

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JAN. 5, 1866.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Southern rebels and Northern copperheads have been making a great ado for some time past about the danger of negro insurrections in the South during the holidays. Fascinated it seems by the British example in Jamaica, of first goading to madness the oppressed blacks, then making their resistance an excuse for their indiscriminate murder, ex-rebel soldiers, officers and privates, with their northern allies have vied with each other in their efforts to bring about such a delectable state of affairs. Failing to arouse the negroes to the point of resistance, they were without any excuse or pretext under which they could indulge their propensities for abusing and mistreating them. In Alexandria the returned rebel soldiers and officers determined not to be foiled, on Christmas day, made the attack themselves upon the unoffending negroes and inaugurated an extensive riot, requiring three companies of Hancock's veterans to suppress it. Official investigation has since demonstrated that it was a premeditated movement on the part of the rebels, four fifths of those engaged were rebel soldiers, two were rebel officers and the whole affair was concocted in the house of a leading secessionist of Alexandria. Such are the men, whom our copperhead contemporaries would have immediately and unconditionally restored to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by loyal and law-abiding citizens. Surely a short period of probation would be profitable to such reconstructed rebels as these, until they have learned to conduct themselves in an orderly manner and to respect the rights of their fellow citizens. Until then the strong grasp of military law should be not relaxed.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Some weeks ago, a few stray thoughts on the absurdities and inequalities of our present common school system, found their way by accident into our columns. We now propose to give the matter more thorough investigation, hoping that our humble effort to call attention to a subject of such vast importance to our grand old Commonwealth, will call forth and rally around our standard vied heads and able pens than ours through whose instrumentality the cause of education and the diffusion of general intelligence may be promoted.

Our common school system was originally designed, not only to equalize the facilities for obtaining a liberal education, but also to equalize the taxation necessary for the accomplishment of that object. The great underlying principle, upon which this design was founded, consists in the fact that the promotion of general intelligence is always accompanied by an improvement in public morals, the infusion of energy and enterprise into communities, and as a consequence, increased wealth and prosperity. Upon this ground, the tax upon the rich man's property for the education of his poorer neighbor's sons and daughters, is considered as fairly paid, not only in the increased security of his person and property, but also in lessened taxation necessary for the building of prisons and the prosecution and punishment of criminals, as well as the increased value of his property, consequent upon the diffusion of general intelligence. These were fair and just deductions, and the experience of many years, even in the present imperfect condition of our school system, has abundantly proven the wisdom and foresight of the eminent statesmen who first laid the foundation of that noble structure. Our object shall not be, to impair the system from which we have already derived so much benefit, but on the contrary to point out defects and suggest improvements, that shall assist in completing the proportions harmonizing the various parts, and preparing for greater efficiency and usefulness, that, which has already been the instrument of much good. It is at the very foundation of the structure that we find the defect, that more than all others has marred the fair proportions and impaired the powers of the whole system. It consists in confining the application of the great principle of equal taxation, equal appropriations, and furnishing equal facilities for education, to the smallest possible extent of territory instead of extending it to its utmost bounds. It is limited to single school districts (of which there are 1825 in the State, each with a rate of tax on differing from the others, and varying from 1 of a mill on the dollar for 5 months school in Oley district, Berks county to 28 mills on the dollar for 4 months school in Red Bank district, Armstrong county) instead of being applied to the whole State alike. We cannot for a moment believe that the men, who framed our school laws, either designed the application of this great fundamental principle to be thus limited, or such gross inequalities of taxation to be imposed upon the people. Great reforms are not accomplished in a day. They require time. It may have been an oversight in the framers of the law, but it is more probable, that, because of the bitter opposition with which the system first met, that the friends of the reform consented to limit the application of this part of the law in the beginning, hoping to extend it gradually, as the opposition, which always meets great reforms, should give way under the benign influence of education and the propagation of liberal ideas. Why the effort to extend it has never been made we pretend not to know. Perhaps the barriers of ignorance and prejudice have not yet been sufficiently broken down. If they have not, we hope the day is not far distant when they will have forever disappeared before the tide of advancing civilization. We design to show, from the school returns and statistics for 1864, in the first place the gross inequality and injustice of the present mode of taxation, not only between the various districts of the same county but between the various counties of the State. In the second place, that like inequality and injustice result from the present mode of distributing the State appropriations, that the present methods of both taxation and appropriation discriminate against the poorer districts and in favor of the richer, and the only way in which our schools can be made permanently efficient throughout the State, and our school

system made to accomplish the object designed by its framers and desired by all good citizens, is by the abolition of district taxation and the substitution of a general and equal system of taxation for the whole State, and an appropriation according to the number of schools existing or required, instead of as at present, according to the number of taxables. Such is the general scope of our design, subject to such modifications as our time and facilities may require or permit. Any suggestions from the friends of education will be thankfully received.

