Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1867

THE SUPREME COURT vs. THE PEOPLE.

That the Supreme Court of the United States should be above the atmosphere of partisan politics and, divested of political rancor, should judge calmly and fairly the cases brought before it for decision, is the ardent desire of every good citizen. Its offices and duties, as well as the manner of its constitution and the tenure by which it consists, make it an eminently conservative body. But that it should overstep its lawful bounds and undertake to dictate laws for the country is a usurpation of its powers that the spirit of the country and the progress of the age will not tolerate. Neither can any body, whether judicial or legislative, long command the respect of the people or maintain its integrity before the world, that ignores the results of revolutions, refuses to recognize the moral progress of the nation, defies the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box and denies the right of a people or the power of a government to save itself from destruction in a sudden emergency, unless special laws to suit the most unexpected and unnatural circumstances have been enacted before-hand. There is no more fruitful source of revolution in the body politic, than that dead conservatism that ignores progress and change and plants itself as a barrier in the pathway of the spirit of advancement that characterizes all living organizations. As in the physical body these clogs are forcibly expelled or the body dies, so in the social or political organization, the conditions of life must be conformed to or life itself must cease. While the Supreme Court can not be allowed to ignore these facts with impunity, neither will it be permitted to usurp the legislative power. The power that holds other departments to a strict obedience to the letter of the law, must not so far forget its duty as to become itself a violater of that law. This is the crime of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case and a crime which seems to have become chronic in the court. The *obiter dictum* by Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case by which slavery, in defiance of our declaration of Independence, in spite of our cherished traditions, ignoring the moral sentiment of the people, and spurning the voice of the country, was declared to exist wherever the boasted Flag of the Free, making of that glorious banner a cruel burlesque, should wave was the first departure of that once august body from the path of duty. That crime bore its legitimate fruit in the most bloody and, on the part of the rebels, the most cruel war that ever was waged by a civilized people. The decision of the Court at present in the case of Milligan, as far as properly before it, is acquiesced in by the whole Court as well as by all good citizens, but its *Obiter dictum*, by which a large majority undertakes to enter the arena of politics and pronounce upon the authority of Congress to authorize and determine when and where military commissioners shall sit in time of war, is an act of usurpation and departure from its judicial character even more atrocious than that of Taney, and one that calls loudly for a prompt and thorough reform in the laws regulating the powers of the Supreme Court. In the Milligan case three questions were certified to the Supreme Court for its decision, which were:

1. Whether, on the facts stated in Milligan's petition and exhibits, a writ of *habeas corpus* ought to have issued.

2. Whether, on the petition and exhibits, Milligan was entitled to be discharged, as in the petition prayed.

3. Whether, upon the facts stated in the petition and exhibits, the Military Commission had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said Milligan.

The entire Court agreed in answering the first and second questions in the affirmative and the third in the negative.

Five of the judges, not content with the simple discharge of their Judicial duty but, anxious to figure as dictators to the Congress of the United States, overstep the bounds of their judicial office and in an *obiter dictum* declare that, not only, was the military commission not authorized by Congress and therefore had no jurisdiction to legally try and sentence Milligan, but that Congress had not the power to authorize it. In ordinary times the atrocity of this iniquitous deliverance of a conclave of political partisans might not have been so clearly evident; but in the unsettled condition of the lately rebellious States a practical illustration of its baneful tendencies, promptly followed its promulgation. There being no courts in existence in those States, outside of the military courts instituted by the Civil Rights Bill, except such as were completely in the control of the rebels, and this infamous decision having emasculated the bill by declaring Congress powerless to establish such courts, except in the existence of actual war, there was no protection left for loyal men in the South whether white or black. In the language of Thaddeus Stevens "that decision has unsheathed the dagger of the assassin and placed the knife of the rebel at the throat of every man, who dares proclaim himself to be now, or to have been heretofore a loyal man." Practical demonstrations of the truth of this declaration, not only in the deliberate and cold-blooded murder by Watson, but in numberless other instances, are daily occurring throughout the whole section of country lately in rebellion. Under such circumstances the people demand the prompt adoption of decisive measures by Congress, for the remedying of this evil, and the prevention of future abuses arising from the same source. The Supreme Court is the creature, and amenable to the tribunal, of the people. Let such usurpations of power be made hereafter a misdemeanor, breaking all the participators of their office, or let, decisions upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress be required to be concurred by two thirds or all the Judges in a full bench. In some such measures alone does there seem to be any reasonable hope of restraining the partisan tendencies of our highest Judicial tribunal.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4, 1867.

