FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JOHN W. GEARY. THE VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

We have again to record a veto by the measures, preparatory to the readmission of rently cool and calm, displays a strange aversion to honest reasoning, while his de termination to consent to no legislation up on reconstruction until rebels are permitted to participate, crops out in the very beginsection he asks of the freedmen : "Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship of the United States?" What must we think of the man who asks this question, who ought to be very sharp and clear. when he knows that the section he discusses simply proposes to give to the classes embraced in its provisions, the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued by parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of their persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens. In other words it amounts to a simple denial that they who have recently been slaves have now any right to the protection of the laws in their persons and property. Again he argues that because foreigners are required to be in the country five years before they can become citizens, they who have been born and grown up to manhood ly failing will not excuse these gentlemen for on the soil, should not have the protection not trying. of the laws. If any sane man can under stand the force of this logic, he ought to be sent to Barnum at once. The discussion of the first section is a fair sample of the char- ject and the good faith of those who have acter of the whole message. The special pleading of the President, against the pro- out the Pennsylvania Raikoad company, at they are almost identical with those of the from the U. S. R. & M. Register which en-Fugitive Slave law in force a few years ago, deavors to satisfy us (of which we but have the advantage that the amend- were satisfied long ago) of the importance ment abolishing slavery effectually cuts off and superiority of this route, and that the any objections to the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Railroad intend to build the present bill, but Andy Johnson and the whole Democratic party sustained the conmake no plea against similar provisions for weeks ago the Register says: the enforcement of a law now. These are

the following statement: "The white race and black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now that relation is changed, and as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation one heiner of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has eque wer in settling the terms, and, if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem."

How any man can have the hardihood, at ting the terms of labor, where even the security of their persons and property is in many instances denied to the freedmen, while the whites have all the power of making and enforcing such laws against the freedmen as their malice and vindictiveness may suggest, surpasses our comprehension. In view of the spirit characterizing the present and former veto message, we can only conclude that whatever course the President may pursue in other matters, he is determined to do all in his power to throw the work of reconstruction into the hands of the rebels so as to enable them to make their own terms, and compel us to surrender to the rebels, conquered, all the powers and privileges for which they fought. If the people consent to such iniquity as this, for what was all our sacrifices of blood and treasure during four years of bloody, fatri-

THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE COPS.

The Copperheads are in ecstacy everywhere over the position voluntarily assumed, by one Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, toward the Republican party, but with all this we do not see that confidence expressed in the aforesaid Andrew, as we have a right to expect them to express. Is it possible that they mistrust Andy? Or, are they holding off to secure better terms? Or, might it not be possible that they do not desire to yield the old slave-ocratic organization of Democracy for modern Conservatism headed by men who in the early days of Abolitionism were its principal leaders and advocates. If we understand it, the Copperheads, to get into the Presidential boat must drop their distinct organization and go over to the Conservatives, they have all the "orfices," as Nasby says, and are, therefore all powerful. Of course the Cops will yield in the end and then wont there be an interesting spec tacle to behold! Imagine the late pro-slavery leaders of Copperheadism marching to the music of Beecher, Seward, and Raymond! It will be one of those singular political anomolies that only can occur once in a century.

A prevalent custom among those who would publicly pour out their orisons to the Throne of Grace, is to speak of the Deity as a third person, instead of addressing their prayers directly to the Heavenly Father to whom all petitions of this kind should be addressed. There is nothing more acnoying to us than to hear an individual praying, and to hear him speak of God, as if he were petitioning his hearers up the Juniata to Bedford. It requires all instead of the Fountain of Light and Knowledge. We are of the opinion that prayers to have a perpendicular fall of more than thus addressed never ascend any higher eighteen inches. We hope to be able to * than those to whom they seem to be ad- lay the bill before our readers in a short dressed.

ANOTHER LEGISLATOR'S DE-FENSE.

