

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY FEB. 9, 1866
NOT UP TO THE STANDARD.

That gifted political philosopher M. de Tocqueville in discussing the merits of the English Ecclesiastical title Bill asks the pertinent question: "Why make laws below the standard of the times?" A question most fitting and appropriate to be asked of those among us at the present time, who still prate stupidly against the abrogation of laws that are obsolete, that the tide of events has made null and void and whose only use is to cumber our statute books and remind us of the degradation to which we were once reduced. In every civilized nation, there has always existed, and still exists, a party that clings obstinately to the dead, the obsolete and the wrong, sometimes calling itself conservative but often and more appropriately called Tory. That we as a nation are not exempt from the like calamity, witness the deceased Democracy and its legitimate heir Copperheadism. Neither could abide the thought of negroes becoming free, either presently or prospectively, but they could see no possible reason why the chains of the slave should not annually be riveted tighter and the dominion of the slave-lords as often extended. The object of every liberal government should be to elevate its people by making laws not below but above the standard of the times, to go in advance of the masses and set up the standard to which they might gradually approach. This is the true ideal of free and liberal government. The tyrants of all ages have been those who made laws below the standard of the times and endeavored to compress within their narrow limit, the natural growth and upward tendency of the immortal spirit of Man. All such attempts have resulted in revolutionary efforts to burst the bands that were too tightly drawn. This is the true secret of all European revolutions. It was left for our own age and nation to exhibit to the world, for the first time in history, the anomaly of a retrograde revolutionary effort. True there have been usurpations by tyrants and aristocrats with a few followers, but never before anything like a popular effort at a retrograde revolution. It was met that such a hideous anomaly should be promptly destroyed and all traces of so disgusting and incongruous a political phenomenon forever removed from our national statistics, yet strange to say there are those among us so blinded and infatuated that they persistently refuse to consent even to a decent burial of deceased slavery and its concomitants. It is sad to see so many of our people so far below the standard of the times, and sadder still to see statesmen, senators, and congressmen stoop to pandering to their depraved prejudices. When will we have a people up to the standard of the times and the spirit of the age? When will we have statesmen and Senators with the integrity and courage to go in advance and place our national standard upon a higher level? Would that Pennsylvania had just one Senator in the councils of the nation, who would dare to do his part in so noble a work.

HON. JOHN CESSNA.
Since the action of the Union County Convention in this County presenting the name of Hon. JOHN CESSNA for the distinguished position of Governor of this great Commonwealth, the movement has been almost unanimously seconded by the Southern tier of counties. Many of the warmest compliments have been paid him by the press throughout the State generously acknowledging his eminent services, untiring energy and ability. Among many others, we quote as an evidence of Mr. CESSNA's standing at home, from the *Republican*, printed in the neighboring county of Fulton, where he is probably as well known as he is in this county:
"Should Mr. CESSNA be our standard bearer in the coming contest, our triumph will be easy. Of acknowledged ability, extensive experience, untiring energy and great personal popularity, Mr. CESSNA is to-day the strongest and most available candidate mentioned. And while we would impress upon the coming Union Convention the absolute necessity of selecting as our candidate, him who is strongest, we would do no injustice to either of the other distinguished loyalists mentioned. They are all gentlemen of experience and ability, and either of whom if elected, would discharge the duties of Chief Executive with fidelity and honor. But Ability and Experience, while they are indispensable to a Governor, are not all that are required in a candidate. To these indispensable requisites must be added Availability. In that we claim Hon. JOHN CESSNA excels."

The 7th of March Convention is approaching very rapidly; the prominent candidates who will be presented out of which to select a candidate with Mr. CESSNA, will be GEN. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland, Hon. W. W. KITCHUM, of Luzerne, Hon. J. K. MORHEAD, of Pittsburg, and in addition to these formidable names, on the first ballot, a large number of complimentary votes will be tendered by different districts for their local preferences; after which there will be a consolidation of all the delegates upon some two or three of the distinguished gentlemen first named. The Military element, judging from the press, is the strongest, however it is not always the strongest element in a Convention that secures success. We shall accept the nomination of that body let it be whom it may, with perfect accord, and go into the campaign determined to do up Copperheadism once more, satisfied that the Convention, in its wisdom made the best selection it could under the embarrassing circumstances which generally surround such bodies.

