

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 2, 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.

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.

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.

The editor is absent attending to the suit against Drane and Coburn, charged with the robbery of certain arms belonging to the State.

The following communication is from a young gentleman who stands as high in public estimation as any other in Bedford Township, and no disinterested man will doubt his veracity.

To the Public.

Gen. Bowman—I have come to the conclusion, after serious reflection, that it is my duty to state that I once belonged to the Know Nothings. I was besought constantly for days and weeks to become a member, and I finally consented.

Daniel P. Beegel.

Bedford Township, April 26, 1856. Gen. Bowman—I am sorry to have to acknowledge that, by gross deception, I was induced to take upon myself the degrading obligation of a Know Nothing, which I am now satisfied I should not have done.

Wm. White.

After reading the following passages from the Bible the people will not be amazed that certain Ministers and other professed religious teachers should have espoused the cause of Know Nothingism.

2. Speaking lies in hypocrisy, having their consciences seared with a hot iron.—1st Timothy, 1st and 2d v.

Nothing could portray the character of a Know Nothing Christian so well as these passages from Scripture. "Speaking lies in HYPOCRISY" is the essence and spirit of Know Nothingism.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 22d ult. after a session of nearly four months. The Harrisburg Union thus speaks of its doings: "Before we issue another number of our paper the present session of the Legislature will have expired. Its history is full of instruction and warning. It teaches the people the incalculable benefits of sound honest and able men to make their laws; and it warns them to beware of being led again into the wild whirlpool of bigotry and fanaticism."

But the present session has been characterized by the utmost harmony, dignity and ability. There were men here who appreciated the obligations of their position, and who set themselves about their duties with an earnestness and determination that insured speedy success.

Resolutions of the State Convention—Their Author.

We ask our readers to give the resolutions of the late Democratic State Convention a careful and candid perusal. They speak forth in every line sentiments which ought to animate the heart of every true Democrat, and we may add, of every true patriot in the land.

The author of these resolutions is the Hon. John L. Dawson, the late representative in Congress from this district. Most faithfully has his vigorous and graphic pen traced the feelings, sentiments and opinions which swayed the Convention, and which have harmonized and united the Democratic party of the Union in one great political brotherhood.

What a melancholy railroad accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, just opposite Easton. An old gentleman by the name of Sletor, in company with two other gentlemen were standing conversing together, on the low track of the Railroad, at the time a number of cars were coming down the track, running by gravitation: the brakeman on the train shouted to them to clear the track; they stepped over to the wall and remained standing there until the cars came near to them when they stepped to the opposite side of the track.

Fire at Niagara Falls.—Three Persons Burned to Death.—At half past ten o'clock last night, a fire broke out in one of the wooden shanties just below Niagara Falls, and consumed it. It was occupied by a French shoemaker and his family. This morning the bodies of the Frenchman, with those of two women who lived in the shanty, were taken from the ruins roasted to a crisp.

Results of Fanaticism.—By an arrival at New York, which brings advices from Demerita to the 22d February, we learn that the "Angel Gabriel" is there, and has succeeded in raising quite a riot. Six or seven hundred arrests had been made by the authorities.

He loves you better who strives to made you good, than he who strives to please you.

REASONS OF A WHIG

For Joining the Democratic Party. To the Editors of the Boston Post.

Messrs. Editors.—As my old friends of the Boston Express express some curiosity to know how I should feel on the Democratic platform, I will endeavor to satisfy them on this point. I presume this curiosity receives edge from the anticipation on their part that many citizens, perhaps themselves, will be under the necessity in the course of the coming year, to take "doctors" pills, and of course they would like to know their operation and effect.

In the first place, that is the only party which now exists, with a consistent, practical policy. Its great antagonist, who contested the victory with it in many a well-fought battle, is no more. The names of its statesmen are enshrined in the history of the past, but it has no present and no future. One by one all its strongholds have been stormed, its artillery silenced, its leaders driven from the field, and the rank and file scattered, or forming in powerless factions. The democracy has a history, which of itself is a tower of strength, and a prestige of future good to the country.

The Democrats joined the issue, carried on the war of 1812-14, and won its victories, in the face of an opposition which, if it did not go over the line, approached the fiery border of that volcano where patriotism is swallowed up by treason. The country is now in a more peaceful and happy condition than all parties claim the honors, as all have shared in the beneficial results of that war.