As promised last week, in another column will be found the lucid defense of Gen. Ross of the position taken, and so obstinately held by him on the Railway supplement, of which our duty has compelled us to speak so very profusely. The General, we should think, was disposed to be sarcastic; witness his allusion to the "youngest limb of the law." This we think absolutely wicked. It is true that we have not been in public life over a quarter of a century, President of one of the most important and that our experience in the profession is not as extensive as that of many of our coreceived the sanction of Congress. His law, of which we are not prepared to accuse discussion of the bill by sections while appa- the learned gentleman who represents this district in part, and who has been selected to MAKE LAWS that must pass the critical examination of those who are learned and experienced in the profession. It may be a work of philanthropy to send men to the ning of his message. In discussing the first | Legislature to make laws who have never read a dozen pages of law in their lives, as otherwise the superior courts might have nothing to do, and by their inactivity become rusty, and the law, when it did require exposition, might suffer at the hands of those Again, when the General says, "allow me to say some counties have been much benefitted by the devotion of their Representatives to its [the Central Railway's] interest, which is thought to be well done, even at the present time." we certainly do not underand personal property, and to be entitled to stand him. If he intends to make a reflecnot, not.

We shall not undertake to answer the General's logie, the readers of the INQUIR-ER, who understand the railroad question fully as well as we do, and who honestly differ, as we do with the gentleman, will see no reason given to justify the extraordinary position taken by our representatives. The reflection upon Mr. Householder, for partial-

THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The discussion of the merits of this pro control of it, in these columns, has drawn visions for the enforcement of the bill, is great length, in an article which will be sufficiently answered by the statement that found in another column of this paper taken road (of which we are not so well satisfied) which we hope every reader interested

"The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad the main features of the message and the Company has all the legislation it requires, the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company has not. Herein is the difference, remaining minor parts are discussed in the same manner in regard to honesty and canand a very substanstial difference it is, too dor. In his concluding remarks he makes

as some folks realize.

"All but the very oldest residents on the route of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will pass over it in good time, in comforta-ble cars. It is too big a road to be built in a hurry, and time and money spent in survey and location will be amply repaid out of diminished cost of construction, and also out of the greater economy with which the line will be operated, after it shall have been

opened for commercial uses.

"There ought to be a new edition of the old song "Wait for the Wagon," with railroad adaptations.

The allusion to our impatience is all very well; this place has been waiting "for the wagon" for at least twenty years and if that the present time, to stand before the world brief space of time is not sufficient to wear and declare that the freedmen of the South out our patience then we "can't see it. have equal power with the whites in regula. | that's all. One of the principal arguments used by the parties concerned in the construction is that they cannot proceed until the litigation in which they are engaged with the Connellsville company, is terminated. "The why and the where for no one understands." If they intend to build the road, as is asserted over and over again by the Register, what has the Connellsville road to do with it? The boast that the Central company has all the Legislation that it reguires, (and we mean to hold them to it) is sufficient for their purpose. If they have all the Legislation they want, then the Connellsvill Company is no barrier to the building of the new line. It is to be hoped that the Legislature having done its work so well, the Central Company will proceed without unnecessary delay to perform its part of the programme. We know the Register does not use the argument spoken of above, but this is the argument used by Mr. Scott and others. If the road is not to be built, provided the litigation should terminate adversely to the Southern Pennsylvania Company, we want to know it now?

A RECONSTRUCTED REBEL'S OPINION. General Lee in his evidence before the Reconstruction Committee expressed the opinion that the people of Virginia will consent to the payment of the national debt, but that they also desire the payment of the rebel debt. He says they acknowledge their edge of the cruelties and starvation to which Union prisoners were subjected. He also expresses his belief that with the Execu tive government of the United States held by a President like Buchanan, rejecting the right of coercion, and a Congress holding the same political opinions, and thus affording to the Southern States an opportunity to again secede, that with their present embittered feeling they would be very likely to do so if they thought it would be to their

Such is Lee's opinion of the men whom copperheads are striving to reinstate in power, without requiring of them any other guaranties of future good behavior than such as they themselves choose to give. They who desire to see rebels thus placed in power should by all means vote for Clymer and the whole copperhead ticket.

THE FISH BILL. The Fish Bill having passed both house and received the signature of the Governor is now a law. Its provisions embrace the Susquehanna and its tributeries and extends dams in the river to be constructed as not Geb. Ross on the Railroad.

