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BY GEO. W. HOWMAN.

NEW SERIES.

Select Poetry.



Seasonable Poetry.

The following exquisite lines, by Montgomery, which we take from an old English magazine, may not be inapplicable at this moment, when a whole people are called upon to discard and persecute the stranger and the oppressed:

The Stranger and his Friend.
"We have done it unto me."—MATT. XXV., 40.

A rook wayfaring man of grief
Hath often crossed me on my way,
Who used to humbly for relief
That I could never answer "Nay;"
I had no power to ask his name,
Whither he went or whence he came,
Yet there was something in his eye
That won my love, I know not why.

Once, when my scanty meal was spread
He entered not a word he spake;
Just pining for want of bread,
I gave him all; he blessed it, brake,
And ate, but gave me part again;
Mine was an Angel's portion then,
For while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was manna to his taste.

I spied him, where a fountain burst
Clear from the rock; his strength was gone;
The heedless water mocked his thirst;
He heard it, saw it hurrying on;
I ran to raise the sufferer up;
Thence from the stream he drained my cup,
Dipt, and returned it unning o'er;
I drank, and never thirsted more.

'Twas night; the floods were out; it blew
A winter hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof;
I warmed, I clothed, I cheered my guest,
Laid him on my couch to rest;
Then made the hearth my bed, and seemed
In Eden's garden while I dreamed.

Stript, wounded, beaten nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side;
I housed his pain, brought back his breath,
Revived his spirit, and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment; he was healed;
I had myself a wound concealed,
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And Peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next, condemned
To meet a traitor's doom at noon;
The tide of lying tongues I stemmed,
I asked if I for him would die?
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill,
But the free spirit cried, "I will."

Then in a moment to my view
The Stranger darted from disguise,
The token in his hand I knew,
My Saviour stood before mine eyes;
He spake; and my poor name he named;
"Of Me thou hast not been ashamed;
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not thou didst them unto Me."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Aug. 3, 1855.

Read an Old Line Wing Paper.

Tumbling to Pieces.

The Know-Nothing Party, says the North American, is in a curiously split up condition, in consequence of the proceedings of the last National Convention. The Louisiana branch of the order has disavowed all connection with the National Council and repudiated the Catholic plank of its platform. The State Councils of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, R. Island, Pennsylvania and Illinois, have rejected the national platform, and most of them have made creeds of their own, differing essentially from the general one, not only in reference to slavery but in other questions. In New England and the West the seceders have liberalized their principles so as to include many classes of naturalized citizens. In some cases also the opposition to Catholics has been softened down to an opposition against all ecclesiastical despotism. In Vermont the organization has been thrown open, assumed the name of the American party, and declared against the extension of slavery. There are scarcely two of these northern platforms alike. In New Jersey no State action has yet been had, but all the councils of Trenton and Newark have rejected the National creed, and declared in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise. In Pennsylvania, a portion of the Councils, attached to the national platform, have bolted since the action at Reading, and organized a new State body, which, by the way, has a majority in the Executive Council of the party in Philadelphia. Two of the seceders were from Montgomery county, and of these one has since been repudiated by the Council here represented, that of the upper Ward of Norristown, which, as the Herald tells us, has approved of the State action, and denounced the national platform. What is the exact condition of things in Philadelphia it is difficult to tell.

K. N. WITHDRAWALS IN ALABAMA!

In the town of Centre Star, Lauderdale county, Alabama, there is, or rather there was, a know-nothing lodge which numbered about one hundred and twenty-five members. A very large majority of the lodge soon became thoroughly disgusted with know-nothingism, its leaders, doctrines, and practices, which disgust resulted in their quietly withdrawing from the order. The North Alabamian, a leading know-nothing organ, accounts for this wholesale stampede after this fashion:
"The anti-American papers hereabouts are

making a great 'miration' over the know-nothing explosion of Centre Star council, in Lauderdale county, Alabama. The facts of the case are simply these, as we are informed: The council numbered about 125 members, among whom were a number of hard cases, which the more respectable portion of the council wished to get rid of, and as the easiest way to accomplish that, without wounding their feelings and creating excitement, they concluded to disband, which they did."