The temperance question is one of the most important subjects of discussion in our midst at present, and a matter that is destined, I fear, to wield a great power in our elections the coming autumn. An effort is being made to have an act passed in order to enable the people of the Commonwealth to vote directly for or against a prohibitory liquor law. In one sense, it would be well to have an act of the kind referred to, passed. It is well known that there has been an agitation of the temperance cause at intervals, for many years past, and still there has been no general reform, and the subject will continue to be agitated until the people are permitted to decide by ballot whether they will have the license system abolished or continued. Taking this view of the matter, the Legislature cannot act too speedily, and if the proposed bill submitting the question to a popular vote were passed and carried into effect, there would be a final decision reached, and the temperance question would no longer trouble our legislatures. I have no doubt that the friends of a prohibitory law, as well as those opposed to such a measure, would be willing to abide the verdict of the people, let that be either for or against a suspension of the liquor traffic. On the other hand, it is feared that if the act referred to is passed this winter, it will be brought to bear upon the fall elections, and cause a temporary rapture in the political ranks. Should this be the result, it would be better to have the matter dropped entirely by our law-makers now assembled at the Capitol. Let us hope, however, that the consequences of the agitation of the temperance question may be productive of good, and not of evil.

Mr. Shoemaker has introduced in the Senate "an act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in the several courts of this Commonwealth." It provides that at the general election in October, 1867, and triennially thereafter, the qualified electors of the several counties, shall elect (as other county officers are elected) two sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jury commissioners in each of said counties, for a period of three years ensuing their election, but the same persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years—*Provided,* that each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes, shall be duly elected jury commissioners, for such county. The Commissioners shall meet at the seat of Justice of the respective counties at least thirty days before the first term of the Court of common pleas in every year, and thereupon select alternately, from the whole male taxable citizens of the county at large, a sufficient number of the citizens of the sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors in the several courts of such county during that year, and as soon as such election shall have been completed, the said Jury Commissioners shall, in the mode and manner directed by law, place the names of the persons so selected in the Jury wheel. The Jury Commissioners and the Sheriff of the county, or any two of the three, shall draw from the proper Jury wheel panels of jurors for the trial of issues in fact which may be taken in any action in any of the courts of the county, in the manner now practiced and allowed, but before the said Jury Commissioners and Sheriff shall proceed to select or draw Jurors in the manner aforesaid, they shall take the oath or affirmation now prescribed by law to be taken by the County Commissioners, before selecting and drawing Jurors. The acts or portions of acts that made it the duty of County Commissioners and Sheriff to select Jurors shall cease to have any force and effect after the second Tuesday of October, 1867—*Provided,* that all acts or parts of acts now in force in relation to the custody, sealing and unsealing, locking and opening of the Jury wheel, and all acts and parts of acts now in force, imposing any penalty or punishment upon the Sheriff and County Commissioners, or either of them, for anything done or omitted by them, or either of them, in relation to the keeping, locking, opening, sealing or breaking the seal of any jury wheel, or in relation to the selecting or drawing of jurors, shall be applicable to the Jury Commissioners and Sheriff. The pay of the Jury Commissioners shall be the same, per day, as is paid to the County Commissioners, in the respective counties, to be paid out of the treasury thereof. The penalty for neglect or refusal to attend to and discharge the duties of the office shall be one hundred dollars for each offense—to be sued for and recovered before any justice of the peace in the county, as debts of like amount are recoverable; ten dollars to go to the person suing and the balance to the county treasury. In case of the inability of either or both of the Jury Commissioners, through sickness or otherwise, to attend to the duties of their appointment, the President Judge of the court shall fill the vacancy by appointment—the appointees to fulfill the same requirements and be subject to the same penalties imposed upon the elected Jury Commissioners in case of refusal or neglect to perform their duties.

