

The following named gentlemen have been appointed our Agents to obtain subscriptions to the GAZETTE. They are authorized to receipt for us:

Bloddy Run—Jeremiah Thompson.  
 Ray's Hill—D. A. Black.  
 Mount—Daniel Fletcher.  
 Colerain—Geo. W. Deal, H. P. Diehl.  
 C. Valley—D. R. Anderson, A. Zembower.  
 Landdown—James C. Devore.  
 Harrison—Geo. W. Horn.  
 Juvonia—John A. Cressa, Geo. Gardill.  
 Schilling—J. E. Black.  
 Napier—John Hill, John W. Bowen.  
 Southampton—Wm. Adams, John Cavender, Westley Bennett.  
 Union—M. Wertz, W. B. Lumbright.  
 M. Woodbury—W. M. Pearson, Daniel Bailey.  
 S. Woodbury—J. I. Noble, J. S. Brumbaugh.  
 Hopedale—W. A. Grove, J. B. Fluke.  
 E and T—M. A. Hunter.  
 Liberty—Geo. Roder, D. Stoler.  
 Saxon—Charles Faxon.  
 St. Clair—John W. Crisman, Samuel Beckley.  
 Snake Spring—Andrew Mortimore, J. G. Hartley and M. S. Richey.  
 W. President—Geo. Baughman, Homer Neice.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.



The Democrats and Conservatives of Bedford county, are requested to assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the county in the next Democratic State Convention.

Several addresses may be expected upon the occasion.

J. W. DICKERSON,  
 Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE.

In this deeply important hour, filled with the gravest issues that ever were presented to the American people, it becomes the citizen to exercise all the prudence and moderation that he can command. It would be vain, as well as criminal to attempt to deceive ourselves or others. The signs of revolution are thickening all around us. The very air is rife with them. They are seen in the steadiness with which a partisan majority in Congress pursue the work of impeachment, which, if it end in conviction, must also end in blood. They are witnessed in the daring attempt to overthrow the Supreme Court of the United States, a tribunal which was created, under the Constitution, to define the powers of Congress, and to check its encroachments, when upon occasions like the present, the voice of moderation and patriotism should be stifled by the spirit of party. They are witnessed in the obstinacy with which the majority in Congress persist in their fatal scheme of reducing sovereign States to the condition of territorial vassalage, and in sternly refusing to their citizens the representation to which all people in a democratic government are entitled.

It is sad to reflect that so many thousands of lives, and so many millions of treasure have been wasted, to enable a Congressional caucus, in Washington, in the name of the sovereign people, to destroy the Constitution under the wicked pretext that the times demand a change. Our sole hope now is, that the people may yet arrest the insane course of their leaders; but the hope is a frail one. They will arouse themselves when it may be too late to arrest the calamity. Robespierre, Danton and Barrere had seized upon the government of France, in the name of the Convention had usurped its powers, and had poured out upon the guillotine the best blood of the nation, before the people ended their Reign of Terror. The Jacobin Committee of Public Safety in republican France was the legitimate predecessor of the usurpation known as the Congressional Caucus at Washington.

THAD. STEVENS said in the House, the other day, "I deny that Pennsylvania is a Republican State. She never was a Republican State, and I wish this Congress would take her in hand and make her a Republican State." Poor old Thad! He had just returned from Harrisburg, where he got only seven votes for United States Senator. No wonder he thought Pennsylvania not a Republican State. We shall next hear that he has introduced a bill to re-construct the State he represents.

We are glad to see that many of the most influential Radical journals are out against the impeachment of the President, and it is to be hoped that their wiser and more prudent counsels may prevail. In this country, the impeachment of a President by a partisan House, and his trial and conviction by a partisan Senate, can end only in bloody revolution.

The Pittsburg Post has been greatly enlarged and is now printed on entirely new type. The Post is now a first class paper and fully deserves the patronage of the people of Western Pennsylvania. We hope that the Democrats and Conservatives of that section will rally to its support.

THE LICENSE LAWS.