HARRISBURGH, MARCH 27th, 1866. TO THE EDITORS OF THE BEDFORD INQUIRER: Messrs. Editors:- In your issue of the 16th, in an article on the Connellsville and Southern Pa. Rail Road, you attack myself and my colleague in what I think a very uncalled for manner; applying to us epithets which I am not willing to have applied to me so liberally, when I think I am doing right: as was the case on the bill extending said Road, and which I shall continue to maintain, although I may be stigmatized as not having ability, and decision enough to understand, and carry out a bill that is so plain that the youngthe recently rebellious States, that has yet temporaries, however we have read SOME est limb of the law could not fail to under stand I am quite surprise a that you have not learned that if six other companies, or six times six, wanted Rail Road privileges not approved of by the dominant Railroad power, they could not get them. You, perhaps, have not been in public life long enough to have learned that this is not the first time the Pennsylvania R. R. has had its wishes carried out, and allow me to say some Counties have been much benefited by the devotion of their Representatives to its interests, which s thought to be well done, even at the present time. On the question of suspicion as to the intention of said Rail Road company. I am aware that in the Southern portion of Somerset county, a large majority of the citizens not only suspect, but have believed from the first, that they dont now, and never did, intend to construct the Road, but only hold the privilege granted to them to obstruct or hinder the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road; but as to the opinions of tion upon his colleague, we comprehend, if the Bedford and Fulton county citizens, so far as I have heard them, all lead the other way, and gave me to believe they thought they were acting in good faith. Thinking it to be my duty to promote the especial interest of Somerset county, (not however at the expense of Bedford and Fulton,) which could be but done by having the law repealing the charter of the Pittsburg and Connellsville R. R. repealed, (in which opinion I am backed up by several hundred petitioners.) In conversations had with Senator Householder, my colleague, and others, I declared my intention to vote for any measure the C. and Southern Pa. or its friends, desired, as there was no antagonism between the two Roads, but that having both of them made, we could oblige our constituents of each of the Counties: ex pecting of course, the friends of said Road to point out any unwise legislation they might ask so that it might be opposed expecting them to go for the restoration of the Charter to our Road, the P. and C. as it is the only Road we expect any thing from. On the 30th January, Col. Quay read a bill in place, givng the C. and Southern Pa. the right to exend their Road from Connellsville to Pittsburgh &c. Reported 14th February and passstitutionality of the fugitive slave law, un- in the project in this county will read. In ed H. of R. on the 28th February, with no obder the constitution as it then was and can a brief commentary upon our article of two jections by me acting in pursuance of my ormer declarations, having no warning or intimation that it was exceptional to your folks or itsfriends, by the gentleman who first drew your attention to the subject, and whom you, very kindly, represent endeavoring to prepare to meet the issue. The issue was met

have misunderstood my position, I am con-

FROM CONNECTICUT.

mencement of the work. Hoping this explan-

ation will satisfy you, and others who may

The Union Forces Master the Field after a Hardly contested Fight.—Election of General Hawley as Governor—Both Branches of the Legislature Overwhelmingly Republican.

HARTFORD, April 3, 2:30 A. M.—Returns om all but ten towns give Hawley 700 majority. Ten towns to hear from will probably increase the majority to 900. The Senate stands 14 Union to 7 Democrats. The House has 50 Union majority.

LATEST NEWS.

Important Proclamation from Andrew Johnson, President of the United

The President has issued a proclamation dated April 2d, declaring the insurrection at an end and the supremacy of the National Government fully established throughout the States lately in Rebellion.

A Very Singular State of Affairs. It is a fact that before the rebellion wa ecipitated the Southern members of Con gress objected to a military display on the 22d of February, 1861, in the city of Wash ington, because, as they then alleged, armor men in the streefs of the national capita would have the appearance of seeking to overawe the South. On this plea, James overawe the South. On this plea, James Buchanan ordered the withdrawl, from the Streets of Washington, of a battery of artillery, parading really to do honor to the birth-day of Washington. After the rebellion was put down—after the traitors of the South had been whipped and crushed to the South had been whipped and crushed to the earth like dogs, the very first move their apologists in the North began to make, was a demand for the removal of all federal troops from the South. First, it was too galling to Southern traitors sensibility, to allow the brave black man, who had assisted to put down the rebellion, to remain under the presence of the chivalry. To defeat, and that they desire peace, but he justifies secession as one of the reserved rights of the States. He denies all knowl. led to remove the veteran white men who had carried our flag in victory over the bat-tle fields of the South an order was accorlingly issued to withdraw the white even this has not satisfied the high minded sons of the South, ever so sensitive of their rights. We believe that nowhere in the South have there been any court martials held for trial of rebel traitors. These are only plain facts, and we refer to them that we may with the more justification ask why when no trials, by court martial, of rebel traitors are conducted in the Southern States, there should be a court martial in session in the city of Harrisburgh, for the trial of enlisted federal soldiers, charged with all sorts of petty offences? Why not let these men go on their honor as the send let these men go on their honor as thousands of rebels have been let go since they were beaten in battle? We trust that the Secretary of War will put an end to this farce. Our people are as sensitive on this subject as are the traitors in the South and we have as are the traitors in the South and we have heard more than one veteran ask with a strange significance, whether there is any difference between the men who fought to save and those who fought to destroy the Government. Harrisburgh Telegraph.

