Bedford Inquirer

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1867. A GENERAL JURY COMMISSIONER

The agitation of this subject, growing ou of the abuse of the present system of se-lecting juries, in many counties where the fossil remains of the corrupt and effete Democratic Party maintain a death-like hold upon the few spoils of office, will lead, we hope, to the adoption of a general Law. regulating the selection of those to whose hands the lives and property of the citizens of the State are committed. Under the old system, the trial by Jury is becoming mere by-word and a failure. This was the case in this county. None but the vilest partizans, of the most venomous Copperhead stripe, with hardly a Republican to even modify or neutralize them, were placed in the wheel. If good men had been selected it would have been quite another matter. The merest tools and drones in the county were the fortunate ones, and to make place for these, hundreds who would have adorned the Jury and who were above parti-zan prejudices, were compelled to stand aside. So low down in the scale of intellect

and intelligence did the Jury become, that

it was sometimes very difficult to select one

out of twenty-four, who was capable of acting the part of Foreman to the Grand

This difficulty, happily, has been entirely removed by the Jury Commissioner Bill. New faces, beaming with intelligence and honesty, now grace the Jury-box. Old At orneys, who have practiced for an age, who had their stereotyped juries, Court after Court, bite their lips, and petulently in quire the names of those, whom they have a right to suppose, from their countenances, might be indifferent to the sophistries which too frequently characterize the members of the bar of ten or fifteen years standing And not unfrequently do we behold the counsel on both sides challenging the best men called to the box; we have seen eight men leave the Jury-box, that would do hon or to any cause; four challenged because they were Republicans and a like number because they were Democrats. This is not creditable to counsel, and it is an insult to the good sense of those who are rejected. The intelligent christian man, who would deliberately and solemnly take an oath, before High Heaven, to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence, and then allow his judgment to be warped by party prejudices, is a criminal too vile to be decribed and when counsel challenge him for any such reason, they virtually suspect that he might be guilty of perjury.

Though the Jury Commissioner system has entirely revolutionized the juries in this county, and has wrought such a healthy improvement in the dispensation of Justice we do not think that the bill, as it now stands, would be the proper bill for a Genthroughout the State, the bill must be Equi The Republican Party can afford to pass such a law, and future generations will sing hosannahs to its name, for the bless-ings it will have conferred. We would suggest that the Commissioners perform all the luties conferred upon them by the present bill, and that the elections take place in the same manner as now directed, but that they be elected to serve for the term of one year, and in the selection of jurymen, they each select from each township, ward, or borough, juries in proportion to the votes received by them respectively at their elec-tion. In other words, if John Smith, Democrat, receives 200 votes in Cumberland Valley, and Richard Brown, Republican, 80 votes; if the whole number of jurors for one filling of the box required from Cumberland Valley, be 28; Mr. Smith selects 20 and Mr. Brown 8 of that number; on the other ceives 190 votes, and Mr. Smith 30; Mr. Brown's complement, in the same proportion, would be 19 and Mr. Smith 3. This Smith selecting 11 out of his 30 votes. ties. In Republican as well as Democratand the Democrats .38 per cent. of the whole number of Jurors. Again, in York, the Democrats, .59 per cent. and the Republicans, .41. This would be a decided improvement upon the exceptional one or two Republicans, that reach the jury, under the present system.

Republican, we endorse most heartily "In the Senatorial contest at Harrisburg, we are glad to see that our representative, Mr. RUGHARDS, whatever may be his private interests, or his personal preference in the matter, made all other considerations subsermatter, made all other considerations subservient to the wishes of his constituents and cast his vote for the man of their choice, Mr. Stevens. But six others, besides Mr. Richards, paid their tribute to the honored leader of the party. What may be the motives and influences that induced the majority of the members to select Mr. Cameron for the United States Senate, in preference to Mr. Stevens, we are not prepared to say, and time and circumstances may cause them to regret their course; but we can safely predict, that it must ever be a source of sincere gratification to Mr. Richards to feel that he cast his

be complimentary all round, speaks thus:

"Mr. John T. Richards cast his vote for a very bad man when he voted for Thad. Stevens; yet he did at least one good thing thereby—he cleared his skirts from the suspicion of bribery. That is what a good many of the Radical members have not done.

