

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, April 18, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

TIMOTHY IVES.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING?

Democrats of Bedford County!

Since your late enthusiastic Mass Meeting, which has had such a cheering effect upon the hearts of all patriotic men in attendance, the Democratic State Convention has held its sessions, and nominated a Ticket for State officers well worthy the support of the Democratic party. That Convention was composed of men of exalted patriotism and talents, the good old Democratic Fires burned brightly, and the order and spirit manifested by them in their deliberations, the ability and fearlessness displayed in their repudiating the evil spirit of Know-Nothingism, and all other Factions and Fanaticisms, entitles them to our gratitude, and their work to our entire respect.

Let us, then, again meet in Grand Mass Meeting, and, by our united counsels, refresh and nourish that patriotic feeling so happily aroused at the late meeting, as evinced in the glorious result of the late Spring Election.

Turn out, then, Democrats, one and all.—Come from our fair hills and valleys, and let us reason as becomes Freemen on

MONDAY EVENING OF NEXT COURT.

(May 5.) and ratify the doings of the late Convention. Other matters of importance to the party and the welfare of the people require your attendance. You may expect addresses by able speakers whom you have not yet heard.

JOHN P. REED,

Chairman County Committee.

WM. M. HALL, Secretary.

The first page will be found highly interesting. Read it.

We are requested to state, that on next Sunday (20th inst.) the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Pittsburgh, Dr. G'CONNOR, will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the Catholic Church of this place.

K. N.'S THEIR PROPER NAME.

When our opponents abandoned the name of Whigs, they assumed that of KNOW NOTHING, but, having become ashamed of it in a few short months, as we know they would, they now style themselves AMERICANS, notwithstanding their principles bear no more resemblance to Americanism than a ground hog does to an Alligator! The fact is they are legitimately entitled to but one name, to wit—PEDESTALISTS—and this is the appellation that should always be given them by Democrats. If, however, it is preferred to give them their mongrel title, let it be Federal Abolition Know Nothing Republicans. We hope the Democratic Press will never speak of this dark-lantern conspiracy as an American Party. To do so, is to allow them to place us in the position of anti-Americans; whilst our principles PROVE us to be the only political party worthy to bear the American name. Let the opposition to Democracy be known by their real name, and so.

WM. A. PORTER, ESQ.

The nomination of Wm. A. Porter, Esq., by the Democratic Convention as Solicitor of the city of Philadelphia, seems to meet with general favor not only in the city, but throughout the State. No one doubts either his qualifications or his integrity, and his high moral deportment and agreeable social qualities have given him a warm and commanding place in the affections of those who know him best. We trust he may be elected by a majority such as will reflect credit upon the great city of the greatest State in the Union.

Important Document.

We have on file, and will publish next week, one of the most important political Documents ever presented to the people of Pennsylvania, which appeared under the editorial head of the "Daily Freeman" of March 19—being an appeal to the Democracy of "the other States of the Union on the subject of the Presidency," and presenting a faithful history of Pennsylvania as a Commonwealth, and of her Democracy as a Party, with a full and truthful sketch of the public and political life and services of JAMES BUCHANAN. This great work would have been published in the Gazette as soon as it appeared had our space permitted us to do so. We hope it will be copied into every Democratic paper in Pennsylvania. The admirable taste in which it is written, cannot fail to command the most lively interest in its perusal.

Valley Spirit.

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit appeared last week in an entirely new suit of beautiful type, and is now one of the handsomest, as it is one of the ablest, papers in the Commonwealth. We hope the talented editor, Messrs. COOPER & DECHERT, will meet an ample return for the heavy expenditure they have incurred in making this beautiful improvement.

The State Ticket, opposed to the Democracy, consists of one Whig, one Know-Nothing, and one Abolitionist! Each of these factions profess to be as hostile to the other as they all are to "Roman Catholics," and yet for the sake of the Spoils, they are warring each other like sucking doves. So disgraceful a combination has never existed in this or any other country. Can honest men sustain it?

DEMOCRATIC GAINS AND DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS.