Inasmuch as, we propose to discuss this most important subject in a series of several articles, we ask of the professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the day-laborer, the friend of education, and every one who desires the welfare of the State, the promotion of her industry, the development of her resources, the increase of her wealth and prosperity, the peace, security, comfort and intelligence of her citizens, from the highest to the lowest, we ask of all a patient hearing while in our humble way we endeavor to throw light upon what is vitally connected with every interest of every citizen of our noble State.

A CORRECTION.

In the absence of one of the editors, a friend furnished us an article for our last issue, in which, his zeal exceeding his knowledge, he attributed the law creating Jury Commissioners to the instigation of Hon. John Cessna. We also hold Mr. Cessna in very high esteem, but think his own deeds speak sufficiently for him without appropriating to him the honors due to others. The general scope of the law as it now stands, was planned by Hon. G. W. Householder in connection with one of the editors of this paper. Mr. Householder himself drew up the bill and secured its passage. We make this correction, not to detract from Mr. Cessna's well earned laurels, but to do justice to our present able senator. Mr. Householder is a Christian gentleman, a vigilant, active and persevering public officer, laboring diligently for the welfare of the whole state, but never forgetful of the interests of his constituents. He deserves the thanks of every good citizen for the very creditable manner in which he has represented our district in the State Senate and whatever honor or credit pertains to the enactment of the Jury law, which we believe secures a better administration of justice than any heretofore enacted and which will eventually be adopted throughout the State, is mainly due to him.

The Legislature met on Tuesday and organized by the election of Hon. David Fleming, of Dauphin, as speaker of the Senate, and Geo. W. Hammersly, Esq., of Philadelphia, as Clerk. In the House Hon. James R. Kelly, of Washington, was chosen Speaker, and A. W. Benedict, Esq., of Huntingdon, Clerk. Messrs. Fleming and Kelly are experienced legislators—each now serving his third session, and they will preside with dignity and acceptability. Messrs. Hamersly and Benedict are also experienced Clerks, and well merit the honors conferred upon them. It is probable that the Legislature will adjourn for ten days or two weeks to await the return of Gov. Curtin from Cuba.

Congressional. Congress re-assembled on the 12th inst. SENATE. Mr. Wade introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, declaring against the attempt to force a monarchy upon the Mexican people, and requesting the President to withhold any aid or assistance to any monarch or interests of the United States. A resolution was offered, but laid over, objection being made, asking the President whether the rebellion was yet fully suppressed, and whether all the former relations of the National Government had been restored in the late rebellious States. Bills were introduced to punish as felony the buying, selling or holding of the notes, bonds, etc., of the late Confederacy; to confirm the titles of the freedmen to certain lands on the South Carolina and Georgia coasts; granting land aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad by re-appointing the Senate of Missouri and Arkansas; to establish a national mining bureau, and to increase to \$20 the pensions of soldiers or sailors who have lost both feet in the national service. A memorial from the Pennsylvania Union State Central Committee asking amendments to the Constitution of the State, and a memorial from the National Education Association, relative to the national debt, giving power to collect duties on exports, denying the right of any State to secede, and basing Congressional representation on the number of voters. A petition was presented from the North Carolina Legislature asking the repeal of the Texas and Arizona resolutions of the joint committee, to take suitable action relative to the death of President Lincoln was announced. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives on the 13th inst., the Senate amendment to the resolution for a joint committee of 15 to report on the claims of the Southern States to representation in Congress, was concurred in. A joint resolution was adopted, requesting the President to suspend the mustering out of the colored soldiers and sailors, and to permit Congress had time to take action in the matter. Bills were introduced and referred providing for the subdivision and sale of mineral lands, and extending the benefits of the bounty land act of March, 1865, to all soldiers and seamen who served during the rebellion, and was sent to the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of applying the eight hour system to laborers in Government employ, and to the Military Committee to report with regard to measures for expediting the completion of the Pacific Railroad. Resolutions declaring the right of the freedmen to the private lands of the late rebels were introduced and referred to the Select Committee on the Southern States. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of a constitutional amendment prohibiting any State refusing the franchise to any person on account of color. Adjourned.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., \$30,000 were appropriated for the repair of the White House, and \$15,440,000 for the payment of pensions. Twenty thousand extra copies of Grant's report were ordered for the army. The Senate on Wednesday, had an adjournment over the holidays from Dec. 20 to Jan. 6. Mr. Henderson of Oregon introduced a resolution affirming treason to be a crime which ought to be punished, which was unanimously acceded to. Resolutions relative to the establishment of a National Bureau of Education, limiting the District of Columbia, and facilitating the approach to the capital from the West, were introduced. Mr. Wilson of Iowa moved that no members of the late Confederate States should be admitted until Congress had decided whether such States were entitled to representation. Several members protested against the introduction of the resolution, and after both Houses had stricken it out of the original resolution, but it was carried by 107 to 56. The usual resolutions with respect to the death of Senator Collamer were adopted and the House adjourned till Monday.