It is amazing that, when the revenue laws on spirits, which bear so severely upon the industry of Pennsylvania, were upon their passage, not a voice in protest was raised in our Congressional delegation. Little could be expected from the city members, for many of their constituents, owning large distilleries, and interested in destroying competition by breaking up small manufacturers, had the power of silencing their immediate representatives; and a Democratic member of Congress had only to object to any Radical proposition, no matter how injurious and oppressive, to be charged with making a rancorous but covert assault upon the Union. But where were the Republican members from the rural districts? Is the domination of New England in Congress so complete, that a Pennsylvania member dare not ever so humbly protest against any of its tyrannical measures? It is unfortunate for Pennsylvania, that the leader of her own delegation is a New England man, who, though nominally representing the Lancaster district, has so voted in Congress as to turn the heavy distilleries of that county into manufactories of contraband whisky, or to close them up, except such as could afford to pay an inspector fifteen hundred dollars a year for doing nothing.

The amendment to the revenue laws passed July, 1866, requires in addition to the already heavy taxes and license, that each distillery shall have an inspector who shall be paid five dollars per day for his services, which consist in returning semi-monthly the amount of whisky manufactured, if he does his duty, or in signing the blanks that are furnished by the distiller, if he does not perform his duty. No one but a Cape Cod Yankee, filled with admiration of the blue laws of his ancestors, could have ever conceived the idea of appointing an inspector to look at another man while at work, and to receive for his supervision, higher wages than the distiller himself could hope to realize for his expense and labor. If the law was designed to prevent fraudulent returns on the part of the distiller, the case is not improved by the appointment of an inspector, who might be induced to make false statements of the amount sold. There is, at least, just as much danger that the inspector could be persuaded to act fraudulently as the distiller, and the only effect of the law, therefore, is to increase the already too heavy burthens of the honest manufacturer, or to add to the temptations of the dishonest one.

This law is another illustration of that tyrannical New England spirit which is forever interfering with the personal and domestic rights, or the interests of the individual. It gives the Yankees an opportunity to domineer over Pennsylvania, while at the same time taking good care of their own interests. By their Maine-law legislation they had driven out of their borders all distillers, and it became therefore any easy matter for them to tax other people. For all their wants they obtain an abundance of cheap whisky that is smuggled in from Canada. In all parts of New England whisky can be purchased for less money than the revenue tax which government assesses upon it. The heavier the taxes and other burthens upon whisky, legally made, the better the Yankee is satisfied, as he consumes none but the contraband article. This Canada traffic is increasing daily, and with the immense profits that are made on it by the Yankees, it will be impossible to arrest it with a cordon of revenue officers picking the entire border.

The manufacturer of whisky in Pennsylvania, and the producer of rye, suffer, in every way, from this condition of things. But we confess that there is little hope of remedy. The owners of those immense distilleries in our great cities, the reeking walls of which crown upon every hand, and which emit a villainous odor of rectified devilries which shock the olfactories of the stranger, are deeply interested in continuing the present law. It is easy for them to appoint inspectors whose services to them would be cheap at five times their salary. The contraband manufacturer and smuggler, out of their immense profits, can afford to subsidize the lobby to advocate the present law, in the name of temperance and good morals. The honest distillers scattered through Pennsylvania and Ohio, have no means of influencing Congress, and must soon go to the wall; the country will be flooded with greater quantities of bad whisky than ever; and the government will not derive enough revenue from its tax on spirits to pay the officers employed in collecting it.

Our State Legislature, during the last three years of Radical mis-rule, has added swarms of subordinate officeholders and employees to both Houses. This is the economy they promised the people.

HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New York city, is one of the wealthiest and ablest business men in this country. He is also a respectable and influential member of the Radical party, he having taken a prominent part in the Fremont campaign, and been ever since a "Republican" of the most strait-fest sect. It will be remembered that he successfully contested the seat of the Hon. James Brooks, in the present Congress, on Monday, the 21st inst., he made a speech, in his place, in the House, from which we clip the following extract. We call attention to it as showing what a change has come over the spirit of the dream of even the most ultra Radical Jacobin Destructives:

He rose to give his reason why he could not vote either for the bill or the amendment. He hoped he would not, for his course on the bill, he denounced as a renegade Republican. He denied entirely from the general sentiment of the States recently in rebellion were not States in the Union. Congress had already committed itself against that view. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery had been submitted to them by the general government, and was ratified by them in 1862 when West Virginia was organized. Mr. Speaker Colfax had made a speech in which he declared that Governor Pierpont and the Wheeling Legislature were the rightful government and Legislature of the State of Virginia, and that the constitutionally elected government of the State was in rebellion against the partition of the State; and the last constitutional amendment had been sent to the rebel States for ratification, and he was confident Congress had intended that it should be so sent. He was not satisfied with the bill of Mr. Stevens and the substitute of Mr. Ashley, and he had failed to find in either the first thing that promised peace, conciliation and harmony. He looked anxiously for peace and permanent conciliation, therefore Congress should be careful not to pass laws that could operate to perpetuate the South and perpetuate the hostility between the sections. He was not deficient in sympathy for the colored men, but he knew that under the circumstances such a state of things was in a measure to be expected. Something to bring about a better feeling between the North and the South was what was wanted, and at the same time a better feeling between the Southern men and the freedmen. He could not see in either the bill or the amendment anything of the kind. The result of the passage of the bill would be to disfranchise a large portion of the white men of the South, while it would enfranchise the colored man. Would the passage of such a law be calculated to create better feeling between the North and the South? If the Republican party in the State of New York had laid down such a program at the late election, he had no doubt it would have been defeated.

The Radical newspapers continue to bewail the corruption at Harrisburg as though they had really been fools enough to expect something better. During the campaign we warned the people of the corruption and profligacy that was sure to follow the election of the Radical candidates, but our warning was unheeded. We are glad to see that the leading Radical editors have at last got their eyes open. They can cleanse the Augean Stables at the Capital by electing Conservative members.

It will be seen by the call in another column that the Democratic County Committee is to meet on Tuesday evening of Court week. It is to be hoped there will be a full attendance. Business of great importance to the party will be transacted, and every district should be represented. Let every member answer to his name.

HARRISBURG.

The Legislature drags its slow length along. The Constitutional Amendment, introduced by Democratic Senator Harry White, is the only bill of importance that has been introduced. The House is expected to strike the word "White" out of the Constitution, etc.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.

MR. EDITOR:—The Pennsylvania Legislature drags its slow length along, and your correspondent chronicles with ease all that is done in that inert body. What a sleepy set they are, these legislators for the people! Like the boa constrictor, after swallowing a tiger, drowns over its surfet and becomes torpid in its efforts at digestion, so these eat, while gay and festive fellows, gorged with the good things of the Cameronian "Bazaar's Feast" (vide Jordan on Cameron, 1855) appear to be sleeping on the fullness of their pocket-books! I saw, the other day, a big curly member from Philadelphia, Davis by name, (no relation to Jeff., though I am not so sure that he doesn't deserve hanging quite as much as his Southern namesake) got up, after a tremendous effort to raise himself from his seat, and report from the Committee on Federal Relations (that tomb of the Caplets) "a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our members of Congress to repeal the tax on Petroleum." Davis had been largely interested in the oil bubble, and it was not at all unusual in him to offer the resolution. But it did seem to me that he "strained himself" in trying to get up.

The Constitutional Amendment has been passed by the Senate, after an able discussion of its merits by Senators Burnett, Davis and others, on the Democratic side, who fully demonstrated the monstrosity of its propositions and the destructive purpose of those who advocate its ratification. Senators Landon, White and Lowry, on the Mongrel side, declared about "treason" and "loyalty," but did not attempt to answer the arguments of the Democrats. Landon's speech was sophomoric in the extreme, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Harry White repeated his lecture delivered

in the House of Representatives, three years ago, on his return from Dixie. It was about as *apropos* as Landon's rhapsody. As for Lowry, whose oratory is of the clenched-fist, puffed-cheek and sonorous voice order, he roared and ripped and snorted like a veritable tawny "bull of Bashan."—In the House the Amendment was also discussed on Wednesday last, by Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, on the Democratic side, and Mr. Mann, of Potter, on the Mongrel side. Mr. Jenks is an excellent reasoner and handled the subject very ably. Of course the Amendment will be adopted and—that is all the good it will do the Mongrels.

Mr. Quay (Mongrel) of Beaver, has introduced a resolution in the House, calling a State Constitutional Convention for the purpose of striking the word "white" from the Constitution. I cannot say whether this resolution will be adopted, but the very fact that it has been offered, shows that what the stump orators of the Mongrels said last fall, viz: that the State Constitution could not be amended, except after many years, was false. I presume that those credulous people who have allowed the special pleading Mongrel leaders, to pull them along by the nose, will soon see this question in its true light. If not, then they must be purblind indeed.