"THE PRESS" AND OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

We are rejoiced to see the Philadelphia Press giving attention to the condition of common schools. Two articles have ap ared in its columns on this subject. The rst, after enumerating a number of causes account for the present inefficiency of ur schools, says :

r schools, says:

"These causes, as well as imperfections scribed at length in the State and county outs, render it desirable that our education of the state of worthy of admiration and approval, much worthy of admiration and approval, the only way to correct its deliciencies is to define their character and to suggest remedies. The principle that the blessings of education should be universally distributed by the action of the State is now established, and the trite maxim that "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well" can be more appropriately applied to this subject than to any other. If this generation resolved to begin as carnest and determined a struggle to improve our common school system as was commenced a generation ago to establish it, we should soon have the best schools in the Union; but Pennsylvania falls far short of this standard now. It is necessary, first, that increased increased interest should be felt by all classes of citizens. The general wakening of public interest would soon be tollowed by appropriate legislation and eventually lead to such a system of common schools, normal schools, academies and colleges, as would place within the reach of every child in Pennsylvania, rich or poor, all the advantages that education can confer."

What will appear further in the way of

proposals or plans for the accomplishments of the highly desirable object set forth in

he above extract we know not. The prin-

ciples there enumerated are sound and we

est at this point. We called attention to

resear this point. We cannot also be believe, conclusively that the only method by which our common schools could be elevated to the high standard here advocated, nvolved a radical change in the administraion of our school laws, and a going back to the fundamental principle upon which our common school system is founded, viz : That the property and wealth of the State should bear the expense of educating the children of the State. The application of this principle, ever since the adoption of our school system, has been limited to the least possible extent consistent with the acknowledgment of its existence in the system at all. We now confidently assert that the only method, by which we can even approximate to the condition of affairs contemplated in the above extract, is by the extension of the system of equal taxation, from the single school district to which it is now confined, to the whole State. As long as this fact is ignored no progress can be made in the rural districts where the chief difficulties of the system are now encountered. It will be of no avail to bemoan the want of qualified teachers, the short school terms, the insufficient grounds, the injurious and insufficient furniture, low salaries &c., while the means to remedy them is withheld by law. It is much easier to advocate imrom the comfortable sanctum of a city editor, than to grapple with the difficulties in the way of improvement, that meet every which, from his practical knowledge learned by a bitter experience, he knows to be nsuperable without important changes in the existing laws. To attain even to the low standard now prevailing the rural districts have long endured such oppressive rates of taxation as would be borne for no other purpose. If any one wishes to know the sacrifices that have been made to obtain even the minimum length of school term in the poorer counties, he has but to turn to the statistics in the school reports. A brief examination of the figures there will con vince any impartial mind that it is not igno rance of the benefits of good schools nor lack of interest that retards progress. When the people of a school district endure a self-imposed tax of 21 per cent. upon all their property (as did the citizens of Red Bank district, Armstrong county in 1864) does not conceal his opinion that the only for the sake of four months of such schools way out of our difficulties is the impeach tion, would be 19 and Mr. Smith 3. This would be infinitely more fair than Mr. of a populous city or wealthy and densely This plan ought to be satisfactory to all par- populated rural district where the taxation, for incomparably better schools and double ic counties it would leave the majority a the minimum length of term, scarcely majority of the jurors. In Laneaster, as an instance, the Republicans would have .62 rural districts long for better schools, longer terms and more efficient teachers and understand the conditions on which they can be

> on the 6th of December last: Resolved, That we recommend to the School

Superintendents' Convention at Harrisburg

We have tried the Jury Commissioner system in this county for one year, and we are satisfied that the results will warrant its adoption, with proper improvements, throughout the State.

MR. RICHARDS AND THE SENATORSHIP.

The following article from the Fulton Republican, we endorse most heartily:

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The tollowing article from the Fulton Republican was all the made in proportion to the number of taxables.

