

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALVA R. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

SENATOR STUTZMAN'S VOTE AGAINST A FREE RAILROAD LAW.

We confess to the utmost surprise at the course of Senator Stutzman on the Free Railroad Law. A bill was reported by Senator Landon, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, which might with propriety be entitled, a bill to prevent the making of railroads. This report was manifestly made in the interest of the Pennsylvania Road—it was probably made the special instance and request of that road. The provisions of that bill are utterly obnoxious to every true friend of an honest free railroad law; such a law as would facilitate and promote the construction of railroads, which is the wish of the people of the State, and to which both political parties and both candidates for Governor last Fall, were pledged.

That a man from Somerset county could be found so destitute of principle, and regardless of the wishes of the people of his district, as to vote against a free railroad law, is a matter of astonishment; but when you add to this the fact, that Senator Stutzman was elected under a pledge as a free railroad law, and that he went on the stump in his own county, as the advocate of such a law, the meanness of his treason to the people of his district is made shockingly apparent.

The bill as reported, and as finally passed, provides, among other things:

That ten thousand dollars of stock for each mile of the proposed road must be subscribed, and ten per cent. of that amount must be paid in, before a charter can issue.

Also that the survey of the route must be begun within thirty days thereafter, and must be entirely finished, and a map thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth within six months.

Also that each stockholder shall be individually liable for the debts of the company.

Also that the charge for freight shall not exceed two cents per ton for each mile, (the Pennsylvania Road charges four cents per ton mile.)

Also that at any time the Legislature may repeal the charter without regard to the rights of stockholders.

Amendments were offered by Senators Bigham, Lowry, and others, to strike out and change these objectionable features, which, as will readily be perceived, are such as that never a mile of road would be made under the law.

And against these amendments, every one, Senator Stutzman voted. What shall we say more! The facts speak louder than words, and make up a record such as many a man would not have signed him for all the money the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad spend at Harrisburg in a whole winter.

PARTURITUR MONTES, NASCITUR RIDICULUS MUIS.

Precisely what mountains it was, that, of old time, labored to such strange purpose, we don't now remember, if we ever knew; but the thing that has been, will be, and there is no new thing under the sun. Yet who would have thought that the virtuous looking Bald Hill, half way between Bedford and Mt. Dallas, over which we have all been traveling, was traveling under us, and was about to be delivered of a very small mouse! Such we are assured has been the fact.

The great Southern Pennsylvania Railroad—the President of which is so rich that he puts his name down for five millions of stock as freely as most men would spend a dime—after three years diligent work with two whole corps of engineers, has put under contract what do you suppose?—the approaches to the tunnel through Bald Hill.

Incredible as it may seem, we are assured it is true; and further that John Crawley has already gone down to cut away the timber, and that next week a man with a wheelbarrow will be put on a road that the work will be pushed with the vigor which has heretofore characterized, this great company.

We would like some member of the corps of engineers, if he can possibly take time from the arduous labor of superintending this herculean work, to solve this sum:—

If it took three years engineering to locate and put under contract the approaches to a tunnel six hundred and fifty feet long, when will the whole road be completed from Pittsburgh to Chambersburg?

As Col. McClure is a Director of this Road, we suggest that he have this sum ciphered, and the result published in the Repository. It is possible that Senator Landon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, might be induced, for a consideration, to devote his great mind to this question. The people hereabouts are exceedingly anxious to know whether it is their children or their grand children who are to see this road made.

THE NOMINATION OF B. F. MEYERS AS COLLECTOR.

B. F. Meyers, editor and proprietor of the Bedford Gazette, has been nominated by the President to be Collector of revenue for the XVI Congressional District. Precisely what influence Mr. Meyers brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Treasury—who sends them to the Senate for confirmation or rejection—we know not. It is said Judge Black and Edgar Cowan and Montgomery Blair—who last is the man who came here last Fall to speak for Meyers and Shannon—got the thing done. We hope this is so, and that Gen. Koozitz had no hand in the business.

Of one thing we are sure, the confirmation of this man by the Senate would be exceedingly distasteful to the loyal people of this District, who are familiar with the

course of the Gazette and its editor during the war.