Some of the Mongrel papers are beginning to denounce Gov. Geary with great fury. The Erie Dispatch lately had an article which applied every epithet that ever entered the vocabulary of the fish-market, to the devoted hero of Snickersville. The Franklin Repository also "breathes out threatenings and slaughter" against the newly installed Governor. Both these papers have admitted that the election of Simon Cameron to the U. S. Senate would prove the disruption of their party in Pennsylvania. Well, if they only tell the truth this time, you and I will forgive them all the falsehoods (though their name is legion) they have ever done. Hoping that they have not "cut it too fat" at least this once, I remain "yours 'til death," LEX.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

THE GUARDIAN.—We have received the January number of this excellent little monthly, from the publishers, S. L. Fisher & Co., No. 54 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia. This Magazine is devoted to the Social, Literary and Religious Interests of young men and ladies. It should be received into every household. The present number is replete with interesting and instructive matter. Price only \$1.50 a year, in advance. Now is the time to subscribe.

EVERY SATURDAY.—A Journal of Choice Reading selected from Foreign Current Literature.—No one who desires instructive, entertaining and choice reading should be without this weekly visitor. Published by Ticknor & Fields, 124 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, for February, 1867, is before us, and is a number of unusual interest. It is truly what its name indicates, and every lady should have it; we hardly see how they can get along without it. The subscription price is \$2.50 a year, in advance. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, resolutions were passed declaring that the negro can never hope to receive security in his rights to life, liberty and happiness until he is placed on a perfect equality with the white man in the use of the ballot.

The Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati passed resolutions adopting the central system in regard to the weight of grain, and changing the weight of a barrel of flour from 196 to 200 pounds, to take effect from the 20th of September next. Other Boards of Trade are recommended to fix the change for that date.

The Rev. Joel Lindsey, the man who whipped his child, three years old, to death, last June, in Shelby, Orleans county, is now undergoing his trial for manslaughter, at Albion, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The excitement over the trial is great in Orleans county.

St. Augustine, Fla., is said to be a delightful residence. The Examiner of that place, speaking of the great crop of oranges, says that 60,000 will be picked from the grove. A gentleman there writes that "they hang in rich yellow clusters from trees on the sides of the streets, and the soft air is replete with their rich perfume."

Maj. Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued a circular prohibiting, hereafter, agents of the Bureau from exacting any fees or charges for services they may render in connection with contracts between freedmen and their employers.

The wife of Delos R. Ashley, Radical M. C. from Nevada, was lately arrested and held to bail for threatening to shoot a woman named Cunningham, with whom her spouse was supposed to be too intimate. Mrs. A. evidently hasn't much faith in "grand moral ideas" as a saving grace. We agree with her.

The Committee of the House of Representatives on Banking and Currency agreed to report a bill to create a sinking fund and retire the Federal currency. Two members of the Committee, however, who are in favor of the principle of the bill, will probably oppose it when it comes up for consideration, doubting the propriety of passing it at this time.

Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature have passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal the act appropriating money to pay for slaves enlisted into the service of the United States, and requesting the passage of an act to pay the same bounties to the Missouri State militia as have been received by United States volunteers.

From Washington we learn that the Spanish Government is understood to have received very kindly the proffered mediation of the United States in the quarrel between Spain and the allied Republics of Chili and Peru.

The bills establishing negro suffrage in the Territories and repealing the Amnesty act have become laws without the approval of the President, he not having returned them to Congress within the ten days prescribed by the Constitution.

Plants of Chinese tea grown in North Carolina are now five feet in height and in full bloom. Five pounds of "bohea," made in 1865 from the leaves, were considered equal to the best imported.

It is stated that Gen. Sherman told a friend that he always liked to obey orders, but he'd be a-d if he was going to ride a thousand miles on a mule to hunt for Juarez, or Maximilian either.

John Robinson, a colored cook on board the ship Lady Blessington, was brought to Baltimore under arrest on Tuesday, charged with attempting to burn the ship while on the high seas.

"Aunt Milly," formerly belonging to Capt. James M. Harris, Rockfish Gap, Nelson county, Va., died recently, aged one hundred and thirty-six years.

Forty policemen, who did their duty in New Orleans on the occasion of the riot there last July, have been arrested under the Civil Rights Bill.

Caroline James, an old colored woman, died in Richmond, on Friday last, aged one hundred and thirty years. She was only once married, and leaves thirty-five children.

Senator Frelinghuysen has been elected by the Legislature of New Jersey, United States Senator for two years to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Wright.

The present Radical Governor of Connecticut has been nominated for reelection by the "Republican" Convention of that State.