We would like very much to know whether our country contemporaries, whose circulation do not exceed two thousand copies weekly, are taxed as manufacturers? We are compelled to make monthly returns, and pay a tax of from one to two hundred dollars per annum as manufacturers of newspapers alone. It strikes us that it is a misconstruction of the law. Will our neighbors let us hear from them?

COMPLIMENTARY.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.—On our first page will be found an article in regard to our Common School System. It is taken from the *Bedford Inquirer*, and is one of a series of articles on this subject. If we are not mistaken, these articles are from the pen of that earnest friend, and indefatigable worker in the cause of Common School education, Hon. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Senator from Bedford county.—*Huntingdon Journal & American.*

Complimentary indeed gentlemen editors. We are much obliged to you for publishing and calling attention to our article, and hope it will do good among your people; but not so much obliged for the intimation that the articles are not our own. We thank you for speaking well of our Senator, but Mr. HOUSEHOLDER is not a contributor to our columns. For your own edification we will tell you that you will generally be safe in attributing editorial articles in our columns to the editors. We have frequently found our editorials, *verbatim et literatim et punctuatum et non creditum* in the editorial columns of our exchanges. Our Huntingdon friends have credited the *Inquirer* but not the editor. Our friends are at liberty to use whatever they find worthy their attention in our editorial columns; all we ask of them is to give the usual credit.

STATE SENATE.
Among the Republican Senators of the State (and never could Pennsylvania point with more pride to that body) there is one whose course we have carefully noted for several years, and who has never disappointed the expectations of the people—that Senator is Mr. HOUSEHOLDER. He is a representative of the people in the true sense of the word. With enlarged views in relation to the wants and substantial interests of the State, his course always indicates the right side. He is one of those whose integrity and fidelity to truth, always prompts them to regard their pledges if any given and who never forget that they are elevated for the public good and not their own personal interests. Such men we need in these eventful times and such men the people will delight to honor.—*Montour American.*

The Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, recently married to a niece of the King of Prussia, is a notorious drunkard and a rake, well known under the sobriquet of Prince Schnapps. His brother, the reigning Grand Duke of that State, having declined to pay his debts, he fled to Brazil, where he occupied anything but an enviable position. It was after his return to Prussia that, notwithstanding his disreputable antecedents, the King of Prussia selected him as the husband of his niece, and caused the marriage to be celebrated with all the medieval flummery and pomp of bygone feudal ages.

FAILURE OF THE FRENCH IRON-CLAD.—London Times' Paris correspondent says: "A discovery has been made at Toulon, where the iron-plated frigate *Provence* is undergoing repairs, which shows the danger that menaces the entire iron-coated fleet of France. The *Provence* was fitted for sea only fifteen months since, and already a great number of her plates are nearly covered with rust. The Director of Naval Architecture is of opinion that if a composition is not discovered to prevent the action of rust, the iron-clad fleet must be renewed every five years."

Mr. WILSON'S new West Point bill requires that candidates for cadetships shall pass an examination in geography. Considering the views held by some graduates of that institution on the obligation of oaths, we think Mr. Wilson should add political morality to his requirements. But what excuse is there for enlarging the number of pupils at West Point?

The young King of Bavaria has met with a severe disappointment. He was engaged to be married to the daughter of the ex-Duke of Modena, and very large fortune. The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Bavaria has induced the father of the fiancée to break off the match.

The severest punishment we would inflict upon those Northern journalists who ridicule the apprehension that the Union men of the South would be in danger of persecution by the rebels, if National protection should be withdrawn would be to compel them to live in a rebel country.—*Nashville Press.*

A large portion of our paper is taken up with the able message of Gov. Curtin. We have no room for extended comments. The truth is it speaks for itself, and therefore we advise our readers to peruse it, instead of any clap-trap remarks that we might make.