The majority of the House Committee on the District of Columbia are in favor of equal suffrage. SENATE. The Senate met on the 18th inst., pursuant to adjournment. A petition of Vice Admiral Farragut and other naval officers for an increase of pay was presented and referred to the Naval Committee. The House bill appropriating \$30,000 to re-let the White House was passed. The joint committee to devise a proper testimonial in memory of President Lincoln made a report, which was agreed to, providing for an eulogy on the deceased by Secretary Stanton, to be delivered before the two Houses on Feb. 12, the anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's birthday. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the manner in which American vessels transferred to British owners during the rebellion, are now being refurnished with American registers, and appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of Indians of the Southern dependencies. Bills were introduced, and appropriately referred providing for alterations in the mode of procedure, and the original cognizance of cases in the Court of Claims and the United States Circuit and District Courts; removing certain disqualifications of jurors in national courts; giving a million acres of land for the benefit of the District of Columbia public schools; securing the volunteer bounties to army officers who, after enlisting as privates became commissioned officers; for building a bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, and to define the boundary between California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. Resolutions were introduced instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expedi-

ency of instituting a board of examiners to relieve inefficient officers of the regular army and give their places to those most distinguished for service to the country. Adjourned.

On the 19th inst., a message was received from the President in response to the resolution requesting information regarding the Southern States, accompanied by reports on the condition of those States by Gen. Grant and Gen. Carl Schurz. Both the President's message and Gen. Grant's report express confidence in the good faith of the Southern people, and strongly urge the restoration of the Southern States to their former untrammelled position. The report of Gen. Schurz was not read, but was ordered to be printed. Mr. Sumner denounced the message of the President as worse than President Pierce's "whitewashing message on Kansas." He was replied to in defense of the President by Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, and Beverly Johnson of Maryland, the debate being somewhat animated. A resolution providing that the Secretary of War for a statement of the strength and disposition of the various portions of the army. The House resolution for the holiday recess was amended so as to make it extend only from Dec. 21 to Jan. 3. Notice was given by Mr. Trumbull of a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. An executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, on the 18th inst. the credentials of Mr. James M. Johnson, member elect from Arkansas were presented and referred to the Committee on the Southern States. To this committee were also referred a resolution providing that the Southern States shall be entitled to representation until their Legislature shall have repudiated the rebel debt and all claims for slaves emancipated, and declaring that the representatives should be admitted from those States that have ratified the anti-slavery amendment, repudiated the rebel debt, and complied with other requirements of President Johnson. Permission was refused to introduce a resolution inquiring why Jeff. Davis has not been tried. Mr. Thornton of Illinois offered resolutions declaring any extension of the elective franchise to the National Government. The House bill to prevent the importation of cattle, was passed. A remonstrance of Gov. Wells of Louisiana against the recognition of Messrs. Hahn and Cutler as the Senators from that State was received and laid on the table. The Library Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of the Senate appointing a committee to examine the press. Some of the Senators advised severely on the associated press reports, charging carelessness and inaccuracy, and others defended them. Mr. Wilson called up the bill introduced by him to maintain a freedom of the negroes in the Southern States, declaring null and void all laws of the freedmen of the South the same as the political rights as the whites. The House concurred in the Senate arrangements for an oration on the virtues of President Lincoln. A bill was passed appropriating \$25,000 to Mrs. Lincoln. A resolution indorsing the construction of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to a contract for the purchase of the Freedmen's land was adopted by a vote of 144 to 6. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens occupied the remainder of the session in a speech on reconstruction. He held that the Southern States must either remain in the Union, or be admitted into the Union as new States, or they were no signs that they would be fit for constitutional government for some years he urged the establishment of Territorial Governments, under which they could "learn the lesson of loyalty."

