

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, April 2, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT: WILLIAM A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, Of Fayette County.

JOHN W. FORNEY.

We have thus far entirely refrained from criticising the conduct of Col. Forney in opposing the Kansas policy of President Buchanan. We have done so, because we could not believe that he was ready to desert the Democratic party, or intrigue with its enemies for its overthrow. Time, however, has proved to us, that we were mistaken and that those who at the outset of his opposition to the President, proclaimed him to be untrue to the Democracy, were, indeed, correct. At present it requires no extraordinary sharpness of vision to detect the latent poison which runs through the Colonel's speeches and editorials and which he fondly supposes will be a fatal dose to the party whose principles he professes to cherish. In the beginning of his out-break against the President, and for some time after, the deadly venom with which he fain would drug the cup of the Democracy, was unobscured beneath the specious glitter of patriotic sentences, but now it flows, black and disgusting, on the surface of every speech he utters and every article he writes. A few months ago he still professed to have unabated confidence in the integrity and wisdom of Mr. BUCHANAN, but now, he believes him a despot whose "Reign of Terror" makes the pure Forney shriek with affright at its horrors! His black treachery and bitter hostility to the party with which he has hitherto professed to act, becomes more apparent, day by day. It is evident now that he is ready to join hand in hand with the fanatical enemies of the Union and to fight shoulder to shoulder with the unrelenting foes of the Constitution. He is not afraid, or ashamed, to be found battling under the pirate flag of the Black Republicans. He is willing and eager to join the men whom he has, time and again, denounced as enemies most dangerous to the welfare of the country, with them, and at their bidding, to strike his treacherous blade to the heart's core of the party which nurtured him in its arms. If people doubt this, let them read the speech delivered by the valiant Colonel, at Pittsburg, a short time ago. In that speech he declared that "a union with the Black Republicans, as they were courteously termed, had no terrors for him, when for the furtherance of a great principle, such a coalition was necessary;" and that he "repudiated the platform of the late so-called Kansas Convention, and, further, he repudiated William A. Porter, if he put himself on that platform." It would hardly seem necessary to add any more evidence to this to prove the apostasy of Forney, but to show that he is not only beyond the pale of the Democracy, but that he even regrets that the "Popular Sovereignty" for which he is so great a stickler, ever was made an issue in politics, we quote another passage from his Pittsburg speech:

"In Pennsylvania the hosts met" (in the Presidential contest in 1856); "here the battle was fought and the victory was won. How was it won? Because Mr. Buchanan had maintained a modest silence with regard to Kansas, and was in favor of the extension of the Missouri Compromise which had been ruthlessly wiped out in 1854!"

So Mr. BUCHANAN was elected President because he was in favor of the extension of the Missouri Compromise! And it was a ruthless deed to establish the principle that the "people of the Territories shall form their own institutions in their own way!" Who but the most reckless and unblushing falsifier would dare to assert the former? Who but the blackest Black Republican could give utterance to the latter? And yet John W. Forney spits such insults as these in the face of the Democracy, while he claims to be a Democrat and the especial defender of the principle which he would have us believe was so "ruthlessly" established. Well might the outraged Democracy say to this apostate:

"Thou wast a lion's hide I did it for shame, And hang a calf's skin on those recalcitrant limbs." The redoubtable Colonel talks about a union with the Black Republicans for the sake of furthering a great principle! What great principle? That of popular Sovereignty? Surely, Colonel, you would not expect the bitterest enemies which that principle has in the world to help maintain it! You would not hope for aid to that doctrine from those who have ever trampled it under foot! We submit to you, now, whether the late Democratic State Convention was not more friendly to Popular Sovereignty than ever the Black Republicans have been, and whether, for that reason, you should not as a friend of that principle, accept the platform of that Convention rather than consort with your old enemies whose creed ignores the said principle altogether.