The old adage "whistling to keep up your courage," is fully verified in the last *Gazette*.

Explosion of the Steamer Miami—One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The steamer *Miami* had about two hundred and fifty passengers on board, among whom were ninety-one men of Company B, 13th United States Cavalry. The accident occurred at seven in the evening, just after supper, while the passengers were assembled in conversation around the stoves in the hall. The explosion was of such force as to rend the cabin floor asunder, and let every person in the front part of the cabin down into the mass of fire and steam below. A great number lost their lives by jumping overboard. Total loss of life supposed to be nearly one hundred and fifty. Thirty of the soldiers were lost.

Important from Richmond.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondence says that an effort is being made in the Virginia Legislature to declare the election of Senators Underwood and Legar illegal. Governor Pierpont and John Minor Botts are talked of for successors. Both his friends and enemies are trying to get Governor Pierpont to resign, the former in order that a military Governor may be appointed, and the latter that Robert E. Lee, or some other prominent rebel, may be elected.

The Explosion of the Missouri.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The steamer *Missouri* had one hundred and twenty persons on board, twenty-five of whom were passengers. The latest information from Evansville places the loss of life at about one hundred. The *Missouri* was one of the largest passenger steamers on the river, and valued at \$100,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Operation of the present System, and Proposed Amendments of the Revenue Laws.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The official preliminary report of the Revenue Commissioners is published. The Commission have reported the plan of taking, specifically for investigation those sources of Revenue which their own experience and the experience of other countries have indicated as likely to be most productive under taxation, and most capable of sustaining its burdens. The result of these investigations, they propose in the form of independent and special reports.

The Commission complain of the imperfect and incorrect statistics furnished them by the Government Bureaus, and the great difficulty experienced in conducting their investigations, owing to the absence of a distinct record of every branch of trade and industry since 1861, the frequent alterations of the tariff and the inauguration of the Internal Revenue system.

Many branches of trade and industry have been curtailed during this period from thirty to seventy-five per cent. Every year has seen a decline in the amount of trade and industry since 1861, the frequent alterations of the tariff and the inauguration of the Internal Revenue system.

The Commission estimate that on the 1st of July 1865, the total amount of duty on the tax on distilled spirits off from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per gallon effect, there were advanced and stored in anticipation of this advance, at least forty millions of gallons, or a quantity sufficient to supply the wants of the country for at least a year in advance. Of cigars, it is estimated that from seventy to eighty millions were manufactured and sold in the city of New York alone, in anticipation of that tax.

The stock of spices imported into the country previous to the advance of the tariff was also probably equal to nearly two years' supply, while in the case of the insignificant article of matches, on which the tax is only one cent per bunch, the stock accumulated in anticipation of the tax, was so large that it has not even at the present date, January, 1866, been exhausted. The Commission then gave an account of the revenue system of Great Britain and the percentage yielded by each impost to revenue.

The Commission strongly condemn our present system of revenue, and regard its diffuseness as one of its greatest imperfections. A system of taxation so diffuse as the present one necessarily entails a system of duplication of taxes, which in turn leads to undue enhancement of prices; a decrease both of production and consumption, and consequently of wealth, a restriction of exports and of foreign commerce, and a large increase in the machinery of collection.

It cannot speak too strongly of the injurious influence of the present system of taxation upon the industry of the country. The influence of the duplication of taxes in sustaining prices, is also, in the opinion of the Commission, far greater than those not conversant with the subject generally suppose. Were the prices of gold and the National currency made to conform to the standard of the present revenue system to continue unchanged, it would be impossible for prices of most products of manufacturing industry to return to anything like their former level.

In suggesting remedies for these evils the report says: In respect to the evils arising from the excessive taxation of spirits, distilled and fermented liquors, tobacco, and possibly a few other articles taxed.

