

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb. 22, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

Commutation of the Tonnage Tax.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Legislature of last Saturday, which we publish below, that the House of Representatives, by a vote of 60 to 38, passed the bill for the commutation of the Tonnage Tax. It will also be seen that our Representative, Mr. Ashcom, voted in favor of the bill. According to the provisions of this act, the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company is required to give a certain amount to the completion of several unfinished collateral roads in the State, among which is the Bedford Railroad, which will ensure its completion. From conversation with a number of our friends, during Court week, we found considerable opposition to the bill, but we are convinced that when the question is fairly understood, our people will be satisfied that it is just, right and proper. Mr. Ashcom, in his vote on this subject, has proved himself the real friend of the interests of Pennsylvania, and Bedford County particularly, and his course will be cordially approved by all parties in this County. This measure was not a party question, as members of each party voted for it and against it.

In our next week's paper, we will publish the bill, together with articles explanatory of its provisious.

HARRISEURG, Feb. 16, 1861.

SENATE.-The Senate is not in session to day HOUSE.—The Senate is not in session to day.
HOUSE.—The journal having been read, Mr.
BALL moved to proceed to the consideration of
bills upon the public calander on third reading,
which was agreed to.
The first bill in order was the bill to change the

name of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company.
Mr. WILLIAMS called for the reading of the bill, and it was ordered.

Mr. BALL spoke at some length in advocacy of

Mr. HOFIUS called the previous question, and

the call was sustained.

The main question being ordered, the yeas and mays were called on the final passage of the bill.

When the name of Mr. Tracy, of Bradford, was called, he rose, much excited, and said he considered the bill an act of villany.

The vote on the bill was then announced-yeas

nays 26-as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Acker, Abbott. Adderson, Armstrong, Austin, Ball, Barnsley, Barthofomew, Bei-sel, Blair, Boyer, Bressley, Brewster, Butler (Car-ben), Butler (Crawford.) Byrne, Caldwell, Collins, Gowan, Craig, Douglass, Buffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Gowan, Graig, Bouglass, Buffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Bilenberger, Gaskill, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hillman, Hood, Hofius, Huhn, Kline, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lichtenwalmer, Lowther, McDonough, McGonegal, Manifeld, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Pierce, Preston, Pugh, Randail, Reifly, Rhoads, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith (Burks,) Smith (Philadelphia), Stehman, Strong, Teller, Thomas, Waiker, White, Wilder, and Davis (Speaker)—72.

Nays—Messix, Alexander, Baxter, Blanchard.

and Davis (Speaker)—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Baxter, Blanchard,
Bliss. Brodhead, Burns, Clars, Cope, Dismant,
Donley, Elliot, Frazier, Gibbony, Goehring, Hack, Hill, Irvin, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Stoneback Taylor, Tracy, Williams and Wilson-26. So the bill passed.

So the bill for the commutation of the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad was then taken up on third reading.

Mr. SHEPPARD, in a somewhat lengthy and

able speech, advocated the passage of the bill, supporting his arguments by statistics, and contending that a liberal policy towards all her great lines of improvement was the true policy of the

Mr. TRACY denounced the bill as an abomination, and earnestly appealed to his Republican friends to vote against it.

Mr. LEISENKING. Does he desire to make it

a political question, by appealing to his party friends here? Mr. TRACY. I say again, emphatically, that can find "plenty more of the same sort." it will be made a political question.

The debate was continued until two o'clock,

when the previous question was called and sustained, and the bill passed—yeas 60 mays 38—as 101-

YEAS- Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Ashcom, Austin. Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Gibbony, Goehring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hodas, Huhn, Koch, Graham, Harvey, Hilliam, Hodis, Hunn, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, McDonough, Mc-Gonegal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Peirce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reilly, Ridgway, Robisson, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith (Philadelphia,) Taylor, Teller, Thomas Walker, White, Wildey, and Davis (Speaker.)—60

Nays-Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong Barnsley, Beisel, Baxter, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer ly, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hayes, Heek, Hill, Hood, Irwin, Kline, Lichtenwallner, Manifold, My-ers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith of Berks, Stehman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Wil-liams, and Wilson—38.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

REMAINS OF A MASTODON .- Last September, in quarrying limestone, in a gorge , land of Mr. Eli Blackburn, in St. Clair Tp., in this County, nearly the whole skeleton of what was supposed to be a Mastodon, were dissovered by Mr. John Calliban. The leg bones tion. After being exposed to the air, the bones all crombled to dust, except the teeth, three of which were discovered. The enamel anch in thickness, and in an excellent state of matters there: preservation; the balance of the tooth is pet-

ADMITTED TO THE BAR On Thursday of last week, on motion of Hon. Job Mann, John Palmer, and George W. Householder, Esqr's., were admitted to practice law in the several courts of Bedford

County.