When Col. Forney was editor of the Pennsylvaniaian, he held that politicians were known by their company. In a strong editorial on the subject of Free-Sallism, he wrote as follows:

"If any Democrat, who inclines to the Free Soil illusion, denies that the tendencies of that organization are precisely as we have described them, we refer him to the company in which that ORGANIZATION WOULD PLACE HIM, IF HE TOOK PART IN IT; and to the NOTORIOUS OBJECTS of those who have been placed, by irresistible

circumstances at the head. SHOW ME YOUR COMPANY, SAYS THE ADAGE, AND I'LL TELL YOU WHAT YOU ARE; and never was it so true as in the case of those who lead and instigate the Free Soil crusade against the Constitution and the Union."

AY, "show us your company," Col. Forney, "and we'll tell you what you are." You taught us to believe this saying and you cannot now complain if we apply it to yourself. You cannot complain if we say, that, because your present company is composed of such men as Seward, Hale, Giddings, Grow, and others of that ilk, you are a Black Republican, an enemy to the Democratic party and, by your own showing, a foe to the best interests of our country.

"NUMBER ONE" IN THE LEGISLATURE. "How quickly nature Falls to revolt when gold becomes her object." It seems that a majority of the patriotic gentlemen composing the Lower House of our State Legislature, entertain such an exalted opinion of their services, that they feel it to be a matter of justice to themselves to appropriate the modest little sum of two hundred dollars as extra pay to each and every member of that body, making about twelve, or fifteen thousand dollars, to be taken from the Treasury for the benefit of these greedy legislative speculators! We are glad to see that DAVID HAY, the gentleman who received the support of the Democrats of Bedford county, last Fall, and who has thus far represented this district so faithfully and honestly, recorded his vote against this iniquitous proceeding; and we are equally sorry that our friend, Mr. CASTNER, gave it his support. We presume, however, that the latter gentleman acted on the principle that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and that as his re-election is quite doubtful, he concluded that he would follow "The good old rule, the simple plan That they should take who have the power And they should keep who can."

On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. NILL, of Franklin, moved to strike out the section allowing the \$200 extra pay, but his motion was lost by the following vote: YEAS.—Messrs. Abrams, Brandt, Dodds, George, Gilleland, Glatz, Gritman, Hamel, HAY, Hayes, Hodgson, Jenkins, Kincaid, Lovett, McDonald, Negley, Nill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Pownall, Price, Ramsdell, Both, Roland, Rose, Rupp, Sharp, Shields, Stevens, Stuart, Turner, Voegtley, Warden, Westbrook, Wharton, Will, Witmer, Wolf, Woodring, and Longaker, (Speaker)—41.

It is plainly evident from this vote that our representatives at Harrisburg are abundantly able to take care of "Number One," and the interests of the Commonwealth. The fact is that if those gentlemen would drive half as sharp bargains for the Commonwealth as they do for themselves, it would not be long till old Pennsylvania would be entirely unshackled from the cumbersome debt by which she is now so heavily oppressed.

PROHIBITION OF SMALL NOTES. SENATOR SCHELL, as will be seen by reference to another column, has introduced in the Senate a bill "to prohibit the issuing and circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars." We hail this as a movement in the right direction and ardently hope that the Legislature will not fail to pass the bill. There is no doubt that by prohibiting the issuing and circulation of small notes, our currency will be made much sounder than it is at present. To the poor man into whose hands none but small notes come, such a prohibition would be a God-send, for silver would then be his currency, and he could jingle his small change and snap his fingers at the banks when they go into their financial spasms and threaten ruin to their note-holders. For the sake of the children of poverty, if not for the benefit of the rich, let Mr. Schell's bill be passed.

HON. WILSON REILLY. Our truly Democratic representative in Congress, HON. WILSON REILLY, made a strong speech, a few days ago, in favor of the admission of Kansas with its regularly established form of government, the Lecompton Constitution. Of course the Philadelphia Press must assail him with all its vindictiveness, for thus manfully doing what he conscientiously believes to be his duty. If the editor of that unscrupulous sheet desires to injure Mr. REILLY with his constituents, we can tell him that he must send his slanders elsewhere than among the Democracy of Bedford county. We shall endeavor to lay the speech of Mr. REILLY before our readers at an early day.