Gov. Geary has promulgated a set of rules which applicants for pardons for themselves or friends are to be governed by, hereafter. These regulations are calculated to prevent the too free use of the pardoning power vested in the Governor, and will be productive of a great reform in this respect. They are as follows:

First. No pardon will be granted until notice of the application therefor shall have been given by publication, once a week for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper printed in the county in which the conviction was had.

Second. No pardon will be granted unless notice of the application shall have been given to the judge who tried the cause, to the district attorney, or the attorney who prosecuted, proof of which notice shall be furnished this Department.

Third. All applications for pardon must have with them the following papers, written in a clear and distinct hand:

1. A certified copy of the whole record, including docket entries, minutes of courts, copy of indictment, pleas and all other papers on file in the court relating to the case.

2. A full statement of the reasons upon which the application is based; setting forth all the facts; the notes of evidence taken on trial; letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed; a recommendation from the jurors who sat on the trial, and if any of them refuse to recommend a pardon, reasons given, for such a refusal; letter from the district attorney or counsel who tried the case; and a letter from the judge, setting forth his views upon the subject of the application.

Fourth. Recommendations for pardon for unexpired terms of sentence, must have a copy of the whole record as before required. Also a copy of commitment, petition from prisoner setting forth reasons, and statement from Warden and Inspectors of Prison.

Fifth. No personal application will be permitted.

Sixth. All of the above papers, when submitted, must be accompanied by a printed copy of same, in pamphlet form, twelve copies of which, at least, must be sent to this Department. If the parties are too poor, the paper book need not be printed.

Seventh. As these rules are intended to subserve the administration of justice, they will be strictly enforced, and relaxed only when good reasons shall be furnished for so doing.

The Legislature has received an invitation to visit Pittsburgh and examine the Western Penitentiary, House of Refuge and other State institutions there. It is alleged that they are over crowded, and their enlargement will form a subject of consideration on the part of the members. It is expected that the Senators and Representatives, or at least a committee of them, will proceed to the Iron City in a few days.

The House Committee appointed to investigate the contested election case in the Lycoming district proceeded to Williamsport on Thursday last, to examine witnesses, and are still there.

His Excellency, Gov. Geary, is now occupying the Executive Mansion, which has been fitted up for the accommodation of himself and family.

It is expected that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on the 21st of March, but the day has not yet been definitely fixed. No doubt all the business requiring attention can be transacted by the date named.

The Constitutional amendment has not yet come to a vote in either the Senate or House, and there is no telling when it will come up for final consideration.

A bill of some kind for the better regulation of the militia of the State will probably be adopted ere the close of the session. The Military committees of both Houses, in conjunction with the Auditor General, Adjutant General and Governor, have been requested to report a bill, and they are authorized to call to their aid any other persons they may desire, who have knowledge of the subject to be considered.

Mr. Stutzman has presented in the Senate, a petition from the citizens of Somerset county, asking for the repeal of the law taxing money at interest. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary General.

There has been no legislation for Bedford county, since the date of my last.

Yours, &c. TOBY.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE total amount thus far received by the committee appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the Cretans is about ten thousand dollars.

HORSE Thieves have been committing their rascally depradations in Somerset county. Some of them have been captured, and are now in jail at Somerset.

A WASHINGTON correspondent telegraphs that H. S. Magraw, formerly of Pittsburgh, now residing in Maryland was struck down with apoplexy, and is in a critical condition.

GARRET DAVIS was elected United States Senator from Kentucky by the Democrats and Conservatives, by 78 votes against 41 for Bristow. There were but a few scattering votes.