As to any bargain with the appointing power at Washington, by which the confirmation of Meyers is yielded in order to get an Assessor, or other arrangement of the kind, we advise both Gen. Koozitz and Gen. Cameron to steer clear. There is no more facile way to the demoralization of the Republican Party.

Mr. Bowles, who is acting Collector, is a competent officer, a good citizen; and moreover he is a Republican.

That under any circumstances the confirmation by a Republican Senate of a most unscrupulous partizan, and editor of a most unscrupulous partizan sheet, should be thought of, is very surprising. If a Democrat must be confirmed, let it be some reliable man who is not wholly and solely a partizan.

LEGISLATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Stutzman in the Senate on— of last week read in place a bill to compel the Connelville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company to commence their road within six months.

As a representative of the people of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties, all interested in the early construction of the Pittsburgh and Connelville or Connelville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, the introduction of such a bill by him is entirely inexplicable. Mr. Stutzman must certainly know that under existing laws, the Connelville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad is obliged to begin work on or before the 5th of April, next. How the interests of his constituents or of the State are to be promoted by a still further postponement of the time for beginning work on this road, is more than we can understand. Some strange hallucination seems to have overtaken our amiable Senator, since his entrance upon his official duties at Harrisburg. We hope hereafter he will bear in mind that it is the building of this road at the earliest possible moment, and not the indefinite postponement of it, that is desired by his constituents.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1867.

For years past there has been great diversity of opinion as to what constituted the legal weight of a bushel of corn, a bushel of oats, etc., and scarcely two persons agree on the subject, so that there seemed to be no figures governing the weight of the various kinds of grain, meal, fruit, &c. Hereafter there will be less difficulty experienced among farmers and the public in general, when selling or buying any of the articles named below. I commend to your readers a careful perusal of the following standard weights just fixed by the Legislature, and advise each and every one to preserve the same for future reference. It will be convenient when most needed. Here are the figures, per bushel: Wheat, 60 pounds; rye, 56; shelled corn 50; corn ground, 70; corn meal, 40; coarse salt, 70; corn salt, 92; fine salt, 47; barley, 47; oats, 32; buckwheat, 50; clover seed, 61; timothy seed, 45; turnips, 55; onions, 40; peas, 54; malt, 38; unslacked lime, 80; anthracite coal, 80; bituminous coal, 70; coke, 40; potatoes, 55; sweet potatoes, 54; flax seed, 56; bran, 29; beans, 56; dried apples, 25 dried peaches, 38.

Philosophic reporters can hereafter be appointed for the several courts of common pleas, should a bill passed by the Senate become a law. This bill, or one of a similar character, should have been enacted into a law long ere this. There is much important evidence taken before courts that cannot be preserved in any other way, and the value of a short hand reporter can only be learned by a trial of the new measure.

The Senate has passed a supplement to an act granting the courts power to appoint road viewers, &c., which extends the powers of said courts to vacate public-private roads, streets and alleys, in any unincorporated village, to all public and private roads, streets and alleys, in any village now or which may hereafter, laid out in the Commonwealth.

An act relating to dowers has also been passed by the Senate, providing that in case any person has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow and last will and testament, and such widow has elected, or shall elect, not to take under the will, but claims dower at common law, and the same has not yet been fixed, it shall be lawful for the orphan's court of the county in which the land subject to such dower is situated, on petition of the widow and persons interested, to appoint seven men to appraise such real estate with its improvements; or to award an inquest to be held by the Sheriff, and ascertain the value of the land or such portions thereof as may be asked to be partitioned. After such appraisement has been had and confirmed by the orphan's court, the said lands shall be charged with and subject to the yearly interest accruing on the one-third of the valuation money, which shall be paid to the widow annually during her life, by the owner or occupier of the said land. The interest accruing as aforesaid may be recovered in the same manner as the interest of the widows of intestates when the land has been appraised and accepted by the heirs under the intestate laws is recoverable.

