsions, 3—11 total now, 587

Cut out and paste in your hats until the second Tuesday of October next, and then compare particularly with the vote in this place for one F. S. STUMBAUGH for Assembly. The Council will have to get out a new arithmetic we fear about that time to reconcile matters, for we are quite sure that some of the old rules will answer. It's not hard to magnify figures in a newspaper whose bread and butter depends upon it, but the ballot-boxes have an awkward old fashioned way of reducing magnified political proportions. Remember the 587!—Chambersburg Whig.

Hon. Lewis C. Lewis made a speech recently in Philadelphia before a Know-Nothing meeting, in which he denounced the Know-nothings of Illinois for planting themselves on the Declaration of Independence was a very good thing in its day—a very respectable bill of rights for the foggy times of 1776, but he considers it entirely inapplicable to this progressive age. Virginia must look to the fame of Jefferson—Chambersburg Whig.

TAVERN LICENSES.

Under the Jng Law of the last Know-Nothing Legislature, all Licenses will be taken from Tavern Keepers after the first day of October next, and their bars closed.

The Democrats of Schuylkill, at their late county convention, passed the following among other excellent resolutions:

Resolved, That Gov. Pollock's Know Nothing "Jug Law" instead of improving the morals of the community, will have the contrary effect, that its parentage is in kind with the fanaticism now raging in the most of the Northern States, particularly in Maine and Massachusetts, where negro stealing, nullification, violation of the Constitution, and the murdering by Neal Dow (the author of the Maine prohibitory law) of an innocent man are by the Know Nothings and Abolitionists justified.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Pollock and the acts of the Know Nothing Legislature have disgraced the State in more ways than one, particularly by increasing taxation and granting corporate privileges without limit.

Resolved, That our Senator and member of the Assembly be instructed to use all honorable means to effect the repeal of the Jug-Law.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—CAPT. JACOB ZIEGLER has disposed of the Harrisburg "Democratic Union" to Andrew Hopkins, Esq., of the "Patriot," by whom both papers will be blended in one, and published under the title of the Union and Patriot. This is an excellent arrangement, and will doubtless have a tendency to promote harmony and good feeling in the Democratic party, not only in Dauphin county but throughout the State. We wish Mr. Hopkins abundant success in the undertaking, and, for his retiring editor, Capt. Ziegler, we invoke long life and prosperity.

Chief Justice Lewis' Recent Opinion.

We copy the following from the Washington Union of a late date:

We have once more to congratulate the country upon the manliness and independence of the State of Pennsylvania. Chief Justice Lewis, of Supreme Court of that State, upon a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the relation of Passmore Williamson, has refused to issue the writ, having decided, as every principle of right required him to decide, that Williamson, having been committed by a competent Court for contempt in making a false return under oath before that Court, could not be discharged by any other Court, and must remain in prison to pay the penalty of his wilful perjury. We rejoice to see that Chief Justice Lewis has the courage to give official expression to his legal convictions. If yielding to the clamor of abolition maniacs, he, disregarding the law, had undertaken to release Williamson, the Marshal of the United States would of course have refused obedience to the order. In that case, the Chief Justice, having entered upon the career of error, would have been constrained to persevere in it, and to order the commitment of the marshal by a State sheriff. Thereupon the marshal would himself have applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to the United States Court; and if the sheriff refused to obey this writ and release the marshal, then the sheriff would be committed by the United States Judge; and so on, *ad infinitum*, until the sheriff and all his deputies, and the marshal and all his deputies, were held in confinement one by the other, and all law and all justice utterly prostrated in Pennsylvania, in order to enable Passmore Williamson to commit robbery and perjury with impunity. Fortunately for the State of Pennsylvania and for the United States, Chief Justice Lewis had too much respect for the rules of law to commit this outrage upon the courts either of the State or the United States. Once more, then the State of Pennsylvania stands forth as the great bulwark of the Constitution and of the Union.

EFFECTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER.—Accounts from Portsmouth, Va., give a melancholy picture of the condition of that city. About 8000 persons have fled from it. The whole surrounding country is overrun with the fugitives, who fill barns, kitchens, churches, school-houses, and dwellings. The town looks quite deserted, entire streets having only one or two families remaining, districts depopulated, hotels and stores closed, business suspended, and society dispersed.

Romance of Real Life.

The Buffalo Commercial of Saturday contains a detailed account of the exploit of Mrs. Becker, who resides on the Canada shore of Lake Erie, in saving the lives of eight seamen who were wrecked near her residence:

On the morning of the 20th November, 1854, the schooner Conductor left the port of Amherstburgh, bound for Toronto with a cargo of ten thousand bushels of corn. The wind blew fresh from the southwest all day, a heavy sea running on-land. About five o'clock P. M. the wind increased to a perfect hurricane, and all the canvass was reefed snug down. Toward midnight a severe storm arose. The topmast sheets were carried away, the boat was washed from the davits, the deck swept clean of everything, and the vessel would not obey her helm, and seemed to settle into the trough of the sea.