ON Tuesday last, Mr. Quay of the House, introduced a bill to provide for holding a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State, in order to strike out the word "white."

GOV. CURTIN left Harrisburg last week for Philadelphia, where it is said, he designs spending the winter. Before leaving he was visited by the Legislature in a body to bid him good-bye.

HON. DAVID RISCHIE, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg, and at one time Member of Congress from that District, died on Thursday last, after a brief illness of only a few days.

THE new Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas has abolished the order in regard to labor, and the freedmen may now contract like any body else for the best they can get.

DURING the past year 1286 teachers have been engaged in the task of imparting the rudiments of education to 150,000 white and black pupils at the South, who have made great progress. There are 800,000 colored children in the south and 600,000 adult whites unable to read or write.

THE rebel General Early, in the preface to his memoir of the war, says: "While some northern politicians and editors, who subsequently took rank among the most unscrupulous and vindictive of our enemies, and now hold me to be a traitor and rebel, were openly and sedulously justifying and encouraging secession, I was laboring honestly and earnestly to preserve the Union."

THE Fenians recently found guilty were today all sentenced to be hanged, March, 5. The majority heard the sentence without apparent emotion. Several denied being Fenians, and stated that the testimony given against them was false. The names of the condemned are Patrick Norton, F. H. Macinell, Patrick O'Neill, James Buck, Daniel Quinn, P. Sedwith, John O'Conner. John Ragan, Owen Kennedy and John Gallagher.

THE Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, speaking of the forthcoming General Railroad Bill of Senator Bigham, says: "When the subject comes fairly before the Legislature, we may look for a great struggle between the people and the powerful corporations now monopolizing whatever territory they desire to be traversed or controlled by their roads. It would be judicious if the people fortified their representatives with petitions on this subject."

ABOUT two o'clock on Monday morning a fire occurred at Hagerstown, Md., involving the destruction of all the buildings on one corner of the "Diamond," opposite the public square. The hotel situated there, a drug store, a clothing establishment, the office of the Hagerstown *Mail*, and other property were burned almost to the ground. The fire was stopped at the building occupied by Messrs. Serer & Co., hardware merchants.

A WISE enactment was passed by the Legislature, which may not be generally known. It provides that any person "who shall receive or buy from minors, unknown or irresponsible parties, any scrap iron, brass, lead or metal, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, or either." This makes it criminal to buy or receive from such parties, irrespective of whether it was stolen or not, and removes from children the temptation to pilfer.

A Free Railway Law.

We transfer the following Communication of "A Jerseyman" from the *U. S. Gazette* to our columns with great pleasure:

MR. EDITOR—I have understood that efforts are about to be made at the Legislature of Pennsylvania to secure the passage of a general railroad law. Surely those who are engaged in this enterprise are deserving of universal commendation.

It is to be earnestly hoped that this philanthropic project will be accomplished and will result in the construction of at least one more route leading from Philadelphia to the great west.

Would not a general railroad law, with liberal privileges, develop largely the wealth and power of Pennsylvania? If the members of its Legislature would study its geography, would acquire a knowledge of the extent and value of its mineral and agricultural resources, and with these facts before them, travel westward of Pittsburgh into adjoining States, it is thought that the wide spread industrial advancement to be discerned as the result of the stimulating influences of liberal railroad privileges would convince the most obdurate of these gentlemen that Pennsylvania, with a hundred fold greater natural wealth and advantages, merely requires the adoption of similar policies in order to acquire among her sister States the supremacy to which she is so justly entitled.

When the number of the population and when the resources of this great cammonwealth are contrasted with those of other States, should not the present condition of Pennsylvania, locked up by the iron bars of one or two railroad monopolies, become a matter of disgrace to those who heretofore have controlled her destinies.

The causes which have produced this result, and which tolerate their continuance, should surely command the earliest and most careful consideration of those who are interested in the welfare of this State.

New Jersey for many years occupied a situation similar to the present position of Pennsylvania, in having the energy and the action of her people restricted, and in having her general development impaired. by special charter enactments.