The question of granting the Governor power to commute the death punishment in certain cases, has become one of great importance, owing to the fact that there are in some of our prisons individuals long since convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, but whose time of execution has never been fixed by the executives. In order that such persons may be relieved of the suspense that has so long rendered them miserable, the Senate has passed an act providing that in cases of convictions of, and sentence for murder in the first degree, the Governor may upon the petition of the convicted, grant to such convict a pardon, upon such condition, with such restrictions, and with such limitations, as he deems proper; and he may issue his warrant to all proper officers, that in all cases in which the sentence of death shall hereafter be pronounced, no conditional pardon shall be granted, unless a majority of the judges of the court before whom the convict hath been tried (one of whom shall be a presiding judge) shall advise or recommend such pardon. The act confers no right to expiate any convict.

An act to regulate the carriage of baggage by railroads has been passed by the Senate. It allows each passenger one hundred pounds of baggage, not over \$500 in value, for which the company shall be responsible if said baggage is placed in the baggage car, but the

company is not liable for any article taken into a car in which the passenger is riding.

A change in the general fee bill is about being made. Under the old law, county officers, whose income was over \$1,000, were required to pay into the State Treasury fifty per cent. of the surplus. The present bill, as it passed the House, requires such officers to pay to the State Treasurer fifty per cent. on all surplus over \$2,000, after deducting clerk hire and office rent. The Senate will doubtless pass the bill before this letter is put in print, and become a law by the early approval of the Governor. The main feature of the act is to fix in detail the fees at a ratio of twenty-five per cent. advance in accordance with the advance granted by the Legislature during the late war.

The House has passed finally an act in relation to the fees of notaries public in Bedford, Fulton and Somerset counties.

Mr. Stutzman presented in the Senate a remonstrance of 191 citizens of Bedford county, against the passage of a law prohibiting fishing with nets, especially with dip-nets, in the waters of the Juniata.

Also, a remonstrance of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Berlin, Somerset county, against submitting the Sunday car question, so far as the city of Philadelphia is concerned, to the popular vote.

The Senate and House have passed finally an act fixing the place of holding elections in Harrison township, Bedford county, at the house of Jonathan Feichter.

The Senate passed finally a bill to regulate the fees of the directors of the poor and house of employment in the County of Bedford.

The act to prevent the destruction of bass in Fritt's creek and tributaries, and the Rays-ton branch of the Juniata and tributaries in Bedford county, has been laid over for the present, by the Senate.

The bill to attach certain lands and tenements in Napier township, Bedford county, and the persons residing thereon, to Schellburg borough, for school purposes, has been passed finally by the Senate.

Mr. Stutzman read in place, in the Senate, an act to extend the time of the payment of the enrollment tax on an act to incorporate the Keystone coal and manufacturing company of Somerset county.

Mr. Richards presented in the House, petitions from citizens of Fulton county, in favor of a free railroad law.

Mr. Weller has read in place a bill relating to the Somerset school district.

Senate Committee on the Judiciary Local has reported favorably, as committed, the bill to extend the provisions of an act regulating the fees of district attorneys in the county of Bedford, in the court of quarter sessions, approved April 11, 1865.

Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference is in session here. It is the largest conference in the United States, having upwards of three hundred preachers on its rolls.

Nothing unusual occurred at the Capital since the date of my last.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

SECRETARY SEWARD has lately insured his life for one hundred thousand dollars.

The Union party of Maryland has taken ground in favor of universal negro suffrage in that State.

Gen. Wm. B. STEWART recently appointed postmaster at Philadelphia, has been rejected by the Senate.

At present the New World beats the Old in telegraph lines, having 90,000 miles of line against 60,000 in Europe and 3,000 in India.

BENJAMIN SOULES, senior bishop of the Methodist church in the United States, died Wednesday in Nashville, Tenn., aged 84 years.

Ex-Gov. CURTIS sailed from New York, to-day, for HAVRE. He leaves his family in Philadelphia, and will be absent on a tour to Europe, for several months.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed the bill enfranchising the negroes of that State, and the Governor having approved the bill, it has now become a law.

