Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JUNE 29, 1866. UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY. DISTRICT TICKET.

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset (Subject to the decision of the Congressions SENATOR.

Hon G W HOUSEHOLDER Redford (Subject to the decision of the Senatoria Conference.) ASSEMBLY.

Capt. JOHN S. STUCKEY, of Bedford JOHN WELLER, of Somerset. (Subject to the decision of the Representive Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET. PROTHONOTARY. J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor

SHERIFF. Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain. ASSOCIATE JUDGE. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run

COMMISSIONER, SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union. POOR DIRECTOR, HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry

AUDITOR, JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe

THE COUNTY CONVENTION

The proceedings of the Republican count Convention will be found in another column of this paper. The Convention assembled on last Tuesday and after a brief session of two or three hours completed its labors. Great care seems to have been taken by the differ ent districts in the selection of their dele gates and the Convention, as a body, would compare favorably with any similar body which has ever assembled here. Its action was altogether harmonious, and the ticke, nominated is an able exponent of the Repub. li can party in this county. It will be our pr ovince to present the claims and qualifications of each of the individuals composing i at a more advanced stage of the canvass, at present we can only add that the Republican party can feel proud of the ticket this day presented for its support.

SHALL DESERTERS VOTE ?

The Supreme Court has sustained the de cision of Judge King. on the deserter case (Huber vs. Barker) from Franklin county. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Woodward and sustained by Thompson and Strong, Reed and Agnew dissenting. The case has nothing to do with the constitutionality of the Act of Congress; having been decided upon a point evading that issue. It will be observed that the division of the Court is a political one, the cause of the deserters and the decision of the lower Court being sustained by the men who could not understand how Pennsylvania soldiers, in the field battling for the national life, could have a right to vote, but who it seems can easily find law for justifying the votes of deserters. We have not received the opinions of the Court but the telegraph informs us that the decision hinges upon the fact that the Act of Congress does not specify how it shall be determined nor who shall decide, who are deserters, and in the absence of any law on this point the Court has declared that a judge of election is not competent to decide the question. This is merely increase of population. The great mass of an opinion of a part of the Court in the the people are devoted to agricultural purabsence of law, and the defect is thoroughly remedied by the law passed by our last Legislature, which will be found on the first are liable to the maritime conscription. The page of this paper. The province of the military organization of the Kingdom is court is to decide upon existing laws in their application to particular cases and not to make laws where none exist. The Legislature is the proper law making power and it has done its duty. The duty of the Court is to confine itself to the construction and application of the laws thus made. The law as it now stands remedies the defect taken advantage of in this case and effectually bars all deserters from voting in the future.

COLD COMFORT FOR COPPER-HEADS.

All the hopes the Copperheads may have had of carrying the elections in the loyal States this Fall were based upon the assumption that the President would carry with him into the Copperhead ranks enough followers from the Union party to throw the balance in their favor. Since the passage of the reconstruction amendment, which is conceded as the main plank in the Union platform, they have not only begun to doubt the President, but have been terror stricken by the fact that the amendment was passed by a full Union vote, with the exception of two Senators both of whom have been repeatedly requested by their respective State Legislatures to resign as they no longer represent the views of their con-

PUBLIC FINANCIERING vs. PRI-

The eagerness of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw our Legal Tender currency from circulation and fund it in bonds bearing interest at 5 or 6 per cent, is quite a puzzle to plain people, who are in the habit of thinking that it is more desirable to obtain the use of money without interest than with it. Why should the nation fund \$600,000,000 of greenbacks and pay interest annually to the amount of \$30,000,-000 when the people are not only satisfied with greenbacks, but desirous that they should continue incirculation. The decline in gold since the close of the rebellion, without regard to the currency circulation, having exploded the inflation theory, why are the people to be taxed to the amount of thirty millions a year where no corresponding benefit is to be obtained. This is public financiering. If the Secretary had the use at his own pleasure of 500,000, in his private business without interest, would he be in a hurry to give his notes for it, bearing interest at 5 or 6 per cent? None but an idiot would think of it. Why should not the same principles hold good in public finan-

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY. Strength of the Contending Powers.

PRUSSIA.

The area of Prussia is at present 108,212 The area of Prussia is at present 108,212 English square miles, or about equal to the combined territory of Georgia and Florida. The population according to the Census of 1864, was 19,304.843, falling but little below that of the Northern States of the Union. The great majority of the population are Germans; the total number of persons belowing to non-German pationalities. tion are Germans; the total number of persons belonging to non-German nationalities being 2,504,179. A considerable portion of the latter are feeble remnants of small tribes, which are rapidly being absorbed by the German nationality. Within the last few years the Government of Prussia made several important additions to the former dominions, acquiring first the two Principalities of Hohenzollern, next the important seacoast district of Yahde, which it purchased from Oldenburg, and more recently the sed from Oldenburg, and more recently the Duchy of Lauenburg which was ceded to Duchy of Lauenburg which was ceded to the yaustria for a pecuniary consideration. It holds, moreover, possession of Schleswig and avows its intention to permanently annex to Pussia both this Duchy and that of Holstein. In point of administration, Prussia is not inferior to ony other country of the world. Its linancee unlike those of Austria and Iraly, are in a sound condition; its army discipline has long been the admiration of the entire civilized world. The army on wear footing, numbers 700 000. ration of the entire civilized world. The army, on a war footing, numbers 700,000, and its fleet consisted, in 1865, of 37 steamers, 8 sailing vessels, 40 rowing vessels; total, 85 war vessels. The reigning King is William I., born in 1797, who succeeded his brother Fredrick William IV., in Jaouary