The withdrawing members, numbering eighty persons, with the view of letting the public know who the "hard cases" were whom the minority succeeded in getting rid of, have published a card, in which their reasons are given in detail for their withdrawal from the lodge. The "hard cases" prove to be some of the most respectable citizens in northern Alabama, as the following list of their names satisfactorily demonstrates:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| D. F. Harrison, | James H. Stewart, |
| Dennis Holden, | Aaron Crow, |
| James A. McMahan, | John Gracy, |
| R. T. Lanier, | G. W. Smith, |
| Chas. W. Thompson, | J. O. Best, |
| C. C. Brewer, | D. Stewart, Jr., |
| A. A. Simmons, | G. W. Hill, |
| John Cox, | C. B. Jones, |
| L. M. McMahan, | James Chesser, |
| Joseph Jackson, | John H. Truesdel, |
| James Wilson, | S. J. Wingard, |
| Alex. Mackey, | Archibald Hill, |
| Wm. E. Lanier, | Wm. H. Hill, |
| Levi West, | J. D. Ham, |
| Thomas Couch, | Wm. Tomlinson, |
| W. L. Meier, | Jas. S. Smotherman, |
| Lake B. Harrison, | Wm. M. Trousdale, |
| James M. Harrison, | S. E. Cross, |
| A. J. McLaren, | J. D. Ives, |
| Wm. A. King, | B. A. Allen, |
| D. M. King, | Wm. French, |
| James Douglas, | John Kenney, |
| Levi Jones, | J. W. Brooks, |
| Robert S. Miller, | Geo. McLaren, |
| J. P. Miller, | John C. Phillips, |
| Lemuel A. Ezel, | John McGee, |
| P. M. Alexander, | James McGee, |
| S. J. Mobley, | Alfred G. Hill, |
| Wm. Hunt, | Henry McDaniel, |
| G. W. Thigpen, | C. C. Holden, |
| R. C. McLaren, | Zachariah Brewer, |
| John Brewer, | John Brewer, |
| Benj. Joiner, | G. B. Smotherman, |
| S. H. Richardson, | A. Q. Ives, |
| Wilson Phillips, | James Kyle, |
| Daniel Richardson, | Tilmon England, |
| C. C. Smotherman, | John Harrison, |
| S. J. W. Ives, | Alsy Richardson, |
| James J. Hindman, | Joseph N. Douglass, |
| Joseph N. Douglass, | D. Joiner, |

We suspect that before the election takes place in Alabama a very large addition will be made to the above list of "hard cases."

In Choctaw county, Mississippi, Mr. H. C. Avant has set a noble example. He was induced to join the order and they tendered him the nomination for the office of sheriff. But discovering the character of the organization, he abandoned it and declined to run for the lucrative office for which he was nominated. In the Mississippi we find the following card, signed by forty-one voters of Yazoo county, seven of whom are whigs:

TO THE PUBLIC.—Being convinced from our connexion with what is commonly called the know-nothing party, that we have been deluded as to its aims and purposes, we therefore publish to the world, and particularly to the so-called know-nothing party, that we are no longer members of that organization. As to the secrets and obligations connected with the order, we shall hold them inviolate, and in dissolving our connexion with it, we do so with a conscientious belief that the operations of the order are dangerous to the practical workings of this republican government—dangerous to the liberties of the people—and that they trammel the free exercise of the elective franchise.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| James Anderson, | E. H. Brown, |
| Robert Fisher, | D. W. McNeal, |
| John W. Penny, | J. W. Bell, |
| Kinchin Exum, | George W. Penny, |
| T. R. Griffin, | Martin Stubblefield, |
| R. H. Griffin, | Wm. Blalock, |
| B. B. Griffin, | J. W. Blalock, |
| J. M. Griffin, | Zed Pepper, sr., |
| Willis F. Hall, | A. G. Papper, |
| Wm. T. Martin, | P. C. Chamberly, |
| Wm. M. Williams, | N. Wallace, |
| Thos. Smith, | L. Roberts, |
| F. B. Roberts, | W. T. Price, |
| James Gordon, | W. H. Capshaw, |
| F. M. Beall, | T. W. Alsop, |
| Z. Pepper, jr., | J. M. Miller, |
| Elias Fisher, | E. A. Moore, |
| W. Washington, | J. S. Roberts, |
| S. F. Gardner, | Elijah Russell, |
| B. A. King, | Nixon Russell, |
| Wm. Russell, | |

STILL ANOTHER.

