The Bedford Ingnirer

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April 1, 1864.-tf.

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Bedlord Inquirer. A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

Poetry.

THE CROOKED FOOT-PATH

Ah! here it is, the sliding rail

The crooked path across the lot.

It left the road by school and church.

A penciled shadow, nothing more,

And ended at the farm-house door.

The broken millstone at the mill,-

The truant child can see them still.

No fallen trunk is o'er it thrown-

With sinuous sweep or sudden start.

Or one, perchance with clouded brain.

And since our devious steps maintain

His track across the trodden field

Could ever trace a faultless line:

To walk unswerving were divine!

Truants from love, we dream of wrath,

Through all the wanderings of the path,

SCHOOL GIRLS.

[O. W. MOLMES.

We still can see our Father's door.

O, let us ever trust thee more!

Merrily bounds the morning bark Along the summer sea,

Merrily mounts the morning lark

The topmost twig on tree.

The morning sun to see;

The honey-sucking bee;

A music sweeter than her own, A happy group of loves and graces,

Graceful forms and lovely faces.

All in gay delight outflown;

Lovely in their teens and tresses,

Joyous in their dance and song,

With sweet sisterly caresses.

Arm in arm they speed along.

Out flown from their school room cages,

Summer smiles, and summer dresses

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

School-room rules, and school-room pages

Merrily smiles the morning rose

And merrily, merrily greets the rose

But merrier, merrier far than these

Who bring on wings the morning breeze

Our truest steps are human still,

Nav, deem not thus-no earth-born will

From some unholy banquet reeled,-

No rocks across the pathway lie,--

And yet it winds, we know not why,

And turns as if for tree or stone.

Perhaps some lover trod the way

And so it often runs astray

Though many a roadway stretched between

That parted from the silver birch,

No line or compas traced its plan;

In aimless, wayward curves it ran,

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

patriot and statesman so successfully carried the Government through the most trying ordeal to which any people were ever sub-

jected; And whereas, These principles were fully accepted and endorsed by Andrew Johnson, in his acceptance of the nomination to the second office in the gift of the American people by which he affirmed that the founda-tions of our Government should be fixed "on which he affirmed institute that the founda-tions of our Government should be fixed "on which he affirmed institute that the founda-tions of our Government should be fixed "on which he affirmed institute that the founda-tions of our Government should be fixed "on which he affirmed institute that the founda-tions of our Government should be fixed "on the firmed institute the founda-tions of the firmed institute the firmed that the founda-tions of the firmed institute the firmed that the founda-tions of the firmed that the firmed that the founda-tions of the firmed that the founda-tions of the firmed that the firmed tha That marks, the old remembered spot-The gap that struck our school-boy trail, tions of our Government should be fixed "on principles of eternal justice which will en-dure for all time;" that in the reconstruction of the rebellious States "treason must be made odions and traitors punished',—that the men who voluntarily gave their means and influence to destroy the Government, should uot be allowed to participate in the great work of reorganization, and that the traitor even "forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government," therefore.

With frequent bends to left or right, But always kept the door in sight. The gable porch, the woodbine green,-

and sought to destroy our Government," therefore. *Resolved.* That in the future, as in the past we will adhere to these principles, be-cause we regard them as those only which will "fix the foundations of our government on the principles of eternal justice, which will endure for all time." *Resolved.* That ours being a republican form of government deriving its powers di-

Resourced, that ours being a republican form of government deriving its powers di-rectly from the people, it is the duty of all loyal citizens to sustain their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that while in this crisis, we counsel moderation, we will give them our hearty support in a fair and faithful discharge of their duties to the loyal people of the nation With shaking knee and leaping heart-

loyal people of the nation. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, patriotism and descernment of Congress, who have faithfully labored to maintain what we believe to be the true interests of the loyal people of all States, that they alone have the right to determine the question of reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, and to judge of the qual-ifications of members asking admission to

either branch Resolved, That it is the imperative intent s well as the duty of every nation to protect its labor, which creates the wealth and adds to the grandeur of the country. We, there-fore, earnestly call upon Congress to so ad-just the present tariff that it will protect our different hereafter and adds and adds and adds