Judge Black's Letter. We give in this issue of the Gazette, the eloquent and convincing letter of Judge Black to the late Tammany Hall Administration meeting. We merely call attention to it, as it is a document which "needs no eulogy."

A few weeks ago, the Abolitionists were busy in circulating the report that SENATOR SCHELL was opposed to the Kansas policy of PRESIDENT BUCHANAN. The other day the resolutions endorsing that policy, came up in the Senate, and Mr. SCHELL, together with all the other Democratic Senators, save one, voted for those resolutions. Our Senator is right on Kansas as he has thus far proved himself to be on every thing else.

LETTER OF HON. J. S. BLACK, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE U. S. We lay before our readers the following strong and pointed letter from Judge Black, and commend it to their careful perusal. It is scarcely worth our while to speak of the rare abilities of Judge Black. He is known to the whole country as one of the first lawyers in the Union, and is particularly distinguished for the powerful and ready manner in which he wields his pen. When he puts down a fact as law the country may depend upon it that it will stand the test of investigation. But his letter speaks for itself more eloquently than any man can speak for it.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1858. Gentlemen.—Your letter, inviting me to the meeting called for to-morrow evening at Tammany Hall, finds me so engaged, that much as I wish to accept it, my duties will not permit me to do so.

Two months ago the Democracy, and with it the laws of the country, seemed to be in imminent danger of defeat on the Kansas question. The President met the peril with the firmness which became his character. He made the law of the land a lamp to his feet and a guide to his path. His conduct has already received that general approbation which an intelligent people always bestow upon a statesman who stands boldly up for the right. A few weeks of discussion has swept away the sophistry with which the admission of Kansas was at first opposed; the legality of the proceedings to form the Constitution at Lecompton is almost universally admitted, and the attenuated theory about the incapacity of the people to delegate their power to a convention has almost disappeared from the face of the earth. The advocates of continued disorder in Kansas, and continued agitation elsewhere, have found their cause too weak to carry them, and to heavy to be carried by them. They must give it up, for that is all they can do.

The public will be expressed through a convention or legislative body, properly chosen; that every vote of the people in their primary capacity must be authorized and regulated by law; that no government can be changed by tumultuous and irregular expression of hatred and contempt for its authority; these are vital truths which lie at the foundation of social order and of all true liberty. Other republics have fallen, because they did not or would not see the distinction between a legal and illegal expression of popular sentiment; and if we mean to demonstrate that our representative system is a practicable thing, we must take the advice of Washington, and steadily discountenance all irregular opposition to the acknowledged authority of the Government. We must obey the established law while it continues to be the law. A majority may alter or amend it, but no number of men, however large, should be permitted to break it.

Our fathers, when they made the Constitution, saw that this was the point of danger. They therefore invested the Chief Magistrate with large powers; placed the army and navy under his command; gave him the control of all the Executive and Ministerial offices, and then swore him to use all his power for the purpose of seeing the laws faithfully executed. If there ever was a period in our history when this oath should be religiously kept, it is now. A frantic spirit of turbulence and disorder has spread through the country like an epidemic, breaking out in different forms in different places. The Northern States are in a state of insurrection; in New England, in Utah the Mormons are in arms, and in Kansas there is open and avowed rebellion. Not long ago, the great city of San Francisco was completely subjugated by a secret society which hung and banished all who fell under its displeasure. The frightful riots at Louisville, St. Louis and Baltimore are fresh in every one's recollection, nor can it be forgotten that, here in the Capital of the Nation, so late as last June, an organized band of ruffians were bold enough to provoke a mortal conflict with the public authorities. Is this a time to give back to our enemies? I devoutly believe that if the Administration had faltered in its duty, or if the people had refused to sustain it in sustaining the laws, the last chapter in the history of American liberty might have been written before the end of another year.