The shackles of this feudalism, however, at last have been severed, not by the magic sword of Belisardo, but by the intelligence and decision of the people of our State, who forced the passage of a general railroad law which extends to the public equal rights and equal protection in the matter of railway enterprises.

It long since had been discovered that special railroad charters, with the improper protection which accompanied them, had given birth to monopoly, had encouraged and legalized oppression as well as extortion had deterred much of the bone and sinew, capital, talent, skill and enterprise which otherwise would have been engrossed in mining, agricultural and manufacturing pursuits; had interrupted commercial intercourse; had produced legislative corruption: had retarded social, intellectual and moral advancement, and that with other innumerable disadvantages they had enhanced the cost of many of the comforts and necessaries of life.

The general railroad act of New Jersey is shortly to go into effect. From its influences is anticipated an era of increased and lasting progress.

It is in view of the great expansion which will be given by this wise provision to the general industry of New Jersey that I have been induced as one of her denizens to urge upon the people of Pennsylvania the importance of the immediate passage of a general railroad law which will benefit the commercial intercourse between both States, by opening additional outlets which can be employed at less prices than are now exacted by those who control the existing thoroughfares.

I am aware that to secure the passage of a generral railroad law has become a matter of much difficulty, as it militates against the interests of corporations which enjoy special privileges, and as it terminates one of the greatest sources of legislative corruption.

Among other arguments which are advanced by the opponents of this reform measure, it is ingeniously urged by them that the enaction of general railroad laws would suppress the investments in railway enterprises, as without the protection which is conferred by special charters, capitalists would not incur the risk of money entailed by such projects. This reasoning, however, is a mere bubble in the grasp of intelligence. It can be shown that in the States in which general railroad acts are in existence the amount of capital which is invested in railways and the number of these enterprises have increased since these statutes have been in force.

Capitalists who associate themselves together, and who jointly invest their money for the object of remuneration, whether in the construction of railways or otherwise, cannot properly claim the title of philanthropists, nor should they enjoy the special protection which might reasonably be conferred upon this class of benefactors. Stock and bond holders of such public enterprises are nothing more nor less than a combination of business men, who, like them, risk their money in the expectancy of pecuniary gain. Why, then, should greater protection or more liberal privileges be extended to them than is conferred upon those who embark in private operations, which are originated and prosecuted for the same ostensible remunerative purposes?

If a half a dozen of the readers of this communication were to undertake jointly some private enterprise which required a large investment of capital and which for success depended upon commercial chances, would the Legislature of Pennsylvania extend special protection to the business of these gentleman? Would they not be considered lunatics in attempting to secure it? The principle which is involved is the same in either case.

Then to confer upon particular railway corporations special protection and privileges, beyond those which are placed within the reach of every citizen, would seem to be a question of most serious importance in its bearing upon the civil rights of a community.

In view of the facts which have been presented, should not the people of Pennsylvania, as early as practicable, endeavor to secure the inestimable benefits which would inure to them from a general railroad law! I have heard it repeatedly asserted that the corrupt control which has been exercised over the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, certainly by one and probably by more of the railway monopolists, has heretofore prevented the execution of this great measure of general advancement, of general necessity and of general reform. *"It must certainly be a brave world that has such people in it."* This fact, if correct, should arouse the indignation and should stimulate to combined and decisive action those who are interested in the prosperity of that State, Morality demands it. The very existence of its political organization requires it. The capitalist and the laboring classes alike are deeply concerned in suppressing corruption, by instituting a policy which would restrict the power and which would destroy the evil influences of designing corporatons, and which, in terminating the practice of bartering bribes for special charter privileges would forever eradicate one of the principal sources of legislative corruption. By what more effectual method can be advanced these great purposes than through the instrumentality of a general railroad law? Now is the time to secure this enactment.

Whatever may have been the character and feelings of those who have formerly represented the political interests of that State, I am rejoiced to learn that the present members of its Legislature are actuated by pure and philanthropic motives, and are merely awaiting the instructions of their constituents to justify them in the passage of this law.