Just the present tariff that it will protect our differentbranches of industry, and at the same time, yield its proportionate reve-nue to the coffiers of the Government. *Resolved*, That we would earnestly re-commend to Congress such a change in the rates of the present tariff, in connection with interest taxation, that will give ample protection to all branches of American indus-try, and thus remove the question as far as try, and thus remove the question as far as possible from legislation, which always un-settles business and deters investment of capital, by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase duties to a certain per centage whenever our importations are ex-cessive, until our exportations are excessive, until our exportations exceed the importations, thus adopting a sliding scale, which will secure an equality of trade with other nations, and keep our coin at home as a basis for resumption when it is prudent to

do so without unnecessarily contracting our currency, or disturbing the business of the Resolved, That inasmuch as the influe of the press depends largely upon the liber-ality, dignity and impartiality with which it may be conducted, we earnestly urge upon our brethren of the Republican press the importance of upholding the character of the profession, and establishing its position as the instructor and leader of the needed the instructor and leader of the people.

REPORT. The following officers were elected on pernanent organization. PRESIDENT. Pursuant to a call issued some time since Benjamin Bannan, of Pottsville.

a Convention of Editors of the Union party in the State, met at the Jones House at four o'clock, Tuesday, March 6th, 1866. VICE PRESIDENTS. E. W. Capron, of Williamsport; S. Young of Clearfiejd; Col. T. T. Worth, of Lebauon.

John Lutz, of Bedford: E. B. Mo

wealth the means to procure a liberal edu-cation, I regret much that, *that in that ear-ly day*, when it would have been more easy to have obtained the great object at which

I am, the equity of the system was not duly considered. I believe, sir, that the common school sys-tem of Pennsylvania, and of the loyal north, originated in a desire to clevite the stan-dard of education and the general diffusion of knowledge among the masses of the peo-ple, irrespective of their individual ability to pay. That in doing so ignomance might be dispelled—the rich and poor, the high and the low—the noble ind the ignoble might be made to stand upon one common platform, according to the severel intellec-tual capacities which their Creator had im-planted within them. What a noble idea! And how consonant with the great and glorious principles of free government, as enumited in the sec-ond paragraph of the Declaration of Inde-pendence. I am, the equity of the system was not duly

pendence. "That all men are creaed equal-that they are endowed by their Creiler with cer-tain inalienable rights-that mong these are life, liberty and the pursut of happi-

political status of the Americal people is nainly due to our system of compon schools. That just in proportion to its fficiency in the several States of the Union, so has been the marked character and intellectual attain-ment of their sons and daughtes in the va-

ment of their sons and daughter in the va-rious pursuits and avocations of life. It is singularly true, that the boundary of com-mon schools has marked the bundary of treason in the late rebellion, for a treason's land common schools, with their popular system of education, were unknown. But, Mr. Speaker, it is not mj intention to pronunce a eulogy upon the common school system, but to point out iome of its defects, and, if possible, effect a remedy. There is scarcely a system devised, perfect

first section, of our organic law, which says: "The Legislation shall, as soon as conve-niently may be, provide by law for the es-tablishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may de taught ratis.

the Constitution of our State proves any-thing at all, it proves right the reverse of what has obtained in the financial workings of our common school system ever since its

adoption in the year 1834. The language used in the latter clause of the section is so explicit that no one can for a moment doubt the original intention of the Legislature, and of the people in ratify-ing the same—"That the poor may be taught oratis."

Other States have moved in this impor- of this Senate, a tabular statement of the tant matter, and many of them, seeing the inequalities of the system, have effected rad-ical changes in their laws, all tending to this the inequalities, irregularities and opprese-

attention for some time, I would here re-mark, that during the past year I have en-deavored to obtain all the information possideavored to obtain all the information possi-ble concerning the various systems in opera-tion in many of the States most noted for the efficient and successful management of their common schools. Through my corres-pendence with several of the distinguished educators of New England, New York and Ohio, I have been able to obtain their school reports and in avaral instance their discrete State, and about ten per cent of the gross receipts annually coming into the Treasury. This sum, taken collectively, will at any time reports, and in several instances their digest of laws and other valuable papers, detailing the internal working of their several sys-

