BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY DEC. 22, 1865. THE CASE OF MR. KOONTZ.

The contested election case for men of Congress from this District, has not yet been settled, and according to usual precedent, it will be long before the question is finally determined; perhaps not before the close of the present session. We do not pretend to disguise that there will be considerable difficulty in getting rid of Mr. Coffroth, notwithstanding Gen. Koontz's clear right to the seat. It is now said that the warmest sup porters of Coffroth are the Republicans who he propitiated by his vote in favor of the amendment abolishing slavery; and it is no a matter for the least wonder that they should do everything within their power, consistent with justice, in favor of one who came to their support in the hour of need. It is but natural, in consideration of that vote against slavery, that the majority should exhaust every fair and legal means to give Coffroth the scat; but when all is done, it will be found that Gen. Koontz has a majority of the votes, and we trust the question will be decided ac-

cordingly. tions will soon report, giving to one of the claimants, the seat and compelling the other to contest his right; and Mr. Coffroth may have secured an interest among the Republicans sufficient to decide this preliminary ques tion in his favor. Indeed it has been fre quently asserted that this was part of the sideration for his anti-slavery vote.

It may be that bribery is one of the reserv ed rights of Republics; it is possible that it is necessary sometimes to resort to it to save the government itself; but it is a fatal doctrine to inculcate in our normal schools, or to establish in our halls of legislation. It can only be in the last resort, and for the noblest purposes, that the end can justify the means; and it is possible that this is one of those extreme cases that occur at long intervals in the life of a free nation. Historians frequently attempt a weak palliation for the extensive system of corruption by which Walpole kept the foxhunting squires of Queen Anne to the work, and thus sustained Marlborough in his splendid campaigns against Louis XIV. Macauley makes a poor excuse for his favorite. Warren Hastings, in his corruption of the infamous Impey. But neither the successes of Walpole, nor the specious sophistries of Hume and Macauley, nor the brilliant achievements of some of our modern railroad kings, have been able to make bribery a popular institution in America.

It is true that when a blundering constituency sends a fellow like Coffroth to Congress, of wise and wholesome legislation, and impede by his vote, measures demanded by the pro gress of the age, and by the necessities of the country. He must be disposed of some way or other, no doubt; and sometimes, according to the loose notions of political morality that prevail among us, bribery is deemed the short est, easiest and quickest way. But, if it is neces sary to reward Mr. Coffroth for that impor tant vote, let him be paid the cash, and take his receipt in full, and getrid of him and the whole unpleasant subject at once and forever. Butitis altogether too much that the innocent people of this district should be twice afflicted with Mr. Coffroth to pay for that vote. Once was too much of him in all conscience. We have not elected him a second time, and we do not mean that he shall misrepresent us.

whole country, when all the facts shall have been spread before the people, as they assuredly will be. Every vote cast at the election of '64 will be carefully scanned, and when it shall be found, that to the minority candidate, de feated by our brave soldiers in the field, is given the seat, it will do more to bring odium upon the present Congress, and reproach upon representative government, than any other political act that can be imagined. But we repeat that we are confident that justice will prevail, and that the right of Gen. Koontz and of this district, which he represents, will be established.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Surely the haleyon years of jurisprudence have returned, reminding us of the period, when justice, was judicially administered, and impartiality reigned in the councils of those magnates upon whom devolved the very responsible duty of selecting jurors for the trial of all issues in fact, and for the making a true presentment of all such matters which might be given to them in charge. In the period referred to, there was an officer styled | ple must necessarily imbibe the feeling; and the Sheriff, whose duties being somewhat of a judicial as well as of a ministerial character. he was required, by an Act of Assembly, grown gray by more than three score winters' use, to take a little oath, by which he solemnly declared, in full view of the pains and penalties of perjury, that he would "not suffer partiality, favor, affection, hatred, malice, or ill-will, in any case, or respect whatsoever, to influence him in the selecting of jurors." But the Golden Age belonged to the past, and it semed that Justice becoming disgusted with the frailties and short-comings of men, had taken her flight to other regions. A few unfortunate individuals, through the heat and phrensy of partisan rancor and prejudice, in palpable disregard of those essential qualifications, grit, judgment, and brains, being temporarily placed in power, when engaged in the selection of jurers by a wonderful forgetfulness, and short-sightedness, could only see certain portions of our County's horsscope, and that, too, with an eye single to the welfare of their clique of domestic beauties. On the day appointed for the placing in the wheel, the names of the jurors for the ensuing year, as no one was privileged to enter sanctum of these worthies, or even to peer into their Eleusinian mysteries, all were on the qui vive, to obtain a sight of the long, gloomy list of dismal Copperheads, ere it was suspended on the murky walls of the Sheriff's picked rebels, it grew heavy with the dust of profusion, and the complaints concerning States, will ultimately increase the public years of "Democratic" misrule. But, tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis; a better day has dawned upon the tyrannized Union men of Bedford county. By virtue of an for them. There can be no regenerated state that the affairs of the Bureau of Internal edict of the Abolition Legislature, no doubt south without an habituating of both races to have no doubt instigated by John Cessna, who has brought the great steady industries that are to be found and the working of the system throughout the the Copperhead party into an Iliad of woes, in all civilized society elsewhere. We repeat | country is being gradually improved.