If the Press wishes to display its earnest ness in the cause of Common Schools, and its devotion to the great principle at the bottom of our system, let it agitate for the adoption of some such measures as are contained in the above resolutions and it will find the Government, which is not at all probable the rural districts not only ready and willing but eager to obtain all the benefits to be derived from longer terms and more efficient

OUR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

it must ever be a source of sincere gratification te Mr. Richarbs to feel that he cast his first important vote in support of so noble a chieftain as Thaddeus Stevens, whose name so unmistakably ideasified with the great principles of the Republican party, will be written high on the immortal roll of patrios and statesmen, his record as enviable as the brightest, and his fame as imperishable as the noblest."

On Tuesday the 15th instant, the Legisla ture proceed to elect a U. S. Senator to sue ceed the recreant Cowan. Gen. Simon Cameron was elected on first ballot by a majority of eleven over all competitors. Our first choice was Stevens, who, we believe would have been the first choice of the Republican party of the State. We believe On Tuesday the 15th instant, the Legislature proceed to elect a U. S. Senator to succeed the recreant Cowan. Gen. Simon Cameron was elected on first ballot by a majority of eleven over all competitors. Our first choice was Stevens, who, we believe, publican party of the State. We believe The Fulton Democrat, doing its best to Curtin would doubtless have been the choice thereby—he cleared his skirts from the suspicion of bribery. That is what a good many of the Radical members have not done.

Five negroes were taken from Greene county jail, North Carolina, by a body of armed the suspicion of the House. The Senate was to granized as a distinct body and sort of ball.

the Senators : und Representatives of the HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE, three petitions from citizens of Somerse States, as bodies whose knowled ge of the qualifications required of Senator s as well s the fitness of men for the position, was deally the most imposing demonstration of the position of the consumed to be more extensive, as well as kind ever witnessed in Pennsylvania—credit their judgment more sure than that of the able to the people of the old Keystone, and people at large. It is therefore no especial a fitting tribute of respect to a hero who has claim that a man is the choice of the people so nobly defended his country in its hour of or the party, for neither is required or designed; but it is presumed that the man selected is a true regresentative of the State ed to dissolve it, John W. Geary buckled or and its interests, in the judgment of the enlightened hody to which his election is, by flag he loved so well. Now, when the traitor law, entrusted. These qualifications no one have been whipped, and peace is restored denies to Gen. Cameron. That he is a true the people have chosen the man we have and thorough going Republican, a firm friend of Pennsylvania interests, with the will and ability to take care of them, and an ex perienced and far-seeing statesman, is con cedled by friend and foe alike.

FINANCIAL FILBUSTERING.

Secretary McCullough, ever since his Fort Wayne speech, has been in the habit of periodically reiterating the same stale threat of attempting what all sensible men know to be impossible, viz: to return to specie payments. Though all practical financiers know the atter impossibility of accomplishing what the Secretary threatens, yet from his constantly repeated threats, they know not but that he may be fool-hardy enough to attempt it, if Congress should give him the power. By the frequent reiteration of his intention to make the attempt, he has, wealth. several times since his accession to the Secretaryship, brought the whole country to the verge of financial ruin, though there never has been, nor is there now any necessity for these panies. Whether, the Secretary has partners in Wall Street whose interests are premoted by these wanton pranks with our finances, or not, we can not tell, but unless he has some private ends to accomplish, there is no way of accounting for his performances, except that, in the natural wickedness of his heart, he delights in distressing the whole country depressing business and grinding the faces of the poor. His conduct in this respect has already cost the country hundreds of nillions of dollars, by depressing business of every kind in the effort to prepare at different times for the crash, which he threatened to bring upon the country by an unnecessarily rapid contraction of the cur-As there is no probability of his removal or resignation, it becomes the duty of Congress to so regulate the issues of currency and the conversion of government se curities, by law, that the attempt to return to specie payments will not be made or threatened, until there is some reasonable prospect of our being able to do so without financial ruin. Until some such measures are adopted by Congress, there can be no revival of business. Without a restoration of confidence and revival of business genrally, the receipts from revenue will inevi ably fall off, and the next embarrassmen will be in our revenue. The payment of the interest on our national debt depends upon the prosperity of the country, and whatever damages our business interests our ability to pay either debt or interest With such important results depending up on the crazy freaks of a single man i harge of the U. S. Treasury Department, it becomes of the highest importance that measures be speedily taken to so limit his powers and define his duties, as to prevent any future harm from his reckless conduct of the Department of the Treasury.