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Empire, as at present con The Austrian Empire, as at present constituted, is divided into fineteen Provinces, the area of which is 336,311 English square miles, with a total population according to computation, of 36,795,000 souls. This population is divided, with respect to race and language, into no fewer than twelve different nationalities, namely :

Jermans 8,200,000 Bulgarians

Austria is one of the great military powers of Europe, her army on the war footing being over half a million of men The navy however, is comparatively small, consisting in August 1864, of thirty-nine steamers with 630 guns, and 11,820 horse-power, and twenty sailing vessels with 145 guns. Great efforts have been made within the last few ears to raise the imperial navy to a state of igh efficiency by the substitution of steam or sailing vessels, and the gradual forma-tion of an iron-clad fleet of war. Austria has become a constitutional monarchy since 1849, the main features of the constitution consisting, first of the Provincial Diets, representing the States of the monarchy; secdly, a Central Diet or Council of the mpire; and thirdly, a reduced form of the atter, or Partial Council of the Empire, as t is called. The public debt of the Empire which at the commencement of the French evolution in 1789 was \$174,500,000, had grown in 1863 to \$1,210,222,85. From 1789 to the present time there has not been a single year in which the revenue of the State has come up to the expenditure. The present Emperor, Francis Joseph I., was norn August, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor and King in consequence of the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of his father, Francis Charles, December 2, 1848. He was Commander-inChief of the Austrian army in the Italian campaign of 1859

Italian campaign of 1859. ITALY. The Kingdom of Italy has an area of 98,784 English square miles, with a population, according to the last census taken in on an average 220 inhabitants to the square mile; a figure higher than that of France or Germany, but lower than that of England. There has been in some of the Provinces a rapid increase of population of late years; but the increase of wealth has been much more rapid within the last century than the suits, and the town population is comparatively small. It has a seafaring population of 158,672 individuals, nearly all of whom army consists of more than 200,000 men on

a peace footing, and more than 400,000 on a warestablishment. The navy of the King-dom consisted in 1864 of 98 steamers of dom consisted in 1864 of 98 steamers of 20,670 horsepower, with 3,160 guns, and 17 sailing vessels with 279 guns; altogether, 115 men of war with 2,439 guns. Italy has a debt of nearly eight hundred millions of dollars. The expenditure is largely in excess of the annual Revenue. The reigning Sovereign, Victor Emanuel II., was born March 14, 1820, and is the eldest son of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, and the Archduchess Theresa of Austria. He succeeded to the throne on the abdication of

ceeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, March 23, 1849, and was pro-claimed King of Italy by vote of the Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION. The German Confederation was organiz in 1815 upon the ruins of the German Empire which had been dissolved in 1806. The object of the Confederacy, according to the first article of the Federal Constitution, is "the preservation of the internal and external security of Germany, and the independence and inviolability of the various German States." The organ and representative of the Confederation is the Federal Diet, consisting of plenipotentaries of the several German States, and permanently located in the free city of Frankfort. The alministrative government of the Federal Diet is constituted in two forms: First, As a General Assembly or Plenum, in which As a General Assembly or Plenum, in which stituents. The party they had fondly hoped was broken in fragments now looms up before their astonished vision compact in a united faith and buoyant with the vigor and strength of exuberant life.

PUBLIC FINANCIERING vs. PRIpresidency is permanently vested in Austria. The General Assembly decides of war and peace, on the admission of new members, on any changes in the fundamental laws or organic institutions; but in all oth-er cases the Minor Council is competent to act both as legislative and executive.

to act both as legislative and executive.

At the time of its establishment the Confederacy embraced 39 members, but of these four (Saxe-Goeha, Anhalt-Bernberg, Anhelt-Koethen and Hesse-Hamburg) have become extinct, and two (Hohenzollern-Hechigen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen) have been incorporated with Prussia, leaving at present 33 sovereign States. They have together an area of 242,867 square miles, and in 1864 a population of over 46,000,000 people, exceeding the aggregate population of British America, the United States, Mexico and Central America, and being in Europe inferior to that of no counbeing in Europe inferior to that of no country except Russia. The federal army num-

s about 700,000. Austria and Prussia belong, with only a Austria and Prussia belong, with only a part of their several dominions to this Confederation; Austria with a population of 12,802,944, Prussia, with a population of 14,714,024. Prussia, therefore, and not Austria, is in point of population the first German State, and this priority is still more prominent if we take into account the provinces of both powers not belonging to this Confederation.