Mr. William Kirk, our accomplished Jury that the great doubt, the great concern, is ortals of the Commissioner's office, and, as consequence, we are to-day, presented with Let that be secured and there will be no dana jury, who, to use the language of our Blacktone, are "gentlemen of the best figure in low the example .. - N. Y. Times. the County." No more will we be cursed with Copperhead jurors, but thanks to our legisla-tors, we are rid of this terrible nuisance. For once we have a Union man as foreman of the Grand jury, a thing which has not occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Re joice, ye people, for this God-send.

THE TWO RACES IN THE SOUTH AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

There is too much of a disposition to treat the labor question of the South and the negro question as identical. We might as well talk of the labor question of the North as an Irish question or a German question. Nowhere in this free land has the question of labor anything to do with the fact that different races exist within its limits. Industry is a universal duty, resting as much upon one race as another. It is the basis of all civil and social prosperity; and every in- Bonds, 5 per cent., due in habitant of the country, whatever his color, whatever his extraction, is under the same mere consumer—something else than a mere drone in the! hive. He is bound to contribute personally in some way to the general well being. There were in 1860 about twelve millions

of people in the slave holding States, of whom four millions were of African descent. The war has reduced the numbers of both races in about the same proportion; so that still the colored people in these States constitute but about one third of the entire population. Notoriously before the war the great bulk of the white population of the South had no habit of regular labor. Those who had property had little enterprise, and were little better than idlers. Those who had not property-the "poor white trash," as they were called-instead of working to acquire it spent their time mostly in hunting or other amusements in lounging and Receipts from loans applicain sleeping. The eight millions of whites in the South all combined did not do as much actual work, from one year's end to another as any million and a half of whites in the North. The great cause of this was that labor in the South was the peculiar badge of a servile class and was deemed disparaging to a freeman. Southerners generally made it a matter of pride to do as little of it as possible. They are not to be specially reproached for this. It came from one of the most powerful laws of human naturethe law of association. Slaves being despishe must not be permitted to stand in the way ed, manual labor which was the business of slaves, must needs be despised also. Slavery is now at an end. The great

Southern question now is how to end the hatred of work which slavery engendered. It is a question which has to do with both races alike. The blacks are averse to work because it has been exacted of them by the overseer's lash; their natural impulse is to make their freedom consist in being free from both. The poor whites, though slavery with all its perverting influences has disappeared still find their old habits a second nature. Judging by the accounts that are now reaching us, it would seem that there is as good prospect of getting the blacks of the South to work as the whites; that, though there is a vast amount of idleness and vagrancy and Gen. Koontz is a man who will always sus- pauperism in both races the blacks are on tain the right without fear, favor or hope of the whole, making as much progress in adapreward. He is a gentleman of ability and ting themselves to the new condition of things acquirements. He has been an anti-slavery as the whites. In many regions of the South man throughout life. He has received a clear even now little difficulty is found in inducing majority of the votes of this district. If, in the freedmen to work steadily on plantations spite of his indisputable right to a seat when made certain of good treatment and in the present Congress, he should be put fair wages. We hear nowhere of any of the aside to reward Mr. Coffroth, no man can an many millions of poor whites in the South swer for the effect that will be produced, not letting themselves out as plantation hands, merely in this district, but throughout the either for the year month or day. Why is this? How does it still happen that white field hands are not found in the South when they are so multitudinous in the North? The old pretense that white men are unable to endure the summer heats has been proved to be false by the German cottonplanters of Texas. White men can do plantation work almost anywhere in the great cotton belt if they have the will. The Southern planters Deficiency themselves partially concede it in the efforts they are even now making to encourage white imigration from the North. The plain fact is that the white millions in the South don't put their hand to the plow because the old

hatred of work is still in their bones. The most unfavorable feature of Southern society is this inbred, ingrained contempt of manual labor among the Southern whites. It is not only a prodigious injury to the whites themselves, but its indirect influence upon the blacks is very pernicious. If the common sentiment of the white people of the South is that labor is a curse the black peoit will constantly incline them to honor their freedom by doing as little work as possible. Here in the North, our colored people are industrious, not only because their personal necessities require it, but because work is the general order of the day and nobody regards have been, of course, in the insurrectionary it as any special hardship. If the same manly sentiment should take possession of quence, immense interests are thereby imperthe Southern whites, and become the dominant Southern feeling, the freedmen would probably acquire their full share of it and perform their full part of the labor without