The North Carolina papers are full of statements going to show that plantations in that section are being rapidly bought up by Northerners. A Jerseyman recently purchased twelve hundred acres in Wadesboro,' North Carolina, at eleven dollars per acre. A New York company are on the point of taking ten thousand acres in the same State, on which they will settle English emigrants.

An interesting article on Sam. Houston in the April number of Harper's Magazine thus speaks of his death: "But if Houston's days were ended while adversity impended days were ended while adversity impended over his country and his house, he was not without hope in the great future. He died as he had fived a number of years, a Calvinistic Baptist, in full faith and fellewship with his church. His last tays were given to prayer for his distressed family and country, and in spiritual preparation, 'while yet on the narrow strip of land which separates man from eternity.' These were his own words. In the absence of a minister of his own denomination, for several weeks before own denomination, for several weeks before his dissolution he had the consolution of a Presbyterian Divine, with whom he had lately reconciled previous differences. In the same manner he forgave all his enemies and he died as none but a Christian can die.

"He left a widow and seven children, no one of whom had attained/years of majority.

He had owned a few slaves. He no longer looked to them as a dependence after the first gun was fired. His lands are not available to his family. So that Houston diedas Benton said a public man ought to diepoor. He had married late. His widow is a storling women, who had greatly influenced

Education for the Orphans.

Pennsylvania had a celebration in Harris burg recently which should not escape atten-tion. During the latter days of the war, Governor Curtin of that State made arrangements to educate the children of its fallen soldiers. Schools were established in various towns and an appropriation made to carry out the work. The schools have been in operation for some time, and with great success. A number of the scholars went to Harrisburg on a frolic, and had what we presume the boys themselves considered "a March A. D. 1866. We will remit all monies thus jolly time." They met in the Capitol building sang songs, made speeches, and were talked to by Governor Curtain in a very pretty way The example thus set by Pennsyvania should followed in other States. Curtin deserves the rare honor of having led in the movement. He is now in the last year of his administration, and is, we believe the senior Governor in point of service in America—the last of the gallant magistrates who surrounded Mr. Lincoln when he ed upon the stormy duties of the Presidency -and among the ablest, most active and popular men in Pennsylvania. If he did nothing else but found schools for these be reaved darlings of the Nation, the measure of his credit would be full.—New York Trib-

The Press and the President. With few exceptions-so few as to be re try has sided with Congress in the issue raised by the president. The local elections have even exhibited accessions to the Republican ranks, and the resolutions of the State Republican Convention at Harrisburg last week, may convince the President, if he is open to conviction, that Pennsylvania at home, whatever may be said of her at the Capital, is game that he cannot afford to despise. True, his great defection was not alluded to -he was simply entreated to stand firmly by the loyal masses who put him into office; but a resolution expression hope and confidence that he would do so was voted down the moral obligation to protect the freedmen affirmed, and the Hon. Mr Cowan called upon to resign the seat in the Senate which he had so unfaithfully filled There could scarcely be a stronger statemen prepare to meet the issue. The issue was met in the Senate, and Senator Householder and others tried to amend only as to the time for commencing the work, and completing the Road with but very little success until, I am informed, an outsider had the matter arranged, and a shorter period fixed for the commencement of the work. Honing this explan.

The editor of the Baton Rouge (La.) Ad vocate acknowledges the receipt of a wild cat skin sent him by the ladies of the Highland Di Vernon Club. The ladies reported that they and their pack fox hounds had chased a fox nearly all day of the Monday previous, but sly Reynard finally managed to get off. The next day they started another fox, and ran him to within two miles of Baton Rouge when he "earthed," and the dogs turned after a wild cat, who was caught at last after a desperate fight, in which the fierce anima came near "eating up" Mr. D. D., the la

It is proposed to dam up the Kansas river t Lawrence. It is ascertained that the flow of water is seventy thousand barrels per-min ute, affording with a six foot dam about thousand horse power, and capable of running three hundred runs of stone. The Tribune of that city says: "Large amounts of machinery are going up here this spring, including two woollen factories, three manufactories of the same than the same and the same and the same are the same and the same are the same and the same are same as the same are the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same as the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same actories of farming utensils, extensive rail oad car and repair shops, and machinery for other purposes, the operation of which would be greatly facilitated by the construc-tion of this dam."