The destination of the South, among whites and blacks, is said to be frightful. The Freedmen's Bureau is rendering all the aid in its power.

It is rumored that John G. Whittier, the poet, is to be married in his old age to a widow of Philadelphia with whom he has been in love for thirty years.

It is currently reported that Sydney Howard Gay, late managing editor of the Tribune, is engaged in gathering material for the life of Horace Greeley.

Mrs. J. G. HAMMOND, it is stated, will start from Fort Leavenworth on the 10th, on an expedition against the hostile Indians in Kansas and Nebraska, with a well equipped command.

The gold claimed by the Richmond Bankers, now in the Treasury, belonged originally to the General Government, and was captured, in the early part of the rebellion by the rebels while in the mint.

The Fenians seem ready to have projected an attempt on the arsenal in the city of Chester; but, as usual, the plan leaked out through informers, and the police and the inhabitants were the alert, and the result was a miserable failure.

The Hon. Philip Francis Thomas was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Md., on Wednesday last. He is a Copperhead and takes the place of Gov. Swann, resigned.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican says that "tobacco continues to bring almost fabulous prices. Shipping tobacco that sold for seven and nine dollars a week ago now brings twelve to fifteen dollars. Other grades sell equally well."

MAJOR GEN. EDWARDS, successor of Gov. Allen as editor of the Mexican Times, reached New Orleans on Wednesday, and reports that the evacuation of Mexico by the French is a fixed fact. Of the army of occupation, which numbered 24,000 there remained but 6,000.

The Memphis Appeal says: "It would be a gain to the country to substitute decent negroes for some drunken senators and blustering demagogues in Congress." Mr. Saultsbury will not relish this being hit in the house of his friends.

The Chicago Tribune informs Doolittle, Dixon, Cavan and Norton that they can "save a little remnant of their former reputations by following the example of 'poor Jim Lane,' who made some reparation to his betrayed constituents by blowing out his brains."

A young lady in the New Orleans Museum who goes into the lion's den, put to much population on her appetite, and when she stooped to let him jump over her, according to the programme, the eagerness beat bit of her waterfall.

Dr. JAMES ROGERS, of Lancaster, recently deceased, has bequeathed \$10,000, to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Lancaster, "the interest of which is to be expended in the improvement of the streets of that city under the direction of the Mayor. He has also made bequests to several charitable institutions of that city."

The National Democratic Committee met on Tuesday last, at the residence of the Chairman, Hon. August Belmont, in New York city, and decided not to call a National Convention previous to the regular nominating one of next year. Measures were set on foot for a thorough organization of the party throughout the Union. Most of the Northern States were represented.

The bill to incorporate the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad Company, which was defeated in the House of Delegates, at Annapolis, on the 9th March, by a vote of 45 yeas to 27 nays, was reconsidered, and on the 12th March it was passed by a vote of 45 yeas to 27 nays. The length of this proposed road is thirty three miles. It does not appear whether the bill has passed the Senate.

A meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, favorable to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, was held at the Union Hotel, on Monday evening, 19th instant. This is the first formal impeachment meeting we believe of citizens held in this country, was large and enthusiastic.

The Revenue Law, as amended, allows the taxpayer \$1000 instead of \$500, as heretofore. The tax on leather is reduced to two and a half per cent. on castings for machinery. Cast iron, hollow-ware, pottery, and many other articles are also. Other material changes have been made. The new law takes effect on the 1st of March (the present month).

The election in New Hampshire on Tuesday was a thorough Republican triumph. Gen. Harriman was re-elected Governor by at least three thousand majority, and all three branches of the Legislature were elected by majorities of about one thousand each. Both branches of the Legislature are also Republican by large majorities.

The Idaho Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 to the support and maintenance of Roman Catholic schools in that Territory. The Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and all other denominations of the press are indignant at the bill, and the law should be so framed that the tax shall be collected from the respective sects.

The New York Shipping List says: Financial circles betray a feeling of nervousness, consequent upon the disposition of Congress to suspend an impeachment question to an issue, the construction of five millions of greenback currency, too, as shows, in the March statement of the public debt, has a tendency to render capitalists a little more cautious.