There ought to be sense enough in the South to comprehend, that the destruction of the system of forced servile labor involves a necessity of making free labor respectable and indolence a disgrace. There never was a greater chimera than to imagine that the African race will continue to raise the great staples of the South by their free toil, while the other two thirds of the population are doing either fancy work or no work at all. If laziness is to remain the general habit of the South, it is certain that the freedmen will have his full share of it. The obligatien to be industrious applies to both races alike. In the attempt to regenerate the retary is decidedly of the opinion that liberal South it is of prime consequence that this simple truth shail be brought home to all its crued prior to the suppression of the rebel white population. The precepts which are lion will tend to promote harmony between office, till with its associated catalogue of now poured in upon the freedmen with such the Government and the people of those their short comings that are vented so freely, ought to be more impartially distributed. The the Government. Southern poor whites are quite as fit subjects

william Kirk, our accomplished Jury missioner, has been allowed to enter the list of the Commissioner's office, and, as sequence, we are to-day, presented with liet that be secured and there will be no dansequence. ger but that the inferior race will readily fol-

ABSTRACT OF THE

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury From the report of Secretary McCulloch we make the following extracts:

Since the 31st day of October, 1865, since Tax on net earnings or inwhich time no important change has taken place, the public debt, without deducting funds in the Treasury, amounted to \$2,808, 549,437 55, consisting of the following items: Bonds, 10-40's, 5 per c., due

\$172,770,100 00 in 1904 Bonds, Pacific Railroad, 6 per cent., due in 1895... Bonds, 5-20's, 6 per cent., due in 1882, 1884 & 1885, 1,258,000 00 Bonds, 6 per et., due in 265,347,400 00 1881... Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 17,415,000 00 Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 1871 Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1867..... tellus, due fix Comp'd int. notes due in 1867 and 1868.....

830,000,000 00 Bonds, Treasury notes, &c., past due...... Temporary loan, ten days 99,107,745 46 Certificates of indeptedness, 55,905,000 00 due in 1866 Treasury notes, 5 per cent., Dec. 1, 1865..... 32,536,901 00 328,160,569 00 26,057,469 20 Inited States notes. Fractional Currency.

\$2,808,549,437 55 The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

864,363,490 17 ble to expenditures. Receipts from loans applied to payment of public debt, 607,361,241 68

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1865: Balance in Treasury agreea-& ble to warrants, July 1, 65 Receipts from loans applied 139,773,097 22 to expenditures...... Receipts from loans applied to payment of publicdebt, Receipts from customs...... 138,409,163 35 Receipts from lands...... Receipts from direct tax... 31,111 30

Receipts from internal rev Receipts from miscellane 18,393,720 94 440,226,770 27 EXPENDITURES. For the redemption of public for the civil service...

For the civil service...

For Pensions and Indians..

For the War Department...

For the Navy Department..

For interest on the public debt 16,520,669 81 36,173,481 50 373,068,254 88

Treasury on the 1st day of October, 1865, of... The Secretary estimates that the receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the year ending June 30, 1866, will be as follows:

Balance in Treasury, Octo-Receipts from miscellane 20,000,000 00 372,658,315 44 The expenditures according

For the civil service 12,256,790 94 | 307,788,750 57 | For the War Department.. For the Navy Department For the interest on public 96,813,868 75 The receipts for the year ending June 30,

1867, are estimated as follows: From internal revenue .. 396,000,000 00

The expenditures according to the estimates will be: For the civil service 17,609,640 22

For pensions and Indians... For the War Department... For the Navy Department... 43,982,447 5 For the interest on the pub-141,542,068 50 234,317,181 88

Leaving a surplus of estima

ted receipts over estimated expenditures..... During the war the laws in regard to stamps States, entirely disregarded; and as a conse

In view, therefore, of the recent and present condition of the Southern States, the Sec-

First, That the collection of internal reve nue taxes which accrued before the establishment of revenue offices in the States recently

ment of revenue offices in the States recently in rebellion be indefinitely postponed.

Second, That all sales of property in these States under the direct tax law, be suspended until the States shall have an opportunity of assuming (as was done by the loyal States) the payment of the tax assessed upon them. Third, That all transactions in such States, the payment of the tax assessed of stamps. which may be invalid by the non-use of stamps be legalized as far as it is in the power of Congress to legalize them.