REDUCTION OF MILITARY FORCE.—On the 1st of January last there were 55,336 white volunteers and 63,373 colored voluneers in the service of the United States— 18,669. During the three months which will end on Saturday, over 40,000 of these volunteers have been mustered out and orders have been issued by which as many more will receive their discharges by the 15th of April. Should the mustering out be continued there will not be a volunteer regiment on duty by the middle of May with the exception of a few on the plains, and they will soon give way to regulars. will soon give way to regulars.

BANK SUSPENSION. -The failure of the Banking House of Culver, Penn & Co., in New York, has it is reported, caused a suspension of the following banks in this State: Venango Bank, Oil City Bank, Petrolum Bank, Lawrence County Bank, Crawford County Bank and First National Bank of Titusville. The Notes of the First Nationa are good and it is stated by the Auditor General that the notes of the Venango Bank and the Petroleum Bank, State institution are also secure by deposits of National secu rities at Harrisburg.

The Indianapolis Gazette notices the arrival in that city of a remarkable walker named Frederick Shaffer, a German, whose pere-grinations have extended all over Europe and the greater part of Asia and africa, and who is now on his way across the Plains to California, and thence to Japan and China-Mr. Shaffer is about thirty years of age, and is far below the common stature, being only about four feet six inches in height, owing to a disease or deformity of the spine. He is said to be very intelligent, and converses. is said to be very intelligent and convers freely in several different languages.

Supremo Court of Wisconsin have decided that the Constitution of that State was amended at the election in 1847, so as to allow colored persons to vote. The order of the lower Court deciding negatively, was reversed. This vexed question is therefore settled, and will add a thousand or fifteen hundred votes to the Union strength of the

The London Post declares that England has almost come to the conclusion that there has almost come to the conclusion that there ought to be no restrictions on any sea fishing and warns the provincials, in case they should seek to enforce too stringently their supposed rights against American fishermen that the British Government is not likely to make great sacrifices to support three thou-sand miles away, a right it has virtualey abandoned at home.

Ir you wish to strike for wages, strike with the axe or hoe.

Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES mediate relief.

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good suc-

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 proceed their efficacy by a test of many years seek years. ing an article of true merit, and having prove their efficacy by a test of many years, each yea find them in new localities in various parts of th world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Enonculat Troches, and do not take any of the Worthless Imitation that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Fortien countries at 35 cents per lay.

Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box. Nov. 10, 1865.

DENSIONS! PENSIONS!

Pensioners are requested to forward their Penon Certificates to us and we will fill up and send them proper blank vouchers which they will sign further trouble or expense to the Pensioner.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BEEFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court gram a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Moser, late of Londonderry township, decased, to wit: Peter F. Lehman, Esq., guardia of John Albin Moser, Hellery Moser, Mary Elle Moser and Sarah Elizabeth Moser, children an heirs of William Moser, who was an heir of the said Daniel Moser, dee'd, Sarah, wife of Joh Evans, of Londonderry township, Juliann, of san township, Nathaniel and Jeremiah Moser, of san township, to be and appear at an Orphan's Cout to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, of the 5th Monday, 30th day, of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Daniel Moser, deceased, at the valuation which has bee valued and appraised in pursuance of a write valued and appraised in pursuance of a write alued and appraised in pursuance of a writ partition or valuation issued out of the Orphan Court of Bodford county, and to the Sheriff

the day and year aforesaid. O. E. SHANNON,

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL.

Bloody Run, Pa.-6t.

Dissolution of Partnership. D ISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

New Enterprise, standing taken the stand here-ofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to ay to his friends, that feeling grateful for pas favore, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to the same of the ell goods cheap for cash, or on shor unctual customers. C. L. New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED. DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.

jan53m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

MPORTANT NOTICE. MPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, 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.

DURBORROW & LUTZ. dee8

ESTATE of David Pitman, deceased.