GENERAL GRANT has been successful in his awsuit at St. Louis. A verdict was issued in his favor to the amount of \$370 damages, for unlawful holding of his land, and \$16,66 per month for back reats.

Hon, John M. Botts, accompanied by Franklin Stearns of Richmond, Lewis Mc-Ensie, of Alexandria, and other well-known Virginians, is now in Washington. Mr. Botts \$23 per month, it will not do to reproach in support of this last resort is very powerof Andrew Johnson. His argument

> GOVERNOR CUMMINGS, of Colorado, publishes a protest from the territorial legisla ture against the passage of a law admitting the State without first having the question submitted to vote of the people, for the rea son first, that they have a right to a voice in the selection of the character of our government ; second, that they have not a sufficien population to support the expense of a state government.

obtained. They will be found in the following resolutions drawn up and offered at the A DESPATCH from Washington says : "The

Cameron would have been the second. Curtin would doubtless have been the choice of the whole people, as between Stevens, and Curtin. But it never was intended in the formation of the U. S. Senate and the regulation of the election of Senators, that it should be done directly by the people. The direct representatives of the people are in the House. The Senate was organized as a distinct body and sort of balance wheel to the House, and the election of its members was placed in the hands of lently received by the rebels and the crowd.

Tameron would have been the second. Cameron would doubtless have been the choice of the whole people, as between Stevens, the was intended to him that they were rebels, had been from the first, and intended to remain so. Senator Wale replied: "Well, gentlemen, I am happy to meet you, as you are the first rebels I have seen since the war thouse, that it should be done directly by the people are in the House. The Senate was organized as a distinct body and sort of balance of the House, and the election of its members was placed in the hands of lently received by the rebels and the crowd.

The seemed to disappoint the applicant, and he remarked, "Mr. —— promised me the claiming to be Union men. Now tell me, if you please, how did you three men manage to carry through such a dreadful war against the government, and keep it up for four long years by yourselves?" The rebuke was silonted to him that they were rebels, had been from the first, and intended to him that they were rebels, had been from the first, and intended to him that they will not be "managed" by any may and that he will not be "managed" by any may illustrated a few lays ago, when a gentleman applied to him days ago, when a gentleman applied to him and that he will not be "managed" by any may in the formation of the section of the Bouterna the remarked after the matter. This seemed to disappoint the applicant, and he remarked, "Mr. —— promised up the for a position. The Governor examined his appears, and promised to conside ty jail, North Carolina, by a body of armed men and lynched. They were charged with ance wheel to the House, and the election years by yourselves?" The rebuke was significant the government, and keep it up for four long years by yourselves?" The rebuke was significant the government of Man Mills and the second of the House of th

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1867. The inauguration of Gov. Geary was dec dedly the most imposing demonstration of the so nobly defended his country in its hour peril. When the Union was in danger of be ing destroyed by rebel hordes, who determine named to preside over the affairs of State i the second Commonwealth of the Union, an the same John W. Geary, who proved him self a hero on the battle-field, was, on Tue day last, inducted into the highest office with in the gift of the people of our State, where he will (as he has done already, elsewhere prove himself a statesman, worthy of the honors of the position to which be has been called. There was an immense outpouring of the people from the counties North, Sout East and West of us, and although the day was not the most favorable, the process composed of military and civic societies, citi zens and strangers, was the largest that ever marched through the streets of Harrisburg apon inauguration day. It seemed as if everybody desired to do honor to the man who, for the next three years, will occupy the

Now, that the affairs of our State have be so admirably conducted during six years, (a greater part of which time the war was in progress,) by a patriot who never faltered in the hour of trouble, it is gratifying to know that we are not to be governed by a man of whose loyalty any doubt can be entertained. Andrew G. Curtin was a model Governor and every citizen of the State respects him for his firmness in the dark days of the rebellion. We believe, however, that John W. Geary will maintain for Pennsylvania the e regretted that the old Governor could not be re-elected, (owing to a provision of the constitution prohibiting it) we are gratified that our new ruler will in every respect equal the one who has just retired from office, crowned with the blessings of the people.