The stage and mail from Fort Clarke, Texas, were captured by Indians on the 11th ult. The driver and passengers kept fifty assailants at bay until morning, when a reinforcement of Indians appeared, and all the passengers were taken prisoners. Their fate is unknown.

The Western papers bring us an account of a tremendous flood in the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, occasioning a loss of property amounting to four or five millions of dollars. Thousands of cattle have been drowned; hundreds of houses swept away; Shawneetown, Ill., was completely inundated, and in many places on the Ohio river was thirty miles wide.

The following is the fifth paragraph of Gov. Brownlow's first general order to the State guard of Tennessee: "Captains or Lieutenants, commanding companies or squads, will see, on all occasions, that no man's premises are searched, no man's person or property is taken or killed, no man's property is destroyed, no timber cut down and used without a fair compensation being paid; and that no grain or forage be taken without the consent of the owner, and then at the market value. These rules must be observed."

The death of J. D. DeBow is denied by the following: "NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Editors Freeman's: I have stated, from issue of this morning that J. D. DeBow, Editor of De Bow's Review, is dead. I think it my duty to contradict the statement. The editor is still living and full of statistical energy. His brother, Mr. Franklin De Bow, died in New York a few days ago. The brief obituary notice in the Times this morning is complimentary, but premature. R. G. BARNWELL, Associate Editor of De Bow's Review."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Hollidaysburg Register says that a man named Gove, living at the foot of Plane No. 10, has been proven guilty of the murder of a man named Gove, recently left by a deceased relative, in the Hollidaysburg jail, and it will not be long until we see a man, who through his whole life, has been struggling with poverty, in his efforts to maintain the comfort and respectability of his family, rolling in wealth, luxury, honor and power.

SAYS A Paris letter: "Rev. John S. C. Abbot, author of a life of Napoleon the first; of the Presidents of the United States, &c., is now here collecting material for a history of Napoleon III., and had the pleasure the other day of a long interview with His Majesty on the subject. He was treated with great kindness by the Emperor, who thanked him warmly for what he had done for the Bonaparte family, and in advance for what he was going to do."

The London Athlete says: "There is an imposing roll of American authors who have been thoroughly adopted as captains of thought by the intellectual rank and file of this country. Longfellow is not less popular in London than Emerson in New York or Boston; Cooper is read in Old, almost as widely as Walter Scott in New England; the novels of Washington Irving are as much works of universal and permanent interest in the cities and villages of Great Britain as the tales of Charles Dickens are affairs of familiar conversation throughout the Union; Prescott, Bancroft, and Holmes are names that glitter on the shelves of every well furnished library on this side of the Atlantic."

GEN. JOSEPH MANLEY, a highly esteemed citizen of Westmoreland county, died the other morning at his residence, near West Newton, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. Gen. Manley, at one time occupied a prominent position in the political affairs of the State, and in 1844 was nominated by the Whig party for Governor, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Francis R. Shunk. He had a retentive memory, and his reminiscences of the early history of the State were a great source of interest to those who were intimate with him. The "whiskey insurgents" surrendered to the United States forces on his father's farm, and although a mere boy at the time, he retained a vivid recollection of the war of 1812.

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A resolution was adopted by the U. S. Senate on Saturday appropriating one million of dollars for the relief of the destitute people of the South and Southwest of all classes, to be expended under the superintendence of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. During the discussion Mr. Trumbull said that General Howard had called on the Judiciary Committee and testified that unless something of the kind was done there would be actual starvation among the disloyal portion of the South.

The defeat of the Connellville bill in the House, of course occasions no surprise. The vote in its favor was larger than we had reason to expect, considering that it was only the people on one side and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the other. That the bill should have failed by only eleven votes, is encouraging. When the Bogus Free Railroad bill comes to a vote in the House, we are encouraged to hope it will fall, for strong as was the Connellville bill, the Free Principle is stronger still. Both parties are pledged to it.