The elections thus far of 1856 have terminated most auspiciously for the democratic party. Every State, county, or municipal election which has been held has shown either a large democratic gain or a full, complete, and overwhelming democratic triumph. According to a despatch from New Haven, received yesterday, the vote for governor in Connecticut is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes names like Ingham (democratic), Minor (know-nothing), Welles (black republican), and Rockwell (whig) with their respective vote counts.

The democratic candidate, it will thus be seen, lacks a few hundred votes of a majority over all his competitors—the combined vote of Minor, Welles, and Rockwell only amounting to 23,872. The democratic gains in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island will exceed twenty thousand votes! But it is not alone in New England that our gains and triumphs have been confined. The result of the recent county elections in Tennessee, it will be recalled, far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of our friends. She recent elections in Kentucky indicate a great reaction in that State in favor of the democratic party.—Washington Union.

COURT MARTIAL.

A Court Martial, ordered by the President of the United States, convened in Carlisle on the 20th March, 1856, for the trial of Wm. A. NEWMAN, Military Storekeeper at Watertown, Mass., for conduct "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," as set forth in letters addressed to the Adjutant General of Virginia and Pennsylvania, which will be found below, as copied from the official proceedings. The following named officers composed the Court, all gentlemen of distinction and high capacity:

- Brevet Col. John L. Gardner, Lieut. Col. 1st Art'y; Brevet Col. Joseph P. Taylor, Subsistence Dep't; Major George H. Thomas, 2d Cavalry; Brevet Major Wm. H. French, Capt. 1st Artillery; Captain William B. Johns, 3d Infantry; Capt. Washington L. Elliot, Reg. Mt. Riflemen; Capt. Edward G. Beckwith, 3d Artillery; 1st Lieut. Charles Griffin, 2d Cavalry; 2d Lieut. John G. Park, Corps Top. Engineers; Brevet Major Samuel C. Ridgely, Captain 4th Art'y.

Immediately on the receipt of these infamous letters, the officers to whom they were addressed, copied and forwarded them to the President of the United States, to the end that their author might be brought to justice. The President referred the letters to the War Department, where the matter met with prompt and decisive action at the hands of the able and accomplished Secretary, Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and, in the course of a few days, Wm. A. Newman was arraigned, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, and "his name dropped from the rolls of the army!" The accused forwarded his resignation the moment he received notice of the charges preferred against him, but the Administration refused to accept a resignation under such circumstances, determined that he should suffer the penalty due the offense.

Gen. PIERCE is not the man either to appoint or knowingly keep a dishonest man in office—and if any such yet hold places of trust, it is because the Administration has no knowledge of the fact. For the honor of the gallant citizen Soldier of the Union, we most sincerely hope that the officers in the States named as having taken their respective quotas in Col's Pistols, will be able to show that they were prompted by other motives than the vile and mercenary propositions invited by Wm. A. Newman.

GENERAL ORDERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 4, 1856.

1. At the General Court Martial which convened at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, pursuant to "Special Orders," No. 28, of March 17, 1856, from the War Department, and of which Brevet Colonel J. L. GARDNER, Lieutenant Colonel 1st Artillery is President, was arraigned and tried Military Storekeeper William A. NEWMAN, Ordnance Department, on the following charge and specifications:

"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Specification 1st. "That he, the said Newman, did, at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on the 20th day of February, 1856, make the corrupt, dishonest proposition to the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, in regard to the arms to be issued to that State by the United States, set out in the following letter from said Newman to said Adjutant General, to wit:

"U. S. ARSENAL, Watertown, Mass., Feb. 20, 1856.

"TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF VIRGINIA.

"DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of 'Col's Repeating Pistols.' They are now an adopted arm of the U. S. service, and the several States can receive their quota of arms from the General Government, in these pistols if the State officers choose to make requisitions for them. Several of the States have already done so, viz: New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas, and California. Massachusetts and Vermont, are about to make requisitions for more of these pistols. Vermont has already had about \$10,000 worth of them, and will probably take about \$10,000 more of them this year. I consider it far more preferable to receive muskets, and in my candid opinion, each and every State, should have a quantity of them in store, to be used in cases of emergency, especially when they can be had in lieu of old muskets. I hope you will conclude to make your next requisition for Col's pistols, as the quota of arms due your State from the General Government. I think I can make it an object for yourself, personally, to do so. I am authorized by Col. Colt to make arrangements of this nature; but, this course, must be kept a secret for the good of all concerned. If you conclude to make a requisition for these pistols, and will inform me of the amount due your State from the General Government, of the number of pistols you wish to have, I will then inform you what inducements can be offered. Soon as I learn your address, I will forward you some recommendations in the shape of Congressional and other documents in relation to these arms.

"Please let me have your opinion in relation to making the requisition, &c. By so doing you will greatly oblige.

"Your obedient servant,

WM. A. NEWMAN,

Adjutant General of Virginia."

Specification 2d. "In this; That said Newman did, at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on the 25th of February, 1856, make the corrupt, dishonest proposition to the Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania, in regard to the arms to be issued to that State by the United States, set out in the following letter from said Newman, to said Adjutant General, to wit:

"U. S. ARSENAL, Watertown, Mass., Feb. 25, 1856.

"DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of 'Col's Repeating Pistols.' They are now an adopted arm of the service, and the several States can receive their quota of arms, due from the General Government, in these pistols, if the State officers, will, only make requisitions for them, instead of muskets, or other arms. Several of the States have already done so, viz: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Texas, and California. Massachusetts and Vermont are about to make requisitions for more of them, considering it far more preferable than to receive muskets; and in my candid opinion, each and every State, should have a quantity of these arms in store, to be used in cases of emergency, especially when they can be had in lieu of old muskets. I hope you will conclude to make the next requisition for Col's pistols, in preference to any other arm, as the quota of arms due your State from the General Government. I think that I can make it an object for yourself, personally, to do so. I am authorized by Col. Colt, the inventor, to make arrangements of this nature. If you conclude to make a requisition for these arms, and will inform me of the amount due your State from the Government, or the number of pistols you wish, (if any,) I will then inform you what inducements can be offered. The Little State of Vermont has taken \$10,000 worth of these pistols, and will probably take about \$14,000 more of them this year.

"Please let me hear from you on this subject before long. I think you cannot fail to be interested in these pistols, after perusing the speech of Gen. James, on the subject of extending the patent, &c., and other testimonials, in their favor from officers of the army, and navy, which I to-day forward to your address in pamphlet form.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. NEWMAN, U. S. Army.

"Adjutant General, Pennsylvania."

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The Court after deliberation on the evidence before it, find the accused as follows:

1st Specification, "Guilty."

2d Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

3d Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

4th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

5th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

6th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

7th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

8th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

9th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

10th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

11th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

12th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

13th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

14th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

15th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

16th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

17th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

18th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

19th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

20th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

21st Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

22nd Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

23rd Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

24th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

25th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

26th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

27th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

28th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

29th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

30th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

31st Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

32nd Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

33rd Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

34th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

35th Specification, "Guilty, as charged."

II. In conformity with the 65th Article of War, the proceedings of the General Court Martial in the foregoing case have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President of the United States, by whom they have been confirmed. The name of Military Storekeeper, Wm. A. NEWMAN, Ordnance Department, was accordingly dropped from the rolls of the Army, from April 2, 1856.

Cruel and Unusual Punishments.

The Nashville Union is evidently not aware that there is a clause in the constitution of Tennessee which prohibits the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment for crimes, otherwise its editors would not torture Major Donelson with such inflictions as the following:

"We find among the published proceedings of the Philadelphia convention a speech from Major Donelson accepting its nomination, in which he says that he left the democratic party because of the 'corruptions of General Pierce's administration; that there was no hope of promoting democracy; that the professed friends of the Union under Mr. Pierce, and he had joined this organization in hope these objects might be accomplished; and that he believed if General Jackson was living he would be where he (Major Donelson) is. When Major Donelson had closed, he was followed by the Hon. J. M. McKim, a delegate from Tennessee, who thus delicately complimented Major Donelson in the course of his remarks:

"With Millard Fillmore to lead, and even with Josh. Giddings behind him, we could carry our State. But with this large, patriotic, anxious Tennessee (pointing to Donelson) the States party will be transcendent nothing. He should go home with the determination to jump higher and squall louder than any man in Tennessee, and would open the ball at Knoxville on Monday next. It had been understood, as arranged, that Major Donelson would be put on the ticket with ANDREW JACKSON in big letters, and Donelson would think Old Hickory had come to life again."