In addition to that, I have had the the extreme pleasure of a personal interview with the very able and efficient Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of I believe furthur, sir, that the moral and Ohio, the Hon. E. E. White, at his office last summer, when passing through the cap-ital of Ohio. The information 1 received on that occasion was of the most satisfactory character, and which convinced me that the laws regulating the financial condition of the common school system in that State were far superior to those of Pennsylvania. I also had frequent interviews with gentle-It also had frequencinterviews with gentle-men of large experience from various sec-tions of the country, during the sessions of the Teacher's National Convention, which met in this city last August. The knowl-edge I obtained, on these several occasions, from gentlemen who have devoted their whole time and attention to the improve whole time and attention to the improvement and perfection of their various school

> to some extent at least, the internal opera-tions of the school systems of several of those States. Suffice to say that, whilst I admire the proficiency to which the common schools of New England generally have attined, and would hail with delight the day when Penn-sylvania shall have arrived at that advanced atta of discarry and scientific attainment in have taken in raising a special committee to digest a bill, will most likely acomplish the purpose. I trust, sir that I have sufficiently given my reasons and that this Legislature will see the propriety of the measure. Mr. Bigham. Mr. Speaker, 1 have no doubt of the inequalities referred to by the Senator, (Mr. Housholder,) but I doubt very much whether during the term of any of us-unless we are re-elected once or twice—the system proposed by him will be adopted. It is not necessary to see they can be a sylvania shall have arrived at that advanced state of literary and scientific attainment in her common schools; I cannot think at this time we could safely adopt their systems; and whilst in most instances there seems to be great uniformity in the collection and distri-bution of their school funds, they are never-theless, so complex, and at the same time so expensive, owing, probably, to the gu-purabundance of their irreducible school funds, that Pennsylvania, without a provi-It is not necessary to say that such a sys tem would equalize the burden to a certain extent. The poorer counties would be benefitted, but our friends from Philadelphia funds, that Pennsylvania, without a provi sion of that character (which, to the discred may be very well satisfied that they would not find their financial interests advanced by not find their innancial interests automotion the propposed change. But without now going into that matter, what I propose is, that as we are going to have a financial comit of our national representation, years gon by, be it said, failed to secure for us) could

not at this time safely adopt. I confess, sir, that I am better pleased with the financial workings of the common school system in the States of New York and Ohio. And although there is considerable differance in the laws regulating the school funds in these two States, they nevergratis." Let us inquire now, is our present system a common school system, financially consid-ered, and are the poor being taught gratis? The twenty-eighth section of the act of 1854 provides: "That the school directors or controllers of *very district* shall annually, and by the votes of not less than a majority of the mem-bers of the board, determine the amount of *school tax which shall be levied on their dis-trict* for the ensuing year, which shall, to-gether with such additional sums as the dis-trict may be entitled to receive out of the gether with such additional sums as the dis-trict may be entitled to receive out of the State appropriation and from other sources, be sufficient and necessary to keep the the United States fund, (a small annuity schools of the district in operation, not less than four nor more than ten months in the few years ago,) she is enabled to keep open her schools a minimum number of months by a uniform system of distribution, wherein one-third of said school revenue shall be di-vided equally among the whole number of schools in the State; and the remaining two thirds, after deducting and defraying the expenses of the system for the year, shall also be divided equally ameng the schools, accor-ding to the whole number of children in the State between the recognized school ages. The laws creating revenue for school pur-poses in the State of Ohio, are three fold in heir character-and, to me, it would seem or wise reasons.

esary for this Commonwealth now, or at least during the present session, to take some measures to rovise the general revenue system of the State.—But it occurs to me that the subject is so extensive, that a com-mittee would not be able to complete the ask during the present session of the Legis-

two squares

VOLUME 39 ; NO 12.