What action, if any, should be taken for the relief of persons in those States, whose property has been sold under the direct tax law, and is now held by the Government, it will be for Congress to determine. The Seclegislation in regard to the taxes which ac revenues, and vindicate the humane policy of

The Secretary is happy in being able to

SHMMARY

RECEIPTS. Auction duties, Tax on bank dividends. Tax on corporation stocks, Tax on real and personal es Tax on enrolment of laws, Tax on surplus fund, &c., of

Tax on tonnage,
Commutation of tonnage
tax, per Act of March, 7, Tax on brokers and private bankers, Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c., Tax on certain offices, Collateral inheritance tax Tavern licenses, Sample licenses, 20,000,000 60 Theatre, circus and menagerie 7,022,000 00 Billiard room, bowling saloon 7,022,000 00 Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten-pin licenses,
8,908,341 80
9,415,250 00 Pedler's licenses,
Broker's licenses,
Patent medicine licenses,
Distillers and bearens licenses, Distillers and brewery licences, Millers' tax,

760,000 00 Militia tax, 613,920 09 Foreign insurance agencies, Premiums on charters, Pamphlet laws. 9,107,745 46 Sales of public property, Escheats, Dividends on bridge stocks, Free banking system,
Pennsylvania railroad compa
ny, bond No. 8 redeemed, Refunded cash. Annuity for right of way, Fines and forfeitures, Fees of the public offices,

Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1864, available, Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable,

PAYMENTS. Expenses of Government, Military expenses, ordinary, Military expenses per act of April 16, 1862, Military expenses per act of April 22, 1863, Military expenses per act of March 17, 1864, 3,375 15 urged in its stead. Military expenses per act of May 4, 1864, Military expenses per act of May 5, 1864, Military expenses per act of August 19, 1864, Military expenses per act of August 22, 1864, Military expenses per act of August 24, 1864, Military expenses per act of August 25, 1864, Military expenses per act of March 22, 1865, Military expenses per act of March 28, 1865, Pensions and gratuities, Charitable institutions,

Chartable institutions, Pennsylvania State Agricultu-ral Society, Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania, State Normal School, Schools of design for women, Common Schools, Commissioners of sinking fund viz: Loans, &c., redeemed, \$1,902,767 88 Other payments, 1,075 00 1.903,842 88 to the Rebellion!

500,000 00 Interest on loans, Domestic credits 175,000,000 00 Damages and old claims Damages by rebel raids in National Cemetery Association at Gettysburg. Schuylkill county riots in May, Special commissioners. State library, Public buildings and grounds, Extension of capital building, Free banking system Mercantile appraisers, Amendment to the constitu-

275,000,000 00 Balance in the treasury, Nov. 1,000,000 00 20,000,000 00 20,000,000 00 30, 1865, available, Depreciated funds in the treasury, unavailable.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Welles rehearses in his report the immensity of the task of organizing the Navy, and maintaining the blockade, and the operations of our fleets toward the close of the war. In four years, the pays added of the war. In four years, the pays added the close of the war. In four years, the pays added the close of the war. In four years, the pays added the close of the war. In four years, the pays added the close of the war. In four years, the pays added the close of the war in the close of the war. In four years, the pays added the close of the war in the close of the war in the close of the war. In four years, the pays added the close of the war in the close of the close of the war in the close of th of the war. In four years the navy added Yates, Buckalew, Davis. 111,682,818 12 rolls, beside purchasing 418 vessels, of which 313 were steamers, which on sale 'have depreciated in value \$12, 700,000. The cooperation of the navy in the capture of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile will be read with keen interest. The conduct of England in building and equipping privateers and blockade runners is refered to in emphatic terms and an enlargement and perfection of No our Navy Yards is urged that we may be prepared for future emergencies. There dricks. are now five squadrons of national vesselsare now five squadrons of national vessels—
on the coast of Europe (7), Brazil (10), East

of Kansas, Yates, Norton, Nye, Cragin, India (4), Pacific (11), West India (8)... At the highest period of efficiency of the blockading squadrons, in January last, there were 471 vessels with 24,559 guns. Of prizes there have been captured of all kinds 1,151 vessels, of which 210 were steamers rams and gunboats, 18; and 355 of all kinds have been sunk or destroyed. The estimated value of those sunk and captured is over man; Sumner, Willey.

Mines and Mining.—Mr. Conness, chairman; Stewart, Chandler, Morgan, Cresswell, \$31,000,000. The amount of prizes condemned up to the 1st November is \$21,829-543 96, and a number of important cases are still before the courts. Most of the whole has been British property.

There are on the pension roll 2,027 receiving an annual sum of \$248,529 50. An increase of the salaries of officers and clerks is asked for. The recources of the Department for the fiscal year were \$140,091,125 99, and the expenditures \$116,781,675.95. which together with unexpended appropriations and those for the current year, leaves a balance for estimated current expenses of the current expenses

sale of vessels, etc. The working expenses of the navy for the year ending June 30,1867 Maryland, Eggleson of Ohio, J. M. Humphrey of New York.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs, Schenck of Communications. of the navy for the year ending June 30,1867

1,237,983 18 is in a state of excellent physical and moral 1,959,206 10 efficiency; congratulates the country, his 315,505 87 subordinates and himself upon the success of their past labors and commends the naval 143,073 24 force to the cherishing care of the Government as the best hope of our national de-5,980 68 fense and glory.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

360,000 00 The Postal Department has been again more than self sustaining during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the revenue being \$14,556,158,70, and the expenditures \$13,694,728,28, leaving a surplus of \$861,-430,42. The service has been 8 per cent 760 00 more costly and 17 per cent more productive 2,451 00 than the previous year. The average deficiency for the past 24 years has been \$1'-3,961 73 288,028 61 per annum which had to be met by special appropriation. The estimates of 9.765 79 the year 1992 and 1987 contemplate a defit 8,413 26 ciency of \$1,207,457, which is more than 1,442 74 provided for in unexpended appropriations.