other States of about 19,000,000, with a Federal of about 300,000. As the record of the votes of the Federal Diet during the last year shows the great majority of the minor States side with or at least lean toward Austria, and it is still commonly believed, that soon after an outbreak of war between Austria and Prussia, the Diet will

declare a Federal war against Prussia. All parties in Germany, Austria, Prussia the minor Governments, and all the politic al parties among the people, are in favor of establishing a Central National Parliament, as a step toward the ultimate establishment of one German Empire. This point is, therefore, likely to be one of the results of the impending war.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE AGRI-CULTURAL DEPARTMENT— CROP PROSPECTS.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture is published. The apprehen sions of a scarcity of crops, which migh threaten compulsory economy of consumption or warrant extraordinary prices, ar groundless. From an actual analysis of statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average, product, and present losses of each State, The prospect of the 1st of June was for seven-tenths of a crop. With vorable weather and absence from easual es before harvesting, the indications poin

o three-fourths of an average. The total yield of wheat in Ohio and In diana appears to have suffered most from winter killing. A prospect for 34 per cent of a crop of Winter wheat in Indiana is sufficiently discouraging. An increase of four-tenths of the average growth of spring wheat will afford some relief and ought to he will afford some relief and ought to oring up the average to half a crop. s reported at four-tenths for Winter with two and a half tenths more for Sprin wheat than usual. A very little better prospect for Winter wheat than Indiana. nd not quite so large an increase of Spring wheat will give about the same result-hal

n average crop. Illinois, now our greatest wheat growin State, promises seven-tenths of a crop of Winter wheat. As the Spring wheat, which is the main dependence for a crop in portions of the State is nearly as good as usual, the state is nearly as good as state, at least, three-fourths of a crop of that should be expected in this State. In Wisconsin, the Winter wheat is reported at signal one-third tenths, with one and three fourths more Spring wheat than usual, which should secure three-fourths of an average crop for this State. In Iowa the appearance of Winter wheat is nine-tenths; Spring ten and three-fourths tenths; breadth of the This should give at least an average crop for Iowa. In Missouri a prospect for a full crop of Winter wheat is reported with one half tenth or five per cent more than the usual breadth of Spring wheat, looking nearusual oreacth of Spring wheat, looking near ly as well as usual at this season of the year Kentucky is reported at five and two thirds of a tenth; Michigan, seven and half of a tenth; Minnesota, ten and fiv-ninths of a tenth for winter wheat, and nine

tenth for Spring wheat; Kansas, fourteen and one-third of a tenth for winter and velve tenths for Spring wheat.

In Pennsylvania the wheat crop is eighttenths. In New York Winter wheat, eight and four ninths tenths; Spring wheat, nine tenths. In New York Winter wheat, eight and four ninths tenths; Spring wheat, nine and three fifths tenths, or about eight-tenths tor the crop as a whole. In New England, except in Massachusetts; a full growth of Spring wheat is sown, looking better than an average in Maine, and a fraction lower than an average in the other States. Winter wheat; when it is grown at all, has suffered to the extent of one and two-tenths, and in Vermont and Connecticut three-tenths. New Jersey is placed in the same list with New York and Pennsylvania at eight-tenths, and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will each average about sixtenths. The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas taken together promise more than an average crop of wheat. The Winter rye shared the fate of the wheat, but in a less degree. The inquiry was greatest in Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky Michigan and Indiana, Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont came next in order. Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota are the only. States above the average; while Missouri and New Hampshira are

in order. Kansas, Nebraska and prince in order. Kansas, Nebraska and prince is a retailed to the average; while Missouri and New Hampshire are while Missouri and New Hampshire are

Ohio provides a litt crop of Winter Barley, Vermont 6-10th, and Connecticut, Iowa and Illinois, 8-10ths. New Hampshire and Massachusetts, 10-10ths; Kansas, 13-10ths; Nebraska 13-10ths. The average will be about 84-10ths. The Spring barley, while varying in

The average of the oat crop is larger than usual in nearly all the States. The appearance of the crop is in Indiana, 10-10ths; Illinois, 81-10ths; Ohio and Michigan, 9-10ths; in other States, yarying from 9-10ths to 13-10ths. Rhode Island, Kansas and Nebraska are above the average. The crop adjectes an average yield.

More clover was sown than usual, and it is reported in a full average condition. In Delaware and Missouri the appearance is worst, though the increased average will make up the deficiency. Maryland and New Jersey, Massachusetts' New Hampshire, Iliinois and Kansas fall a little below the average; Maine 13 and 1-6th of a tenth.

Returns have not been favorable for the dairy interest. A very general falling off is observed in the condition of pastures, except in the States beyond the Mississippi.

