Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

MR. ALEX. 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.

THE DERELICTION OF MANY OF THE LATE OFFICERS OF OUR ARMY.

There is nothing so embarrassing and annoying in this life of business as to be under the necessity of attempting to transact business with men who are deaf to all your appeals and treat your requests with silent contempt, or who, if they are moved to respond to your demands, have been so derelict of duty as never to have made any record of the facts desired, and consequently are wholly unable to supply the much desired information. This is an every day occurrence in the prosecution of claims of widows and mothers for pensions.

A kind and excellent husband, the best of fathers, patriotic to the last breath, though poor, could not leave his beloved family, for whom he was the best of providers, until he was drafted into the service; perhaps he doubted whether his health was such as to permit him to endure the hardships of the field, but he promptly reported; a hasty examination by a Board of Enrolment and he was ordered to don the national uniform and was hurried forward to the scene of activity before Petersburg or elsewhere. The change, the active life, the anxiety, the over-exertion, develope a dormant disease, he is ordered to the rear, put into an ambulance and expires on the way to the hospital. The bereaved widow and orphans realize the terrible reality that their hope, their all, has been torn from them, and for the first time in life they behold wan, ghastly want approaching their humble threshold. A few dollars back pay are secured promptly through that efficient officer, Hon. E. B. French, 2d Auditor of the Treasury. At the same time an application is made to that superlative of Circumlocution offices, the Pension Office, for a Pension. Months roll away before any action is communicated to the applicant. In the meantime the few dollars of back pay are consumed and debt is incurred to provide the necessaries of life. The once happy family is broken up, the widow must labor to provide sustenance for her babe; her debtors become importunate and doubt whether she will ever get a Pension, and distress the already miserable widow and her wretched little ones on every hand. Death is coveted as a relief from the pangs and woes of this ungenerous life. At last she is, perhaps, assured that all the testimony necessary to the successful prosecution of her case is made. Hope takes the place of despair. In the midst of her anticipations comes a demand for the evidence of some commissioned officer having *personal knowledge* of the time when, the place where and the circumstances under which the *disease* was contracted. A year or eighteen months have rolled away. The officers have been discharged and gone to the four quarters of the globe. The Adjutant General is applied to, he may know their post office address, or he may not; but grant it that he does; they are written to and weeks and months again roll away before any reply is received, if *any* is received; or perhaps, after several communications they deign to reply that they know nothing, verily. This is uniformily the case in four applications out of five, and in nineteen cases out of twenty in the applications of drafted men. The above is only one of many cases.

The Government for the purpose of protecting itself against a few frauds has allowed the adoption of rules so stringent in the Pension Office that there is not a county in the loyal States, but has at least a dozen such cases pending, and we can point to twenty in the county of Bedford alone. Is it not horrible to contemplate the misery and wretchedness which is thus entailed by the dereliction of those whose duty it was to possess such information and to impart it promptly. We hope every officer who may read this article, if he has any such requests made to him, will see to it at once that it is promptly answered, and with the best information in his possession, as upon his immediate response may depend the happiness or wretchedness of some noble woman and her hapless infants.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The time was when good men were willing to go to Harrisburg as members of the Legislature and serve their constituents for three dollars a day. The value of men and their services has greatly advanced in these latter days, and the pay of members has been at various times increased until now it amounts to one thousand dollars per session, or sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents per day for an average session of sixty days. There seems to have been an abundance of good things on hand in the way of private and local bills and monopoly legislation the past winter, but not sufficient to satisfy the greed of these public leeches, so when the appropriation bill was reported, there was found in it a section providing for the increase of the pay of members to fifteen hundred dollars. After some discussion in the House, the amount was fixed at $1350. Now this may not be too much for good men, but unfortunately the number of such, that get to the Legislature, is few. Besides it would have been in much bettter taste to have made the increase to take effect for the next session, than for the present, as it would have removed any foolish suspicions, on the part of those who are not capable of appreciating the valuable services of their members, that the thing was not altogether disinterested. The ayes and nays were not called, as it was not a party question, and it seems, singularly enough to have been voted for with a glorious disregard of political proclivities. We hope Col. McClure will hurry up his proposed amendment providing that no Legislature shall increase the pay of its own members.

THE REVENUE OFFICERS FOR THE XVIth REVENUE DISTRICT.