We understand that both of these gentlemen passed an excellent examination. It is the intention of Mr. Palmer to practice in our Courts, and we hope he may get clients by the score, whose pockets may be well lined with the "root of all evil." Mr. Householder does not intend, for the present, at least, to practice, but we feel certain, if he did, from his well known probity of character, talents, and business habits, he could not fail to succeed.

We attended an entertainment given by these gentlemen, in connection with Wm. T. Daugherty, Esq., whose admission we noticed last week, at Filler's. There were upwards of seventy persons partook of the supper, consisting of plenty of oysters, turkey, peaches and cream, sweetmeats, &c., which was done up in the style peculiar to "mine host and hostess" of that unrivalled hotel. The party kept up until the "wee sma' hours," and were regaled with songs, speeches, and stories, ad

The Gazette proffers words of condolance because "Gov. Curtin has made all his appointments, and by some strange oversight has forgotten to give an office to our particular friend and fellow townsman, Hon Fr. Jordan." It further adds: "Singular shortsightedness, this, on the part of Governor Curtis!" For the information of the edtr, we would state that Gov. Curtin did not forget the va uable services of Mr. Jordan, during the last campaign, but tendered him the honorable and real sponsible office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which he declined. The Gazette, dur ing the last campaign, stated that Mr. Jordan was to receive this appointment, and its deelination by that gentleman, disproves the Gazette's charges that he is the inveterate officeseeker that paper represents him to be.

The Electoral votes for the next President and Vice President of the United States of America, were counted on Wednesday week, in the presence of the assembled Houses of Congress, and Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. and Hannibal Hamim, of Maine, were respectively declared constitutionally entitled to those offices in the gift of the American people. There was no attempt at disturbance .-So the bughear of taking possession of the the people generally throughout the country, Capitol and not allowing the votes to be counted, is 'exploded. The remaining threat of kicking up a breeze on the 4th of March, is now only laughed at. The weakness of the (the speaker pointing southwardly to the Mosecessionists is every day becoming more ap-

kets destined for Georgia on board the sacous tify the course they ship Monticello at New York were seized by "That's so."]

The Governor of Georgia I repeat, then, that there is no crisis, ex-As no response was given to this demand, the Governor ordered all the ships in the harbor to keep cool. If the great American people Mr. Lincoln was sented. at Savannah, belonging to citizens of New only keep their temper on both sides of the line, York, to be seized, and held until the arms the were delivered. In consequence of this or- question that now distracts the country will be der, five vessels were taken. It is now stated settled just as surely as all other difficulties of that the muskets have been given up, and the Government, have been adjusted. Let the

The Gaz tte, as usual, last week, was full Jordan, and lies and misrepresentations in re- plause. [But, fellow citizens, I have spoken gard to the Republican meeting, on Tuesday night of last week. We have not time to wade through its articles, but would merely inform our readers that by referring to that nity I have had to address a Pennsylvania aspaper's old files, for several years past, they

The proceedings of the Lyceum, for Satur-N. Raub; Essayist, John Palmer. Question for debate, "Was England justifiable in con Green; Neg., J. G. Fisher.

place, on next Sabbath. The paster expects ence of opinion among politicians, but the ques-Waynesburg, Pa.

Jeff. Davis was elected President, and Alex. H. Stevens, Vice Pricedent of the so-called Monday.