The following notice of a withdrawal from the "order" we find in the Memphis Appeal:

RALEIGH, (Tenn.) July 3, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: I take this opportunity of informing the public that I have withdrawn from the lanterns, other-wise know-nothings. I have always been a true democrat, and will heartily co-operate with that party, and sustain its present ticket throughout. The know-nothing party has for its leaders consummate demagogues, office-seekers, broken down in the old parties, seeking to revive their political fortunes. Its true principles—very different from its assumed principles—I believe to be devoid of patriotism. You can give this a place in the columns of the Appeal.
Yours, &c.,
MCGILBRE HATHAWAY.

And Still They Come!

The papers from the interior of Mississippi are teeming with notices of withdrawal from know-nothing lodges. The following cards appear in the Central Journal:
We hereby disavow our connexion with the know-nothing trick.
H. H. HAWES,
T. NORWOOD.

The following gentlemen, citizens of Attala, in a long and well-written card, announce their withdrawal through the columns of Roy's Southern Sun:
A. M. Atkinson, D. L. Smythe,
H. P. Donald, J. Riley,
Billups Burt, Robert Sanders,
J. McCullum.

We take this method of informing all whom it may concern of our withdrawal from the order of know-nothings. We were deceived in joining the order; we believe it to be anti-democratic, and destructive to the true interests of our country. In doing so, we act as our judgment dictates; and being accountable for our actions, we hold that we have a right to act for ourselves.
ANDREW P. HARRIS,
J. N. WILLIAMS,
J. B. DUMAS,
DAVIS WALLACE,
I. HAREY,
A. B. WILLIAMS.
GREENBOROUGH, June 23, 1855.

My name appears to-day as the candidate of know-nothing party for corner of this county. I am no candidate for that office, and never authorized my name to be used in that connexion, and hereby signify my withdrawal from that order, and full concurrence in the sentiments of others whose cards appear to-day.
D. T. MORGAN.

Know-Nothing Withdrawals in Mississippi.

To use the language of the Memphis Appeal, "know-nothingism seems to be breaking flat down in Mississippi," and this announcement will do no discredit to the intelligence, virtue, and patriotism of that great State. The following letter speaks for itself:
SPRING HILL, (Miss.) July 5, 1855.

To the President and Council at Spring Hill, Mississippi:

"We are at fault, and can't follow."
When we joined this council, we joined in good faith, and have acted accordingly since our membership, but becoming satisfied that the "order" was a mere political device, and that, too, without the assistance of secret political associations—we therefore, as members of your council, do hereby most respectfully withdraw from this order, that we may exercise our elective franchise constitutionally, and according to the dictates of our own conscience and judgment, untrammelled by the dictates of any man or set of men.
BENJ. MYRICK, Jr.,
THOMAS C. WHITLOCK.

The Mississippi of the 3d instant publishes a number of withdrawals from the oath-bound know-nothings in the counties of Yazoo, Choctaw, and Attala.

The People's Press (published in De Soto county, Mississippi) says that on the 28th ultimo a large number of democrats who had attached themselves to the know-nothing order assembled at the Hernando Hotel to deliberate upon the most efficacious plan of declaring their independence from the yoke of political bondage they had, in an unsuspecting moment, fastened upon their democratic principles. We understand (says the Press) that their council was characterized with many resolves, and all united save one in abolishing themselves forever from the shrine of intolerance. When this news reached the main body of the democratic army, a company was detached to receive them with the democratic flag flying, the presentation of arms, and the file and drum playing "Hail Columbia."

From the Venango Spectator.

Renunciation.

The writer of the following renunciation need no commendation from us. In this place, where he has resided from boyhood, he is known as a young man of industry, and probity, and how ever customary it may be for Know Nothing to assail those who pursue a similar course, a one dare openly say against the purity of motives nor the truthfulness of what he asserts. We ask the intelligent, independent freemen of the county to examine Mr. Kinneer's communication, and then tell us whether or not Know Nothingism is what it professes.
FRANKLIN, June 25.

Messrs. Editors:—About the time of the last election, I was induced, through the persuasion of others, to become a member of the order of Know Nothings. I was informed that the order was a good one, and that no pledge of any kind would be asked of me, which would in any way bind my conscience, or freedom of action in all things as I saw proper. After my initiation, I found that I had been grossly deceived, and would have immediately left, had not been that myself in common with other Henry L. Battle, M. M. Holsey, J. W. Mitchell, A. B. Buckner, Frank Burnett, J. W. Johnson.

organization, and will hereafter act and vote with that party to which I have at heart been attached.
P. KINNEAR.

From the Washington (Pa.) Review.

And Still they Come!