As however the revenue derived from the excise on the industrial products of the country amounts to nearly twenty per cent of the total revenue in 1863; to nearly four and a half per cent in 1864; and to nearly fifty per cent in 1865, it is evident that a radical change of the kind recommended should not be made at once but gradually, and according as experience satisfies us of our ability to substitute other and less objectionable forms of taxation in order to produce a revenue corresponding to that relinquished.

To endeavor to remedy the difficulties growing out of the present duplication of taxation and want of equalization between the excise and the tariff, by specific amendments of existing laws, as now proposed by some would in the opinion of the Commission, be impracticable and would crowd the statute book with such a detail of enumeration as would render the law exceedingly difficult of comprehension, and open the way for numerous evasions as now practiced. The evil is radical, the remedy must also be radical.

Assuming, then that the policy indicated which we may restate in brief to be the abolition or speedy reduction of all taxes which tend to check development and the retention of all that like the income tax fall chiefly upon realized wealth—is accepted as the desirable future revenue policy of the country the question next arises in what manner and to what extent can it be carried out and at the same time insure to the Government a revenue adequate to its necessities.

Basin of Representation.—Constitutional Amendment Passed by the House. Adverse Report to Extension of Reciprocity Treaty.
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1866.
BASIS OF REPRESENTATION AMENDMENT.
The Joint Committee on Reconstruction this morning held an important meeting, during which it was agreed that the Constitutional amendment proposing a new basis of representation, should be presented to the House by Mr. Stevens, this afternoon when after an hour's speech by him, the previous question was ordered and the amendment was passed by the requisite two thirds vote, being 129 to 46. The following is a correct copy of the amendment as it passed.

House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution.

ARTICLE.
Representation shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: Provided, That whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

The Republicans who voted against the amendment in each State, excluding Indiana, Mass. Eliot, Mass. Hale, New York; Jencks, Rhode Island; Noell, Missouri; Phelps, Maryland; Randal, Kentucky; Raymond, New York; Roussau, of Kentucky Whaley, of West Virginia.

MR. STEVEN'S SPEECH.
To-day was severe on the President for the late manifesto of his views through the Associated Press, and also very bitter on Mr. Raymond.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.
The House Ways and Means Committee had before them to-day the proposition of the Canadian officials to extend the time for the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The Committee believe that Congress would reject such a proposition, and owing to the short time in which to try it, they are averse to reporting in favor of it.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of GEORGE W. BADGLEY, late of Monroe township, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

The Commission assume that the revenue derivable from the gross receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will continue as at present amount to \$90,000,000. They recommend that the present law, imposing a tax of \$5 on every \$10,000, one-twentieth of one per cent, par value of all stocks sold be repealed, and in lieu of the tax of \$1 on \$10,000 or one-hundredth of one per cent on the par value of stock be substituted.

The most easy and various sources of receipts will make an aggregate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, of \$397,000,000. Adding the amount received in the fiscal year 1865, from various direct and indirect taxes on industry, which, excepting the amounts derived from excise on spirits, sugar, tobacco, cotton, petroleum, the naval stores, the Commission estimate it at about sixty-eight millions of dollars, we have as the gross revenue possible to be derived from all sources under the present rates with the amendments above proposed, four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. Setting aside fifty millions additional for the public debt a surplus will result, assuming the correctness of the estimates of the Commission, applicable for a reduction of taxation of eighty-five millions of dollars. The Committee recommended that the changes be made slowly and for the present to begin July 1st, 1866, or sooner.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION.
No Taxation of Manufacturers Recommended.—Estimated Wealth to be Taxed.
The following is the text of that portion of the report by the Revenue Commission, which is in relation to the Proposed Revenue Policy of the future:
In respect to the evils arising from excessive duplication of taxes under the internal revenue system and from a lack of equalization between the tariff and the excise, it may be urged that the remedy for the latter difficulty is to be found in the tariff, and that the tariff is a permanent measure there are most serious objections, inasmuch as the lack of equalization is not confined to the articles specified in our illustrations, but is very general and will be more and more extensive as the value of currency approximates to that which we are now practicing in the tariff efficient to remedy all difficulties, would render the tariff itself most prohibitory, or at least so high as to invite continued assaults deprive it of all elements of stability and increase the business of the contrabandist. The remedy therefore for the difficulties above mentioned, and the illustration of a few striking instances which have probably resulted from oversight in the framing of the law must in the opinion of the Commission be sought for in such a revision of the present internal revenue system as will look to an entire exemption of the manufacturing industry of the United States from taxation on distillate and fermented liquors, tobacco, and possibly a few other articles taxed.