THE PEACE CONGRESS .- It is said the Peace Congress is not progressing as quietly as they should do, although we have nothing from them definite in regard to their action, as they do their business with closed doors. The Committee having the various propositions under consideration, will not report for a few days, about sixteen feet from the surface, on the although it is said the subject of the compremises have been gone through with, and that the resolutious offered by Mr. Guthrie will likely pass. These resolutions provide that a three-tourths vote of the United States Senate must be required, in order that future Territory can were shout 15 or 18 inches in circumference, be acquired by the United States. If the peoand the others were about in the same propor- ple will only look at all the questions before the country, they will say they want no compromise of the Constitution.

FROM CHARLESTON .- The Charleston coron these grinders is about one fourth of an respondent of the Baltimore American says of

"Maj. Anderson, it is believed here, is adpreservation; the balance of the tooth is pet-rified, and much like sompsion. We have He has dug a mine under the causeway leading part of one of these grinders, at our office, to the gate of his 'doujon,' and will blow up which can be seen by our friends, which is about five inches in length, three and This he can easily do without injuring himself one half in breadth, three in depth, and weights or his fortification. At the points, however, that bear upon Summer, South Carolina still that there are shades of difference in constraining [Laughter.]

The President Elect in Pennsylvania. (you some general ides of the subject. I have / fatigued, and had spoken so frequently, that SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

PITTSBURG Feb. 15.

The weather this morning opened inauspiciously, a heavy rain falling up to eight o'clock, when it subsided. During the morning Mr. Linuoln was waited upon by the Pittsburg Councils in a body, and many visitors called to pay their respects.

In accordance with Mr. Lincoln's invitation to the people of Allegheny county last night, a large crowd gathered this morning in the vicinity of the Monongahela House, to hear his eech on the peculiar interests of the country. When he was introduced, and advanced to the railing of the balcony, he was greeted with that this subject now demands the attention of shown for the cause of the Union. vociferous cheering.

MAYOR WILSON, AND CITIZENS OF PENN-SYLVANIA: I most cordially thank his Honor layer Wilson, and the citizens of Pittsburg generally, for this flattering reception. It is the more grateful because I know that while it is not given me alone, but to the cause I represent, yet it is given under circumstances that clearly prove to me that there is good will and sincere feeling at the bottom of it. [Enthusi-

astic applause.]

And here I may remark that in every short ddress I have made to the people, in every crowd through which I have passed of late. me allusion has been made to the present dis-

tracted state of the country.

It is naturally expected that I should say mething upon this subject; but if I touch upon it at all, it would involve an elaborate discussion. The great number of the questions and eircumstances would require more time than I can at present command, and I would perhaps unnecessarily commit myself upon matters that have not yet fullly developed themselves. [im mense cheering and cries of "Good," "That's right."]

The condition of the country is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety and solicitude. My intention is to give this subject all the consideration that I possibly can, before I speak fully and definite ly in regard to it. [Cheers.] So that when I do speak, I may be as nearly right as possible.

[Loud and continued applause.]
When I do speak, I hope I will say nothing in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, or contrary to the integrity of the Union, o which will prove inimical to the liberties of the people or to the peace of the whole country. Vociferous applause.] And furthermore, when the time arrives for me to speak on this great subject, I hope I will say nothing to disappoint especially if their expectations have been based upon anything which I may have heretofore said. [Applau e.]

Notwitustanding the troubles across the river nongabels and smiling,) there is really no crisis except an artificial one. [Laughter and ap-THE GEORGIA REPRISALS.—Our readers are aware that certain boxes, containing mus-

York for the immediate delivery of the arms. time by turbulent men, aided by designing pol-

ubles will come to an and, and a like character, which have originated in the people on both sides keep their self possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this, and this great nation of false and bitter denunciations of Han. Fr. continue to prosper as heretofore. [Loud aplonger on this subject than I intended in the outset. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] I shall say no more at present.