Below we publish the withdrawal of Elliot Patterson Esq., from the Know Nothing lodge at Claysville in this county. Mr. Patterson is well known to be an honest, upright and conscientious man; and no person acquainted with the goodness of his heart and the purity of his notions, will for one moment doubt that anything save the Jesuitical duplicity of the dark lantern party, could have drawn him within the influence of its midnight plottings. The order is too base to live long. Its systematically may now and then entrap a good man, but it is too vile to hold him, and sooner or later, like Mr. P., he will wash his hands of it. It will be observed that the final inducement held out to Mr. P., was that if he became dissatisfied, he could withdraw; and further, that a certain prominent individual among them would secede with him. Now who is this prominent K. N.? We presume nine-tenths of our readers will understand? who he is without much difficulty. And as *hypocritism* amongst the Thugs, comes of facility in lying, we presume he merits his standing. Read the letter:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF WASHINGTON CO.

I have left it due to the Democracy of Washington county, with whom I have long acted, to make a brief statement of the deceptions, corruptions, and false representations of the K. N. party, in order to get members.—Two weeks ago, I was in the town of Claysville; I was strongly and earnestly solicited by certain prominent men, who have heretofore been called Democrats, to join the order, telling me that if there was anything that I did not like, I could come out at any time, and one of the persons above referred to who occupies at this time, a conspicuous place in that order, promised to come out with me. I was also promised the Commissioner's office next fall: these with many other inducements were held out to me: I consented, and was initiated by taking the oath, and from the moment I joined I was dissatisfied, finding that there was nothing but corruption in the order, and that I would be bound to lie, perjure and make all kinds of misrepresentations, and do things which I thought inconsistent with, and contrary to genuine Christianity, and to remain in such an order, I found I must put my conscience at issue with my eyes. I accordingly resolved to come out from among the four party, and went to my K. N. friends referred to, who were to withdraw with me, and wished him to come out with me, but he refused, stating that the position he now occupied prevented him, when upon, I demanded and obtained my discharge. I would just say to all who are not in the order, to beware and not let the false representations and inducements held out by said party lead you astray. I now feel that I am a freeman, breathing pure air and ready and willing to act in concert with my old Democratic friends, and for the good of the Democratic party which I have been taught to revere from my youth. I feel that the shackles are off of my feet, and I am determined, if spared to go to the election next fall, to vote the Democratic ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket.
ELLIOT PATTERSON.

Know-Nothing Withdrawals in Georgia.

A card appears in the Augusta Constitutionalist, signed by a number of respectable citizens of Sparta, Georgia, in which their reasons are given at length for their withdrawal from a know-nothing lodge. They say:

"We deem it proper to state that on entering the order we were assured that whenever we might become dissatisfied with it we could withdraw in good faith, and without hindrance or obstruction. Without this assurance men could never be induced to assume the obligations of the order. This free privilege of quitting is universally used by know-nothings as an answer to the charge that the order trammels the freedom of the elective franchise by subjecting the individual judgment of its members to the will of the order. We, therefore, in withdrawing, considered that we were exercising a right which had been guaranteed to us from the beginning, and which could not justly be exposed to a charge of treason or perjury." It may be true in theory that any member may quit when he pleases, but practically it is false when he can obtain his discharge only by passing through the terrible ordeal of being denounced as a deserter, a traitor, and a perjured renegade, and as having signed "the manifest of his own infamy."

Such denunciations as illustrated in the newspapers, and on the streets, and in the bye-ways and corners, are not so much intended to act upon those who have quit as they are meant to play upon the fears of those who yet remain in. They are intended to throw an obstruction and hindrance and terror around the exercise of the right to quit—the right of exercising individual will and private judgment."

The card is signed by the following named gentlemen:
Henry L. Battle, M. M. Holsey,
J. W. Mitchell, A. B. Buckner,
Frank Burnett, J. W. Johnson.

THE OLD WING GUARD IN KENTUCKY RE-INDICATES KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The Frankfort man says that six out of the twelve Scott presidential electors in Kentucky in 1852 refused to go know-nothingism. The following are their names:
Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle; Wm. Preston, of Louisville; Lucien Anderson, of Graves; Curtis Burnam, of Madison; Thos. F. Marshall, of Woodford; Thos. B. Stevenson, of Mason. To

these names might be added those of Henry G. Bibb, acting lieutenant-governor of the State; Albert G. Talbot, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Hon. Archibald Dixon, and a host of the very flower of old whig chivalry."