Gov. Geary has announced the following appointments: Isaac B. Gara, of Erie, to be Deputy Secretary of State; Capt. John Stewart, of Allegheny, to be State Military Agent at Washington, vice Col. F. Jordan, (now Secretary of State;) William A. Cook, of Westmoreland, to be Deputy Military Agent. Flour Inspector of Western Pennsylvama, Capt. William B. Coulter, of Westmoreland. Messenger to Governor, Wm. C. Armor, of

Mr. Diese, of Clinton, to prohibit railroad companies from issuing passes except to emloyees, persons who have been injured on How Mr. Diese expects to get the bill passed I cannot conjecture, for certainly no legisla-tor who would vote for such a measure could hope to receive the support of a newspaper, for re-election. If the railroad companies ee proper to issue free passes, it is their own

Since the close of the Senatorial struggle undreds of politicians have left the city, and hose yet remaining have quietly settled down and are devoting their attention to matters of ore importance to themselves and the public. The friends of Cameron are satisfied with the victory the General has won, while the supporters of Curtin, Stevens and Grow have submitted gracefully to their defeat,

The election of U. S. Senator took place t three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (15th inst.) the Senate and House voting in their respective halls. A very large number of utsiders gathered in and around the Capitol, enger to learn the result as soon as the ballot-ing ended. In order that your readers may have a list of the voters or Cameron and Cowan to preserve for future reference, I append the names, as follows:

SENATE. Messrs. Bigham, Browne (Lawrence,) Brown (Mercer), Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Fisher, Graham, Haines, Landon, Lowry, M'Conaughy, Ridgwy, Royer, Shoemaker, atzman, Taylor, Worlangson and Joeaker.—19 votel for Simon Cameron.
Messrs. Burnett. Davis, Donovan, Glatz, tekson, James, Randall, Schall, Searight, allace and Walls.—11 voted for Edgar Cow-

Messrs. Adaire, Allen, Armstrong, Barton, Brown, Cameron, Chase, Chadwick, Colville, Davis, Day, DeHaven, Donohugh, Espy, Ewing, Freeborn, Gallagher, Ghegan, Gordon, Harbison, Hofman, Humphrey, Kennedy, Kerns, Kimmell, Kinney, Lee, Leech, McCamant, M'Creart, M'Kee, M'Pherrin, Mann, Marks, Mechling, Meily, Pennypacker, Peters, Pillow, Quaz, Richards, Roath, Seiler, Sharples, Shurnan, Stacey, Stehman, Stumbaugh, Subers, Waddell, Wallace, Watt, Webb, Weller, Whann, Wharton, Wils, and Wingard, Woodward, Worrall, Wright and Glass, Speaker—62 voted for Simon Cameron.

county, asking for the passage of a free rail-road law.

ad law. Mr. Stutzman has presented in the Senate a petition from citizens of Bedford township and others, for the extension of Bedford Borough School District. Referred to the Comrittee on Education.

Also, a bill entitled an act to attach certain lands and tenements in Bedford township to Bedford borough for school purposes. Re-

ferred to the same committee.

The city is very quiet—nothing of a local character, worthy of notice, occurring.

THE NEW SENATOR.

The New Senators.

Three new U. S. Senators, each one prominent in public life, have been practically elected during the present week. Senator Harris is to retire after the 4th of March, and to make place for Roscoe Conkling, now a member of the 39th Congress, and re-elected to the 40th. Hon. A. Conkling, father of the successful candidate, was made Minister to Mexico in 1852, by Mr. Fillmore, and was a Representative from New York in the 17th Congress. Roscoe Conkling was born in Albany, in 1823, and has not quite attained his 39th year. He adopted the profession of the law, and pursued twith energy. In 1849 was appointed District Attorney for Oncida Co. In 1858 he became Mayor of Utica, and at the close of his period of office was elected a Representative to Congress. After his re-election he became known as the Chairman of the Committee on the District. At the present time Mr. C. is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Cameron was born in Laneaster, Co., Penna., in 1799, and is 68 years of age. When 9 years of age he was left an orphan. He began life as a journeyman printer. Before he was 22, he had been chosen as the editor of the Pennsylvanta Intelligencer, published at Dewocratic journal at Harrisburgh, which he edited for some time.