Then to each voter of Pennsylvania I would say, good sir, if you are alive, awake! Ah, were I Caliph for a day, as honest Abou Hassan wished to be, I would scourge these jugglers out of the commonwealth with rods of scorpions.

Death of Hon. H. S. Magraw.

Mr. Magraw breathed his last this morning. He died very easily, and surrounded by his family and friends. He had no time to give special directions as to the disposition of his large estate, but it is believed that he willed the whole property to his wife. The remains will be taken to his farm near Port Deposit, to morrow morning at 7 o'clock. The *Star* of this evening says:

Hon. Henry S. Magraw, a member of the Maryland Legislature from Cecil county, whose illness we noticed yesterday, died this morning about fifteen minutes before nine o'clock. Mr. Magraw was taken with a fit of apoplexy on Tuesday night about eight o'clock, and suffered a great deal until death.

He was a member of the Maryland Legislature, from Cecil county, having been elected last fall. He was born at West Nottingham, Port Deposit, Md., on the 17th of December, 1815 and was educated at the academy in that place after which he studied law in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with John R. Montgomery, Esq., and after being admitted to the bar he was married and removed to Pittsburg, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and was eminently successful.

In 1852 he went to Califrrnia, and was engaged as counsel in a number of important cases. On his return home he was elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served three years. After this he purchased his father's estate in West Nottingham, Md., and removed to that place with his family. Mr. M. was fifty one years of age and esteemed by a large number of friends. Being a man of wealth he was very liberal to the poor and never refused to help those in need.

His family arrived in this city yesterday morning and were with him during his last moments. Secretary Stanton, Senator Johnson. and a large number of friends called to see him yesterday. Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the Presbyterian Church, attended him at the time of his death. The body will be taken to West Nottingham to morrow morning in a special car.—*Washington Correspondence of Philadelphia Press.*

☞A letter to the Philadelphia *Age,* dated Gettysburg, Jan. 29th says: A fire broke out in one of the departments of Pennsylvania College, on the night of the 25th instant, resulting in the total destruction of the north building. The alarm was given about half past ten o'clock, but the flames had already burst through the roof, and resisted all efforts of the students to extinguish them. One of the tutors had a narrow escape in his endeavor to save some of the furniture among which were valuable pamphlets and instruments illustrating the operations of nature and principles of physics. The loss is heavy, and many of the students will be deprived of accommodations for the remainder of the session. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The board of trustees will meet on the 30th instant to take immediate measures for rebuilding on a larger scale.

☞Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, died on last Sunday, at his residence in Bethany, Wayne county, Pa. Judge Eldred was the President Judge of that judicial district for six years, ending in 1849, and resided during that time in Harrisburg. During part of the time his district extended from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, including Monroe county. Judge Eldred was for several years a member of the Legislature, as far back as 1824-5. He was a man of sterling qualities. No more honest man ever sat upon the bench. His marked civility to the members of the bar and his kindness of disposition and great affability of manner, made him a universal favorite wherever known.

☞Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Posey county, Ind., enlisted for and served three years as a private soldier in the 91st Indiana volunteers. At the time of his enlistment he was 63 years of age. He served his full time and was never sick a day, or unable from sickness to take his rations regularly. At the end of his term he was honorably discharged, and a few days ago applied at the office of a bounty agent for his additional bounty, and signed his name without the aid of glasses, being now over 66 years of age.

☞A race took place last week on the ice of Cayuga Lake, in New York, between a man who was on skates and one without skates. The wager was for $100, and the distance run seventy five yards. The skater was beaten, his opponent arriving at the goal ten feet ahead. A great deal of money was lost from bets on the skater, he being the champion of that section. It is said that two thousand persons witnessed the race.

☞A dispatch from Chicago says that Crosby, the proprietor of the Crosby Opera House lottery has re-purchased the Opera House, valued at $600,000 from the winner for $200,000. It is further said that he has made a clear profit of $650,000 by the lottery over and above all expenses. When *will* people learn not to encourage these swindles?