It seems to me that it may be need get up a special committee on that subject, who may sit during the recess, composed of members of the Logisla nembers of the Legislature, or otherwise,

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months. \$ 6.00 9.00 12.00 20.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

But it appears to me that the committee need not millitate against the committee ap-pointed under the resolution of my friend, the Senator from Bedford (Mr. Househol

The interests of the school system are sufficiently great to engage the attention of a committee such as is contemplated, and I apprehend that the action of that commitappresent that the action of that commit-tee may be submitted to the Legislature for their information; and there is no reason why the action of that committee, and the committee appointed upon the general reve-

You will infer from the remarks of the Senator from Bodford that it is an extensive subject, and I think the action of a committee would relieve the labor of the Senate to great extent.

For these reasons I am in favor of the res-lutions of the Senator from Bedford, and rust the cramittee asked for will be ap-

Mr. Householder .- Mr. Speaker, it may be necessary to reply to a few of the remarks of the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Big-ham)'I thought when the idea first occurred to me, of a revision of the common school system and of its financial condition, that we had better unit the two chings a series system and of the innereal contribution, that we had better unite the two objects as sug-gested by the Senator from Allegheny; but upon more mature consideration, I perceive that the subject is too great, too complex, and that we cannot harmoniously blend them together and bring out a perfect and elabo-rate system

rate system. The system I have proposed, I must con-fess, does not meet my entire approbation, but it is the best that I could devise and present in a tangible form before the Legisla

I think by taking the good of the system of New England, Ohio, New York and else-where, and rejecting that which does not it do. suit us, we can perfect a system in its de-tails which would be superior to that of any

f the systems in this country. The plan I have suggested does not con-emplate perfection. My idea will sceure entire uniformity, but have suggested that it is not as equitable woughout all the country as I should pre-

fer. I think that a committee appointed for this special purpose would be preferable. The revision of the school system and the general revision of the revenue laws, which the Senator from Allegheny contemplates, would be a very great task for one com-mittee. I think there had better be two com-mittees appointed use for this cracid purmittees appointed, one for this special pur-pose and another for that general revision, and let the two committees harmonize and co-operate together, if necessary. I think by an interchange of opinions between the

by an interchange of opinions between the two committees they could get up something that would meet the approbation of the Senate upon the common school system, and also upon the revenue system. I have examined both to some extent and perceive, I think, three different plans of adjusting, or partly adjusting, the defects in the school system, contingent upon the revision of the revenue; but, of course, they are all based upon the same general idea, but I cannot think that the general revision of the revethink that the general revision of the reve nue system and of the school system by the

same committee would be preferable. As the Senator from Al env. Mr ham has referred to the city and county of Philadelphia, permit me to make of Philadelphia, permit me to make one remark. I had the extreme pleasure of visiting the board of control of Philadelphia a few weeks ago, and I must say of those gentlemen that I met a very cordial recep-tion indeed. They very kindly gave me all tion indeed. They very kindly gave me all the formation in their possession. Their reports and their assessments, and whatever pertained to the general management of their school system. The revenue which supports the school system of the city of Philadelphia is derived from a general fund and is distributed equitably throughout all the schools of the city of Wild during the schools of the the schools of the city of Philadelphia. This is what I desire for the State at large. I want an equitable system extended to the whole State of Pennsylvania, that no one portion of the people will be oppressed by taxation. Mr. Champneys.—Mr. Speaker, I have listened with great satisfaction to the re-marks upon this subject, and I have no obection to the committee which the Senator rom Bedford (Mr. Householder) suggests. It is a subject which is, of course, dear to me. The common school system should shed its ight into every heart in the land-not of he poor alone, but of all classes. This is he great beauty of the system. There are inequalities in the present sys-tem, but whether they can be remedied or not is another question. It is an experiment and therefore I would be satisfied with But my friend, the Senator from Alle-gheny, (Mr. Bigham,) wants to launch into a general revenue system, and, upon a revis-on ofour finances and start with new project I presume. Such a course may involve us in increased taxation and I am not prepar-ed for that. Now as to commissions. I think that we have had commissions enough upon that subject. We have had a commission to revise the revenue laws. I read a report of the commission with care and commended it almost from beginning to end. It was for altering everything, and I do not think would be of any benefit to the Treasury of the State That is my judgement of that commission. The plan they the The plan they propose would rather inprepared upon the subject. I only offer I suggest whether the Senate had not bet-ter strike out the part of the resolution which Indication to govern the association. Carried Messer, Jenning A. Hall be defined indigence of the same at the function of the same at the same at the same of the same at the