The President has nominated, and the Senate has confirmed, Hon. Wm. McSherry, of Adams county, Assessor, and C. W. Ashcom, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixteenth Revenue District of Pennsylvania. With Hon. Wm. McSherry we have no acquaintance; we learn that he was an Old Line Whig up to the days of Know-Nothingism, when he was forced over to the Pro-Slavery Democracy. We do not take him to be one of those narrow-minded bigoted creatures, who have no toleration for those who happen to hold opposite views upon the great political questions of the day, at least this is our experience in a vast majority of the cases of Old Line Whigs, and, if we are right in this presumption, the Senate did very well to confirm him. He is a citizen of Adams county which he at one time represented in the State Senate.

C. W. Ashcom, Esq., the Collector, is a native of this county and for many years, more than we can remember, has been an active politician. He represented this county in the Legislature some eight or nine years ago. He has not been a successful politician, by any means, never having held any position at the hands of the party, save one year in the Lower House, as above stated. He is a most excellent man and will make a capital officer. We do not think that the President could have bettered the appointment in any way. The appointments are acceptable to all parties, as far as we can learn.

SENATOR STUTZMAN.

We have observed in the *Bedford Inquirer* several articles criticising the action of Mr. Stutzman, Senator from that district, on the several railroad bills before the Senate. We feel satisfied that if our cotemporary was fully acquainted with the subject, he would approve that Senator's course, during the present session of the Legislature, most heartily. The Connellsville railroad had no more abler and active advocate than Mr. S. He made the first speech in its favor on the floor of the Senate and labored night and day faithfully to insure its passage. His action on the Southern Pennsylvania railroad bill, compelling the Pennsylvania railroad to complete it in three years instead of eight, as the old bill provides, ought also be sustained. We know that the region of country represented by Mr. Stutzman needs railroad facilities, and we also know that no Senator or member from that district has worked more faithfully to get them extended than Mr. S. If our cotemporary knew the power exercised by other corporations in the Legislature he would not only admit the facts above stated, but he would give their Senator due credit and praise for having done his duty faithfully.

The bill which Mr. Stutzman read in his place in the Senate is plain in its provisions, and for the purpose of convincing our colaborer in Bedford that he has done Mr. S. great injustice, we publish the same in full, as follows:

AN ACT for the completion of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway.

WHEREAS, The Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company was chartered by act of Assembly, dated the 29th day of April, A. D. 1864, in which act of Assembly it is provided "That the Southern Pennsylvania railroad company shall perfect the organization of their company within three months after the passage of this act, and proceed immediately to locate and construct said road and complete their main line within three years."

And, Whereas, By act of Assembly, approved the 5th day of April, A. D. 1866, it is provided in the second section thereof that so much of the act incorporating the said Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company as limits the time for the construction of the main line of their road to three years from the passage thereof be, and and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the time for the commencement of the construction thereof shall be extended for one year, and the time for its completion to eight years, from the passage of this act;

And whereas, The act of Assembly approved April 8th, A. D. 1866, was passed for the purpose of hindering and delaying the construction of said railroad; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the second section of the act of Assembly approved April 5th, A. D. 1866, extending the time of the commencement of the construction of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway for one year from the passage thereof, and the time of its completion to eight years, is hereby repealed, and that the said Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company shall put their road under contract within the period of six months from the passage of this act, and complete said road within three years, and in default thereof shall forfeit their charter, and all rights thereunder.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

With all due respect for the astuteness of Senator Stutzman and the sagacity of the *Telegraph*, still we can't see it as the *Telegraph* does. If the design of the above bill was to hasten the completion of the road by shortening the time, why at the same time extend the time for beginning? By the Act of April 5, 1866, the company were compelled to begin work on the 5th of the present month; by Mr. Stutzman's bill it was proposed to give six months more time for beginning the work. Lamb was once reprimanded for coming late to his work as clerk in the India house, and is said to have replied with the utmost *sang froid* that if he came late he left early. So Senator Stutzman and his defenders would say, as we are *very* anxious to shorten the time of the company for completing their road we will give them more time to begin. The people of this section of the State can't see the force of this kind of logic, however clear it may be to Mr. Stutzman and the *Telegraph*.

FROM. ARKANSAS.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *Herald's* Little Rock special of yesterday, says: The State Union Convention has been in session all day and evening. A platform with resolutions was adopted of an ultra Radical character, approving the Congressional plan of Reconstruction and readmission to the Union.

Resolutions condemning the President, opposing confiscation and recommending a conciliatory course toward rebels were tabled.

A State Central Committee was oppointed and instructed to establish a State Union Organization.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Gen. Ord reported that he heartily approved the object of the Convention, and was desirous of co-operating with them. The Convention will doubtless adjourn to morrow.

Pending the Convention a large meeting of freedmen was held on State House Square. Several delegates and colored speakers addressed them. Great enthusiasm prevailed and no disturbance was created.

☞ Mr. Belmont still refuses to call a National Convention of the Democratic party, although importuned to do so by many leading members of that party.