The Register of Bedford county having grant ed letters of administration on the estate of David Pitman, late of West Providence township, to the undersigned, residing in said township, all per sons having claims against said estate are request ed to make known the same without delay, an those indepted are desired to payment mar23:6t. JOSEPH FISHER

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John MeVicker, late of Harrison township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary baving been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, 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. March 2:6t

DUNCAN MeVICKER, them; properly authenticated for settle

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE ired to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent amount subscribed, without delay. The pa the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forth coming. By order of the Company

1866. WALL PAPERS. 1866. HOWELL & BOURKE,

Paper Hangings and Window Shades Corner FOURTH & MARKET Streets. PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. Always in Store, a large stock of LINEN AND OIL SHADES. mar2:3m THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred an secular music, for \$80 to \$600 each. Fiffty-or Fold and Silver Medals, or other first premiun awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard: Orders promptly attended to, CHAS. II. ANDERSON, feb23:3m

Huntingdon, Pa.

м. н. нкику _{(1) 2}% ў ; ў дойзвуюч ... А. я. допнат

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dry Goods, Grocerles, Boots, Shoes,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Oucensware, Hardware, Iron.

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

TOUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John mith, late of Southampton, County aforesaid, deceased will sell at public outcry, upon the premises on Saturday the 7th day of April, 1866, all the following described farm or tract of land adjoining lands of Hugh Lain, Jacob Litchty, John Robinson and Elisha Smith, containing 161 acres and 93 perches more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered, with a good two story log dwelling house, and stable thereon crected. There is also a Spring of excellent water and Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Terms made known on day of sale

BENJAMIN MALOTT,

BENJAMIN MALOTT, March 16.

PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county—the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Weimer, late of Union township in the County of Bedford, Penn'a. deceased will sell at public safe upon the premises on SATURDAY, the 14th day of April, 1866, all the following described tract of land, situate is said township, adjoining lands of Anthony Cling erman, Benjamin Wills and others, containin 225 acres mere or less, about 100 acres clea and under fence, with a two and a half story House, double log Barn and other outbuildin thereon erected. There is also a spring of go water, and small orchard upon the premis

PUBLIC SALE

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

JAMES M. SMITH,

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer. The subscriber having taken out licen

iends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will fin advantageous to give him their patronage. Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a. Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT. A GENTS WANTED.—\$175 PER MONTH.— Case and Family Record. This is a great oppor-

and will case and Family Record. This is a great opportredit to tunity for enterprising persons of energy to make money. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It retails at a low price, and its beauty and utility is universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales warrants the assurance that one can be sold to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have agents who are clearing \$175 every month. Address for Circulars and Terms.

RAYMOND & CO., mar30 Manufacturers, 614 Chestnut st. Phil.

mar30 Manufacturers, 614 Chestnut st. Phil.

POTATOES! POTATOES! 20,000 BUSHELS.

For Planting and Table Use. We invite the attention of Farmers, Dealer and others to our Stock of POTATOES, consist Peach Blows, Monitors,
Buck Eyes, Cusco,

Cuseo,
Jacksons,
Larly White sprouts,
" Dykeman, &c., &c.
"—all of which Garnet Chili, from various sections of the Country—all of which we will sell in lots to suit Purchasers, at lowest Wholesale Market Prices! WOODRUFF & BRO and 54 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

March 16, 4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. William and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual cor

s. D. WILLIAMS Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand here of ore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brothe rishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866-3m.

DURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

The Whitest, the most durable and the most conomical. Try it! Manufactured only by ZEIGLER & SMITH, Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers. No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA. For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN W. BEELER, deceased.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the Estate of John W. Beeler, late of Bedford township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate maxment.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Administrator

payment.

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Lestate of HENRY HORN, late of Schellsburg Borough, Bedford county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC HORN.

ISAAC HORN, JOSEPH H. HORN, Administrator.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1866.

Gco. Widel 19 56

Gco. Widel 19 56

H Moses, interest, 80

Exonerations allowed collectors, 252 81

Per centage "" Amount received from Collectors

\$7920 24 By eash paid on sundry checks as follows, viz: 149 30 Applebutter Out-door paupers Beef Issuing Orders

Money loaned Blacksmithing

Hardware and Tinware
Interest on sundry checks
salary to Directors, Steward, Clerk, Physician, Attorney, Treasurer, and late
Stewards, William Leary and George
Widel

Sundry expenses
Exonerations allowed collectors
Per centage "
Amount in hands of Treasurer

Amount due from Collectors Amount due from Collectors \$3104 56
We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of Geo. Blymire, Treasurer, of the Poor and House of Empleyment of Bedford county and find the same to be just and true as above stated, and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of \$138 07
Witness our hands and seeks this 4th device.