"Andrew J. Donelson the candidate of W. G. Brownlow, and for the great love which Brownlow has for the name of Andrew Jackson, that the old-line democrats might think Old Hickory had come to life again. This we suppose, on subsequent events, fell pleasantly upon the ear of Major Donelson. It should have conjured up recollections to bleach his cheek with shame at fudging himself and the name of his illustrious friend and patron made the playing and the sport, at such a time and in such keeping. What would General Jackson have thought to have risen from the dead and witnessed such bandying of his name between Andrew J. Donelson and William G. Brownlow, who no longer ago than 1845 wrote the following upon the death of that old soldier, patriot, and Christian:

"DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.—After a life of eighty long years, spent in the independence of most active and virtuous passions, which disgrace human nature and distract the human mind, the existence of Andrew Jackson terminated, at his residence near Nashville, on Sabbath, the 8th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m.

"But still he lived on, wrote on, and abroad ahead the living and the dead; and in all those letters in which he spoke so freely of Old Hickory had come to life again. This we suppose, on subsequent events, fell pleasantly upon the ear of Major Donelson. It should have conjured up recollections to bleach his cheek with shame at fudging himself and the name of his illustrious friend and patron made the playing and the sport, at such a time and in such keeping. What would General Jackson have thought to have risen from the dead and witnessed such bandying of his name between Andrew J. Donelson and William G. Brownlow, who no longer ago than 1845 wrote the following upon the death of that old soldier, patriot, and Christian:

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Col. John W. Forney.

The following complimentary notice from the Baltimore Sun, of the 9th inst., expresses, in such just terms, our own ideas of the late Clerk of the National House of Representatives, that we copy the article entire. It is a well merited tribute to the worth of an able and popular public officer. We copy it, not because it is necessary to say a word in his praise, to the thousands who know and delight to honor him in this, his own native State; but to make more manifest the fact that the independent press from other States, entertain the same opinion of his ability and many noble virtues.

Public Officers.—While we have too often had occasion to record the delinquency, malfeasance and negligence of public officers, and to comment upon the same with deserved severity, it is highly gratifying to meet with a marked and significant instance of the strictest integrity, sustained by care, diligence and promptitude in large fiduciary trust. A paragraph in the Sun of Monday morning, copied from the Washington Star, is the instance in point which engaged our attention. It relates to Col. Forney, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, of whom it is said, that on the 1st inst., within an hour after receiving an informal report of adjustment from the office of the First Comptroller, he finally closed his accounts by simply transferring to the United States, the balance standing to his credit on the books of the Treasury, there being not one cent of difference between his statement as rendered and that of the Department, though his disbursements covered transactions running through four years of official service, and embraced the expenditure of over two millions of dollars.

Col. Forney is generally known as a politician, and has been a prominent mark for the arrows of party warfare. Indeed, he seems to have had not only his own share, but that of half a dozen of his cotemporaries. What he may have deserved of all this we cannot tell, for we concern ourselves very little about mere partisan strife. But when we see a man who has filled a highly responsible financial office, rendering up his accounts with an accuracy and an exhibition of strict fidelity, and retiring gracefully from his position with the respect which such a career of duty exacts from all parties, we cheerfully recognize in such an event an example worthy of note, and entitled to the consideration especially of youth, whether in public or private life.

How many there are at this day, who, having fallen under the force of temptation, have fully contrasted with their condition that of a man retiring from official position so honorably as Mr. Forney does. How freely would they take upon themselves ten fold the measure of partisan abuse to which Mr. Forney has been exposed, could they exchange with him the sound and dignified reputation he bears with him from the sphere of office, for the shattered ruin which the love of lucre has unhappily entailed upon them. There is a useful lesson in this incidental notice of Mr. Forney. It presents to the mind the impotency of party abuse, when it is counteracted by stern and inflexible integrity.