Fellow citizens, as this is the first opportasemblage, it seems a fitting time to indulge in a few remarks on the important question of the tariff-a subject of great maganude, and one attended with many difficulties, owing to the day evening, are as follows: Declaimer, A. great variety of interests involved. So long direct taxation for the support of the Government is not resorted to, a tariff is necessary. Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Drewster, fining Napoleon on St. Helena?" Afft., C. W. A tariff is to the Government what meat is to Burns Butler (Carbon,) Butler (Crawford,) Byrne, Green, New J. G. Rusher. a family. But while this is admitted, it still becomes neessary to modify or change its oper-The sacrament of the Lord's Supper, will be ations, according as new interests or new ciradministered in the Presbyterian Church of this | cumstances arise. So far, there is little differthe assistance of the Rev. John C. Thom of tion as to how far imposts may be adjusted for numerous views and objections. I must confess that I do not understand the subject in all its multiform bearings; but I promise you that It rests with you alone. Southern Confederacy, and inaugurated last I will give it my closest attention, and ento read the tariff plank of the Obicago platform, differences of opinion even here. who has younger eyes than I have.

the development of the industrial interests of try, and have we any power to change that pothe whole country; and we commend that policy sition! of national exchanges, which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanisa and manufacturers and adequate reward for their skill, As I said before, this crisis is all artificial. It

mercial prosperity and independence." eighteen onness. A larger part of one of the continues to concentrate her forces, and when each can be seen at Col. John Hafer's Hotel, the struggle does come it will be terrible."

to discuss these differences, but merely to give but few words from him. He was very much Journal.

long thought that if there be any article of he was already hoarse. He thanked them for necessity which can be produced at home, with the cordial, the magnificent reception they had as little, or nearly the same labor as abroad, it given him, and not less did he thank them for would be detter to protect that article of labor at its true standard of value. If a bar of iron got out of the mines in England, and a bar of and they had given the cause which he repreiron taken from the mines in Pennsylvania, sented, a cause which he would say was a good can be produced at the same cost, it follows one. He was given to understand that this that if the English bar be shipped from Man- reception was tendered, not only by his own chester to Pittsburg, and the American bar party supporters, but by men of all parties.—
from Pittsburg to Manchester, the cost of carriage is appreciably lost. [Laughter.] If It Judge Douglas had been elected and had we had not iron here, then we should encourage the shipment from a foreign country, but not when we can make it as cheaply in our own country. This brings us back to the first proposition, that if any article can be produced at home with nearly the same cost as abroad, the carriage is lost lator. The tressury of let her on another cruise. He concluded by the nation is in such a low condition at present Congress, and will demand the immediate consideration of the new administration. The Mr. Lincoln then addressed the assemblage, tariff bill now before Congress may or may not pass at the present session. I confess I do not understand the precise provisions of this bill. I do not know whether it can be passed by the

present Congress or not.
It may or may not become the law of the land, but if it does pass, that will be an end of the mat-ter until a modification can be effected, should that be deemed necessary. If it does not pass, and the latest a lvices I have are to the effect that it is still latest a lvices I have are to the effect that it is still pending, the next Congress will have to give it the earliest attention. According to my political education, I am inclined to believe that the people in the various sections of the country should have their own views carried out through their representatives in Congress. If the consideration of the tariff bill should be post poned until the next session of the National Legislature, no subject should ongage your representatives more class by than that of gage your repres natives more clossly than that of the tariff. If I have any recommendation to make, it will be that every man who is called upon to serve the people in a representative capacity should study the whole subject thoroughly, as I intend to do myself, looking to all the varied interests of the common country, so that when the time for action arrives to advocate, that protection may be extended to the coal and iron of Penasylvania, the corn of Illinois, and the reapers of Chicago. Permit me to express the hope that this important subject may receive such consideration at the hands of your representatives that the interests of no part of the country may be overlooked, but that all sections may share in the common benefits of a just and equitable tar ff. [Applause.] But I am trespassing upon your patience, [Cries of "No, no," "Go on," "We'll listen,"] and must bring my remarks to a close. Thanking you most cordially, for the kind reception you have extended to me, I bid you all adieu. [Enthusiastic applause]

At the conclusion of the speech, immediate arrangements were made for leaving the hotel which occupied considerable time, in consequence of the density of the crowd. The prossion then moved through several streets. the route being shortened, owing to the previous delay. On arriving at the depot, the solid mass in waiting was almost impenetrable .-The enthusiasm manifested exceeded anything ever before witnessed. In a few minutes the special train approached, and the party emparked amidst the shouts and cheers of the excited multitude.

ARRIVAL AT CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Feb. 15 .- Mr. Liucoln and suite left Pittsburg, in a smart shower of rain, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of great numbers of people, lining the track for a long dis-

At Rochester, the train entered on the Cleveland and Pittsburg, and at Wellsville a Nebraska, new engine was attached.

