

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 8, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. In to-day's paper we publish the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln. It is a very able and well written document, and concilitary, but firm in its tone. He favors a National Convention, and the Corwin amendment, which provides that Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the States. The address is brief and needs no synopsis from us, as we believe everybody will read it. It has been renerved with general satisfaction, and has already produced a good effect. Thank God, we have at last a capable and honest man at the

THE TARRES.

boad of affairs.

The new Tariff Act, possed last week by the Senate, as it came from the House, without the duty on tea and coffee, was signed by the President, on Saturday. Every Republican in the Senate voted for the act, and every Locofoco, but Bigler, voted against it. It will be remembered that last summer, Douglas, in his electioneering tour through Pennsylvania, declared himself to be in favor of a Tariff for the protection of Pennsylvania interests, yet he voted along with his party, against the Tariff, thus proving true to his former Free Trade record. We have confidence that with the accession to power of the Republicans, and the passage of this Tariff act, times will improve for the better.

THE CABINET.

The following is the Cabinet of Mr. Lincole,

as confirmed by the U. S. Secate. Secretary of State-Wm. H. Seward, N. Y. Secretary of the Tressury-S. P. Chase, Obio

Secretary of War-Simon Cameron, Pa. Secretary of the Navy-Gideon Welles,

Secretary of the Interior-C. B. Smith, In Attorney General-Edward Bates, Mo.

Post Mester General-Montgomery Blair, Maryland.

C. W. Asncon, Esq., our worthy member of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, the Legislature having adjourned over till 12th inst. He looks well and bears his honors meekly.

The Inauguration ceremonies on Monday, passed off pleasantly. An immense number of people were in attendance, and nothing occurred to mar the good feeling that prevailed.

We call attention to the advertisement in spother column, headed "Wanted." To a man with a capital of \$1000, we think this would afford a good opportunity to invest his money in a business that would pay well.

A number of those indebted to us, have promised to pay us by the first day of April, when we have a heavy payment to make. We Lope they will do it.

The attention of Constables and officers of election, is called to an advertisement in apother column.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Goldsegrough, N. C., March 2 .- The official returns of Wayne county give 1008 for the Convention. The secession delegates pre elected. Nasa county gave 919 majority for the secession delegates and 86 majority for the Convention. Wake county has elected Unionists, and gives a majority of 160 for a Convention. Warren county elects Secessionists, and gives a large majority for a Convention. Pearson county went for the Convention, but w majority for the Convention.

RALEIGH, March 2 .- The mails and telegraph furnish reports from thirty-seven coun-There are twenty-one for and thirteen for Secession, while three are divided. It is probable the State has decided against a Convention by a small majority. Many of the Union counties have given

majorities for the Convention. RALEIGH, March 2-11; P. M .- In counties, the Union men have a majority of 23 delegates, and there is a majority against the Convention of about 8000.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

St. Louis, March 2 .- In the State Couvention, yesterday, the motion to table the moand of the State of Missouri was adopted, was lost-yeus 65, mays 80. The members quali-L Low as Secretary.

The President laid before the Convention a

communication from Luther J. Glenn, anuouncing bimself as Commissioner from Georgia .--The communication was laid on the table, and she Convention adjourned.

Inaugural Address, of Abraham Lincoln.

Fellow Cultzens of the United States :-In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to

be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special auxiety or excitement. which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such an apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection.

open to their inspection.

It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interiere with the institution of Slavery in the States where t exists, I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recented them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my ac-ceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the

clear and emphetic resolution which I now read.

Resolved, "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclu-sively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabthe perfection and entirates of our positions have included and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptively the recovery peace and security of no

ble-that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise enlangered by the new

section are to be in anywise enlangered by the new incoming Administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor. The clause 1 now read is as planly written in the Constitution, as any other of its provisions.

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall,

under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming

of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law-giver is the law.

All members of Gengress sweat their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other—to the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, and stall the delivered on 2 their cents are maniand shall be delivered up," their oaths are unani

Now if they would make the effort in good tem

per, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. material one.