If there be any law more sacred than another it is that which regulates the elective franchise, and gives effect to the will of the people when legally expressed. The struggle through which we have just passed was to save this law from violation. If a portion of the people can refuse to go to the polls and afterwards set at naught the work of those who do go, the election laws are a mere mockery.

Some of the President's opponents, finding their technical ground too sandy to support them, are falling back on charges of fraud. What this may mean I know not.—It is a slander of the Chief Magistrate, an insult to Congress, a libel on the Democratic party to say that they, or either of them, ever did, or ever will encourage, tolerate, or look with the least degree of allowance on any species of cheating or dishonesty. Let every election return in Kansas, or elsewhere, be scrutinized with the keenest severity, and if fraud can be detected, the best effort the Administration can legally and constitutionally make to right the wrong and punish the wrong-doers, will not be wanting.

But I repeat my assurance that we are past the crisis. The Administration will be sustained by the deliberate judgment of Congress, by the unbroken heart of the Democracy, by the common sense of the whole people. Whatever may be Mr. Buchanan's fate hereafter, it is not written in the book of his destiny, that he shall ever be weakened by doing his duty on the Kansas question. If his Administration is to be put down, Mr. Lane and his backers are decidedly not the men to do it. The Abolitionists of Kansas have taken an appeal from the ballot-box to the bowie-knife; from the peaceful, orderly and legal decision of a public question, to brute force. It is your duty and mine, and the duty of every peaceful citizen, to see that this appeal be quashed. If a majority be dissatisfied with the present Constitution, their power to alter it by legal means is undeniable. If they refuse to do it in the legal way, it can be for no reason except their own contempt of law and order. But law and order must be preserved whether they like it or not. Very respectfully, yours, &c., J. S. BLACK. Messrs. Fremont, Townsend and others.

AN ACT to prohibit the issuing and circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars. Read by Mr. Schell, from the Committee on Banks in the State Senate, March 23, 1858. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall not be lawful for any bank, create, issue, or put in circulation any note, bill, check, ticket, or paper purporting to be a bank note of any less denomination than ten dollars after the first day of August next, and of any less denomination than twenty dollars after the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and any violation of this act by any officer of any such bank shall be taken and deemed to be a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine (not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the jail of the proper county not less than six months.

SECTION 2. That it shall not be lawful for any person, or persons, corporation, or body corporate, directly, or indirectly, to issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put out, passed, exchanged, circulated, or transferred, any note, bill, check, ticket, or paper purporting to be a bank note issued, or purporting to be issued, by any bank, or incorporated company, or associations of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of any less denomination than ten dollars after the first day of August next, and of any less denomination than twenty dollars after the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, every violation of the provisions of this section by any corporation, or body corporate, shall subject such corporation to the payment of a fine of five hundred dollars and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office, or appointment of honor, or profit, under the constitution and laws of this State, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars and any violation of this section by any other person not being a public officer shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one-half of which in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the proper county, as for the person suing.

The Present Posture of Affairs in Kansas. The population of Kansas is composed of the most heterogeneous elements. Here we have men from all parts of the United States; many even from the Old World. Issue after issue has been made, and party after party has arisen. First it was New England versus Missouri; then pro-slavery versus free-State; then Topeka versus the United States; then national democracy, versus republicanism; then the people versus the Lecompton faction and fraud. With the exception of a small pro-slavery element, the parties at present are the conservative and the radical or the law-abiding and the lawless; and in its last analysis these two great parties are found everywhere. The one, the conservative and law-abiding, accepting the law and the Constitution, and ready to accept of a free government, and maintains that the constitution must be held in its purity, and the supremacy of the law vindicated at all hazards. This party, in the United States and in Kansas, will abide by the constitution and the Union; and will obey any law, so long as it is law. If the law be oppressive and unjust, they will change it in a legal way. By far the larger portion of the people of Kansas are of the conservative party. In regard to the issues in Kansas this party has always endeavored to accomplish its ends in the way pointed out in the law of our land—viz: a lawful way; and in this way does this party propose to meet the Lecompton constitution.