At Salineville and Bayard, crowds had assembled in the rain and mud to get a glimpse at Mr. Lincoln, who merely bowed in response to their cheers. At Alliance un elegant dioner was provided

by Mr. McCollough, the president of the road.
A salute was fired, which broke many of the adjacent windows, including the one at which

During the dinner a company of Zouaves tional airs.

At Ravenna and Hudson, where the train stepped a few moments, a great crowd was sembled, and displayed much enthusiasm. The train arrived at Cleveland at twenty minutes after four o'clock, amid the roars of

artillery. The arrangements for the reception were admirable. The military, fire companies, and trades paraded, and made a fine display. The procession moved through the principal streets the Weddeli House, Mr. Lincoln being

greeted with great enthusiasm. J. N. Masters, acting Mayor, welcomed the President and Judge Andrews did the same on behalf of the citizen's committee.

Mr. Lincoln responded briefly, as follows: Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens of Cleveland: We have been marching about two miles through snow, rain and deep mud. The large numbers that have turned out under these circumstances testify that you are in earnest about something or other. But do I think so meanly of you as to suppose that carnestness is about me personally? I should be doing you injustice to suppose that you did. You have assembled to testify your respect to the Union, the Constitution and the laws. And the protection of home industry gives rise to here let me say that it is with you, the people, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution, and not with any one man.

This fact is strongly impressed on my mind deavor to comprehend it more fully. And at present. In a community like this, whose bere I may remark that the Chicago platform appearance test fies to their intelligence, I am contains a plank upon this subject, which I convinced that the cause of liberty and the think should be regarded as a law for the inwhich I convinced that the cause of liberty and the coming Administration. [Immense demonstra-tions of applause.] In fact, this question, as existing in national politics. It is as well well as all other subjects embodied in that that I should also allude to it here. I think platform, should not be varied from what we there is no occasion for any excitement. The gave the people to understand would be our crisis, as it is called, is altogether an artificial policy when we obtained their votes. [Con- crisis. In all parts of the nation there are tinued applause.] Permit me, fellow citizens, differences of opinion on politics. There are or, rather, have it read in your hearing, by one all vote for the person who now addresses you And bow is it with those who are not bere!-Mr. Liucolu's private secretary then read Have they not all their rights, as they ever section twelfth of the Chicago platform, as fol- have had? Do they not have their fugitive lows: "That while providing revenue for the slaves returned now as ever? Have they not support of the General Government by duties the same Constitution that they have lived unupon imports, sound policy requires such an der for the last seventy odd years? Have they adjustment of these imports as may encourage not a position as citizens of this common coun

(Crice of 'No.') What, then, is the matter with them? Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? labor, and enterprise, and to the nation com- bas no foundation to fact. It was 'argued up,' as the saying is, and cannot be argued down. Lot it slone, and it will go down of itself .-

This is as it should be.

If Judge Douglas had been elected and had been here on his way to Washington, as I am to-night, the Republicans would have joined in welcoming him just as bis friends have joined with mine to-night. If all do not join now to save the good old ship of the Unio this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pithanking all present for the devotion they had

At the close of the speech Mr. Lincoln was presented with several splendid boquets and floral wreaths. A great cheer was sent up by tae crowd for Lincoln and the Union. Mr. Lincoln's levee this evening was at-

tended by thousands. The party leave at nine o'clock to-morros

The reporter of the Associated Press has authority for stating that any party demonstra-tions, such as Wide Awake parades, would be disagreeable to Mr. Lincoln, either at the re-

ceptions or escorts.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES .- From a table issued from the Census Bureau at Washing-ton, we learn that the population of the United States is as follows: Free population, 27,642,624; number of slaves, 3,939,353. The ratioe of representation for a member of Congress is 127,216.— The following table, giving the population by States with the number of members of Congress to which each is entitled, as officially determined, will prove