If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but

little consequence to him or to others, by which authority it is dens. And should any one in any case be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall

be kept?

Again—In any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liverty known in the civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a freeman may not be, in any case, surrender-

that a freeman may not be, in any case, surrendered as a slave?

And night it not be well, at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution, which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States." I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hyper-critical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts to Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, in official and private stations to con-form to and abide by all those acts which stand un-repealed than to violate any of them trusting to find impunity in having them held to be uncensti-

It is scarcely seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and stitution. During that period lifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet withat this scope for precedent, I new enter upon the same task for the brief term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contempla-tion of the universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetuat. Perpotuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the Government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.

I shall continue to execute all the express prions of our National Constitution and the U will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in th

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to the contract may violate it, break it so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully res-

cind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that is legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in part by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in Pearson county went for the Convention, but elects one Union and one Secessionist. The county gives a majority for the Convention.

1776. It was further mattred, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778, and finally in 1789. Our of the declared objects for ordaining and establi the Constitution, was to form a more perfect Umon; but if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be Inviully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution; having lost the vital element of perpentity it follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Umon, and that resolves or ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Considution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practication, yesterday, the motion to table the mo-tion to reconsider the vote by which the ceso-bution requiring the members to take outh to support the Constitution of the United States as the declared purpose of the Union, that I will constitutionally defend and maintain it. In doing this their need be no bloodshed or violence, and this their need be no bloodshed or violence, and the foreign state of the section o collect the daties on imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no avasion, no using of force against or among the of force against or among the Where bostility in any interior people anywhere. Where hostility in any loterior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from hobling Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to either amicable or hostile must continue be be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as ween them. Is it possible then to make this in The mails, unless repelled, will continue to possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which the most favorable and calm chought and reflection on the part of the Government can give them. The course here indicated will be fellowed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion shall be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peacetul solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them.

To those, however, who really love the Union. may I not speak, before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabrio with all its benefits, its memories and hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain pre-viously why we do so? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from, have no real existence. Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if all Constitutional rights can be maintained.

Is it true then that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constitu ted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think if you can of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority shoul deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly would such a right were a vital one. But such is ot our case. All the vital rights of minori ies and of individuals are so plainly assure to them by affirmations and negations, guaran tees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them.

But no organic law can be framed with provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administra ion. No President can anticipate, nor any cument of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authority? The Constitution loes not expressly say. May Congress prohibit lavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our

Constitutional controversies, and we divide on them into majorities and minorities. It the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the government must cease.

There is no other alternative for conjuging be Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede, rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them for a minority of their own will sece le from them whenever a majority refuses to ba controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily seconde again, precisely as portions of the present Union now ciaim to secode from it? All who cherish disunion scutiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such a pertect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in reand always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinious and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people.

anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly madmissible, so tion. that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy

I do not forget the position assumed by some

that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such ! decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by other Departments of the Government. And, while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can be better borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same the candid citizen must confess, that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions, effecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixe i the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the bonds of that eminent tribus nal. Nor is there in this view any assauls upor the Count or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of

theirs if others seek to turn their decisions t. political purposes. One section of our country believes that alavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes that it is wrong, and onghi not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well en forced perhaps as any law ever can be in a community where the worst sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cared. and it would be worse in beta cases after the

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves

obnoxious strangers among the people, for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these offices the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly unleasible with all, that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses of such offices.

The mile unlease resulted will continue to tercouse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced

between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cause fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again epon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriorie citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended.

While I make no recommendation of amendments, I tully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under ex isting piccomstances, favor, rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, inusmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permit ting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effeet that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States including that of persons held to sernce. To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to ay that, holding such a prevision to be now implied as Constitutional law, I have no obestion to its being made express and irrevocable. The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred e upon him to fix lines for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose but the executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His dury is to administer the present Government as it same to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a political confience in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgments of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for nischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own bands at very short intervals.