The product of maple sugar and molasses will average the sugar and molasses will average the sugar and molasses.

es will average nine and three quarters of a tenth; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Delaware, ten tenths; the other New England States nine and a-quarter tenths; the Middle and Western States from seven

Sheep took the field last Spring in bet-ter condition than usual. In some places neglect and consequent disease and death are reported, arising from depreciation in

A medium crop of apples is indicated, though there is variation in the appearance in different localities. In New England and the extreme West the prospect is better than usual; in the Central States worse. Peaches have suffered from Winter Peaches have suffered from winter killing generally. In Ohio scarcely a third of a crop is expected; in New Jersey less than half a crop; in Delaware and Maryland six-tenths. Pears will not prove an average

Speaking of the Reconstruction Amend ment, the Frankfort (Ky.) Commons

says:
The third section is not a whit too severy The third section is not a whit too severe It merely incapacitates such as have violated their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, from holding officin the future. Even this incapacity may be removed by act of Congress. And we doubt not that on the slighest exhibition of penitence for the late wrong doing of the rebellion, a full forgiveness will be freely accorded. Now son it he doubted that the utter absorper Nor can it be doubted that the utter absence of this spirit and per contra, a justification on the part of the South of their treasonable actions, has strengthened the feeling that treason must thus be made odious. We believe that the peace and security of the Union require the partial disfranchisement proposed in the Amendment. Oaths having been violated and no acknowledgement of en violated and no acknowledgement it or repentance therefor having been made or manifested there is no security for their sanctity remaining inviolate in the future. And the nation must punish the perjured among her servants.'

prominent if we take into account the provinces of both powers not belonging to this Confederation.

Deducting the population of the two great German powers, a population is left for the German powers, and the province provinces of the province provinces of the provinc

THE TAX BILL.

Summary of the Amendments Reported by the Senate Finance Committee. The following is a summary of the more important amendments made to the new tax bill by the Senate Finance Committee.

Cotton is taxed 2 cents per pound instead of 5 cents, as by the House bill.

Cattle and produce brokers are to be taxed on purchases as well as sales.

All distillers of apples, grapes, or peaches are to pay \$50 special tax, even if they only distill small quantities.

Keepers of hotels, taxerus, inns, or eating

Keepers of hotels, taverns, inns, or eatin

houses, having paid a special tax, shall not be required to pay an additional tax for sel-ling tobacco, snuff or cigars, on the same

Architects and civil engineers are to par

510 special tax.
Distillers of burning fluid and camphene ay \$50 special tax.
Plumbers and gas fitters pay \$10, special

Journeymen cigar makers and apprentices, as well as other persons making cigars, are to keep an account of all cigars. Gas companies, whose price is fixed by law are authorized to add the tax to the price of gas sold. Coaltar and ammoniaea

iquor, produced at gas works, are free.
Sulphate of parytes, free by the House bill is taxed 12 cents per hundred pounds.
Reapers, mowers, threshing machines and separators corn shellers, wooden ware and milk for the composition. and mills for the manufacture of sugar syrup. and molasses from sorghum beets, and cornall free by the House bill, are taxed 3 per

The 5 cents per gallon tax on wines by the House bill is stricken out and all wines whether made of grapes berries or rhubarb, are put on the free list.

Shoe strings are taxed 2 per cent. Ready-made clothing of all kinds, for the wear of men, women and children, is taxed 2 per cent, instead of 1, as by the House

The clause of the House bill under which bootmakers, shoemakers, tailors and dress-makers, doing only custom work, did not exceed \$1,000, is cut out and another inserted which exempts them when their annual product does not exceed \$2,000.

The tax on smoking tobacco, not sweetened nor stemmed, is fixed at 15 cents per pound, instead of 20, as in the House bill. A new clause taxes fine cut shorts 30 cents per pound. The tax on cigarettes, cigars, cheroots, cigars with twisted heads and short sixes, is fixed at \$2 per thousand when nor valued at over \$8; on cheroots, eigarettes and eigars, \$4 per thousand when valued at from \$8 to \$12, and \$10 when valued above \$12. A new clause provides that on all in-\$12. A new clause provides that on all imported cigars and cheroets, not including cigarettes, an internal duty shall be levied and collected in addition to the importation duties of \$10 per thousand, and stamps, lenoting payment of such tax, shall be affined to every box or package of imported e gars or cheroots before the same are sold or offered for sale; and any such cigars or che-roots sold unstamped shall be confiscated and the seller will be liable to fine and im-

A new section provides that there shall be levied collected and paid on all sales of real estate goods wares and merchandise,, and on articles and things sold at auction including all sales of stocks, bonds and other securi a duty of one tenth of one per cent. Ban-kers and brokers sales of foreign exchange and uncurrent money are exempted from tax. Companies and persons owning railroads

eamboats, stages, horse cars, ferry-boats or bridges, have restored to them the right of which the House bill deprived them to add the tax imposed upon them to their rates of fare.