I read long and tedious debates in Congress, about tariffs, before I well knew the meaning of the word; and it ended by one party claiming a "tariff for revenue," and the other a "revenue tariff." The contest has been abandoned, the democratic ground conceded. "Internal improvements" was the cry of a party. The conviction is all but universal, that private enterprise is more sagacious and economical than national supervision.

When Gen. Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency in 1828, and in a recent number of pages of modern times from Nimrod the great hunter, down to Bonaparte the first consul, were laid under contribution to show the peril to a republic of uniting the civic wreath with the sword of the military hero.

What a noble democratic party avows its principles or proclaims its policy? The American party has one platform for the latitude of 85d. delphia, another for Springfield. One week it is held in a republican convention, and the next its clarion notes are heard in every secret lodge and echo back in every village.

The compromise of 1820 has been repealed, and the whole new territory opened to settlers, and the question of slavery to be left to the actual settlers when they form the constitution. There are but two parties now, but the restoration of this compromise may gain rather than the certainty of the restoration. And one can hardly see the very great difference it can make either to the slaves or the country whether the old states of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky shall continue slave states, or be drained to supply new regions, while they are gradually but surely become free.

As the north has now presented the subject to the south in all its phases, morally, politically and religiously—as they have confessedly no power to emancipate slaves without the consent of the state where they are held—it is not wiser and better to leave them for a time to their own devices, and the silent operations of a far-seeing and wonder-working Providence, than to drive this question to a civil war and a division of the Union?

I know the present administration is receiving unmeasured censure, both for what it does and for what it neglects to do. But I remember that this has been the fate of every administration within my memory, and indeed of every one that has occupied the place of power since the formation of the government, with the exception of that of Washington and Monroe. The gates of the temple of war at Rome were only twice shut in the course of seven centuries. The gates of political strife and bitter abuse have

been closed only twice in seventy years, almost equal to seven of the ancient centuries in the progress of nations.

I indeed the violent abuse of the press that be one of the luxuries of which the American people are never willing to deny themselves. It is no more evidence that a man is wrong because he is abused, than it was the guilt of the victims of Louis XI because they were hanged. The execution was always pointed at as conclusive of their guilt. The present part of the press is a rival—winner sacrificed to one must lose the other. Nearly all our national administrations have been severely condemned while in power and praised after a few years.

Now I see no other peaceful solution of the difficulty by which we are surrounded, but in this, ancient and strong party. In the dark night by which we are surrounded, I see no other star that can guide the ship of state into the haven of safety. Will my good friend of the Courier, therefore, whom I sincerely thank for his uniform personal courtesy—whose fidelity to his flag I admire—whose defense of the Russian's appeal, will be ponder and review the whole subject, and speak his mind, whether it is not best for those who find themselves without a home, in the breaking up and confusion of old party lines; had not better take shelter under the Democratic flag, whether it is not best to make that party strong against all factions, restore to it the government and help it to conduct the nation on to higher and wider views of prosperity and greatness.

Done at Cambridge, this 11th day of February, 1856. J. C. LOVEJOY.

RECEPTION OF MR. BUCHANAN AT NEW YORK.

The Hon. James Buchanan, late United States Minister at the Court of St. James, arrived in this city this morning, in the steamer Arago, from Havre.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Common Council, a Committee composed of Alderman and Councilmen, at the head of which was Alderman Ely, were at the pier to await the arrival of the steamer and offer a cordial welcome to the Ex-Minister, who is now the guest of the city.

At the early hour at which the steamer was telegraphed rendered it impossible to carry into effect all the arrangements which had been made in honor of Mr. Buchanan's arrival, and indeed, the Committee were barely able to reach the pier before he disembarked. A large number of persons, estimated at two or three thousand, however, had collected in the vicinity and made the welkin ring with their cheers.

As soon as the steamer was moored to the wharf, the committee went on board and were introduced to Mr. Buchanan, whom their Chairman, Alderman Ely, addressed in highly congratulatory terms, offering him a welcome to the city, whose hospitalities he was happy to be empowered to offer.

Mr. Buchanan replied briefly, expressing his gratification at the distinguished honors paid him by the authorities of this city, and his happiness at seeing his native land and countrymen again.