There has been an addition of 3,168 miles of routes opened during the year principally 27 28 in the Southern States and 1.051 of the 8.-902 old offices reopened at a much less cost than before and proposals have been invited for re-establishing nearly all the old routes.

The European mail service has been conducted for some years on the basis of paying 1,155 24 to American steamers the whole of the postages of letters carried and to foreign steamers the sea postage only; the latter amount-170 71 ling to an average of \$2,970 per trip last year. 10,000 00 The advantages of such competition rather 3,083 00 than subsidizing national steamers are clear-800 00 ly set forth. Steam service with Brazil has been established, and contracted for to China. Free delivery of letters is now confined to

1,942,203 63 45 principal cities. A new Post Office building for New York is recommended. There 41,032 00 has been an increase of 25 per cent (859,262) \$1,983,235 63 in the number of dead letters for the year, of which 42,154 contained money amounting to \$8,208,225 30 \$244,372,97, a large increase upon last year. Nearly one per cent of all letters conveyed were sent to the Dead Letter Office, owing in part no doubt to the irregularities caused 42,125 07 by the war. The law requiring the advertis-244,100 31 ing in the newspaper of largest circulation it is found is very expensive and discretion is

The Money Order system is so far successfully in operation that it has issued 74,-41.780.19 277 orders for \$1,360,122,82 during the year; the fees amounting only to two thirds of the expenses. Some suggestions for alteration 528 70 are suggested.

Contractors and others from the rebellious 11,253 45 States have presented claims for a million 6,315 79 dollars which are held for the action of Congress. The two great mill stones on the 26.520 72 peck of the Post Office are the Franking 814 00 Privilege and the Overland Mail(partly mil-6.648 22 itary), which together cost a net outlay of 272,989 38 two millions of dollars to be paid by the De-2,000 co partment.

It is a gratifying fact, illustrating the 12,876 75 progress of education and social develop-00 ment of our country, that the average receipts from the North alone during four years of war were \$3,533,845, over the whole and of the last year \$6,038,091 greater than the revenues from the whole Union previous

2,362 64 8,941 76 Standing Committees of the U.S. Sen-

Foreign Relations .- Mr. Sumner, chair-96 45 man; Doolittle, Harris, Henderson, Wade, Johnson, Buckalew. Finance.—Mr. Fessenden, chairman; Sherman, Morgan, Cowan, Vanwinkle, Wil-

1,089 41 liams, Guthrie.
785 08 Commerce.—Mr. Chandler, chairman; 38,039 68
38,039 68
55,022 31
50,009 00
44,755 00
595 77
12 Lane, of Kansas; Cresswell, Cowan, Guth-

Military Affairs and the Militia .- Mr

885 78
Military Ayarrs and the Milita.—Mr.
Wilson, chairman; Lane, of Indiana; Howard, Nesmith, Sprague, Brown, Doolittle.
Naval Affairs.—Mr. Grimes, chairman;
Anthony, Wiley, Ramsey, Cragin, Nye, Judiciary.—Mr. Trumbull, chairman Harris, Clarke, Johnson, Poland, Hendricks

Stewart. Post Offices and Post Roads. - M. Dixon, chairman; Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Anthony. Public Lands.—Mr. Pomeroy, chairman;

\$2,414,700 14
\$8,203,225 30
Stewart, Cresswell, Hendrick, Wright, Harris.

*Private Land Claims.—Mr. Harris.

Summer, Howard, Williams, Rid chairman; Sumner, Howard, Williams, Rid-

Indian Affairs. - Mr. Doolittle, chairman;

hairman; Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith, Claims.—Mr. Clarke, chairman; Howe, Anthony, Henderson, Williams, Norton,

Davis.

District of Columbia.—Mr. Morrill, chairman; Wade, Willey, Sumner, Yates, Henerson, Riddle.

Patents and the Patent Office.—Mr. Cow

an, chairman; Lane, of Indiana; Poland, Norton, Guthrie. Public Buildings and Grounds.—Mr. Foot, hairman; Brown, Trumbull, Grimes, Hen-

On the Pacific Railroad.—Mr. Howard, chairman; Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Brown, Yates, Cragin, Ramsey, Stewart.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Brown, chair man; Henderson, Lane, of Indiana, Sum-Engrossed Bills. - Mr. Lane, of Indiana,

Buckalew, Guthrie. JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Ou the Part of the Senate.—Mr. Anthony, chairman; Brown, Riddle.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

On the Part of the Senate.—Mr. Nye, chairman; Howe, Cowan. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On the Part of the Senate.—Mr. Howe, chairman; Howard, Fessenden. Standing Committees of the House

four millions.