In 4832 he established the Middletown

established a Democratic journal at Harrisburgh, which he edited for some time.
In 1832 he established the Middletown Bank of Pennsylvania, acting as eashier. He has for many years been one of the largest stockholders, and most active managers in the leading Pennsylvania roads. He was appointed Adjutant General of Pennsylvania. In 1845 was first elected to the U. S. Senate, in which he served till 1849. In 1857 he was re-elected for the term expiring in 1863, but resigned in 1861, to accept the Secretaryship of War, in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. While in the Cabinet he advocated the emancipation of the slaves as

copt the Secretaryship of War, in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. While in the Cabinet he advocated the emancipation of the slaves as a necessary military measure. In 1862 he resigned the Secretaryship, and was appointed Minister to Russia.

Chas. D. Drake, the newly nominated U. S. Senator from Missouri, is a lawyer by profession. He became prominent in policies during the Presidential campaign of 1860, by advocating the election of Mr. Douglas. In February, 1862, in an address at St. Louis, remarkable as being the first speech of the kind ever made in Missouri, he charged slavery with being the cause of the robellion. Two months later, in a same city, he took ground for emancipation in Missouri. In May, 1864, he was chosen a member of the State Convention, and the present State Constitution is the work of his pen. During the Presidential campaign Mr. Drake warmly advocated the re-election of President Lincoln, and was chosen a member of the Electoral College.

WHAT BORES LT. WEARY.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The President's evening organ, Jan. 18 says the Administration that "If necessary its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotton and the people who sustain him with their five hundred thousand majority of voting population North and South will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution If the radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer the Government in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President all his friends, North and South and the Army and Navy, will respond. It such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful and the Army and Navy, will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field, it will be another thing. Real armies and the great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his Constitutional term of office.

Concerning the meaning of such bluster as the above the New York Times speaks as

slunk out of sight and their Southern dup-and allies were left to face the difficult. The Macon Journal remission and allies were left to face the difficulty. The Macon Journal reminds Mr. Brooks that that game cannot be repeated. Henceforth, the Democrats must fight their own battles—the South complacently looking on In these circumstances, Mr. Brook's generalship and army will be of the Falstaffian sort.

tter from Mexico--The Situation-Bazaine Directly Acknowledges Juarez' Claim.

on Friday night a fracas occurred two miles east of this city, between two colored men belonging to Harrisburg. They had a quarret on account of a jug of whisky, when one of them, named Jacob Jones, drew a knife and let out the entrails of the other, named Edward Moore. The latter is mortally wounded. Jones is in our prison, to await the result of his evil deed.

The late snow storms have blockaded all the railroads more or less, and the mails have been very irregular for several days.

The city is very quiet—nothing of a local

A PICTURE OF THE POLITICAL AND COM-MERCIAL SITUATION.