On the 19th inst., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the circumstances of the election in the House as a member of Benjamin G. Harris of Maryland, who some time ago was convicted by a court martial of the crime of treason, and was sentenced to perpetual disqualification for holding any Government office. A bill was passed authorizing railroad companies throughout the country to carry freight, passengers, Government supplies, &c. across States notwithstanding any State law to the contrary. The date of the adjournment was postponed for the holiday recess was not concurred in. The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit any portion of the Confederate war debt being paid, was adopted by a vote of 149 to 11. Adjourned. President Johnson has approved the bill providing for the importation of colored men for the election of jurors in the District of Columbia. SENATE. On the 20th petitions were presented by Mr. Sumner from the Rev. Dr. Cheever and citizens of different Northern States, for the appointment of Provisional Governors for the lately rebellious States, and to secure the equality before the law of all inhabitants. They were referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The bill to pay Mrs. Lincoln \$25,000 was passed. The bill granting the franchise to colored men in the District of Columbia was reported favorably upon, with an amendment requiring the equal rights of the colored people. It was then, after a short debate, laid over. The bill to maintain the freedom of the negroes in the Southern States, nullifying all State laws making distinctions of civil rights on account of color, was called up, when Mr. Sumner again alluded to the President's message of the 13th inst., and said that an attempt to whitewash affairs in that section. He claimed that the Southern people are still disloyal, and that they are perpetrating the gross-est outrages on the freedmen. He was replied to by Messrs. Cowan of Pennsylvania, and Sausbury of Delaware, in denunciation of the President's policy. Lord F. Kellogg, late member of the House from New York, was announced, and a eulogy pronounced by Senator Harris. Adjourned.

Dec. 21.—A resolution was adopted asking the President to inform the Senate on what charges Jefferson Davis is imprisoned, and who is not brought to trial. The Senate Committee on Reconstruction was announced, and consists of Messrs. Fossenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Johnson and Williams. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the colored citizens of Tennessee, asking that the Members of Congress should not be admitted to their seats until equal rights of the colored people in the States presented a petition from the white citizens of the District of Columbia, asking that the franchise be granted to the colored people there. Mr. Wilson offered a bill to maintain the freedom of U. S. citizens without regard to race. Mr. Stewart called up the Senate bill to amend the act of Feb. 2, 1862, which the States lately in rebellion, and addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Sumner. He defended the message of the President on the condition of the Southern States, and claimed that it was both patriotic and truthful. Mr. Wilson insisted that great atrocities were being perpetrated by the Southern whites against the blacks, and that Congress should protect the latter. Adjourned.

HOUSE. Dec. 20.—A resolution congratulating the country on the ratification of the Constitution, and a resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Bills were passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint assistant assessors of internal revenue, and to abolish certain offices. The Secretary of War was requested to report on the expediency of the court-martial which convicted Congressman Harris of Maryland of aiding the rebels. There was some debate over a

proposed amendment to the rules to make the Globe reporters officers of the House, subject to appointment and removal by the Speaker. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, on an application from Judge Warmouth, to be admitted as a delegate from the Territory of Louisiana, was presented and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to double the pensions of Union soldiers and to pay them, as well as loyal citizens who suffered damages from the Confederate Government, out of confiscations of Rebel property, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Resolutions, which were ordered printed and laid on the table, were introduced by Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, declaring that Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the rebellion should suffer the penalty of death, if convicted, should suffer the penalty of the law. On motion of Mr. Stevens, Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, was requested to inform the House if any lands of Rebels, set apart for the freedmen, have been restored to their former owners, and if so, why. The death of Mr. Kellogg was announced, and after appropriate remarks of members, the House adjourned.