More Withdrawals.

There appears to be no diminution in the number of withdrawals from the Tennessee know-nothing lodges. In the last number received of the Nashville Union we find the following card:

TO THE PUBLIC.—I was induced, by false representations of its objects, to join the know-nothing council, as it is usually called, in the third district. I am a democrat, and always have been one. I soon found that I had been thoroughly hoodwinked when I joined the order; and that I had surrendered my right, not only to be a democrat, but to vote for anybody not dictated to me by others. I have been a freeman all my life except while a know-nothing, and that I might retain that station I have demanded that my name be erased from the list of know-nothings. I feel that I owe my old associates in the democratic party this public statement as an atonement for having for a moment, and through the deception of others, been untrue to the democratic party, the true American party.
J. A. STANLEY.
DAVIDSON COUNTY, July 11.

THE ANTI-LICENSE LIQUOR LAW

As passed by a K. N. Legislature

And approved by

GOV. POLLOCK!

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 from and after the first day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, are sold or drunk, except as hereinafter provided; and all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons in this Commonwealth shall keep for sale and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place, or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she, or they, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second or any subsequent offence shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 3. That if any two or more persons conspire or act together, by which one may sell and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending, upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, in cases not hereinbefore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty.

Provided, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: Provided, That no license for the sale of liquors, as aforesaid, shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster house or cellar, theatre or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment: Provided further, That so much of any act or acts of Assembly, as requires a license from a city or county treasurer to authorize the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That said court, by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

SEC. 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license, as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the city receiver or county treasurer that the license fee has been paid him.

SEC. 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where, on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law, not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

SEC. 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, or to the treasurers of the other counties of the State, for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law to be paid by vendors of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers:

Provided, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

SEC. 9. That the bond, required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties, and warrant of attorney to confess judgment, which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county, and to be filed in said court; and whenever a judgement for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principle therein, it shall be lawful for the District Attorney of the proper county to enter judgment against the obligors in the said bond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principal or sureties.

SEC. 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales, and no license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement, nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday.

SEC. 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquor contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

SEC. 12. That the provisions of this act as to appraisement and license, shall not extend to importers who shall vend or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers, selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to domestic producers, brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons; nor shall anything herein contained prohibit the sale by druggists of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township or ward within this Commonwealth, at every term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of each respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation whether within his bailiwick there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act; and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with names of witness who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof, on oath or affirmation, to the court; and upon his wilful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 14. That this act shall not interfere with any person holding a license heretofore granted, until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired; nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next, authorize the sale of said liquors or admixtures thereof, after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

HENRY K. STRONG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. M. HJESTER,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

JAS. POLLOCK.

Anti-License Law.

The anti-license bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature. The following is the vote in the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Crabb, Darsie, Fleunkens, Frazier, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Platt, Price, Quiggly, Taggart and Wherry—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hendricks, Killinger, McClintock, Mellinger, Sager, Sellers, Shuman, Walton and Heister, Speaker—14.

The following is the vote in the House:

YEAS—Messrs. Allegood, Avery, Baker, Ball, Boal, Bowman, Caldwell, Chamberlin, Clapp, Clover, Criswell, Cummings, (Philadelphia co.) Downing, Eyster, Fearon, Fletcher, Foster, Foust, Guy, Gwinner, Harrison, Hodgson, Holcome, Hobbs, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, Laporte, Lathrop, Leas, Lott, McCalmont, McClean, McConnel, McCollough, Maddock, Magill, Morris, Morrison, Muse, Page, Palmer, Pennypacker, Powell, Ross, Simpson, Smith, (Allegheny) Smith, (Blair), Steel, Stewart, Struvevan, Thompson, Thorn, Waterhouse, Wood and Strong, Speaker—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Bush, Carlisle, Christ, Craig, Crawford, Daugherty, Donaldson, Dunning, Edinger, Fraily, Franklin, Free, Fry, Herr, Gross, Linderman, Mingle, North, Orr, Reese, Rittenhouse, Sallade, Shriner, Stethley, Wickersham, Witmer and Wright—28.

On Tuesday last a week, a small child of Mr. John Kess-ling, of Fort Littleton, fell into a well some 23 feet in depth, on the property of Mr. Bain, and strange to tell escaped almost uninjured. With the exception of a small cut on the head the child was not hurt although it pitched into the well head foremost.
—Fallon Democrat.