He then entered, in company with Alderman Ely, a broughie and four, which was in waiting, and was driven to the Everett house, where he remains during his limited sojourn in this city.

The rest of the committee followed in carriages, and saw their guest safely established in the magnificent suite of apartments prepared for him in the Everett House.

Mr. Buchanan is looking remarkably well, and seems really happy to see home and friends again. He is, perhaps stouter than when he left us, nearly three years ago, and there is a ruddy hue of health upon his cheeks, and a contented look from his eyes, which indicate that he is physically and mentally at ease.

The same genial kindness and bon homie which formerly marked his manner are apparent, and his personal friends, who are a host, will find him changed for the better in these respects, by his residence abroad.

The committee held a conference with him at the Everett House, as to the manner in which he would prefer to be entertained as the city's guest. As he is obliged to leave the city on Friday morning, he felt obliged to decline the offer of a public dinner during his stay in New York, but signified the gratification he would experience, at meeting his fellow citizens at such time and place as the committee should appoint.

Their arrangements are not yet completed in all the details; but we are enabled to state that Mr. Buchanan will receive the citizens of New York, at the Governor's room, in the City Hall, to-morrow, from twelve to three o'clock.

We understand that he dines with the Mayor or privately to-morrow afternoon, and that in the evening a magnificent serenade by Dods-worth's full band, will be given to him in front of the Everett house.

In the course of the morning, Mr. Buchanan was waited upon by the Mayor, Alderman Barker, President of the board of Aldermen, Senator Sikes, his former Secretary of Legation, and other citizens, all of whom he received with great heartiness.

He has a strong desire to reach his home by Saturday evening, and to enjoy a quiet Sunday on his farm in Lancaster. After the public life he has led during the past three years, the wish is a very natural one, and we congratulate the ex-minister that he can soon escape the ovations and demonstrations that are pouring in upon him.

From the New York Express, April 23. As soon as the steamer was announced as below, as previously agreed upon, the Chief of Police notified the Mayor, and Mr. Wood telegraphed to the Joint Committees of the Common Council, who immediately repaired to the pier foot of Beach street, where the Arago was expected to arrive.

There was a very large crowd at the pier, who manifested no little curiosity to see the lion of the day; but as the steamer neared the slip, nothing was seen of him on the deck, and cheer after cheer failed to bring him out. As soon as the vessel was made fast, the members of the committee went on board, and proceeding to the after saloon, were presented by Capt. Lines to the distinguished visitor.

honorable reception. Most certainly would I do violence to my own feelings were I for a moment to withhold an expression of my gratitude. But sir, when I look around me and see such a glow of patriotism (here loud cheering was heard from the people on the pier.) it creates in my breast a feeling of warmth almost beyond the power of expression. It is not about three years since I left my native land on the mission from which I am now returning. During that time, I have encountered many obstacles and difficulties in my path, but it affords me pleasure to know that I have always endeavored to do my duty. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me again to express to you my hearty thanks.

On the conclusion of the speeches some slight refreshments were partaken of, and the committee and their guest entered carriages that had been provided for them, and amid the most enthusiastic cheering of the crowd, drove up Beach street, Light and Canal streets, to Broadway, and thence to the Everett House, where an elegant suite of apartments had been prepared for Mr. B. consisting of two parlors on the first floor, and two chambers on the third.

Quite an assemblage had gathered in front of the hotel, awaiting Mr. Buchanan's arrival, and he was loudly cheered upon alighting from his carriage. He was immediately escorted to his parlor, where he was waited upon by his honor the Mayor, and several other distinguished citizens.

Invitations were already waiting for him on his arrival, and among others, one to attend the St. George's dinner at Metropolitan Hotel this evening.

Mr. Buchanan is in fine health and spirits, and declines any public reception for dinner. He will, however, be the guest of the Committee until Friday morning, when he will leave the city.

The Committee held a special meeting at the Everett house and it was decided that he should receive his friends at the Governor's room, to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12 M.

Correspondence of the Daily Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, April 23. Before the Legislature adjourned, the following which speaks for itself, was placed in my hands for publication.