Dec. 21.—Mr. Hubbard of Connecticut offered a resolution declaring that the United States should never recognize any Government imposed by European arms upon the people of this continent, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Voorhees of Indiana offered a resolution indorsing the President's Annual Message, and pledging the support of the House to its policy, which was postponed to Jan. 9. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Annual Message. Mr. Fink of Ohio combated the positions taken by Mr. Stevens, and said that the Southern States were never out of the Union, and that their representatives ought to be received, both on the ground of justice and expediency. Mr. Raymond of New York followed, controverting the subjugation theory of Mr. Stevens, saying that if his positions were true there has been one year with the South, as a separate nation, for the purpose of subjugation. Adjourned Jan. 5.

Secretary Seward, in response to the request of the House of Representatives for information regarding the decree of Maximilian establishing peonage in Mexico, has returned an opinion of Attorney General Speed and that of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The opinion of the Attorney General is that the decree establishes a system of Slavery in Mexico. Some time ago a copy of this opinion was forwarded to the United States Minister at Paris, who called the attention of the French Foreign Minister to it but there has yet been no reply from the French Government. In response to the inquiry of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury has announced that there are no persons in the employ of his Department whose positions are not held by law, but admits that there are some who have not taken the prescribed oath and says that some of the Southern States it was impossible to find properly qualified persons who could take the oath.

ALMOST A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

From the following paragraph, taken from the Blackwood Magazine, it will be seen that Palmerston, the late Premier of England, was disposed to pick a quarrel with the United States; and that he would have been aided by the French Emperor is equally certain. There may be some exaggeration in the account, but it reveals the probable truth that some of the authorities of England and the Premier in particular would have engaged in war had it not been for the war.

In the Trent affair, on which it is now no longer a secret that Lord Palmerston made up his mind to go to war with the Federal States, the Emperor of the French, equally long sighted, agreed with Lord Palmerston; and had there not been with him in the Cabinet men to whom the thought of war, under any circumstances, is dreadful, the message sent to Washington would have required a short and categorical answer, because a fleet equipped for action would have escorted it to the mouth of the Chesapeake. In the Cabinet, however, there sat at the time not only Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers, but Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the most subtle of political reasoners, the most pacific of ministers—one who could never be brought to see that in the lives of nations, as in those of private persons, there are moments when, though it can never be becoming to do wrong for its own sake, it is perfectly justifiable to anticipate others and to avert an injury inflicted against ourselves by inflicting it on them. We had, when the outrage on the Trent was committed, a long list of outrages to be accounted for. We had been cheated— for there is no other word for it—into the Ashburton treaty. The States claimed as territory what they had in their possession the clearest proof belonged to us; and as if to cap this outrage, the island of San Juan, admitted to be ours up to the moment of occupation by an American force, was invaded and kept military possession of.

"These with other lesser, but not, therefore, unimportant wrongs, rankled and festered, and the Trent outrage presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again for righting them all by a process which would have benefited the whole world. Had we struck then, as Lord Palmerston was anxious we should do, the Southern States would have achieved their independence and become to us faithful allies, as well as our very best customers."

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat. REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IT ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT AFFECTION, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE IS IN THE END THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES. Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by use of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced to be the best for clearing the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box. Nov. 10, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of DAVID MEYER, late of Juniata township, deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment. LEONARD BITTNER, Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of David H. Stuckey late of Colerain township deceased, will sell at public sale on or after, on the Monday January the 15th 1866 at 2 o'clock P. M. The following described Real Estate to wit: A LOT OF GROUND in the town of Rainsburg about eighty-two feet front and one hundred and ninety feet deep with a Large Tavern House, adjoining lot of George Morgant on the North and H. Hestel on the South, formerly the property of Joshua Filler. Terms cash on confirmation of sale. M. L. HETHRICK, Administrator. Dec. 15, '65-66.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. One lot of ground in the center of Bloody Run facing on Main street about sixty-five feet, and running back two hundred feet to the very best business locations in Bloody Run. Also ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Railroad, containing first class iron ore and having thereon a never failing spring of water. For particulars apply at the store of Mrs. S. E. MAX, Bloody Run, or of Dr. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa. dec15.3m

FOR SALE. The old and well known homestead called the SCOVILL FARM, situated three miles north of Bedford, and containing about 170 acres, well adapted to grazing and having about one-half cleared, is offered for sale. To accommodate purchasers it is offered in lots of from ten to fifty acres. Terms—One-third in hand and the balance in ten yearly payments, with interest, payable semi-annually till the whole be paid. If any part is not sold by spring it will be leased for one or more years. For further particulars inquire of WM. SCOVILL, on the premises, or by letter of D. S. WILLIAMS, Arsenal P. O., Pa. dec15.3t