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or tolly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four My Countrymen-One and all, think calm

ly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberate ly tast object will be frustrated by taking time. But no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have straint by Constitutional ebecks and limitations | the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sen sitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it winted to change either. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to If it were admitted that you who are diseatis-

still is no single good reason for precipate ao-Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yo and despotism to some form is all that is left. forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties. In your hands my dissatisfied countryman,

and not in mue, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You esu have no conflict in that without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath_registered in heaven to

destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend it."

I am loth to close. We are not enomies, but' friends. We must not be enemies .-Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely as they will be by the better angels of our nature-

The Twiggs Treason-Dismissal from the Service for Treachery.
Washington, March 2.

The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing Gen. Twiggs from the army for treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861. The following order is published for the in formation of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 1 By the direction of the President of the U nited States, it is ordered that Brigadier Gen eral, David K. Twiggs be and is hereby dis missed from the Army of the United States, for his treachery to the flag of his country in having surrended, on the 18th of February, 1861, on the demand of the authorities of Texas he military pasts and other preperty of the United States in his department and under his J. Hol.T, Secretary of War.

By order or the Secretary of War, S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Last Day of the XXXVIth Congress. Closing Hours of the 2d Session EXCITEMENT IN THE SENATE. Speeches of Lane for Secession and Johnson of Tenn. for the Union,

Extraordinary Enthusiasm in the Galleries. THE GALLERIES CLEARED.

PERSONALITIES IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861. The closing hours of Congress have been attended with no scenes of disorder or violence as have been exhibited on pregious occasions; but the excitement on the floor and in the galleries bas seldom been equaled.

In the Senate the Peace Convention propo sitious were taken up, and Mr. Lane of Oregon, made a three hours speech, attacking Scuator Johnson, of Tennessee, and defending the right of Secession. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, made a patriotic

speech in reply, during which there were frequent outbursts of applause in the galleries, and the Chairman ordered them cleared; but subsequently suspended the order. Mr. Johnson said: Show me those who makwar on the Government and fire at its vessels.

and I will show you traiters. If he was President of the United States, by the Eternal God be would have them hung. This brought down the galleries, and they could not be restrained. They were ordered to be cleared. The order was received with a few hisses, when the whole crowd rose and burs forth in most tomultuous applause, accompanied with yelling and shouting, the noise cul

minating in three rousing sheers for the Union The galleries were all cleared and the doors locked. Senator Urittenden made a motior to adjourn

till Sunday noon. This was objected to by several members who wanted the Senate to keep the Sabbath

boly.
Mr. Crittenden-holy! We would keep it bolier than we ever did by saving the country from ruin and bloodshed. The motion was lost

The rule which prevents bills from being read and passed on the same day, so far as relates to the propositions to amend the Constitu tion, was suspended.

Tue House refused to suspend the rules in

order to take up the bill providing for the collection of customs on shipboard, and authorizing the President, if he does it recessary, employ the army and naval forces, &s. The House adopted the resolution ecosuring the Secretary of the Navy for accepting, with-

out delay, the resignations of officers who were in arms against the Government. On motion of Mr. Phelps, a complimentary

resolution to Speaker Pennington was adopted It met with a few objections.

The reports of the Committees of Conference were from time to time concurred in.

During the proceedings of the House, personalities passed between Messrs. Stevenson (Ky.) and Phelps (Mo.,) the former charging the latter with inconsistency and an ordent love for the North.

Subsequently, Mr. Stevenson with frew his objectionable remarks, and the excitement, which was waxing but during the controversy, subsided.

Probably, decining it injudicious to continue the session through the night, lest these perarnal altercations might be continued, the House adjourned tilt Monday at ten o'clock.

ferred to Conference Committees have been favorably acted on and passed. THE LATEST.

WASHING TON, March 2, Midnight. The Senate is still in session, having under consideration the joict resolutions of the House, being Mr. Corwin's propositions from the Com mittee of thirty three for the adjustment of the national difficulties. They were taken up by a vote of 25 against

A verbal amendment was moved by Mr. Pugh who said the grammar of the resolutions was shockingly bad.