The Secretary offers some suggestions for the laying up of iorn clads; location of a Natury Algairs.—Messrs, Schenck of Ohio, chairman; Deming of Connecticut, Marston of New Hampshire, Rousseau of Kentucky, Biogham of Ohio, Ancona of Pennsylvania, Ketchum of New York, Blaine of Maine, Sitgreaves of Kentucky.

On Marthury Algairs.—Messrs, Schenck of Ohio, chairman; Deming of Connecticut, Marston of New Hampshire, Rousseau of Kentucky, Biogham of Ohio, Chairman; Deming of Connecticut, Marston of New Hampshire, Rousseau of Kentucky, Biogham of Ohio, Chairman; Deming of Connecticut, Marston of New Hampshire, Rousseau of of Ne

sylvania, Brandagee of Connecticut, Eld-ridge of Wisconsin, Phelps of Ma yland, Darling of New York, Le Blond of Ohio. On Forcign Affairs.—Messrs, Banks of Massachusetts, chairman; Raymond of New York, Orth of Indiana, W. H. Randall of Kentucky, Dawson of Penasylvania, Patter son of New Hampshire, Newell of New Jersey, Cullum of Illinois, Winfield of New York

On Elections.—Messrs. Dawes of Massa-chusetts, chairman; Schofield of Pennsylva-nia, Upson of Michigan, Marshall of Illi-Paine of Wisconsin, Shellabarger Ohio, McClurg of Missouri, Radfield of

On Ways and Means, —Messrs, Morrill of Vermont, chairman; Hooper of Massachu-setts, Brooksof New York, Garfield of Ohio,

setts, Brooksof New York, Garfield of Ohio, Wentworth of Illinois, Conkling of New York, Moorhead of Pennsylvania, Allison of Iowa, Hagan of Missouri.

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, chairman; Raymond of New York, Blair of Missouri, Kasson of Iowa Voorhees of Indiana, Farnsworth of Illinois, Spaulding of Ohio, Higby of California, Wright of New Jersey.

On Banking and Currency—Messrs. Pomeroy, of New York, chairman: Harper of

eroy, of New York, chairman; Harper of Massachusetts, Calver of Pennsylvania, Buckland of Ohio, Harding of Kentucky, Lynch of Maine, Defrees of Indiana, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of West

On District of Columbia.—Messrs. Inger-On District of Columbia.—Messrs. Ingersoll, of Illinois, chairman; Dumont of Indiana, Davis of New York, Baldwin of Massachusetts, McCullough of Maryland, Colt of Missouri, Walker of Ohio, Mercur of Pennsylvania, Shankland of Kentucky.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, chairman; Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Francis Thomas of Maryland, Williams of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge of Vermont, Morris of New York, Rogers of New Jersey, Lawrence of Ohio. Cook of Illinois.

Lawrence of Ohio, Cook of Illinois.

On Pacific Railroad.—Messrs. Price, of

On Pacific Kathroad.—Messrs. Price, of Iowa, chairman; Stevens of Pennsylvania, Donnelly of Minnesota, Ames of Massachusetts, Brooks of New York, Lean of Missouri, Clark of Kansas, Bidwell of California, and Henderson of Oregon.

On Claims.—Messrs. Delano, of Ohio, chairman; Hotchkiss of New York, Wash-

chairman; Hotchkis of New York, Wash-burne of Massachusetts, Sloan of Wiscon-sin, Niblack of Indiana, McKee of Ken-tucky, Ward of New York, Barker of Penn-sylvania, Thornton of Illinois. On Public Lands.—Messrs. Julian of In-diana, chairman; Driggs of Michigan, Glos-land, Charles of Pennsylvania, Donnally of Minbrenner, of Pennsylvania, Donnelly of Min-nesota, Eckly of Ohio, Holmes of New York, McRuer of California, Anderson of

Missouri, Tahor of New York.

On Post Offices.—Messrs. Alley of Massachusetts, chairman; Farquhar of Indiana, Finck of Ohio, McRuer of California, Fer-

Finck of Ohio, McRuer of Califorma, Ferry of Michigan, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Kuykeuhali of Illinois, D. Hubbard, Jr. of New York, Kelso of Missouri.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Whaley of West Virginia, chairman; Newell of New Jersey, Eldridge of Wisconsin, J. L. Thomas, Jr., of Maryland, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Van Horn of New York, Clarke of Ohio, Trowbridge, of Michigan, Trimble of Kentucky.

of Kentucky.
On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hulburd of New York, chairman; Broomall Pennsylvania, Hubbard of Iowa, Rollius of New Hampshire, Jones of New Yo Smith of Kentucky, Warner of Connecti Plants of Ohio, Nicholson of Delaware. On Private Land Claims. - Messrs. Thay er of Peausylvania, chairman; Holchkiss of New York, Baker of Illinois, Hayes of Ohio Goodyear of New York, Noell of Missouri Boutwell of Massachusetts, Woodbridge of Vermont, Kerr of Indiana.