PUBLIC SALE of Real Estate. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of F. M. Cessna, late of Colerain township, deceased, will sell at public sale, on or after, on the premises, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, the following described real estate, to-wit: One tract of land situated in said township, adjoining lands of Wm. P. and B. F. Morgant, Wm. and George W. Cessna, A. C. James, Wm. Kelly and others, containing about two hundred and thirty acres, one of which is cleared and under fence, with two dwelling houses, large double barn, wagon shed, spring house and other out buildings thereon. Terms—One-third to remain in the property during the life-time of the widow, the interest to be paid to her annually—one-half of the balance to be paid to the Administrator at the confirmation of sale, and the remainder in one year without interest. GEORGE W. CESSNA, Administrator. dec15.4t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFFER, Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store, JULIANA STREET, are constant receiving

NEW GOODS. They keep a fine assortment of BONNETS and HATS, BONNET SILKS and VELVETS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS; a fine assortment of Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarves, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils. Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c. CLOAKS AND COATS of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of CLOTH, which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3.1yr

FOR SALE OR RENT. The subscriber offers for sale or rent The Mansion Property Formerly occupied by Jacob Barnard, dec'd, consisting of a good Stone Residence, Store Room and Warehouse attached, with all the necessary buildings for convenience—consisting of a good Stable, Brick Spring House, Wash House, &c. with running water on the premises. Bloody Run, Pa., Nov. 24, 1865-66.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1866, A TRACT OF LAND in Monroe township, adjoining lands of John Snider, Lewis Gilliam, Reuben O'Neal, and others, containing two hundred and sixty-one acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, twenty acres of which is good meadow; having thereon a two story brick-cast dwelling house, double log barn, spring-house, stone house, and other out buildings. Also, an apple orchard thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known. J. M. BARNARD, Administrator of John Hamilton deceased. dec15.3t

MUSIC STORE. B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GABLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARLISLE, NEIDHAM & CO'S MELODEONS, Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes, Guitar and Violin Strings. MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Concord, Golden Trio, &c. &c. SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia. Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired. B. M. GREENE, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. One door west of Lewis' Book Store. dec15.3t

CONSELLVILLE & SOUTHERN P. R. CO. (Incorporated in Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1865.) THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company No. 230 South 36 street, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing officers to serve the ensuing year. B. D. BARCLAY, Secretary pro. tem. dec. 22.3t

IMPORTANT NOTICE. We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NEEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DUBBOW & LUTZ, dec8

SALT. A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station, Oct. 18, '64-1/2 JOHN W. BARNARD, dec15.3t

BOND'S OYSTER and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious to the stomach. In store and for sale by dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

PIU NIC CRACKERS, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious to the stomach. In store and for sale by dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

MISS E. V. MOWRY, Secretary pro. tem. dec. 22.3t

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JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF D. R. KING & CO'S Celebrated Philadelphia made Ladies', Misses', and Children's, TAMPMCO MOBOCCO, GOAT AND ENGLISH KID, W. H. POLISH, BOOTS, POLKA BOOTS, ANKLE BOOTS, and LACE BOOTS, to which we call the early attention of Ladies in want of a very SUPERIOR BOOT at a low price. G. R. & W. OSTER, dec22.2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of David Rhodes, late of Middle Woodbury township, deceased. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE SMITH, Administrator. Middle Woodbury tp., dec22.6t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. A fine assortment of Photograph Albums, Frames, Cases, &c. Just received at GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. Very cheap and of the very best quality. Call and select a present for your friend. Bedford, dec22.3t

M. C. FETTERLY. Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, French Merinos, all wool Delaines, Bombazines, French Plaids, Alpaca, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods, Scarves, Embroidery, Dress Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shirts, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Fur, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmoral, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate. Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons in the future. dec.22.3m

SHERIFF'S SALES. By virtue of a writ of vendi exponas in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 14th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate, viz: All defendant's interest in a lot of ground, improved, containing 20 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Noah Diehl, on the south, and others, situate in Napier township. Also, all defendant's interest in a lot of ground, unimproved, containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Joseph Souser, situate in Napier township, Bedford county. Sheriff's Office, Dec. 15, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of SARAH PIERCE, late of Union township, deceased. Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL WERTZ, Executor. dec15.6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of PETER WERTZ, late of Harrisburg township, deceased. Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. ANDREW E. DIBERT, Executor. dec15.6t

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