The House bill clause that any bank ceas-

ing to issue notes for circulation and deposi-ting in the Treasury lawful money to cover what it has outstanding, shall be exempt from tax on such circulation, is stricken out and one inserted providing that whenever any State bank or banking association has been or shall be converted into a national banking association, or has ceased to do its usual banking business, including the makirg of loans and receiving of deposits, there shall be assessed and collected in addition to the taxes already imposed a tax of one fourth of one percentum upon the average amount of the circulation outstanding of any such

State bank or State banking association All the provisions of the House bill rela ting to the income tax are stricken out and this tax remains exactly as in the existing law except that the same tax as is levied of persons living in the United States is also levied on persons living abroad and doing businesa here or receiving profits from busi sessions are the exemption remains at \$600. Section 171 of the present law is by a new clause amended so that no claim or drawback for goods exported before June 13 1864, shall be allowed unless presented with the present set of this characters. in three months after the passage of this act. Section 6 of the present law is also amended so as to provide that every national panking association State bank or State on the amount of notes of any person, State bank or State banking association used for irculation, and paid by them after July 1

The article taken from the free list have been already indicated with two exceptions, viz; that iron bridges and castings for iron ridges are stricken out and printing pape of all descriptions and tarred paper for roo ng and other purposes are the aper remaining therein. The addition to

Prussiate of potash; retorts and tiles mad of clay: stamped copper bottoms; india rub-ber springs made exclusively for railroad cars iron, drain and sewer pipes; cordago, ropes and cables made of vegetable fibre; peat; railroad fish plates; saltpetre; wooden tasks and casters for conde mineral oil; flour tanks and cisters for crade mineral oil: flour of sulphur, and all kinds of wine. The salary of Commissioner of Internal

Revenue is fixed at \$5,000, as by the Hous

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The "Stern Statesman," his Wife and Family, Living Comfortably in the Casemate recently Fitted Up for them in Fortress Monroe—All Expenses Paid by the United States Government—Look on this Picture and Remember Andrews Picture and Remember 1981

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.

In the casemate recently fitted up in For tress Monroe for the accommodation of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis and their family. they are now living very comfortably. Their friends furnish them with all the luxuries of the season, and the Government is stinting nothing. The relaxation by the military authorities of the restraints upon the movements of Davis is having a beneficial effect upon his health.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.

The miscellaneous statements connected with the release or parole of Jefferson Davis, and even the much agitated question of his failing or improving health, are fast ceasing to be a matter of discussion in this section of the country. With the freedom of the fort grahted him, and the consequent relaxation of vigilance over his movements, ceases alt the anxiety of an anticipated release or escape, and visitors sojourning temporarily on the point would scarcely be aware of his imprisonment here. In the recently-fitted-up casemates in the fortress, designated rily on the point would scarcely be aware of his imprisonment here. In the recently-fitted-up casemates in the fortress, designated by General Miles for their accommodation, Davis and his family live far more comfortably than any of the officers of the garrison, and their residence by the seaside is by no means as unpleasant as many persons might invariant. THE LATE GEN. CASS,

His Life-His Habits-His Last Illness, In the course of a long article on General Cass, in the Detroit Tribune, we find the following interesting statements:

HIS LIFE. Since 1861 Mr. Cass's life has been mark ed by the strictest privacy, and his resigna-tion as Secretary of State constitutes the upper boundary of a public career of fifty-six years' duration. During the rebellion, his sympathies were always with the national arms, and the prolongation of his days to witness our ultimate triumph he considered among the greatest blessings of his life.
His last appearance upor a public occasion was that of the reception accorded by this city to Colonel Mark Flanigan upon his return after his terrible wearling at Costra Persons who sell shell, or other fish, trundling from place to place and not from any shop, shall be required to pay \$5 only, special tax.

And the company of the reception accorded by this city to Colonel Mark Flanigan upon his return after his terrible wounding at Gettysburg.

He has remained in Detroit or the reception accorded by this city to Colonel Mark Flanigan upon his return after his terrible wounding at Gettysburg.

He has remained in Detroit constantly since his return from Washington, save a short trip a year or two since to Newport and the East for the benefit of his health. and the East for the benefit of his health. His residence has been in the wing, specially built for his accommodation, upon the house of his daughter. Mrs. Canfield, corner of Fort and First streets. The old homestead has been latterly occupied by his son, Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr. In the political campaign of 1864, Mr. Cass took no active part, but at its outset committed himself in favor of General McClellan in a letter addressed to a Democratic meeting held in Merrill Hall, in this city. Latterly he absented himself from all society, and also declined all visitors, save those of his most intimate friends, and occasionally of distinguished strangers, who called to pay their respects.

HIS HABITS. Probably the most salient characteristic of the deceased statesman was his robust strength, physical and intellectual. The vigor of his constitution, inherited from hardy parents and fortified by an active and stirring life, is attested by his longevity and the uniform excellence of his health. personal appearance gave evidence of the possession of great bodily strength and rare powers of endurance. His habits were unexceptionable. He neither used tobacco in any form, nor even tasted ardent spirits as a beverage, and he died with a system un weakened, and a soul untainted by licen-tiousness in any guise. The traits of his intellect were also of the virile type. No public man of his generation surpasse in potent, resolute and tireless energy.