☞ Nearly three millions of the Papal loan have been taken in this country, mostly in Louisiana and New York, upon which the interest is now being paid here.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1867.

The bids for the new State loan were opened on the 1st inst. They amounted in the aggregate, to $31,000,000, or $8,000,000 more than could be accepted. This fact must be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian, inasmuch as it is an evidence that the credit of the State is good, and capitalists are not afraid to invest their money in her securities. The old overdue bonds can now be redeemed.

I notice that some of the newspapers of the Commonwealth have misconstrued the true intent of the bill relative to an increase of the capital of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. It is even asserted by certain editors that the bill authorizes an increase *of* $40,000,000, while others say that there is to be an increase *to* that figure. Neither of them are correct. The facts are these:—An act of 1866 increased the capital of the company to $30,000,000; that passed at the present session authorizes further increase of $5,000,000, making a total of $35,000,000. The increase just granted ($5,000,000) is to be applied by the company to the straightening of its track at certain points, by which considerable distance will be saved, the chances for accidents diminished, and considerable wear and tear of rolling stock saved. Although the Pennsylvania railroad is a grand monopoly that may eventually gobble up all the smaller lines in the State, it should not be misrepresented—particularly by editors, who wield a powerful influence for good or evil.

It is to be regretted that the Legislature has not passed an act providing for the publication of the State laws in the newspapers, in the various counties. The State would not have been the loser, (as the cost of the publication would be paid by the respective counties,) and the people would be greatly benfitted. The "pamphlet laws" published by the State only find their way into the hands of Justices of the Peace and other officials, while the masses are not permitted to know what the laws are by which they are governed. There seems to be a determination on the part of the members of the Legislature to do as little as possible to benefit the newspapers of the State. Without the aid of the public Journals no man can be elected to the Senate or House, and it is high time for editors to "have an eye to business," and decline to support any candidate who will not pledge himself to vote for the passage of a bill providing for the publication of the State laws in at least two newspapers in each county.

In my correspondence published in this paper, within the past three months, I have carefully avoided the indiscriminate puffing of individuals, believing that it is not advisable to be constantly bringing into notoriety those who delight to see their names in print. I deem it not out of place, however, to say a word here in reference to our noble chief magistrate. It is asserted on the most reliable authority that at the close of each Legislative session, for years past, it has been no uncommon thing to find from fifty to a hundred bills left in the hands of the Governor, to receive his approval or disapproval at his leasure, after the adjournment. Now, affairs are managed differently, Gov. Geary has disposed of every act passed during the present session, and that, too, without any unnecessary delay. The files are clean, and when the adjournment takes place, all its enactments will have been signed or vetoed. Gov. Geary is a man of *business*.

On Thursday night the Governor gave the customary reception to the Legislature at the Executive mansion. The members, without distinction of party, were there, and all received a hearty welcome. The tables fairly groaned under the weight of good things heaped upon them but *not a drop of liquor* was found thereon, neither was there any about the premises. The Governor drank the health of his guests in a glass of cold water. He is a *practical* temperance man, whose example is worthy of imitation, and not even the enemies of the temperance cause can say aught against His Excellency's noble stand, as he practices what he professes, and even when entertaining all the officials of the Capitol he did not shrink from quietly and unostentatiously exhibiting his love for the temperance movement.

The House has passed an act relative to the last will and testament of John Morrison, late of Somerset county, deceased.

Also, an act to regulate the fees of the directors of the poor end house of employment of the county of Bedford.

The Governor has approved and signed a bill fixing the place of holding elections in Harrison township, Bedford county, at the house of Jonathan Feichtner.

Also, the act extending to Bedford, Fulton, Somerset and other counties, the act regulating fees of notaries public in Philadelphia, approved May 20, 1865.

The House has passed finally an act to perfect title to 116 acres of land in Somerset county, cwned by the union coal and iron company.

Also, an act to extend the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on an act to incorporate the Keystone coal and manufacturing company of Somerset county.

TONY.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *Herald's* San Luis Potosi (Mexico) correspondence of March 9th says: "The Liberals, in front of Queretaro, are rapidly closing in around the city to give the *coup de grace* to the Empire.

Escobado writes that on the 6th inst. he had closed in his lines upon the city of Canana, occupying the west and southwest, along a line of elevations which command the city, and Trevino, with the army of the north, occupying the west and north west of the place.

All was expected to be ready for an assault to-day, and in a letter to Minister Lerdo, Escobado states that he believes it will not require more than three or four days longer to finish up the work at that point. He says that while closing his troops around the place, large clouds of dust were observed, as if the Imperial army was retreating for Mexico, but this cloud returned towards Queretaro as soon as it was evident that it might be outflanked. He also states that there is the greatest discord prevailing among the Imperial officers, that they are divided in council, and cannot determine what measures to take, and that the army is almost in a starving condition.