Samuel Angier, assenting clerk in the Boston Post Office, has been arrested for stealing money from letters.

A man and wife, named Cook, were lost in the storm last Sunday night, at Florida, Mass., and have been missing ever since.

The panic in financial circles in New York continues, and several failures occurred. No commercial failure is yet reported.

The Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor in New Hampshire will make a joint canvass of the State.

During a trial in Louisville a weeping parent said he had paid between \$15,000 and \$17,000 of his son's forgeries.

The State Legislature of Indiana has passed the Constitutional Amendment.

The late Gen. Cass was rocked in a second-hand sugar trough. Think of that, ambitious young men!

New York City will realize \$1,000,000 per year from the excise law.

The Paraguayan War. There seems to be no prospect of a speedy peace between the belligerent parties in South America. The Brazilian army is waiting for reinforcements to renew the contest; a new commander has been appointed who has infused fresh life into the forces, and hard fighting may be expected at an early day. The Paraguayan army on the other hand, is reported full of confidence and ready for action, when the proper time comes. Troops were being raised by draft in the Provinces, a force had been dispatched to the Paraguay River, and five monitors were said to be in the course of construction. It is stated that an insurrection had occurred in Paraguay which threatened to break up the republic, and a force of 8,000 of the so-called "Relief Notes" were issued by the banks of this Commonwealth as a loan to the State, in the year 1841—twenty-six years ago—are still unredeemed. The original amount of these notes issued, was \$2,220, 265. Two dollars were redeemed during the year last past. As the sight of a "Relief Note" is now even rarer than a piece of gold coin, it may be presumed that the amount reported as still in circulation has been destroyed by the natural wear and tear of paper money.

RELIEF NOTES OF 1841.—We learn from a tabular statement appended to the Auditor General's Annual Report, that \$8,629 of the so-called "Relief Notes" were issued by the banks of this Commonwealth as a loan to the State, in the year 1841—twenty-six years ago—are still unredeemed. The original amount of these notes issued, was \$2,220, 265. Two dollars were redeemed during the year last past. As the sight of a "Relief Note" is now even rarer than a piece of gold coin, it may be presumed that the amount reported as still in circulation has been destroyed by the natural wear and tear of paper money.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.  
 FLOUR.—The market is very dull, and prices unsettled.  
 Northwest superfine, \$7.00 @ 7.50  
 Northwest extra, 6.00 @ 6.50  
 Northwest extra family, 11.00 @ 12.25  
 Penna. and West'n superfine, 8.00 @ 8.50  
 Penna. and West'n extra, 9.00 @ 10.00  
 GRAIN.—There is little demand for wheat, and prices are nominal. We quote—  
 Pennsylvania red, per bus., \$2.60 @ 2.85  
 Southern " " " " 3.00 @ 3.10  
 White, " " " " 3.25 @ 3.30  
 Rye, " " " " 1.35 @ 1.40  
 Corn, for yell., (new) " " " " \$0.80 @ 0.90  
 Oats, " " " " 50 @ 55c  
 PROVISIONS.—Prices are unsettled.  
 Mess Pork, per lb., \$23.00 @ 23.50  
 Bacon Hams, " " 16 @ 21c  
 Salt Shoulders, " " 13 @ 15c  
 Prime Lard, " " 12c  
 SEEDS.—We quote  
 Cloverseed, per bush., at \$9.00 @ 10.00  
 Timothy, " " " " 3.00 @ 3.25  
 Flaxseed, " " " " 3.25 @ 3.50