Manufactures.-Messrs. Moorhead of Pennsylvania, chairman, Anies of Massachus setts, Bundy of Ohio, Trimble of Kentucky Hale of New York, Harding of Illinois, Sawyer of Wisconsin, Hubbard of Virginia, Hubbell of New York.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Bidwell of Cal-

ifornia, chairman; Grinnell of Iowa, Stillwell of Indiana, Baxter of Vermont, Ritter, of Kentucky, Trowbridge of Michigan, Hubbell of Ohio, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, ergen of New York.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Windon of

Bergen of New York.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Windon of Minnesota, chairman; Melndoe of Wisconsin, Dennison of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of Iowa, Clarke of Kansas, Henderson of Oregon, Hart of New York, Bliss of Illinois, Van Horn of Missouri.

On Multia.—Messrs. Smith of Kentucky, that may be offered.

Othain only "Brows's Eronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Van Horn of Missouri.

On Militia.—Messrs. Smith of Kentucky, chairman; Harding of Illinois, Buckland of Ohio, Hale of New York, Noell of Missouri, Phelps of Maryland, Farquhar of Indiana, Perry of Michigan, Boyer of Pennsylvania.

vania.

On Territories.—Messrs. Ashley of Ohio, chairman, Beaman of Michigan, J. H. Rice of Maine, Grider of Kentucky, Marvin of New York, Strauss of Pennsylvania, Hill of Indiana, Moulton of Illinois, Starr of New sey.

New New York Pensions. — Messers.

Price of

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messers.
MeIndoe of Wisconsin, chairman; Price of
Iowa, Boyer of Pennsylvania, Goodyear of
New York, Unson of Michigan, Brandagee
of Connecticut. Washburn of Massachusetts
Walker of Obio, Holmes of New York.
On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Perham
of Maine, chairman; Stillwell of Indiana,
Taylor of New York, Driggs of Michigan,
Van Aerman of New York, Lawrence of
Pennsylvania, Sawyer of Wisconsin, Benjamin of Missouri, Harding of Kentneky.

min of Missouri, Harding of Kentucky.

On Roads and Canals.—Messers. Beaman of Michigan Chairman; Vanhorn of New York, J. H. Hubbard of Connecticut Rousseau of Kentucky, Wentworth of Illi nois, Davis of New York Miller of Pennsyl vania, Defrees of Indiana, Finck of Ohi On Patents.-Messers. Jenches of Rhode

Con ratents.—Messers. Jenenes of Rindoe Island chairman; Myers of Pennsyluania, Chauler of New York J.H. Hubbard of Connecticut, Broomwell of Illinois.

On Public Biuldings and Grounds.—
Messers J. H. Rice of Maine, chairman; Starr of New Jersey, S. F. Wilson of Pennsylvania, Le Blond of Ohio, Latham of West Viveine.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.— Messrs Scofield of Pennsylvania chairman; J. F. Wilson of Iowa, Ashley of Ohio A. H.

York.

On Mileage.—Messrs Anderson of Missouri chairman; Marston of New Hampshire, Plants of Ohio, Grider of Kentucky, Kuykendall of Illinois.

On Accounts.—Messrs Rollins of New Hampshire chairman; Broomall of Pennsylvania, Eckley of Ohio, Kerr of Indiana Ward of New York.

Said estate are requested to present the properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEONARD BITTNER, dees:6t

A GENTS WANTED.

HENRI BROWNES WAR ADVENTURES.

Nothing can excel this work in interest of subject

of New York.

Coinage, Weights and Measures.—Messrs
Kasson of Iowa chairman, Winfield of New
York, Williams of Pennsylvania, Bunby of
Ohio, Dawes of Massachusetts.

Ohio, Dawes of Massachusetts.

On Expenditures of the State Department.

—Messrs Pike of Maine, chairman; Bromwell of Illinois, Randall of Pennsylvania, Hart of New York, Shellabarger of Ohio.

On Expenditures of the Treasury Department.

—Messrs Marvin of New York chairman, Culver of Pennsylvania, Hill of Indiana Cullom of Illinois Ritter of Kontroky. Cullom of Illinois, Ritter of Kentucky.

On Expenditures of the War Department.

Messrs Deming of Connecticut chairman, Sloan of Wisconsin, Miller of Pennsylvania, E. N. Hubbell of New York, J. C. Hubbell of Ohio.

Warner of Connecticut, Dawson of Pennsylva

on Expenditures of the Post office Department.—Messrs Baker of Illinois chairman, Myers of Pennsylvania, Darling of New York, Eggleston of Ohio, Rogers of New Jersey.

On Expenditures of the Interior Department.—Messrs Dumont of Indiana chairman, Stronge of Pennsylvania, Benjamin of Missouri Allison of Ilowa, Mc Kee of Kentucky.