The vote stoed 19 year to 19 nays, and the Vice President cast his vote in the affirmative. Mr. Douglas appealed for a reconsideration, and the wate was reconsidered.

After some difficulty the doors of the galleries were again opened, and the people poured in till they were orowded. A motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Mason (Va.) declared that the Senate was under the control of a lawless mob. Mr. Pugh's amendment was again put and

Mr. Pagh moved to smead by submitting the Crittenden propositions. Mr. Doolittle moved his amendment densing

the right of any State to secede. A lengthy debate followed, in which Mr Wigfall and others participated.

Mr. Wigfall said nothing short of an acknowledgment of the right of secession would satisfy the South. On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate took

M., and the Sensts adjourned shortly after mid-night. Of the Proper county, who shall immediately information the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptances WASHINGTON, March, 3, 1 A. M .- The streets are erowded at this bour, more than they

recess till to morrow (Sunday) at 7 o'clock P

have been at mid-day for many years. The people, who are mostly strangers, as tracted by the inaugural ceremonies, are exceedingly noisy, and improvise out-squall sere nades and indulge in other pleasantries to their hearts' content. The whole city is alive with

ORIGINAL PRAYER .- A little boy kucoling at his mother's knee, to say his evening prayer, asked leave to proy in his own words, and with child-like simplicity said: "God bless little Willie, and don't let the house burn up - God bless paps and mama-God bless me and unk my boots go on easy in the morning."

the bustle and confusion.

"Which shall be preserved—the Union or the Republican party?"—Harrisburg Patrio:

For the Bedford Inquirer . GRAND LARCENY.

MR. EDITOR:-"A withered curse, the man that steals, And shuns not God, but feareth ma

One of the boldest acts of larceny was discovered yesterday, known to the history of our country, by two young men, namely, William and Lewis Croft. William has been engaged as an apprentice with Henry Brumbaugh, in G. R. Barndollar's mill, Woodberry, Pa-Lewis has been engaged in driving his father's

About midnight on the 26th inst., Mr. Brumbaugh seen a team driving away (as he thought) from the mill, and on inquiring of his appren-tice, William Croft, in the morning, he denied knowing anything of the suspicious team, but Mr. Brumbaugh soon discovered that wheat was missing from the will, and took steps to discover where it had gone, and the thieves. He acould gly started for Hollidays u g with a sample of the wheat that was stolen, and on inquiry of the merchants there, he found that Lewis Croft had sold to McFadden & Co., fourty-four and a half bushels of wheat o that morning, and on comparing it with the sample it proved to be of the same kind,

Mr. Brumbaugh returned immediately, and arrested both of them. They confessed that bey had stolen three loads of grain, amountng in all to one hundred and thirty bushels, and sold at Hollidaysburg to McFadden & Co all stolen from G. R. Berndollar's mill in the dead bour of midnight.

Last night they were both in the hands of he Constable-Samuel Cormick-at ileary cuck's tavern. William Croft, in some mys. terious manner escaped out of the bands of the firer, and is now at large. Lewis Orott was next day taken to the jul in Benford.

Lewis Croft says that if he has to go to

the penitentiary there are three more who were interested in the theft, that will have to go along with him, and every means possible should be resorted to to ferrit out the scoandrels who are not yet known to the public.

Woodberry, Feb. 23. 1861. JUSTICE. William Croft, the other young man engaged in this robbery, was caught by Constable Cormark, on Monday morning last, on Rays Hill, and placed in jail the same day.

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult. at St. Clabsville, by Rev. N. E. Gibis, Mr. Wm. C. Hoover, to Miss Catharing Miller, both of St. Clair Township.

On the evening 24th uit, at the residence of the Justice, in Evansville, by Lemnel Evans, Esq., Mr. David Boils of Auterstown, Blair Co., to Mass Wealthy Foster of Bedford County. On the evening of the 7th ult., at the same place,

by the same Mr. Rees Watkins of Baiford Co., to Miss Abagail Figard of Huntingdon Co., Pa. In Centerville, Bedford County, on Thursday the 21st of February, 1861, by Jacob B. Anderson, Esq., Mr. Jacob Hardman of Richland Co., Ohio, to Miss Mary Willison of Alleghany Co., Md.