On the other hand, the radical party is a lawless organization. It regards the constitution and law, and the Union itself, as mere things of paper and straw, to be torn to pieces and burned up whenever fanatics may break forth into shrieks and howlings. This party, or rather faction, has manifested itself in Kansas by deliberately refusing to recognize the solemn compact of Union and the law of the land; and found its culminating point in the Topeka constitution, to which lawless instrument a small remnant of nigger-worshippers and Kansas shriekers still cling, with the tenacity of death to a defunct nigger.

This radicalism, refusing to recognize any law not in accordance with the insane ravings of a blind and moonstruck fanaticism, deliberately sets itself up in opposition to the solemn compact of Union, and the law of the United States; and will fraternize with niggers, although our glorious Union shall fall to atoms by such conduct; and this day this party, or faction, would organize a new and insurrectionary government if there were no fear of federal bayonets before its eyes.

In case of the Lecompton constitution passing Congress, and certificates of election being given to the free-State party, the conservative, or law-abiding, Union-loving party, proposes to qualify under that instrument until a new constitution can be framed; while the radical, or lawless, faction, proposes to organize a new government, or resurrect Topeka at all hazards, and in opposition to all law. One party desires peace and the perpetuity of the Union; the other desires the success of republicanism, even at the sacrifice of peace, the people of Kansas, and the perpetuity of the Union.—Kansas Paper.

A NEW TERRITORY.—A resolution was introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature last Tuesday, proposing to cede back to the general government all that part of the State lying north of the third correction line, provided Michigan will cede back that part of her State north and west of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of forming a new Territory.

—Joseph Potts, of Cincinnati, formerly of Pittsburg, died in the city of Nice, Italy, on the 17th of January. He was travelling for the benefit of his health. Mr. Potts was a bachelor, of considerable wealth, and leaves two married sisters in Butler, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Gen. J. N. Purviance and Mrs. Major Reed.

—A brother of Gen. Bem, the Hungarian patriot, is in Canton, Mo., where he is stopping for a few days. He is on his way to visit his relatives in Iowa. The Canton Reporter says he is covered with scars acquired in thirty-two years' service in European wars.

Brevities.

—The Hudson Cement Company, of Jersey City whose business, in consequence of the hard times, has been suspended all winter, resumed work last week, giving employment to about 100 men.

—The newspapers of Central Indiana are filled with arrests of counterfeiters. Among them is a woman. The whole State seems to be infested with counterfeiters.

—Martin's store, at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss about \$1,000, Insurance \$1,500.

—The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law abolishing capital punishment, and the substitution of hard labor for life in the place thereof.

—The shipment of cotton from Memphis during the month of February comprised about 40,000 bales.

—Col. E. V. Sumner left Watertown, N. Y., Tuesday morning, to join his regiment, 1st cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, in accordance with orders from headquarters. His command is among those detailed for Utah, and will probably set out for that point as soon as the grass gets growth enough to afford feed for the animals.

—Miss Lora Reese, aged about eighteen, was burned to death near Gallatin, Tenn., last Monday week by the ignition of her clothing. She wore hoops and it was found impossible to extinguish the flames. In her fright she ran from room to room, uttering the most piercing shrieks.

—The Hon. William L. Jackson, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, who was originally nominated to that office by Governor Wise, and unanimously elected by the General Assembly, is now a candidate for election by the people to the same office.

—A serious accident occurred to Mr. John Weaver of West Milford, Passaic co., N. J., on Monday. He was hunting with his son, when the latter's gun was accidentally discharged, and the whole load was lodged in his father's leg, rendering amputation necessary.