About 4 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, the crew of the schooner made, what they supposed to be Long Point light, but it was really the light at Long Point Cut. The thickly drifting snow instantly obscured this light, and in about half an hour afterward the vessel struck bottom. Although the vessel was not more than two hundred yards from the shore, it was impossible to form an accurate opinion as to the locality, because of the thickly drifting snow. The sea made a clear breach over the vessel, and forced the crew into the rigging, where they remained from five o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon. Ice was fast making all the time. The crew then descried a woman and two little boys approaching along the beach.

The woman and children built a fire on the shore, and made signs to the sailors to swim ashore. The sea was so great that they were afraid to venture, until the captain, thinking the risk of drowning better than almost certain death by cold and exposure, struck out from the wreck, and by extraordinary efforts nearly reached the shore; but his strength failed, and being caught by the undertow, he would have been carried out, had not the woman come to his assistance. She seeing his critical situation, came to him as speedily as the deep water would permit, and having walked in up to her neck, fortunately reached him, he being utterly exhausted. The woman supported the man and drew him ashore, having been herself several times beaten down by the force of the waves.

With the assistance of the boys she drew him to the fire and resuscitated him. The mate of the schooner next struck out, but in like manner failed to reach the shore, and sank. The captain, supposing himself to be sufficiently restored, went to the assistance of the mate, but again himself gave way, and the woman again went into the angry waters, out to the utmost depth at which she could stand, and brought the two men ashore. The mate seemed to be lifeless, but was at length restored. In addition to these efforts, five several times did the woman go out to the receding surge, and at each time bring an exhausted, drowning seaman ashore, until seven persons, the master, mate, and five of the crew were saved. It was evening now, and one man who could not swim still clung to the rigging. During the whole night the woman paced back and forth along the shore, renewing the fire, encouraging the rescued men, giving them food and warm tea, and administering to their comfort. From time to time she would pause, and wishfully regarding the stranded vessel, thus give utterance to her humanity:

"Oh, if I could save that poor man, I should be happy. When morning at last came, on the 22d, the storm having abated, the sea was less violent. The master and crew being now strengthened and invigorated by the food and fire, constructed a raft and reached their comrades, whose resolute spirit, though fast giving way, was still sufficient to enable him to retain his position in the rigging. Thus he too was saved, though badly frozen. The crew remained at the cabin of Mr. S. Becker nearly a week before they were able to depart.

On the week following this occurrence, two American vessels were lost on the same point, whose crews were greatly comforted by Mrs. Becker, whose husband was still engaged in trapping. The crews of these vessels were sheltered in her cabin, and were the recipients of her hospitable and humane attentions and care.

We, the captain and crew of the schooner Conductor, whose names are heretofore subscribed, certify the correctness of the above statement:

HENRY HACKETT, captain. JOHN JONES, mate. JAMES J. COSSINS, seaman and cook. JEREMIAH SAWYERS, seaman. JOHN CHAMBERS, do. JEROME D. ANDREWS, do. JOHN McALEY, do. GEORGE NICOLEMUS, do.

I certify, as officer of the schooner Conductor, that the above are the names of the captain and crew who were on board the schooner at the time she was wrecked, as stated in the foregoing narrative. JOHN McLEON.

We have simply to state, that on Monday evening next, Mrs. Becker will be at the American Hotel, at the request of numerous gentlemen, and that thus a convenient opportunity will be afforded for ladies and gentlemen to meet her. On Monday we will, in a few words give some necessary particulars upon this subject.

Mrs. Becker has received a purse of \$690, raised by private subscription in Canada; she expressed the desire that the money should be appropriated toward the education of her children—a noble purpose. When Captain Paxton made the gift, she said "she would thank him if she knew how." She knew how to save the lives of six perishing sailors, in six feet of water. Mrs. Becker is a large, masculine woman, about six feet high, weighs 200 pounds, was born in Canada, and is 30 years old. She lives on the island of Long Point with her husband, and they gain their subsistence by fishing.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LOUISVILLE RIOT.

—We extract the following from the Louisville Courier:

Captain Thomas, a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Madison, desires us to state that before any difficulty had commenced, he was passing down Market street, and saw ahead of him three decent, genteel appearing Irishmen, who turned off at Tenth street. Reaching Main he observed a man rush out and knock one of the Irishmen down, while the others were chased across the street into a house, and then the firing commenced from windows.—This, Capt. Thomas says, was the commencement of the whole trouble, growing out of an unprovoked assault upon an Irishman who was quietly passing along the street.

DIED:

In Bedford county, Pa. on the 9th of August, Mr. FREDRICK H. BYSSONG, aged 75 years 3 months and 4 days. The cause of his death is supposed to have been a violent rushing of blood from the heart to the head. B. K.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pa., August 16, 1855. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertisements.

Abbot William, Allison William, Aaron David, Allison James, A. ton H. Barman Charles B. Blackburn John A. Bickly David, Bouse G. W. Bowers Andrew J. Burdette Geo. W. Brown John M. Burnet Henry, Bar John, Beard David, Croyle John, Cummings A. B. Dr. Crawley John, Craddock Joseph T. Clingman Samuel Rev. Croyle Adam, DeLong William, Dowling Margaret Miss,