On Expenditures on Public Parties

Allison of lowa, Mc Kee of Kentucky.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings.—

Messrs Longyear of Michigan chairman, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Dixon of Connecticut,

Johnson of Pennsylvania, W. H. Randall of

eutucky.

Joint Comnittee on Library.—Messrs Hays of Ohio chairman; Kelley of Pennsylvania,
Hubbard of New York.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Messrs
Laffin of New York chairman; R. W. Clarke
of Ohio, Latham of West Virginia.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs
Cash of Wisconsin chairman. Globard Wisconsin chairman.

Cobb of Wisconsin chairman: Glossbren of Pennsylvania.

Select Committee on Rules.—The Speaker: Messrs E. R. Washburne of Illinois, Banks of Massachusetts, Dawson of Pennsylvania, Ray-mond of New York.

mond of New York.

Select Committee on Bankrupt Law.—Messes Jenekes of Rhode Island chairman; Spaulding of Ohio, F. Thomas of Maryland, Chandler of New York, Thayer of Pennsylvania, Blow of Missouri, Lynch of Maine, Thornton of Illinois Alley of Massachusetts.

Select Committee on Freedmen.—Messes of Massachusetts, chairman, Kelley of

liot of Massachasetts chairman; Kelley of Pennsylvania, Orth of Indiana, Bingham of Ohio, Taylor of New York, Loan of Missouri Grinnell of Iowa, Paine of Wisconsin, Marshall of Illinois.

Death of Hon. Thomas Corwin. This prominent and distinguished gentleman breathed his last in Washington at half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the midst of a joyous gathering of friends he was stricken down with paralysis on the evening of the 15th inst. Mr. Corwin was born in Bourbon county, Ky, July 29, 1794. He rose from humble life studied law end was admit from humble life studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1817.—Phila. Inq. Dec. 19.

CITY NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE. F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., ALEX. COWLEY,

1st College Building, cor. of Penn & St. C air Sts. 2d " Odd Fellows Building 5th st. 3d " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.

J T Patton, Hartstown, Crawford co. Pa.
J S Vanvoorhis, Monongahela City, Pa.
J B Henry, Hartstown, Crawford co. Pa.
J B Henry, Hartstown, Crawford co. Pa.
J R Stitler, Harmonsburg

"M M Mossman, Jamestown, Mercer co. Pa.
J S Mallin, Duquesne bor. Allegheny co. Pa.
J S Mallin, Duquesne bor. Allegheny co. Pa.
S S, Glass, Remington,

"A D Book, Ebensburg, Lawrence co. Pa.
T J Ohl, Buckhorn, Col. co. Pa.
D B Calhoun, N Jackson, Mahoning co. O.
A S King, Unity, Col. co. O.
N Purdun, Chillocothe, Ross co. O.
D Rex, Wintersville, Jeff. co. O.
W J Gilmore, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny co. Pa.
T P Lardin, Tarentum,
J H Lockhart, Sharon, Mercer co. Pa:
T H Gray, Youngstown, Mahoning co. O.
D J Jones,

"J A Walters, Shippensburg, Pa.
F O Powel, Ebensburg, Pa.
F Sander, Allegheny city, Pa. ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 9, 1865.

F Sander, Allegheny city, Pa, E H Tullis, E Fairfield, Col. co. O.

B. H. Tullis, E. Fairfield, Col. Co. O.
J. R. Donnelly, Westley, Venango co. Pa.
W. C. Shields, Kent, Ind. co. Pa.
J. N. Ballard, West Newton, Alien co. O.
J. R. Rees, Ada, Hardin co. O.
J. W. Shaw, Oil City, Venango co. Pa. For terms and information concerning the Col-

JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, REQUIRES INNEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD

BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE. Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per bex. Nov. 10, 1865.

> REMEMBER A. B. CRAMER & CO. are now selling all kinds of DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH OR TRADE.

TOBACCONISTS.

TOBACCONISTS. One door west of the Post Office, above Danie Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons de-ring anything in their line will do well to give em a call. Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE at a Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Juniata township, decased.

Letters of administration on said whice having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands a most the said estate are requested to present their properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEONARD BITTNER, dee8:6t

Mothing can excel this work in interest of subject matter, or in the sparkling, graphic style in which the author delineates his experiences. It namishes a greater variety of incident, and gives a better "inside view" of the adventures and views takes of

war, than any other work.
O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers. dee8:3t

By virtue of a writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county, I will hold an inquest upon the real estate of Adam Gillam, late of Monroe township, deceased, intestate, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 9th day January, 1866. Said real estate consists of a tract of land situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, containing two hundred and seventy four acres, more or less, with appartenances. That the tildren, heirs, and all persons are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned. JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.

ations and those for the current year, leaves a balance for estimated current expenses of \$142,291,919 40, exclusive of the proceeds of \$142,291,919 40, exclusi