With all these blind efforts to unravel the

With all these blind efforts to unravel the difficulties of the "situation," the state of affairs continues to be painful and oppressive in the extreme. Filled with resentment against the French because they feel that they have been befooled and betrayed, the conservatives yet turn to the best account the presence of the expeditionary army, so as to strengthen their position and to complete their preparations for the bloody struggle they are determined to maintain. Decrees are issued daily providing ways and means, the army is being organized and the battallions filled up by the odious system of the press gang. Men are caught in the streets, tied hand and foot, and when a sufficient number are strugt together, are hurstrand to the streets, tied hand and foot, and when a sufficient number are strugt together, are hurstrand. the press gang. Men are caught in the streets, tied hand and foot, and when a sufficient number are strung together, are hurried off to the barracks to be shaved, drilled and uniformed for the field of carnage. Councilors of the State run about in search of the constitution of the United States, which they are eager to examine as to the electoral law for Congress promised at Orizaba. The conservative press proclaims with noisy confidence the empire to be the will of the nation. Able articles are written, vaunting the resources of the party, and protesting against the United States as the arch enemy of the Mexican race and of the Catholic religion. All these articles are draped in dark prophecies of the ruin of their much cherished nationality if the Anglo-American be allowed to interfere in the affairs of Mexico. Notwithstanding this stirring declamation, all enterprise is paralyzed and business is brought to a stand still. Merchants foresee universal bankruptcy if the present situation be prolonged into the next month. Merchants in Vera Cruz refuse to recognize or pay duties to the French authorities, who have entered into the Custom House in virtue of the convention of August last between Maximilian and Napoleon, while the Collector here notifies merchants that he shall exact the duties upon all importations into Vera Cruz, even though they may have been previously paid to the French at that port.

ey may have been previously paid to the ench at that port. UNCLE SAM IN THE BACKGROUND.

General Portirio Diaz, having cleared Oajaca of its enemies, is organizing the civil and military government upon the republican basis. Where there many such as he to direct with the energy and probity the affairs of this distracted land, Mexico might hope for a future amongst the nations of the world. One exception to the mass of rulers offers no prospect to a population scattered over a vast territory, without means of communication or of civil and commercial intercourse.

munication or of civil and commercial intercourse.

Dishanded by decree of the Emperor, the Austro Belgian corps is invited to enter the Mexican army or to return to Europe at government oxpense. The invitation to remainst, though accompanied by tempting promises, will be accepted by few. The promise to replace them in Europe will not be fulfilled. These poor fellows must either starve or join the liberals, for whom they at least entertain more sympathy than for their actual masters. The empire can do nothing for them.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scaling myself very severely—one hand almost to a ere. The torture was unberable. * The Mexided Mustary Liniment relieved the pain alvost isp. mediately. It healed rapidly, and left very lean secar. Chas. Fosters, 420 Broad St. Philaimsecar. Chas. Fosters, 420 Broad St. Philai QUEER BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

The French are packing up rapidly and selling off at auction their army supplies. The hospital stores were sold a few days ago —\$1,800 cash down and the balance to be paid on short time at the War Department. paid on short time at the War Department, The purchaser, on presenting himself to comply with the terms of sale, was notified that he must take back his money, as the sale could not be recognized by the government. The storys had been brought into the country for the use of the empire; and if the French wished to dispose of them by sale, the customary duties must be previously paid. Very many French residents are selling off and making preparations to leave by the 15th of January, with the first division of the army, towards Vera Cruz. They are ready to sacrifice their business and property in dread of the return which they are conscious of meriting for the insolence property in dread of the return which they are conscious of meriting for the insolence and overbearing conduct they have on all occasions displayed toward Mexicans of all ranks and parties. The exceptions to such deportment have been so few that it does not relieve the mass of them in Mexico from the observation, "that in prosperity they are domineering, and in adversity as cring-

Speech of Senator Cameron.

HARRISURG, Jan. 15.—This afternoon a public gathering was held at one of the hotels in this city, at which speeches were made by Attorney General Brewster, Senators Lowry and Langdon and General Cameron.

In the course of his remarks Gen. Came-In the course of his remarks Gen. Cameron said;

Your greeting is very kind and cordial and I thank you for it. I thank God that in spite of the slanders my enemies have heaped on me for twenty years, my fellow eitizens, who have seen my life from day to day, have always stood by my side and helped to repel them. This last struggle of my political life has ended in victory. I deserved this as an answer to vindicate my homesty to my children and my friends. I now propose to put these slanders behind me and to forget alike the liars who concocted them and the fact that good men in some cases, by the repetition of them, were induced to believe and repeat them. Of the eighty two Republican members of the Legislature, my friends assure me that sixty three of them preferred me to any other candidate, and would have yoted for me rather than have witnessed my defeat. The character of my supporters is as gratifying to me as their numbers. Any one who knows anything of our politics, who will read the list of those who voted for me will find names as pure and honorable as that of the the list of those who voted for me will find names as pure and honorable as that of the purest Christian moralists among my rivals and quite as unlikely to descend to any corrapt proposal. Just there I leave the whole matter putting all party feuds, and animosi-