—Three slave boys belonging to Robert W. Holland, one to Mrs. Hannah Lee, and a girl of Henry W. Archer, Hartford county, Md., ran away on Sunday week, and made tracks for Pennsylvania.

—Colonel Best on is confined to his bed with cancer of the stomach. He is working upon his Abridgment of the Congressional Debates as steadily as ever, and hopes to live long enough to finish it.

—It is said there are a hundred attorneys in Cincinnati who have never had a case even before a city magistrate—an encouraging prospect for new limbs of the law.

—A package containing \$10,000 in notes of Virginia banks was stolen from a desk in the Farmers' & Planters' Bank of Baltimore, on Saturday. A reward of \$1,500 is offered for its recovery.

—A new Hebrew synagogue was dedicated at Memphis, Tenn., last Thursday, with imposing ceremonies.

—A butcher in Lancaster, Pa., has just made two sausages, one seventy-six feet nine inches long, weighing sixty-three pounds, and the other seventy-five feet two inches long, and weighing fifty-eight pounds. Under what auspices he made a market for the elongated accompaniments to buckwheat cakes we are not informed.

IMPORTANT LAW.—The Act of the 19th of April, 1848, which was in force in Philadelphia and Luzerne counties only, commonly called the Sheriff's Interpleader Act, has recently been extended to the whole State, by an Act of the Legislature. It is almost verbatim C. 58, § 5, and the Courts of Philadelphia have adopted the English practice under it. This is one of the most important and salutary laws that has yet been passed by the present Legislature. It applies in all cases where execution is issued against, and levy is made upon property as the property of A, but which is claimed by B, in which case B. gives notice to the Sheriff that the property does not belong to A, but that it belongs to him, B. Whereupon the Sheriff asks for a rule from the Court whence the execution was issued, to call before said Court the party issuing the process and the party making the claim, that said parties, may try the title in the property and that the Court may decide to whom it belongs. This is a much speedier and more satisfactory way, and less hazardous and expensive to both the Sheriff and the parties, than the old method of allowing the Sheriff to sell, and then prosecuting him for trespass.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, MARCH 27.—Intelligence has just been received here from Kansas to the date of March 16, that all the leading men of both parties, and indeed the people generally, there, with a few violent exceptions, are now in favor of admission as a State under the Lecompton constitution. They are tired of the game of opposition.

The Republicans are at the present time in great tribulation. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats and South Americans insist upon Crittenden's amendment to the Kansas bill, while the ultra Republicans of the Giddings school denounce the whole arrangement. Thus matters stand. Negotiations are now going on to effect an adjustment upon some basis. Greeley and Thurlow Weed have been sent for to come on immediately.

According to the plan laid down by the War Department for the service in Utah, I am informed there will be, by July next, about five thousand five hundred troops in that Territory, amply supplied for an active campaign. Should it be necessary, this force will consist of about one-third cavalry, sixteen guns of artillery and the rest infantry. Three-fifths of this force has yet to be sent. Russell, the contractor for transportation of this army, will employ three thousand five hundred mules to drive wagons carrying the supplies. This will give some idea of the magnitude and cost of the undertaking.

MARRIED: On Friday evening, March 19th, by Rev. W. Lee Spotswood, Mr. John J. Wolf, to Miss Ruth Manspecker. On the 25th March, by the Rev. H. Hecker, Mr. David Elshrode to Miss Mary Over, both of Bedford.

DIED: On the 27th March, Susanna, youngest daughter of John S. Ritchey, Esq., in the 14th year of her age. On the 27th March, Mrs. Sophia Palmer, daughter of Mr. John Metzgar, of Dry Ridge. On the 24th ult., Mrs. Hannah Ferguson, wife of Joseph Ferguson, aged 39 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The deceased was beloved and respected for her many virtues and died the triumphant death of a true Christian.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF RETAILERS Of foreign and domestic goods wares and merchandise of Bedford county for the year 1858. Table listing various retailers and their locations with associated costs.