defects, and, if possible, effect a remedy. There is scarcely a system devised, perfect in all its parts and operations, at the time of its adoption; but most system improve by age. It is unfortunate, in this instance, and whilst in many particulars, I idmit, our common schools have improved in efficiency and have been accomplishing much good, *more*, vastly more than could have been ef-fected by any other system of education, yet I firmly believe we have been receding from the original intentions of its iounders, as clearly expressed in the seventh article, first section, of our organic law, which says:

Now, sir, I submit that if this section in

ical changes in their laws, all tending to this uniform system of revenue; and it would be much to the discredit of our noble State, if her Legislature, seeing the inequalities of her system, would fail to profit by the ex-perience of others and reap the advantage they now enjoy. As the subject of reform has engaged my attention for some time, I would here re-deavored to obtain all the information possi-"Revised System," as estimated upon the basis of two mills to the dollar valuation upon the real and personal property of the

systems, I conceive to be most valuable. Were it not extending my remarks en-tirely too long, Mr. Speaker, I would detail to some extent at least, the internal opera-

that as we are going to have a financial com-mittee to revise our revenue laws—board composed of three State officers, who meet next month —I would suggest, whether or not this joint resolution might not be amenled so as to have the committe act in con nection with the board of State officers, who are to revise the revenue laws. 1 am more intimately acquainted, on ac-count of our proximity, with the school sys-tem of Ohio than with that of New York. It is true that the system of Ohio, in refer-

ence to the valuation, assessment and collec-tion of taxes, is largely in advance of ours. For example: Ohio, in general terms has over eleven hundred millions dollars of property upon her assessment hooks amount in Pennsylvania, as fixed by the last revenue board, is six hundred millions in ound numbers. I presume there is no person here who doubts that the Commonwealth is worth two and a half times what it is as-sessed. I do not believe there is a county in this Commonwealth that is not worth two

net over and above all the expenses of the department, collection of tax. &c., a schoo fund of at least one million six hundred thousand dollars, which, equally divided a mong the whole number of scholars within the school age, viz seven hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and thirty, accord-ing to the school report for the year 1864, will give to each scholar, per month, forty five cents, or two dollars and twenty-five ents for a minimum term of five mon tuition, paying an average of twenty-four dollars and eighty cents per month to each

In the first five columns of the subjoined able I set fourth the workings of our school table 1 set routh the workings of our school system, calculated from the school report for the year 1864, and the sixth column ex-hibits the fact what each county or district in the State as the case may be, would entil-led to receive from the State Treasury for school purposes, under the proposed system (Here follows the tabular statement which we omit) Now, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid I have al-ready trespassed too long upon the patience of the Senate. I have but to say in conclu-sion, that I only ask a casdid and impartial consideration of this question. I think, sir, that it is worthy of it, and that the course I have to be no moving a set of the second se

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dee8:Iyr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., (late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.) Broopy B

BLOODY RUN, PA., Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicindecl:lyr*

DR. B. F. HARRY, Bespectfully

D. R. B. F. HARRY, vices to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofus. April 1, 1864-tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicenity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Pal-mer's office. April 1, 1864-tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE, AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

Every attention given to make guests comfortable who stop at this House. Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

BANKERS.

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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf. apr.15,'64-tf.

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JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to prompi y. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real cestate Instruments of writing carefully prepar-ed. Also settling up partnerships and other ac-counts. counts. Apl '61-tj.

O YES! O YES!

r. 28, 1865-22.