A curious fact is detailed in a recent number of the Guardian, as follows: "It may be interesting to our University readers to know that Milton was not only a poet but a lexicographer, and that he made some contributions to the Latin Dictionary of Ainsworth. In the preface to the second edition of the Cambridge Dictionary, published in 1692, made use of a M. S. collection in three large folios, made by 'Mr. John Milton,' out of all the best and purest Roman authors. Also the fourth edition of Dr. Adam Littleton's Latin Dictionary, published in 1709, has an acknowledgment on the title page of its indebtedness to the same M. S. of Milton. These two dictionaries were the immediate precursors of that of Ainsworth, which is evidently based upon them, although much improved."

PETERLOU V. NABBY—Mr. D. R. Locke is one of the many present wonders of Washington. He presides on the floor of the House created as much excitement as that of a triumphant general. As he sat surrounded by visitors, and bored for his autobiography, he suggested to every observer that one man's brain devoted to a good cause can do more for the world than a hundred blunder in any other direction. Each word on the moral to some great idea, and adorns the tale of some great event.

The suffering at Chattanooga and other places on the Tennessee River is appalling. At Chattanooga on the 12th the water was seven feet deep in the city, and many of the houses toppling over and others floating away. The Mayor, with a posse of citizens and soldiers, was foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agents of the road protested, but the Mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million of dollars. General Carlin, at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

The tunnel has at last, says the Chicago Post of Tuesday, been completely filled with water, which is now being pumped out again, and the city is again in danger of being flooded. If no weaknesses in the masonry are developed, arrangements have been so made that the tunnel will be put in immediate communication with the old water works, the city supplied with the pure water so long expected. The tunnel has been completed for laying the corner stone of the new water works, the Board of Public Works propose to set apart Monday for the celebration of that event. The time is well chosen, as it will complete a period of precisely three years from the time of laying the first shovelful of dirt on the shore end of the new tunnel.

The Military Bill in Virginia. General Schofield, who has been assigned to the First military district, composed of the State of Virginia, under the Sherman-Sheildtger act, has assumed command and issued the following order: HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Virginia, March 15, 1867.—General Orders No. 1.—I. In compliance with the order of the President the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First District, State of Virginia, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867.

II. All officers under the existing provisional government of the State of Virginia will continue to perform the duties of their respective offices, according to law, unless otherwise hereafter ordered. In individual cases, until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified in accordance with the above named act of Congress.

III. It is desirable that the military power conferred by the before mentioned act be exercised only so far as may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which that power was conferred, and the undersigned appeals to the good sense and patriotism of the magistrates and other civil officers, to render the necessity for the exercise of his power as slight as possible, by strict obedience to the laws, and by impartial administration of justice to all classes.

IV. The staff officers now on duty at headquarters department of the Potomac are assigned to corresponding duties at headquarters First District, State of Virginia.

Brevet Major General, U. S. A. Official: S. T. CHALEY, Assistant Adjutant General.

TERRIBLE RIOT AT CARLISLE! Fight Between Soldiers and Citizens One Citizen Killed and Four Wounded. Two Soldiers Killed—One of Them Mortally Wounded.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 16, 1867.—Last evening two soldiers came into town. When near the Court House, they were attacked by A. Hammit and P. Gilmore. Neither party were hurt. The soldiers then left for the garrison. At six o'clock about fifty soldiers came in town, armed with carbines, revolvers, and rifles, and halted near the Court House, and fired a crowd of citizens, who were standing near the point where the polls were located. The citizens drew revolvers and fired, when a general riot ensued. The soldiers ran back, and when, on reaching the edge of the town, they took a position.

The guard came in from the post, and the firing was kept up. The guard having arrested some citizens and started for the garrison, meeting Hammit, who had a gun, was ordered by the guard to lay it down. On refusing he shot him. The ball struck left of the right nipple, and came out near the left shoulder blade. He died in three hours.

Mrs. Stuart, standing in the door at the Court House, was shot through the left foot; Thomas Zimmerman through the right fore arm, crushing bones; Jacob Small, through the centre of the right hand;—Hallburg, in the head, crushing the scalp—all citizens.

Two soldiers were wounded, one in the head and one in the leg—the former mortally.