The undersigned, Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in their individual capacities, respectfully announce to their constituents, and to their Democratic friends throughout the Union, that they unanimously approve, and cordially endorse the proceedings of the late State Convention, held in Harrisburg, in March last, in presenting the name of JAMES BUCHANAN as the nominee of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the next Presidency.

In declaring their sentiments on the subject, they disavow all intention to make unjust or invidious distinction between him and other eminent Democratic statesmen, who are or may be candidates for nomination; but they believe it is the spontaneous wish of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania, (and from all indications, of those of the United States,) that Mr. BUCHANAN should be nominated, because he is looked upon as eminently qualified as a safe and sound statesman, and as the man for the times.

Entertaining this opinion, and inspired by deep feelings of respect, confidence, and attachment to the candidate of Pennsylvania, they most warmly, and with entire unanimity, endorse and applaud the action of the Democratic State Convention, in the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE. Chas. R. Buckalew, Jos. Lauback, John C. Evans, Jonas R. McClintock, John Hoge, Christian M. Straub, Harlan Ingram, Jas. H. Walton, S. S. Jamison, Wm. H. Welsh, Thos. P. Knox, Samuel Wherry, N. E. Brown, William Wilkins, Wm. M. Piatt.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. James Anderson, Wm. B. Lebo, Seth A. Backus, Chas. M. Leisner, John B. Beck, A. Brower Longaker, Isaac Beck, John H. Lovett, Jos. Beck Bernhard, John McCarty, James C. Boyd, Christopher Magee, M. K. Boyer, Chas. D. Manly, Andrew Buchanan, John Mangler, Rufus K. Campbell, John Miller, Charles Cary, John G. Montgomery, Aaron Cohorn, B. Nunn-macher, Thos. Craig, Jr., James B. Orr, Thos. Dowdall, L. B. Patterson, Abraham Elinger, Jesse Parson, John Fausold, James Ramsey, H. D. Foster, David Riddle, Joshua A. Fry, John Roberts, James B. Fulton, James Salisbury, J. Lawrence Gatz, Geo. Shenk, John Hancock, Samuel Smith, Wm. Heins, G. Nelson Smith, Wm. Hibbs, Geo. Smith, John V. Smith, John Thompson, Samuel Hillas, N. W. Vail, Joseph Hillegas, Frederick I. Walter, Samuel Hipple, Murray Whallon, Jas-ph Hunker, Harrison Wright, John A. Innis, R. L. Wright, Robert Irwin, Townsend Yearsley, Peter A. Johns, Alexander B. Johnson, J. H. Zimmerman.

It will be observed by the foregoing, that the name of every Democratic member of the lower branch, with the exception of Mr. Robinson, of Adams, is appended. That gentleman, owing to indisposition, has not occupied his seat for the last three or four weeks. Every Democratic Senator, except Messrs. Cresswell, of Blair, and Ely, of Bucks, have also placed their names thereto. The former gentleman had left before an opportunity was taken to present it to him, and the latter has been confined to his room dangerously ill for the last week. A few minutes previous to the final adjournment of the Legislature, the customary resolution of thanks was voted Speaker Wright—years 92, says none. This, I believe, is the largest vote ever given in the Pennsylvania Legislature, on a resolution of that character; and never was it more richly merited. I now assert, and time will prove it, that Richardson L. Wright has made more friends during the present session than has any other man who ever held the same laborious post.

The Governor, I am informed, has signed the bill relative to the Erie and North-East Railroad. RIALTO.

EXTENDING THE TIME.—The Wesleyan conference, at its late sitting in London, so altered their ecclesiastical regulations as to allow ministers to remain five years at one place, provided the quarterly conference of the circuit make a yearly request to that effect after the second year. A similar change in the discipline of the Methodist Church in this country has long been contemplated.

Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1856. Newspapers throughout the United States will render a service, in our opinion, to persons having correspondents in the Pacific region, by giving a conspicuous place to the subjoined circular in their respective columns. JOHN B. WELLER, Senate of U. S., from California. J. W. DENVER, House of Reps. of U. S., from California. P. T. HERBERT, House of Reps. of U. S., from California. JOSEPH LANE, Del. from Oregon Terr., H. R., U. S. J. PATTON ANDERSON, Del. from Wash. Terr., H. R., U. S.