The subscriber having taken out Auctioncer's License tenders his services to all those who de-sire an auctioneer. All letters addressed to him at Bedford will reach him, and receive prompt at-tention. MARTIN MILLBURN. Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

The following editors were present : E. S. Durban, Courant, New Castle, Lawrence county. J. M. Knester, Journal, New Castle, Lawrence county. J. A. Hiestand, Examiner and Journal T. T. Worth, Courier, Lebanon. J. M. W. Geist, Daily Express, Lancas-Jacob Knabb, Journal, Reading. R. M'Devitt, Journal and American W. A. Rupert, Record and Courier, F. H. Baldwin, Daily and Weekly Tele r. H. Badwin, Dudy and Weeldy re raph. Corry City.
 E. W. Capron, Bulletin, Williamsport.
 J. M. Weakly, Herald, Carlisle.
 H. M. Jenkins, Herald, Norristown. H. T. Dariington, Intelligencer, Doyleseorge Bergner. Daily Telegraph, Harris B. Moore, American Republican West Chester. J. H. Scheibley, People's Advocate, New Bloomfield Geo. Washington Fenn, Register, Ly kens. W. W. M'Alarny, Journal, Couders M. H. Cobb, Agitator, Wellsboro'.
Incius Rogers, Miner, Smithport.
H. H. Wilson, Sentinel, Mifflintown.
J. J. R. Orwig, Telegraph, Mifflinsburg.
D. H. B. Brower, American, Danville.
H. Bart Jeffries, Western Hemisphere,

J. R. Durborrow, and J. Lutz, INQUIRER,

Bannan, Miner's Journal, Pottsville

5. Bannan, *Inner's Journal*, Pousvine. H. B. Masser, American, Sunbury. Samuel Young, Banner, Clarion. John O. Harper, Commercial, Pittsburg. John Bilger, Tribune, Middleburg. Col. John W. Forney and J. Bobley Dun-clison, Press, Philadelphia. On motion of Dr. Brower, a committee e commercial services and the services.

of seven was appointed to prepare business to bring before this meeting. The Chair named Messrs. Brower, Darlington, Geist, Forney, Bannan, Moore and Knabb.

It was moved that the meeting resolve it-elf into a permanent association. Carried It was moved that a committee of thre e appointed to bring forward laws and reg

ulations to govern the association. Carried. The Chair named Messre. Jenkins, Young and Cobb.

Vest Chester. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. H. M. Jenkins, of Norristown. TREASURER. J. A. Heistand, of Lancaster. Our motioned, adjourned. SPEECH of Hon. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER

OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

On a Resolution relative to a more uni-form system of Revenue for Common School purposes, delivered in the Sen-ate of Pennsylvania, January 17, 1866.

Mr. Householder offered the following

Mr. Householder onered the following oint resolution, which was read: Resolved, That (if the House of Repre-sentatives shall agree) a committee of three shall be appointed from each body, whose luty it shall be to report, by bill or other-wise, a more uniform system of revenue for wise, a more uniform system of revenue for mon school purposes, and such otherimrovements in the system as they may deem be necessary. Mr. White-Mr. Speaker, this resolution

seems to contemplate a radical change in our common school system, and as it is a subject affecting us all, I would be very glad to hear from the gentleman from Bedford what the resolution contemplates before I vote upon

Mr. Householder said :

Mr. Speaker: In regard to this subject, I aust confess that I feel considerably intersted, and it seems to me proper to offer a solution of this character, in order to get special committee for this special purpose. I have always been of the opinion that a anding committee never feel disposed to ive their attention to a question of this character—to a question of such importance as I claim this to be.

Again, sir, I observe by the Constitution of the State that all measures creating rev-

ne must emanate in the popular branch of the Legislature. I conceive that a special committee could tter prepare the bill and adjust the system

and then present it properly to the other branch of the Legislature. As the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. White)

as asked for reasons why I introduced a esolution of this character, and why I wish reform in the financial condition of the hool system, I shall beg the indulgence of

It will certainly not be disputed that our oble State is one vast community; that there is a common interest and a common sympathy pervading every section; that our social and political system embraces all class-es and extends to the mutual benefit and ad-vantage of all her people. We contract debts, and devise means for their liquida-tion, by a system of State taxation, in pro-

portion to the ability of her citizens to pay, n order that the burdens, as well as the ssings of free government, may be natu-lly borne by all. urally

If this be just in one instant, why should not the same equity be extended to the

common school system, especially when it is so explicitly taught in the Constitution? It is manifest that an unjust discrimina-ion is made in the section I have just quoted, between wealth and property, compel-ling "each district to levy its own tax," and at the same time fixing its term without any regard to the ability of its inhabitants to