Constant activity, important achievements, rare capacity for labor, and the American pugnacity rendered him a prominant activity and the American pugnacity rendered him a prominant activity and the Poltroons who Deserted the Government in the Rour of Need. nent actor upon stage trod by some of the mightiest of earth's giants.

mightiest of earth's giants.

Mr. Cass's business habits were cast in a like mold. In his dealings with others, he was always just and liberal. During his fife he never sued a debtor, and in the great commercial crisis which have periodically convulsed the financial fabric, his course toward those with whom he was connected in business relations, was invariably generous beyond all common precedent. Were the recital permisable, we might mention striking instances of this fact in our own city. His great wealth was the result of early purchases of lands made in this region, and the subsequent increase in the value of and the subsequent increase in the value of his real estate. It is estimated that at the time of his death, General Cass was worth nsiderably over \$1,000,000. In 186 come was returned at about \$33,000.

LAST DAYS AND ILLNESS.

Until about two years ago, General Cass was, to all appearance, hale and hearty, and not unfrequently might have been seen enjoying an early morning or evening walk. A short time previous to the above date, his health began to fail, and it failed very rapidly since the cold weather set in last Fall. During the morth of January he was very During the month of January he was ver ill, and at one time it was thought that he would not live to see the end of the month

At times his mind was slightly affected owing to the very painful nature of his dis ease, but these occurrences were rare. As a general thing, he maintained his mental faculties until death relieved him of his suf-ferings. About half an hour before he died he spoke, but manifested an aversion to be-ing troubled by any one. He frequently referred to his past life, and would occasion ally relate anecdotes of Dr. Farrand, of whom he appeared to be particularly foud. Having been informed of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians, he, upon syveral occasions, expressed his unqualified disapproval of the movement, and characterized it as absurd, unwise, and calculated to do more mischief than good.

Official announcement of the death of General Cass.

Washington, June 18. The following was issued this morning DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866. The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Lewis Cass, distinguished not more by faithful ser vice in various public trusts, than by exalte patriotism at a recent period of political discord, departed this life at four o'clock resterday morning.
The several executive departments of the

Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged.
Signed, WM. H. SEWARD.

Northern Enterprise in the South.

Some of the Southern newspapers ar vigorously opposing emigration from the Northern States and the introduction of Northern capital The Richmond Whig says: "Alabama, within one year of peace begins with five thousand Northern planters begins with five thousand Northern planters. It is frightful to think when she will end. There is not a single Southern State in which this process, this fatal process of New England colonization is not going on. We must stop it, and, from this hour, we must resolve to stop it, before it enwraps and crushes us in its ancona folds. We do not mean that it must be stopped by a resort to violence or any unwarrantable means, but violence or any unwarrantable means, but by refusing, as we have the right to do so,

But light is breaking in upon the minds of the Southerners, and they say some right good things. Here is a common sense opinion from the Memphis Argus, in regard to the negro: "If we do not educate the blacks, our late enemies will do it for us. Shall New England educate our negroes, or shall we do it ourselves? The negroes will be educated; we cannot prevent that, even if we desired; and it remains for us to de cide whether our late slaves shall become an antagonistic race in our midst or made to feel that their truest, best friends are their

o sell our lands or any part of them, or

old masters."

Northern capital is gradually flowing into various sections of the South, imparting energy and activity into places where it never was known before. Men from the North, who first saw the Sunny South as saldiers are locating on rich farms, building cotton factories, saw mills, iron foundries and manufactories of all kinds. On the coast of Georgia, over a hundred saw mills are at Georgia, over a hundred saw mills are at work on the valuable timber which there abounds. In South Carolina individuals and companies have purchased some of the best cotton lands, and in North Carolina we hear of them working the turpentine lands. Men from Pennsylvania and New York are inspecting the iron beds of Virginia, and some have already located furnaces and mills. Northern capital is also building up the rail-solution of the solution of the soluti Northern capital is also building up the Fair roads, and in fact developing the South in a manner never before attempted. Generally, the Southern people are aiding these improvements, introduced by the men who saw port, was attacked by paralysis, on the right the openings, while marching and fighting the stings of the Saprenue Court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 22. In private conversation the President has declared within the last day or two, that he shall have no hesitation in complying with the Congressional resolution inviting him to transmit under the seal of the Executive, the lately adopted Constitutional Amendment to Governors of the several States. He intends, moreover, to relieve the anxiety and doubt which has been exhibited at the capitol in regard to his action in the premises, by sending in a message to day or to-morrow, notifying both branches of the Na-tional Legi lature of his entire willingness to submit to the several States the amend-ment proposed to the Constitution, but at ment proposed to the Constitution, but at the same time disclaiming any implied indorsement of the Congressional plan of reconstruction that may be imputed to the Executive by reason of its presentation to the people at his hands.