SHERIFF SALES.
By virtue of a Writ of vend. exponas and Writ of Habere facias, directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., the following real estate:
A tract of land containing 123 acres more or less, more or less cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and new double log barn thereon erected. Adjoining lands of John Swartz, Daniel Davis and others, situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Slaughter.

Also,
One lot of ground in Clearville, fronting 99 feet on Main street and extending back 173 feet to an alley; adjoining the land of John L. Grove on the north and George Weimer on the west, situate in the town of Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Mickel.

Also,
One lot of ground (unimproved) containing 20 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Noah Diehl on the South, and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Fiegle.

Also,
Another lot of ground (unimproved) containing ten acres, more or less, adjoining land of Joseph Souser, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Fiegle.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff.

January 19, 1866.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.
Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 12th day, A. D. 1866.

John E. Satterfield, Foreman.
Joseph Taylor, Foreman.
Westley Bennett, Foreman.
John L. Grove, Foreman.
David M. Fisher, Foreman.
David Mann, Foreman.
Abraham Means, Foreman.
Joseph Ott, Foreman.
Leonard Bitter, Foreman.
Tilman Northcraft, Foreman.
John Hartley, Foreman.
Alex W. Shoemaker, Foreman.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

M. H. Letiche, Foreman.
Jacob Deener, Foreman.
Bostian Keeg, Foreman.
William Gillespie, Foreman.
John A. Gump, Foreman.
Assa S. Stucky, Foreman.
George Smith, Foreman.
James H. Fisher, Foreman.
Thomas Spear, Foreman.
Peter Clingerman, Foreman.
Isaac B. Mock, Foreman.
Eben Satterfield, Foreman.
Robert Kermer, Foreman.
Alex J. Price, Foreman.
Lemuel Evans, Foreman.
Thomas Way, Foreman.
Henry Fulk, Foreman.
Michael Diehl, Foreman.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF JURORS.
For Special Term, 3d Monday, 19th day of February, A. D. 1866.

Samuel Dubbs, Foreman.
John S. King, Foreman.
James Beckstatter, Foreman.
Christopher Osborn, Foreman.
Wm S. Elder, Foreman.
David Four, Foreman.
Jeremiah Thompson, Foreman.
Thomas Johnson, Foreman.
Jacob S. Brown, Foreman.
J. W. Williams, Foreman.
John W. Crisman, Foreman.
B. R. Ashoon, Foreman.
John Biddle, Foreman.
John Snowden, Foreman.
John Amos, Foreman.
Jacob Peep, Foreman.
Isaac Muggel, Foreman.
James Barfoot, Foreman.

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NOTICES FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have filed their applications for tavern licenses, and that said applications will be presented to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 12th day of February next, for allowance:
Jacob H. Berringer, Bedford borough.
Jas. L. Prince, Saxton.
Jacob T. & D. Weaverling, Bloody Run bor.
Joseph Richter, near Pattonville.
Sam'l B. Bottomfield, Bloody Run bor.
D. M. Ott, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. M. Pierson, Woodbury.
Abel Mull, Juniata tp.
David Weinger, Clearville.
A. J. Pennell, Rainburg.
Jan 19

O. E. SHANNON, CLK.

LIST OF CAUSES.
Put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, in the month of February, 1866.