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseasea,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

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

Nov.30 1866:6m

ESTATE OF JACOB BEISEL, DECEASED. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob Beisel, late of the Township of St. Clair, County of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Executor.

Jan. 4:6t

PAY UP IMMEDIATELY. The sale notes of FREDERICK KOONTS, due December 14, 1866, are in our hands for collection.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Bedford, Feb. 1, 1867.-3t.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is ot of the institutions of New York. It is said tha Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny 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 SELL 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 druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalng. myself very severely—one hand almost to a cre The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexided Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost isp. mediately. It healed rapidly, and left very lican scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Philaim-

This is merely a sample of what the Mustatt Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

aratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, 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

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months n New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness: and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. 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. ed acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye,* but is certain 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 PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:eow:1y

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Hopewell tp., on or about the 1st of December, 1866, a small red bull, with small white spots; no other marks; supposed to be about two years old in the Spring. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES FINK.

jan18:3t

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Bedford county, GREETING:—Whereas, Loretta Smith, by her next friend, Mary A. Bierly did prefer her petition to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, praying for the causes therein set forth, that she should be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Aaron S. Smith. We, therefore, command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you, the said Aaron S. Smith, setting aside all other business and excuse whatsoever, be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Bedford, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Lotta Smith and show cause why the said Lotta Smith, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, &c., agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided; and hereof fail not.

Witness the Hon. Alex. King, Esquire, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18.

BEDFORD COUNTY, S. S: At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court; On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Martha Ritchey, late of Union tp., deceased, to wit: John C. Ritchey, Daniel B. Ritchey, of Amenon, Henry county, Illinois; Jacob Ritchey, (minor) of Wayne county, O; Mary wife of Michael Walter, Bedford county; Sarah Ritchey, Hannah Ritchey, Samuel B. Ritchey, the last three are minors and reside in Bedford co., and a husband, Ferdinand Ritchey, who has assigned his interest in the real estate to the said heirs, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

BEDFORD COUNTY S. S: At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: Lideah Bennett, widow of the said A. Bennett, dec'd; Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegheny county, Md.; Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in the State of Iowa; Charles S. Bennet, George Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Barbara, now dead, who was intermarried with John Leasure, and who has left issue, four children, viz: Jemima, Mary, Rebecca Ann and Atsey, Mary, intermarried with Thomas Leasure, Artemas S. Bennett, and Tasey Bennett, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vend. exponas and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, to wit: One tract of land situate in Liberty tp., Bedford county, Penn'a., all the defendant's right, title, and interest, in and to a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, about fifty acres cleared and under fence; having thereon erected a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, spring house, barn, cooper shop, and other out buildings, thereon. Also, two apple orchards thereon. Adjoining lands of Geo. Rhodes, William Little, Philip Gossler, and others, and taken in execution as the property of William S. Entriken.

ALSO, All the defendant's right title and interest in and to a tract of land containing one hundred and two acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence; having thereon erected a two story log house, spring house, dry house, bank barn and other out houses, and saw mill thereon erected, also, an apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, adjoining lands of George Roads, Wm. Fluck, Wm Little, and others, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. S. Entriken.

ALSO, All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Union township, Bedford county, containing about 400 acres more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log barn thereon; adjoining lands of Christian Briggle, Mathew Morehead, and others.

ALSO, All defendant's interest in and too a tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Stiffler, Samuel Archer, and others.

ALSO, All the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and partly under fence with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of George Nisely, David Lewis, dec'd, and others.

ALSO, All defendent's interest in and to a tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House and Bank Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Boyer, Samuel Walters and others, and seized and taken in execution as property of David C McCormick.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Jan. 18, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The administration account of James M. Smith, Administrator of the estate of William Saylor, late of St. Clair townshp, Bedford county, dec'd.

2. The account of Josiah Imler, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jackson Dibert, late of West Providence township, Bedford co., Penn'a, dec'd.