The Senate will not be able to finish the tax bill before a late hour on Saturday. The further it proceeds the more deliberate becomes its action upon the measure.

FROM MEXICO.

Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz-Troops for Maximilian-Return of American Set-

NEW ORLEANS, June 22. A Vera Cruz correspondent, writing under late of the 13th, states that the yellow fe-rer is raging in that city fearfully and fa-

The last steamer from Europe brought out eight hundred troops for Maximilian

The Liberals have released twenty-eight Canfederates captured near Cordova.

All work on the Imperial railroad to the City of Mexico has been discontinued for most of fund, and from the appreciators of fund, and from the appreciators.

want of funds, and from the aggressi the Liberals.

The Imperialists have lost and abandoned

nost of their important cities in the interior, and the general opinion is that the Empire Maximilian is in great financial distress. The Americans on the Cordova settlement

re disheartened, and are preparing to re-urn to the United States. Tampico is surrounded and closely invested by a strong force of Liberals. The Liberals are very active in the neighborhood of

THE VOTE.

HARRISBURG, June 21. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting at Wilkesbarre yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of Huber vs. Ranken, error to the Court of Common Pleas-of Frankin county (the deserter voting case). The decision does not argue the constitutionality of the law of Congress, but is chiefly confined to the point at issue, to wit, the right of a judge of election to reject a man's vote, when the word "deserter" is written opposite his name on the list of voman's vote, when the word "deserter is written opposite his name on the list of voters. Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Strong and Thompson decided that the judge of election could not refuse a man's vote until he had been tried and convicted of desertion; while Justices Reed and Agnew, on the contrary, held that the judges of election were the proper persons to decide

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Sixty-Seven Thousand Dollars Stolen-The Cashier Locked in the Vault-Escape of the Robbers.

PORTLAND, ME., June 22. The village National Bank of Bowdoin ham was robbed last night by a party o men who followed the Cashier home, gagged his family, and placed a guard over them The robbers then took the Cashier back to the bank, and after robbing the vaults their contents, amounting to about sixty seven thousand dollars, they locked him in the vault, and made their escape with their plunder. They have been traced to Topsham. and it is supposed are now making for Can-

The War Begun in Europe.

NEW YORK, June 22. The London Daily News says the Prussians have crossed the Eider, and the Austrians have fallen back. By this means the King secures the means of exercising the sovereignty to which he lays claim in Holssovereignty to which he lays cann in Hols-tein, and puts it out of the power of the Emperor to hinder him. If, then, the pub-licists correctly define war as that state in which we prosecute our rights by force, the tanooga. war has begun, although not a shot has been

THE MARYLAND COAL TRADE. - The Cumberland Civilian says that the coal trade over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since the resumption of trade in April, has been greatly increased. From all the mines west of Cumberland 80,000 tons of coal were transported by this road in four weeks, end-ing on last Friday. For the first week in last month 17,340 tons were carried, this belast month 11,540 tons were carried, this being the largest week's work but one in the history of the company. In the fourth week of last month the quantity shipped was 21,800 tons, being 2,180 car loads, anincrease of 2,330 tons over any previous week. The trade gradually increases with the increase of the capacity of the road. New locomotives, new cars, and the double track, which is almost complete between Cumberland and Baltimore, contribute to Cumberland and Baltimore, contribute to this work, and the amount of coal shipped this year by the road will be much greater than any previous year. The company is now able to transport 1,000,000 tons per year, and expect next year to swell their capacity to double that amount.

The Ways and Means Committee ar holding daily sessions, and hope to complete the tariff bill by Saturday. They are said to have agreed on recommending an increase of fifty per cent, on the duty on imported segars, wines and liquors, and will probably add cleven and a half cents per pound to the present toy on imported wool. An the present tax on imported wool. An equal increase on all imported woolen fabrics would in this case be also necessary.

The question of giving sixty or ninety days notice for the proposed tariff bill is provoking discussion. The general tariff of 1843 went into execution from and after the day went into execution from and after the day of its passage. All special tariff bills except that of July, 1862, also went into immediate operation, though some of them were quite general in their character, and that of April 1864, was entirely so. Since the commencement of the war all provisions affecting our importations have taken effect from the day of their passage—that of July, 1862, of which a very short notice was given. which a very short notice was given.

Wm B. Reed, the great gun of De mocracy in Pennsylvania, and the ablest supporter of Clymer in the State, was promptly on hand at Richmond last week to help clear Jeff. Davis. He addressed the Court in behalf of his friend Davis, and boldly declared his great sympathy for that notorious criminal. After the Court adjourned, Reed went to Fortress Monroe to concept further plans with the scale of the concept further plans with the concept furth concoct further plans, with the arch conspir traitor. As soon as he is through work there he will hasten back to tor and traitor.

I the sittings of the Supreme Court.