To persons mailing letters for California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington—Thousands of letters sent to the Pacific coast become dead letters. To remedy this evil, the Post Office Department, under the authority of Congress, has adopted, as an auxiliary to its operations, the following plan, for simultaneously publishing each and every post office in the Pacific region, in a list called the "Pacific Mail List," the names of persons to whom letters have been sent by mail to post offices in California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington. By this system a letter may be sent to any post office in the Pacific region for a person whose location is unknown, save the mere fact that he is somewhere in Cal. or the Territories of Oregon and Washington; yet, if the letter be published in the "Pacific Mail List," its ultimate reception by the person for whom it is intended will be rendered highly probable. To enable those who may desire to extend their Pacific correspondence the advantage thus offered, the following illustration is given:

Suppose it is wished to send to the Sacramento post office a letter for George Wilson, who emigrated to California from Pike county Missouri, but it is feared that he may have changed his location, and hence may not receive the letter. In this case direct the letter to George Wilson, (late of Pike county, Missouri,) Sacramento, California. Then, in order to publish the letter in the "Pacific Mail List," copy the address of the letter upon a piece of paper or card, and enclose the card, together with a three-cent postage stamp, in an envelope, and direct the envelope to the "Pacific Mail List," New York. Deposit the letter, as usual, in the mail for California, and at the same time drop the envelope, containing the card to publish the letter, in the mail for New York.

From the address on the card thus received at the New York post office, the name, George Wilson, will be entered in its appropriate place in the "Pacific Mail List," which list is printed and sent by each mail to each and every post master in California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and by them posted in a conspicuous place in their respective offices. The list being thus distributed over the entire Pacific region, George Wilson may at once learn from it that a letter for him has been sent to the Sacramento post office. No person of a similar name will receive the letter, for the address on it points out that it is intended for George Wilson, late of Pike county, Missouri. Thus many letters will be received that would otherwise be transmitted to the dead-letter office.

The envelopes containing the advertising cards, sent to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, pay postage like ordinary mail matter, and must be prepaid. The addresses of letters copied on the pieces of paper or cards should be written in a plain and distinct manner. The three-cent postage stamps enclosed in the envelopes defray the expenses of publication, and must not be pasted to the cards, but simply enclosed with them. In the absence of postage stamps, three-cent coins may be substituted.

It is believed that this circular has been drawn up so explicitly as to require no explanations; but, should this prove not to be the case, post-masters will take notice that all interrogatories must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, and not to the department. The first of this series of lists will accompany the mail of May 5th, and will be forwarded by each succeeding mail.

OLIVER EVANS WOODS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

March 5, 1856. Mr. Woods has my authority to put his plan, as above, in operation, but no responsibility is assumed by the department; and all correspondence in regard to this arrangement must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York. That the public may avail itself of the advantages thus offered, post-masters are requested to give the circular a conspicuous place in their respective offices. JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Monday. Brutal Murder by a Husband.

Yesterday morning Mr. Cleaver, an undertaker and sexton, was sent for to bury a woman named Mary Manning, who died in a room in the Lockwood Block, No. 95 East Seneca street. Mr. C. proceeded thither, and on seeing the body, found it in a horrible condition, the face being swollen and covered with bruises—one eye black and blue, and one of the temples pained to a very jelly. Knowing that some violence had been done, he refused to bury the body, and immediately departed for the Corner. After finding coroner Nott, the body was taken possession of and removed to Sander's Exchange, where a jury was summoned and an inquest held.

The fact elicited before the jury showed that the woman had been living with her husband, Nicholas Manning, in the house where her body was found—that both were in the habit of getting beastly drunk, and when so, of fighting. Also, that during the past three or four weeks, Manning had beaten her severely at various times, with his fists and with clubs; had kicked her; thrown plates, bottles of wood and otherwise mistreated her. On Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, a man passing on the street heard a noise proceeding from the house, and on going around and looking in at the window saw a woman lying on the bed and a man leaning over her, and heard him exclaim, "I have killed her—I have killed her—and now I will kill myself." An alarm was given, and Manning was arrested and lodged in jail. The arrest was made by policemen Robe and Butler, of Station No. 3, on Carroll street.

The verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Drs. Hunt and Baker held a post mortem examination, and found the body in an awful state. The muscles of the temple were pained to a jelly, and the artery on the inside of the skull was ruptured and the brain suffused with blood.