ties and prejudices together under my feet, and I go forward to the honorable duty to which my native State has called me for the

third time. Six years ago I thought that slavery was the strength of the rebellion and ought to be destroyed without delay. I wished also

the strength of the rebellion and ought to be destroyed without delay. It wished also to arm all the black men who would volunteer. Of course, I thought that clothing a black man in the American uniform clothed him also with die rights of an American citizen; and I am always sorry to see a black soldier and then reflect that even Pennsylvania denies him the ballot—the only weapon whereby he can protect himself. I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own Constitution, and the spirit of caste, based upon color, utterly destroyed. The South however, is more controlled by social influence than by political principles. If you are wise and firm you may possibly educate the rising generation with loyalty; but there is no method of statesmanship which will make this generation of the South loyal to the Union and to the flag. The poison of thirty years cannot be credicated by the subserviency of the President or by the statutes of Congress. Let us look the truth in the face. The Southern territory is disloyal. The loyal men of to day must guard their children against another treasonable rebellion. The constitutional amendment and universal suffrage will help to do this, but universal amnesty will help to undo it.

Of Andrew Johnson, I said long ago, that he was a traitor to his party, and an enemy of his country and a bad man. He has done

to undo it.

Of Andrew Johnson, I said long ago, that he was a traitor to his party, and an enemy of his country and a bad man. He has done many bad things but nothing worse than offering the offices of the country to those few unprincipled men who agreed to desert and betray the great Republican organization for his patronage. He joined the Democratic party long ago. He has a right to give them the offices, but he has no right to dispose of them at auction, to weak kneed Republicans. The pauper labor of Europe is again competing with our labor, and our manufactories languish for want of protection against it. Pennsylvania needs no assurance of my devotion to her interests in this regard which is the interest of the whole country. I will continue to labor in season and out of season, to protect our manufactories from ruin and their workmen from being thrown out of employment, or their wages reduced to the starvation point for I hold that the true welfare of any nation depends on the welfare of its laboring class. Gentlemen, I trust that this is my last political struggle. I have nothing more to desire and I hope that we will all forget the bitterness, the unjustifiable bitterness, the highest high the Radical Republicans of Pennsylvania, without regard to past differences or dissensions. With my temperament I cannot forget my friends who have stood by me so nobly, but I will try to forget and forgive the unjust calumnies and the political opposition I have experienced.

Subsequently the Good Will Fire Com-

calumnies and the political opposition I have experienced.

Subsequently the Good Will Fire Company presented the speaker with a costly seal.

THE state of Count Bismarck's health, says a Berlin correspondent, whatever may be said to the contrary, occasions serious uneasiness. Our own information states that four medical men of the first eminence met in consultation at Berlin a week ago. Were the malady not of a very grave character, such an appeal of the greatest medical celebrities of Berlin and Vienna would certainly not have been

C. T.—1840.—N.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would ill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is of of the institutions of New York. It is said tha Drake, painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic St. T.—1860.—X." and then got the old grampy legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters State as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all draggists

aratoga Spring Water, sold by all deuggists

Aquin Die Magnoma.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least noncy. It overcomes the oder of perspiration; softens and adds delicaey to the skin, is a delightful perfume: allays headache and inflamation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Afternovation from prenature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, and and glossy, cradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is soid everywhere. E. THOMAS LYON. Chemist, N. Y. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all d ruggist

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months a New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marbla smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used lingan. Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this attick. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been Itily growing in favor for over twenty years, sd acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the anity, and changes it to its original color by docrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is corntain in its results, promotes its growth, and is beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and \$1 Sold by all dealers. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PUBE JANAGUA GINGER for Indigestion, Nausca, Heartburn, Sick Head-ache, Cholera Miorbus, &c., where a warming, ge-nial stimulant is required. His careful prepara-tion and entire purity make it a cheap and relia-ble article for culinary purposes. Sold every-where at 50 cts. per bottle.

July 20, 1866;eow:1y