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of January A. D. 1866. DANIEL BARLEY, [L. S.] DAVID EVANS, [L. S.] JAS. MATTINGLY [L. S.] Attest: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk. STATEMENT AND REPORT of GEO

ployment of Bedford county from April 1st, 1865, ill Jan 1st, 1866: To cash rec'd from sundry persons \$172 19

Seo. Widel Cr.
By cash received from sundry persons \$172 19
Dr.
To cash received from sundry persons \$140 89
Samuel Defibaugh Cr.
By cash received from sundry persons \$106 95
By balance 33 94

STATEMENT of Poor House Mill, from Jan. 1st, 1865, till Jan. 1st, 1866.

To am't grain bo't as

34 118 44 64 51 12 408 263 46 65 Produce of Farm and Garden.

Produce of Farm and Garden.

22 loads of hay, 17 bu onious, 20 bu buckwheat,
26 bu beans, 20 bu tomatoes, 5 bu soup beans, 35
bbls cummbers, 3060 heads of cabbage, 200 bu
potatoes, 20 bu beets, 6 bbls krout, 280 bu ears of
form, 12 bu turnips, 40 bu rye, 5 loads of cornfodter, 3405 lbs pork, 2989 lbs beef, 420 lbs veal, 480
bus mutton, 600 lbs lard, 300 lbs Tallow, 556 lbs
butter, 489 lbs beef hides, 69 lbs calf skins, and
2 there withins

2 beef cattle, 8 cows, 2 horses, 3 brood sows, 25

Articles manufactured by Mrs. Defibaugh, matron 80 shirts, 53 pair pants, 8 coats, 8 vests, 27 pair shoes, 22 pair socks, 8 pair drawers, 2 hats, 1 round jacket, 34 chimies, 30 dresses, 9 skirts, 4

Average number of paupers per month during the year imber remaining, Jan. 1st, 1866 Entertained over night during the year There are also 15 out-door paupers who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

Amount of claims against Poor House \$8621 35 Amount of money due Poor House from Collectors 5164 56

Indebtedness of Poor House \$2516 69

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above accounts, statement and report of Geo. Widell and Samuel Defibuugh, Stewards of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of Jan. 1865, till the 1st day of Jan. 1866, and find she same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of Jan. 1866.

HENRY MOSES,
SAM'L. BECKLEY,
D. R. ANDERSON,
L. S.]

Attest: T. R. Gettys, Clerk.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 12th day of February A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Adam Gillum, late of the township of Monroe, dec'd, to wit: John Gillam, residing in Bedford county, whose interest is now owned by H. Clay Lashley, residing in Bedford county; Elizabeth Boyd, deceased, leaving six children; viz: William Oliver, Amanda, James, Catharine V., Mary Jane, and samuel P., all residing in Allegheny county, Pa., and William Gillam, resibing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the ay of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the said Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same shouldn't be sold.

[L s.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bed-ford, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1866. mar9 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Richard William Jones, late of South Woodderty township, Bedford county, dec'd, to wit: William, who for some time past has been in the United States service as a soldier, and lately in the Hospital at Philadelphia; Jane, Annie M., Rebeca, Isabella, and Joshua, the four last named being minors, two of them over and two under fourteen years of age, for whom Jos. B. Noble, Esq., is*guardian, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of April

Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th dao of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. s.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court of Bedford the 15th day of February, A. D. 1866.

may9

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

TO SORGHUM GROWERS. All persons desiring to obtain sorghum seed will be accommodated by calling at the stores of Skuck & Bros., and G. Blymyer & son, Bedford, and at John E. Colvin's, Schellsburg. The undersigned is agent for Clark's Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporator. All communications directed to him, at Schellsburg, will be promptly attended to. In his absence, Mr. J. E. Colvin will act for him.

March 16, 4t. *

IN the Orphans' Court of Bedford County.

Estate of John N. Lane, deceased.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed to make distribution of the money arising from the partition ann valuation of the real estate of John N. Lane, (late of the city of Laneaster, Pa.) deceased, and secured by recognizances in the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday the 16th day of April next, at his Office in the Borough of Bedford.

in the Borough of Bedford. G. H. SPANG,