If a district, perchance, happens to be wealthy-having a rich and populous com-munity-with a highly cultivated soil, it will not feel the burden of taxation, in con-

sequence of its aggregation of wealth, and the absence of poverty. But when poverty stares a district in the face; when the topo-graphy of the country forbids the presence of highly cultivated fields; when the inhab-itants are commelled to exheric and scar itants are compelled to subsist and rear their families upon nature's scanty stores, with which she so sparingly decks the fields of many of the townships and counties of this State—it is then, sir, that the inequali-

ties of the system are felt, and it is there, too, that the common school system has obtained its unpopularity, and that with a

reason. Permit me, Mr. Speaker, to appeal to the philanthropy of this Senate, and ask the question: Is it just—is it equitable—that poverty should be compelled to support and educate poverty, whilst wealth and influence are eased of its burdens? Is the moral right to educate the poor of one section of our State lass obligators more the smaller right to educate the poor of one section of our State less obligatory upon the wealthy tax payer of a different section, than upon the man of means inhabiting the localities of poverty itself? I hold not, sir. It is of the "charity commences at home" I said, that "charity commences at home" I admit it; but that does not release her from

When Ohio was yet a territory, their dele gates to Congress, forseeing the advantages that must accrue to her offspring by provid-ing a basis upon which a liberal system of education might be founded, secured to the education might be founded, secured to the State of Ohio a reservation of one section of land in each township in the State for educational purposes. The proceeds aris-ing from the sale of this land is called irreduschool fund, and applied exclusively to the support of common schools.

Secondly, by the act of 1854, they provid-ed a State tax for school purposes similar to that of the State of New York, which, amended by the act of 1862, only requires a tax of one and three tenths mills upon the dollar, of the assessed valuation of the State, which, in conjunction with the interest aris-ing out of the irreducible school fund, cre-ate a revenue generally sufficient to keep open the schools in the State a minimum

erm of six months a year. And third and lastly, the law also provide for a school or district system of revenue by which a tax is created for building puroses, and all incidental expenses relating to the schools in each district and its manage ment, and for such additional cost of instruct tion as may either be necessary to keep open the schools the minimum term of months re uired by law, of such additional length

me, under the maximum, as the majority of the directors shall decide. Now, Mr. Speaker, you will readily per-

ceive the many safeguards that are thrown around the Ohio school system, by which poverty, wherever found, is made to feel the benefits of a common school education, without grevious and oppressive taxation. whilst at the same time due provision is made that each school must be kept open,

is not worth own county is certainly wrote more than that -I will not say how much. The question is, could we not vastly improve that? I am In favor of the proposition n favor of the proposition recommended by the State Treasurer

The

I received a note from the State Treasurer last night, stating that he is not well, but he hopes to be here by the middle of next week and I think that the joint committee, in connection with the board of State officers, night act on a more general scale than what proposed here.

In reference to the particular system of schools advocated by the Senator from Bed-ford, (Mr. Housholder,) I think that would e so radical a change that there is no of its adoption this year certainly. Philadel-phia has so far as the whole city is concerned what my friend proposes to extend to the State. Pittsburgh, also, has that same system. Some twelve years ago, when that was made the system of the city, we had a great fight in the old wards against the new -the new wards being more largely benefit-ted by the introduction of the system than the old, in consequence of the number of children in the new wards. I have no doubt the mountain districts will be largely benefit-

ted by this change. I would suggest to the Senate that instead of the reform being confined to the school system, that this joint committee be directed to inquire into what improvements can be made in the revenue system of the Commonrealth generally.

If the taxes are taken away there would then be no motive for under valuation. We have, under the old assessment system the oaths of over three thousand persons, and you can hardly make the English langu age stronger in reference to the oath and du ties of assessors and revising boards than they now are, that they shall appraise pro-perty at a *cash valuation* and yet there is not Senator on this floor who cannot select out instances where the assessment is not one-

tenth the value of the property assessed. I think I have presented the subject so that the Seuate can understand my idea. I was not aware that the subject in this orm would be introduced, and have nothing