* * *

THE steamship *Alabama* brings Vera Cruz dates to the 23d ult., two days later than previous advices. The city of Vera Cruz was in a state of seige, sixteen hundred men with five pieces of artillery inside. Provisions were high, but there was no blockade from the sea side. There were beseiging the city thirty-five hundred Liberals, with four small field Napoleons, but more men and guns were daily expected. Maximilian was in Queretero with ten thousand men, and had no money or provisions. There were twenty-five hundred Liberals besieging the place. Merida, Yucatan, was also in a stage of seige but still communicates with Sisal.

THE LAST FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The following Free Railroad bill, which is preatty near what the people want, passed the House of Representatives last week but we presume has been rejected by the Senate.

AN ACT to authorize the formation of railroad corporations.

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, not less than nine, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, or for the purpose of maintaining and operating any unincorporated railroad already constructed for the like public use, and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the road is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such road as near as may be, and the name of each county in this State through, or into which it is made or intended to be made, the amount of the capital stock of the company which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars for every mile of road constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of a president, and not less than six nor more than twelve directors of the company, who shall manage its affairs for the first year and until others are chosen in their places; each subscriber to such articles of associatien shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence, and the number of shares of stock he agrees to take in said company, on compliance with the provisious of the second section of this act such articles of association shall be acknowledged by at least three of the directors before some officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds in the county, where the principal officer is designed to be located, and may be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall endorse thereon the day they were filed and record the same in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and, thereupon the said articles of association shall become and be a charter for the said company, and the persons who have so subscribed such articles of association, and all persons who shall become stockholders in such company, shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association or charter and shall possess the powers and privileges following, to wit;

First, To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association.

Second, To sue and be sued, complain and and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Third, To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth, To hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in the articles of association.

Fifth, To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require and to allow them a suitable compensation.

Sixth, To make by-laws not inconsistent with any existing law for the management of its property and regulation of its affairs and for the transfer of its stock.

Section 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, until at least two thousand dollars of stock, for every mile of railroad proposed to be made, is subscribed thereto, and ten per centum paid thereon in good faith and in cash to the directors named in said articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon, and, or annexed thereto an affidavit, made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock required by this section has been in good faith subscribed, and ten per centum paid in cash thereon as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to construct, or to maintain, and operate the road mentioned in such articles of association; which affidavit shall be recorded with the articles of association as aforesaid.

Section 3. A copy of any article of association filed and recorded in pursuance of this act, or of the record thereof, with a copy of the affidavit aforesaid endorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, and certified to be a copy by the Secretary of this State or his deputy, shall be evidence of the incorporation of such company and of the facts therein stated.

Section 4. When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the State, the directors named in said articles of association may in case the whole of the capital stock is not before subscribed, open books of subscription, to fill up the capital stock of the company in such places and after giving such notice as they may deem expedient and may continue to receive subscriptions, until the whole capital stock is subscribed; at the time of subscribing every subscriber shall pay to the directors ten per centum of the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

Section 5. Whenever the foregoing provisions have been complied with, the persons named as corporators in such articles of association, are fully authorized to carry into effect the objects named therein, as fully as any corporation heretofore created under any special act of the legislature, and said corporation thus created shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges and be suject to all the restrictions and liabilities of the general railroad law passed the nineteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and the several supplements thereto, as fully and effectually as if said powers were specially incorporated in said charter.

Section 6. Whenever any railroad company heretofore incorporated, or created and incorporated, under the provisions of this act, shall in the opinion of the directors thereof, require an increased amount of capital stock, they shall, if authorized by a majority of the stockholders, file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate setting forth the amount of such desired increase, and thereafter such company shall be entitled to have such increased capital as is fixed by said certificate.

Section 7. The number of managers of any company incorporated in pursuance of this act, shall be a president and not less than six (6), nor more than twelve (12), directors as shall be fixed by the corporators thereof at their first meeting to choose directors of said company.

Section 8. The directors of any railroad company created under this act shall have power to borrow money, not exceeding in amount twenty thousand dollars per mile, nor more than amount of capital stock subscribed, and issue the bonds of the company therefor, payable at such time, not exceeding fifty years, after the date thereof, and at such place and at such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum, as said directors may deem best and may secure the payment of said bonds and interest by a mortgage on the said road and franchises.

Section 9. Any company incorporated under this act shall have authority to construct such branches, from its main line, as it may deem necessary to increase its business and accommodate the trade and travel of the State.