Joseph Baily vs. Jacob Stucker.
Simon Walter vs. McCormick & Hesel.
Thos. B. Keating vs. Bedford Rail Road Co.
Ezekiah Evers vs. David Amos.
James M. Reynolds vs. Adam Carn.
Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith.
Fluck & Evans vs. Dr. Asa Duval et al.
James H. Henderson vs. James H. Anderson.
Benj. R. Henderson vs. Jacob Oster.
Sam'l Clark vs. Mary Gordon's Adm'r.
Hunt. & B. T. R. Co. vs. Sam'l Clark's Adm'r.
Same vs. Jas. A. Anderson.
Same vs. John G. Clark.
Same vs. John W. Crisman.
Same vs. William Dunkel.
Same vs. Thos. Knox.
Same vs. Hiram Lentz.
Same vs. John Stone.
O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

LIST OF CAUSES.
Put down for trial at February Term, 1866.

Wm. Palmer vs. Wm. Overacker.
Margaret Dreyer vs. Patrick Dreyer.
Sam'l & Gates vs. Wm. Karns.
Theodore Kinton vs. Jas. Morlimer et al.
D. F. Beagle vs. Wentz & Feather.
Dan'l Arnel vs. Jno. C. Riffe.
Bleddy Run School dist. vs. West Prov. S. dist.
Mary Etta Smith vs. Geo. White et al.
Sam'l Vondermuth vs. Wm. Lyon, Esq.
Jas. Foley vs. J. V. Besser.
Jno. Black & Co. vs. Cath. Frycker.
County of Bedford vs. Durborrow & Johnson.
Certified, Jan. 19th, 1866.

DURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.
preffered by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured by

ZEIGLER & SMITH.
Wholesale Drugg, Paint and Glass Dealers,
No. 187 North THIRD Street, PHILADA.,
Feb 17.

ASA M. WILLIAMS,
Administrator.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CURED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT SORE THROAT, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE.

IS OFTEN THE RESULT OF 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 a test of many years, each year, in new localities, in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and avoid any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 25 cents per box.
Nov. 10, 1865.

SHERIFF SALES.
By virtue of a Writ of vend. exponas and Writ of Habere facias, directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., the following real estate:

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O. E. SHANNON, CLK.

LIST OF CAUSES.
Put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, in the month of February, 1866.

Joseph Baily vs. Jacob Stucker.
Simon Walter vs. McCormick & Hesel.
Thos. B. Keating vs. Bedford Rail Road Co.
Ezekiah Evers vs. David Amos.
James M. Reynolds vs. Adam Carn.
Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith.
Fluck & Evans vs. Dr. Asa Duval et al.
James H. Henderson vs. James H. Anderson.
Benj. R. Henderson vs. Jacob Oster.
Sam'l Clark vs. Mary Gordon's Adm'r.
Hunt. & B. T. R. Co. vs. Sam'l Clark's Adm'r.
Same vs. Jas. A. Anderson.
Same vs. John G. Clark.
Same vs. John W. Crisman.
Same vs. William Dunkel.
Same vs. Thos. Knox.
Same vs. Hiram Lentz.
Same vs. John Stone.
O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

LIST OF CAUSES.
Put down for trial at February Term, 1866.

Wm. Palmer vs. Wm. Overacker.
Margaret Dreyer vs. Patrick Dreyer.
Sam'l & Gates vs. Wm. Karns.
Theodore Kinton vs. Jas. Morlimer et al.
D. F. Beagle vs. Wentz & Feather.
Dan'l Arnel vs. Jno. C. Riffe.
Bleddy Run School dist. vs. West Prov. S. dist.
Mary Etta Smith vs. Geo. White et al.
Sam'l Vondermuth vs. Wm. Lyon, Esq.
Jas. Foley vs. J. V. Besser.
Jno. Black & Co. vs. Cath. Frycker.
County of Bedford vs. Durborrow & Johnson.
Certified, Jan. 19th, 1866.

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