In Champaign City, Ill., on the 21st ult., by Rev. Wm. Menhall, Mr. E. M. Fisher of Bedford, Pa., to Miss Kate Balley formerly from Someract Co.

Pa.

The bride and groom have our best wishes for their future happiness.

DIED.

February 20th, Mrs. Mary Walker, in the 55th year of her age. Paintal and wasting disease had long confined her to the couch of suffering. Many days and nights were spent in that last conflict of our mortal nature when it seems too weak to live and is yet unable to die. This struggle she endured with amazing patience and partitude. A calm and scriptural trust in her God and Redeemer never forsook her, and sustained her soul in peace, Kind Providence also soothed her lot, by gra iting her the assisious, devoted care of an affection to her the assistions, devoted care of an affection to and faithful daughter who smoothed her pillow with one hand, while with the other, aided by a All the appropriation bills that had been rered to Conference Committees have been faguide them in the path of life.

At his residence, near Schelisburg, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26th Mr. James Williams, aged 87 years and 16 days.

The deceased was born in Chester county, Pa.—
His parents moved to Bedford county when he was

but 2 years of age, where he has resided ever since. He was blest with remarkably good health, since. He was blest with remarkably good health, until something over three years ago, he was stricken down by weakness of his limbs, when he was confined to his bed until his dea h, but during all that time he suffered very little pain. He tore his efficiency with without the suffered very little pain. affliction with patience and resignation. G. W.

Somerset Herald please copy. In Union Township, on Thursday the 14th ult., acob Mauk, aged 67 years, 10 months and 24

On Sunday 3d inst., in St. Clair Tp., of consumption, Wm. Ickes, son of Courod Ickes, in the 17th year of his age.

NOTICE

To Constables and (fficers of Election.

DY the Act of Assembly, approved June 21, 1889, Phamph. Laws, p. 376) it is provided: Secritor 2. That the officers and other persons, holding and conducting such elections for Alderholding and conducting such elections for Abiermen and Justices of the Peace, shall make true returns of such elections, which shall be had let by
the Constable to the Prothonotary of the proper
county, to be filed in bis office. And the said Prothonotary shall forthwith said a certified copy of such
return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

And by the Act of April 13, 1859. (Pamph.
Laws, p. 592.)

Section 1. That every person hereafter elected
to the office of Justice of the Pages of Alderman.

to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman, shall, within thirty days after the election, ir he in-tends to accept said office, give notice thereof is writing, to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas

and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid S. H. TATE, March 8, 1861.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE undersigued hereby informs the chigans of Bedford and vicinity, that he will open a "select school," commencing Monday, April 8th. and continuing four montas. A Normal class will also be formed. Having himself passed through a full course in the State Normal and employing none but efficient assistants, he feels warranted in insuring satisfaction. Pupils of all grades will be received. Teachers throughout the county may flad it to their advantage to apply soon. Terms moderate. Apply to A. N. RAUB, Principal of the Bedford Union School. March 8, 1861.

Last Notice.

THE books of the late firms of Keed & Minnich, By order or the Secretary of War,
now only partially surrendered, would not be
surrendered at all by the other.

Poysteally speaking we cloud separate, we
cannot remove our respective sections from
queb other, nor build an impassible wail between

By order or the Secretary of War,

S. Cooper, Adjutant General.

Forty-three army officers have resigned their
commissions since of speaking we cloud to be passage of the South
Carolina ordinance of speasion, several of them,
queb other, nor build an impassible wail between

By order or the Secretary of War,

S. Cooper, Adjutant General.

Both. The Union would be past saving it
it was not for the Republican party—Demoto saving costs unist call an i settle on or before
the late firms of keed 4 Co., are in the bands of the subsection to collection.

Both. The Union would be past saving it
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