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill to amend the act to prevent smuggling was taken up and passed. A bill was introduced for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands; it was referred. Mr. Wade introduced a bill to provide for the allotment of Justice of the Supreme Court among the circuits, and the appointment of marshals of the Supreme Court and of the District of Columbia. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any officers of the army recently appointed have failed to join their command; the resolution was adopted. After the credentials of the Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen as Senator from New Jersey had been presented, the Tariff bill was taken up on the amendment exempting from duty all books, maps and charts, imported expressly for the use of public libraries, schools and colleges. Mr. Grimes then addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill. Mr. Hendricks opposed the amendment, and Mr. Sumner replied, after which the amendment was adopted. Various amendments were offered by Mr. Sumner, which were rejected. Mr. Wade moved to amend the bill by increasing the duty on linseed or flaxseed to twenty-three cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds. After some discussion the amendment was amended by making the duty on linseed twenty cents per bushel and thirty cents a gallon on the oil, which was agreed to. The Senate soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—After various reports of committees had been made, M. Schenck gave notice that he should call on the Bounty bill to-day, or at the farthest, on Saturday. The Committee on Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the free list wigs and plough harnes, and also common bedsteads, chairs and tables. A bill was also reported granting lands to Tennessee to aid in the construction of colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts. The bill was opposed by Mr. Le Blond, and a long discussion ensued, during which an exciting scene occurred between Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, in which the latter gave his opponent the lie. The bill was amended by providing that under these grants no person who had been a member of the Southern Confederacy should ever be a professor or tutor in any of the colleges or schools. The bill was then passed by a vote of 114 yeas to 35 nays. The House then took up the Reconstruction bill of Mr. Stevens. Mr. Raymond of New York, in a long speech, opposed the bill. He was followed by Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, in favor of the bill. When the latter sat down Mr. Stevens rose and stated that on account of differences of opinion he had concluded not to call the previous question, and unless in the meantime a motion changed his mind, he would today move to lay the bill on the table. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made a long speech on the finances. At 5 P. M. the House adjourned.

SENATE.—A memorial from a number of citizens of Baltimore protesting against the passage of the pending Bankrupt bill, was presented and laid on the table. A bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, regulating the appointment of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. It provides for a Commissioner-in-Chief, the thirty Commissioners already appointed, and twenty additional Honorary Commissioners—fifty in all. Other appropriations are made, which, with the existing appropriations, will make over \$200,000 appropriated for this purpose. A bill was passed providing for the term of imprisonment of persons confined for offences against the laws of the United States shall be shortened for good behavior. A bill amending the acts relating to habeas corpus, providing the manner of removal of certain cases from State to United States Courts, was taken up and passed. Communications were received from the Governor of Pennsylvania, certifying the election of Hon. Simon Cameron as Senator elect for six years from the 4th of March next, and from the Governor of West Virginia, announcing the ratification of the Constitutional amendment by the Legislature of that State. The Tariff bill was then taken up. Mr. Johnson moved to strike out certain portions of the articles relating to the duty on bituminous coal, so as to impose duty of one dollar and a half on all bituminous coal. After a long discussion the amendment was agreed to.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed providing for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland from New York harbor. A bill was passed allowing the Government to accept the steamship Idaho at the contract price (\$800,000). Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution declaring that the language used by Mr. Cooper in debate on Thursday merited a vote of censure, but subsequently withdrew it. A bill was passed exempting alcohol from tax when made of distilled spirits, upon which a tax has been paid, and also camphene and burning fluid, when made from alcohol so exempted. A number of private bills were taken up and passed. The House soon after adjourned.

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JOHN W. BOWEN ESQ., is a regularly authorized agent for this paper, and will visit our friends throughout the county, for the purpose of making collections and taking subscriptions. We hope that his calls will be responded to in the proper spirit. We have some \$6,000 on our books, \$1,000 of which we need very badly to pay a debt we owe in bank. In fact we must collect, and if mild measures will not answer our purpose, we will be compelled to resort to harsher ones. There are many persons who pay promptly. To such, thanks! There are more who do not. To such, duns, and finally writs. We desire to oppress no man. We are willing to be liberal to those who are in straitened circumstances. But if we do not heed our request to settle, if they treat our call for payment with contempt, they have no further claim upon our generosity. We have given away enough in our business to keep a small family five years. If we are to continue that sort of work, we want those who can pay to come forward and do it, and those who can't, to step up and settle. Of course, we don't refer to those who do pay. If this be not attended to soon, we will see whether "some things can't be done as well as others."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.—To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by their medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action.—Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhoea they are necessary. The stomach must keep healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well. 24 w.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU, a new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled. The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at \$1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,  
 100 Liberty St., New York.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.—Tobias' DERRY CONDITION POWDERS are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hiccups, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Phil P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fortland, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over 20 running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.

INVASION!—Do you wish to have your hair cuterized from the scalp? No. Then beware of the new brood of Nitrolic and caustic Dyes got up by nostrum-mongers, who bear the same relation to the responsible Chemist that

PIRATES AND PRIVATEERS bear to honest merchants. Remember that the experience of years, and the very highest scientific endorsements, guarantee the superiority of

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE over every other in use. It is purely vegetable, infallible and instantaneous. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

Contagious Diseases.—Water must be adapted to the nature of the fish, or there