| | interesting to | Free Free | Slave | | 4.0 |
|---|----------------|-----------|-------------------|------|---------|
| | | | Pop'la. | | th Con |
| | Maine, | 619,958 | rop in. | repr | esentat |
| | N. Hampshi | | | | 6 |
| | Vermont, | 315,827 | | | 8 |
| | Massachusett | | | | |
| | Rhode Island | | | | 10 |
| | Connecticut, | | | | 1 |
| | New York, | 3,851,568 | | | 4 |
| | Penn'a, | 2,916.018 | | | 80 |
| | New Jersey. | 676 034 | | | 23 |
| | Delaware, | | 1 901 | | 5 |
| | Maryland, | 110,548 | 1,803 | | 1 |
| | Virginia, | 646,183 | 85,882 | | 6 |
| | N. Carolina, | 679,965 | 495,826 | 1 | 11 |
| | S. Carolina, | 308,186 | 828,377 | | 7 |
| | Georgia, | 615,336 | 407,135 | | 4 7 |
| | Florida. | 81.885 | 467,400 63,846 | | 1 |
| | Alabama, | 520.444 | 435.478 | | 6 |
| | Mississippi, | 407,051 | 479,607 | | 6 |
| | Louisiana. | 354,245 | 312.186 | | 4 |
| | Arkansas, | 331,710 | 109,065 | | 8 |
| | Texas, | 415.999 | 184,955 | | 4 |
| | Tennessee, | 859,528 | 237,112 | | 8 |
| | Kentucky, | 920,077 | 225,490 | | 8 |
| | Ohio, | 2,877,917 | 220,700 | | 19 |
| | Indiana, | 1,350,802 | | | 11 |
| | Illinois, | 1,691,233 | | | 13 |
| | Missouri, | 1,085,595 | 115,619 | | 9 |
| | Michigan, | 754,291 | 110,015 | | 6 |
| | Wisconsin, | 768,485 | | | 6 |
| | Iowa, | 682 002 | | | 5 |
| 1 | Minnesota, | 172,593 | | | 1 |
| | Oregon, | 52,556 | | | 1 |
| | California. | 384,770 | | | 8 |
| | Kausas, | 143.645 | | | 1 |
| | | | | | |
| | Total | 27482924 | 8999853 | | 234 |
| | | | | | |

POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES Utah, Dakotah. 50,000 Dist. of Columbia. Total of Territories, 359,700 BECAPITULATION.

Total free population of all States and Territories of the United States, 27,642,624
Slave population, 3.999,353
It will be seen on examination of the foregoing

table, that Pennsylvania loses two members in its representation, and that the free State gain six members, and the slave States consequent y lose that number. In the electoral codlege of e North will cast 188 votes against 114 b the South. Should the next Presidential coat be conducted on the same issue as the last, it will be observed that the free States can elect of Presi dent without the support of either one of the great leading States—New York, Pennsylvania and Onio. The United of position of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Oregon, to the other free States would still leave the latter 153-one more than is requisite

for a choice.

The four leading States are north of Mason and Dixon's line, viz: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Virginia and Indiana having each eleven members of Congress, rank next. South Carolina under the new apportionment will have 4 members of Congress, less two less than last year -a rather small community to take upon itself "a separate and distinct position among the nations of the earth." The Cotton States, which have passed ordinances of secession, have only twenty of the two hundred and thirty four mem upone the national houses of Representatives.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

In the Convention now in session at Wash ington for the purpose of agreeing on some basis, by which the difficulties between the Southern and Northern States may be barm

| nized, the following St | ates are represented: | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Free States. | Slave States | | |
| New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Itlinois, lowa. | Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Kentuoky, Missouri, North Corolina, Tennessee, | | |
| I the assembly from Washington at | | | |

Later accounts from Washington state that it is thought the conference will recommend the reference of the quastions in dispute to a national convention, and that they will not seek the action of Congress. The plan is regarded by many as the most practicable method of adjustment.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION .- Here is a peep into the future. How does it look?

January, 1870-United States voted to buy Canada of England for \$25,000,000. February, 1870-England assents, provided

Canada is willing.
March, 1870 - Canada votes yea. April, 1870 - Money paid, \$25,000,000. May, 1870 - Cauada belongs to the United

June, 1870-Canada seceded, under her re-Mr. Lincoln said they must be content with served rights as a "sovereign State."- Boston

BY TELEGRAPH. THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Guthrie Adjustment. AFFAIRS AT MONTGOMERY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

A collision occurred at about 11 o'clock last night, between Hon. Mr. Keilog, of Illinois, and Mr. Med II, correspondent of the Chicago Trabune, at the National Hotel.