3. The Administration account of Duncan McVicker, administrator of the estate of John Culp, late of Schellsburg, deceased.

4. The account of Thomas Oldham, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Corle, late of the County of Randolph, State of Indiana, dec'd.

5. The account of Thomas Oldham, Esq., administrator of the estate of Eve King, late of Union tp., dec'd.

6. The final account of John S. Stuckey, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, dec'd.

7. The final account of Asa S. Stuckey, one of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, county of Bedford, deceased.

8. The account of Samuel Shafer, administrator of the estate of David Lewis, late of Union tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

8. The account of Bernard O'Neal, administrator of the estate of John Hamilton, late of Southampton tp., deceased.

10. The account of Martin L. Hetrick, Esq., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights, and credits which were of David H. Stuckey, late of Colerain tp., Bedford co., Pa., deceased.

11. The first account of George Smith and Jacob Law, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford co., Pa., Yeoman, deceased.

12. The account of David B. Kochendarfer, one of the Executors of the Last Will, &c. of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

13. Account of George W. Cessna, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd.

14. The account of Levi Otto, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Adam Otto, late of Napier tp., Bedford co., yeoman, dec'd.

16. The Final account of Isaac F. Grove and Sarah A. Grove, administrators of the estate of Jesse Grove, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.

Jan. 14, 1867.

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, JR. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Second Monday of February (being the 11th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 26th of November in the year of our Lord, 1866.

jan18:67 ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

TAVERN LICCNSES. The following named persons have taken out petitions for tavern license, and notice is hereby given that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 11th day of Feb'y next for allowance:

J. H. Greenough, Saxton Borough.
David Weimer. Clearville.
Wm. M. Pearson, Woodbury.
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Borough.
Wm. T. Grove, Bloody Run Borough.
D. & M. Ott, Bloody Run.
Henry Flack, Woodberry.
Rachel Naugle, St. Clairsville.
James L. Prince, Saxton.

jan18 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1867 (11th day.)

Conover, Dorff & Co. vs. Isrsel Oppenheimer.
B. W. Garretson vs. Jno. W. Beeler's Adm'rs.
Homer Neice vs. Wm Woy.
Gideon Hitechew vs Adam U Miller.
E. A. Fockler vs Jac A Raum.
Uriah Adams vs Sarah Pierce's Exrs.
David Heidler vs Huntingdon & B. T. R. R.
B. W. Garretson's use vs Isaac Miller.
Eliz. M. Bridenthal vs. Emily Wolf.
Same vs. Angeline Earnest et al.
Same vs. Sarah Sleek.

Certified January 14th, 1867.

jan1 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'Sy.

TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT, 18th day of February, 1867.

Martin Cordel vs. Paul Fouse.
Jac. H. Longenecker vs. Jos. M. Shoenfelt.
Sam'l Strayer et al vs. Chas Madden.
Sam'l Clark vs. Wm. Sleek.
Pius Little's adm'r vs. Jno. W. Beeler's adm'r.
Bloody Run School Dist. vs. W. Prov. S. Dist.
Thos. W. Blackburn's Exr. vs. John Hull et. al.
H. & B. Railroad vs. Wm. T. Daugherty.
Same vs. Sam'l Carn's adm'r.
Same Jno. G. Clark,
Same Jno. W. Crisman.
Sam'l T. Fluck vs. Rich. Langdon.
C. Fockler & Son vs. Geo. Roades et. al.
Cornelius Devore vs. Wm. B. Huffman.
Mary Potts vs. Anth'y Smith & wife.
Madara & Spang vs. Eversole.
Martin Cordel vs. David Byers.
Fluck & Wharton vs. Homer Neice.
Jacob Stuckinius vs. Sophia Lutsgazell.

Certified Jan. 21st, 1867.

Jan. 25. O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

ACCOUNT IN LUNACY. The Account of Henry B. Walter, Committee of Samuel Walter, a Lunatic, will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas on the 19th day of February next for confirmation.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

Jan. 21st, 1867.