More Aid from Independent Men.

We publish below a letter from WILLIAM SERGEANT, Esq., which speaks for itself. MR. SERGEANT is a son of the late Hon. JOHN SERGEANT, of this city, and has always been an ardent and efficient supporter of the Whig party. The letter expresses, in clear and able language, the sentiments of many hundreds of our citizens, who, disgusted with the corruption of the Dark Lantern party, only ask that we should nominate able and competent men in order to secure their votes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9th, 1856.

Dear Sir:—I wish to present, through you, my resignation as a member of the Committee of Superintendence, to which position you were pleased to appoint me at the last meeting of the Whig City Convention.

To prevent misunderstanding, I will, in a few words as possible, state the causes which impel me to this course. At the first meeting of the Convention, throughout its deliberation, to the best of my feeble power, I opposed the nomination of a separate Whig ticket, thinking that unless a fusion were effected with the Democrats, it would only be playing into the hands of the Know-Nothings, and so contribute to the continuance of the misrule which now disgraces this city. When the Convention, however, by a large majority insisted upon the formation of a ticket, I remained in it, and cast my vote for different persons, in the hope that a portion of those nominated might be incorporated with the Democratic ticket. Desirable as such a fusion was, it has not been effected. The contest now is essentially between the Democratic and Know-Nothing parties. The former, whatever may be its faults, is an open constitutional party—the latter with its grips and pass words—its oaths and secret meetings, opposed to the constitution, and the whole spirit of our institutions. This being the issue, it has not cost me a moment's reflection which side to espouse—I intend to devote myself as energetically as possible to the success of the Democracy at the approaching Municipal election, and last my position upon the Committee of Superintendence might appear inconsistent with such a course, I respectfully resign it.

Very truly, Yours,

WM. SERGEANT.

ABRAHAM W. JUVENAL, Esq.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF ALL TRUE DEMOCRATS.—The Circleville (Ohio) Watchman closes an admirable written article, headed "Plain Talk for Plain Men," as follows:

"Here then, let the patriotic take his stand. Let him stand fast with the unbroken columns of the national Democratic army, and in November next he will be one of the sharers in the glory of a victory which, though gained in peace, will yet be more splendid and enduring than any which have immortalized the blood-stained fields of the Crimea."

FRENCH LOVE OF SCANDAL.—A French provincial paper contains the following paragraph: "A trial took place at our Assizes. It promised rich food for scandal. All the ladies of the town bedecked themselves in their smartest toilets, and crowded to the court house. On seeing this, the president judge rose and said: 'Persons here assembled as spectators are not aware of the nature of the cause. I therefore invite all decent women to withdraw.' A gait took place without a single female moving to retire from her seat. Seeing this, the judge again rose and said: 'Officers of the court, now that all the decent women have retired, turn out the remainder.'"

RESCUATION FROM APPARENT DEATH.—The Rockport Register gives the particulars of a singular case of resuscitation after supposed death in that city:

A child had, to all appearances died, and was laid out in its little winding sheet upon a board in an upper room, while the other preparations were going forward for the funeral. The sexton was notified and the grave dug. Some time after the father went into the room where the child was, and was astounded at his calling him by name, and complaining that it did not lie good. Of course the little sufferer was supplied with a better bed at once. It had evidently fallen into a trance, from which it was awakened by a hard bed and cold air.

JOAN OF ARC.

From a report of a lecture by Mr. WHIFFLE, in the Portland Transcript, we make the following extract:

Joan was born in 1411, the daughter of a poor peasant in the province of Lorraine. She was taught to sew and spin, but to read she could write, and to the last of her career she could not sign her own immortal name. She was a gentle, beautiful, bashful child, deeply imbued with religious feelings. Her religion was the concrete Romanism of the time, and was learned at her mother's knee. This religious teaching instilled into her soul, became the life of