The collision was caused by some recent comments in the Tribune, by Mr. Medill, in reference to the course of Mr. Kellog. Mr. K. knocked Medill down and was proceeding with further violent measures, when the crowd rushed in and pulled Kellog off. The affair has not been settled as yet.

The Peace Conference had the plan of Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, before them to day. Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, representing the radies! Republican views, opposed

this adjustment; it was also opposed by the extreme men from the Border Slave States. There are, however, strong hopes that a majority of the Commissioners are in favor of the plan, and the prespect of its adoption seems

Mr. Lincoln's declaration at Pit'sburg that the crisis in the Southern States is purely arti-ficial and the work of politicians, is the theme of much comment here to-day.

Messrs. Sedden, Tyler and other gentlemen from Virginia, say to-day that they see no remedy for our troubles to Guthrie's plan, and no cope of a satisfactory compromise.

Some of the Republicans are disposed to compromise on the Morrill Tariff bill, by according to the demands of the New York Chamber of Commerce in reference to the warehousing sys-

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Cotton Confederacy in name though his heart is left behind in the Union, has written letters here stating that hope of the reconstruction of the Government must be a-bandoned. It is thought Mr. Stephens is too

much depressed just now.
Information received here from Montgomery. Alabama, states that the question of the occ pancy of For: Sumter, has been considered by

the Cotton Congress, in secret session. All of the South Carolina delegates favored a speedy determination of the matter, while the rest of the Congress favored delay on the ground that the matter could be settled by a minister to Washington, accredited by the Cot-ton Confederacy.

Hon. Jefferson Davis arrived at Montgomery

There is no truth in the statement that rein-forcements have been ordered for Fort Pickens by the Federal Government.

The joint committee of conference appointed by the Senate and House, agreed to-day to report against the Chiriqui contract, thus defeating this scheme.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

Mr. Over: - A very singular thing occurred on the cars last night, in the 11 c'clock train East, worthy of notice in your columns. As I was sitting in the cars I heard the faint cry of a child somewhere on the train, and some hilf dozen men and a lady began to look about, and, to their surprise, the lady found a babe, apparently about ten days old, in one of the rear cars, with searcely any cloches on its body. It appears from information gathered on the cars, that the party to whom the child belonged, got on the cars at Tyrone Ciry, and before arriving at Huntingdon, placed the babe in the car in which it was found, and then left the train, with the intention of either hiding her shame or releasing herself from the future care of the child.

There is frequently lack in misfortune, as was the case in this instance. The lady who bad the good lack to find the babe, was from near Pottsville, Pa., and she said she was going to keep it; in fact she appeared so proud of her treasure, that she remarked to the conductor that he should not telegraph back for the arrest of the hard hearted woman, as she was going to keep it, and, I presume, took it direct home. She told me that she had no children of her own, and she considered this a precious gift. A strong effort will be made for the arrest of the woman. Had not the babe eried, it might not have been found on this side of Harrisburg.

A TRAVELER. Feb. 15, 1861.

U. S. MINT .- There was coined at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, in the month of January, \$8.148.421 69, nearly all in double eagles, or \$20 gold pieces. This is the largest mount ever coined in a single month at the Mint of the United States.

COUGHS and COLDS are always disagreeable, often dangerous .- A few repetitions, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly, and permanently. HUMPHEEYS' HOMEO PATHIC COUGH, OR FEVER PILLS, always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills your cough is gone, and cold cured, as by enchantment. Single boxes with directions, 25 cents; six boxes, \$1. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, \$1.

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sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any ad-dress, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & GO.,

No. 562 Broadway, New York. Sold by H. C. Reamer. Jan. 18, 1861.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. Bernes, Rev. George Sigaroos and Mrs. Sana E. Porrs, all of Bedford.

Accompanying the above notice we received a little yellow boy. The happy couple have our best wishes for their future happiness-may they life long to enjoy each other's society and when Oli Time, with his remorseless scythe comes along, may they continue to have their house in rediness, to meet the summons.

On the 27th uit., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Hannabery, Mr. Nathan Wise of Schellsburg, to Miss Matilda Dare, of Mapler tr-