Gov. Mouron, inhis Indianopolis speech

"And here let me address a word to the And here let me address a word to the young men of Indiana. You are just start-in life, with the world all before you, where and how to choose. Beware how you connect your fortunes with a decayed and dishonored party, indelibly stained with treason, and upon who e tombstone the historical lights. son, and upon who e tombstone the historian will write: "False to liberty, false to its country, and false to the age in which it lived." The Democratic party has committed a crime for which history has no vardon, and the memories of men no forgetfulnes; whose colors grow darker from age to age, and for which the execrations of mankind become more bitter from generation to generation. generation.

THE INTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED THE INTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the London Times in speaking of the uselessness of the blockade of the Chilian coast to bring that nation to terms with Spain puts the case as follows; Suppose England and the United States were at war. If we could blockade the American ports, North and South on the Atlantic and Pacific, we should not only deprive ourselves of cotton, but cut off the leprive ourselves of cotton, but cut off the whole of our American trade exports and imports both; but we should not put a hairs breadth nearer bringing the Americans to terms for the United States have all the necessaries of life in such profuse abundance that America is more necessary to Europe than Europe to her.

EVIDENCES OF RECONSTRUCTION. -The EVIDENCES OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The Loyal Georgian, a newspaper published in Augusta, Ga., in its issue of the 25th, 12ys that the colored school children in Americus, in that State, were denied the right of carrying the Unitel States flag in a procession at a May party. The widow la ly (white and a resident) who teaches the school was informed, a few days before the time set for the party by several cityons that if sho the party, by several citizens, that if she attempted to march her pupils through the town or to carry the United States flag, she and they would be shot! She appealed to and they would be snot. She appealed to the Mayor for protection, who gave it, so far as the procession was concerned, but she was not allowed to carry the flag, the symbol of her country's glory and power!

The second section of the new consti-tutional amendment will not only prevent the Southern States from obtaining repre-sentation based on freedmen who are not allowed to vote, but it will likewise prevent representation based on a white male population ostracised by the property qualification. Thus such anti-republican and aristocratic laws as were maintained up to the time of the rebellion in South Carolina will be counteracted; and, while every State will be allowed to regulate the question of suffrage for itself, none will be permitted to increase its influence in the national councils by a class of citizens whom it debars from participation in its elections. - Press

BORAX IN CALIFORNIA.—The borax of commerce has heretofore been chiefly manufactured from boracic acid, abtained in Tuscany. Borax has also been found in limited quantities in Thibet and China. A very abundant deposit of native borax has been deposited at Clear Lake, in California and it is of remarkable purity. As taken crude from the earth, it is said to be superior to the best English refined borax. Clear Lake is about two miles in circumference and he is about two miles in circumference, and be ing surrounded by high hills, it serves as a reservoir for the water that falls in the rainy

WHEAT HARVEST IN SOUTHERN ILLINois.—From a gentleman who has just returned from a business tour through the that the wheat harvest is now in full progress in that section. The yield is generally good and the grain full, plump, and of the best quality. The quantity of ripe wheat fields to be seen while passing over the country from the Mississippi to the Wabash valley is unusually large, and the group gill so is unusually large, and the crop will no doubt turn out well. Some of the farmers are already selling their new wheat to dealers at prices ranging from \$2 00 to \$2 35 per bushel.—Chicago Journal 21st.

A correspondent of the St Louis Re ublican reports that Northern capital is ouring into East Tennessee es pecially at Knoxville and Chattanooga. New houses and factories are springing up in every direction. Many farms are purchased by farmers and army officers. The tide of Northern immigration seems to have set in towards that section. Several extensive steam saw mills iron foundries and a large cloth manufactory are projected at Chat

THE Conkling-Fry Investigating Committee have closed the evidence, and Mr. Shellabarger, the Chairman, is engaged in writing the report. There has been a good deal of important information elicited in regard to the manner in which Fry carried on the Provost Marshal office, and also in reference to the bounty jumping business generally. Most of the evidence will be yery damaging to the head of that bureau. It is understood the report will be severe on

THERE was one Clymer soldier in the late Soldiers Convention at Pittsburg. I requested to retire, which he did. Philadelphia Age found vent for its indigna-tion in a column article on this treatment of a VETERAN. The "veteran" it seems was a twenty day militia-man, and never saw a battle. — Miners Journal.

A 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 having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

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

An SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS SINGERS AND FUBLIC 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 proced their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

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

that may be offered. a tae United States, and Sold everywhere a toe United Sta Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box. Nov. 10, 1865.

TOWN LOTS IN BEDFORD AT PUBLIC SALE. There will be exposed at public sale, under a recent enabling act of the Legislature, on SaT-URDAY, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. upon the premises, the TOWN LOTS owned by the Episcopal Church, in Bedford, lying 120 feet front on Penn street and being 240 feet in depth. Terms, one fourth cash, remainder in six months. The 1c's will be sold entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers, provided the whole be sold.

June 22 BY Onder OF THE VESTRY.

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE Estate of JUHN AKE, Esq., late of Union township, deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having Letters of administration on said estate natural been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ACAL ALL HULL, Administrators.