SEC. 10. Roads constructed under the provisions of this act, or chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall have the right to cross the track of any other railroad in this Commonwealth, *Provided*, however, that the cost of making and keeping such crossing in repair shall be borne by the road crossing the track of another, and provided, further, that the road so crossing the track of another, shall keep at such rossing as many persons as may be requisite to give the necessary signals to prevent accidents.

SEC. 11. Roads constructed under the provisions of this act shall have the right to connect with roads of a similar character, within this Commonwealth, or at the line thereof, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by those who have the management of said roads.

SEC. 12. No director, officer or employee of any road chartered by this act, shall have any interest directly, or indirectly, in any express or freight line, or other business, conducted upon said road not the property of said company, and any violation of this provision shall subject the parties so offending to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1000 dollars.

Section 13. All acts heretofore passed inconsistent with the provisions of this act are declared to be null and void.

2—H. R. 1124.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

The following is a certified copy of the new License law furnished us by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT *To an act to regulate the granting of Licenses to Hotels and Eating Houses, approved March* 31, 1856.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That when an application is made to any court of quarter sessions of this Commonweolth for license to sell intoxicating drinks, it shall be lawful for said court to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of, and remonstrances against application for such license, and, in all cases, to refuse the same whenever, in the opinion of said court, having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners, for and against such application, such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers, and upon sufficient cause being shown, the said courts shall have power to revoke any license granted by them; and all laws inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed: *Provided,* That the sureties in the bond required of the applicant for license shall be signers to his petition.

SECTION 2. That applications for license to keep an eating house, beer house or restaurant. authorizing the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors, shall hereafter be made in the same manner and to the same authority as application for license to keep a hotel: *Provided,* That the regulation in relation to bed rooms and beds shall not apply to applicants for an eating house, beer house and restaurant license; and the tenth section of the act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, authorizing county treasurers to grant an eating house or retail brewery license, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. No license to keep an eating house, beer house or restaurant, under the provisions of the second section of this act, shall be granted in any incorporated city, for a less sum than fifty dollars, nor elsewhere for a less sum than twenty dollars.

SECTION 4. If any person, after the passage of this act, shall sell spirituous and vinous liquors, domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, without having obtained a license authorizing him so to do, such person shall, on conviction in the court of quarter sessions, be fined, for the first offence, in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and for the second, or any susequent offence, such person shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and, in the discretion of the said court, be imprisioned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the act of Assembly, passed March thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, relating to sales by druggists and apothecaries.

SECTION 5. That the provisions of the first section of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia or to the county of Allegheny: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall authorize the granting of licenses to hotel and in keepers to vend vinous, spirituous and malt liquors, and to license beer houses, eating houses and restaurants, in any locality where licensing of hotels, inns, beer houses eating houses or restaurants is now prohibited by law.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Office of the Sec'y. of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, April 6 A. D., 1867.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That the foregoing and anneaed is a full, true and correct copy of the original act of the General Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to an act to regulate the granting of licenses to hotels and eating houses, approved March thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six," as the same remains on file in this Office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ISAAC B. GASER.
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.—The election in the State has resulted in the election of English, Democratic candidate for Governor by about 700 majority, and of a Republican Legislature. The Republican majority in the House is 30 and in the Senate 1. This secures the election of a Republican U. S. Senator to succeed Foster. For Congress 1 Republican and 3 Democrats are elected, the former by about 2,000 majority and the latter by very small majorities.

MICHIGAN.—The Republicans have elected their State Ticket and a small majority of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

OHIO.—At the municipal election in Columbus, the Union gain is 500 over the vote of last year.

At the municipal election in Cincinnati, the whole Republican ticket is elected by 3,000 majority.

At Toledo, the Union Republican Ticket, headed by C. A. King for Mayor, was elected by from 300 to 500 majority. The Republicans carried ten of the twelve councilmen—a large Union gain.

At Circleville, Walker, the Union candidate for mayor, was elected by 67 majority —a large Union gain.

DURING the Executive session on Friday last Saulsbury, who had become very drunk, came over towards Sumner, and assumed a threatening attitude, gesticulating and announcing his intention of having satisfaction out of Sumner for introducing the resolution for his expulsion. The assistant-at-Arms promptly interfered, and with the assistance of one of the Senators got him into the coat-room where after nearly divesting himself of his clothing, he laid down upon the floor and remained until the close of the session, when the doorkeeper took him home.

THE Legislature of Connecticut is all right. The new Senate stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats. In the House, the Republicans will have a majority of about 35. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 5 in the Senate and 46 in the House. The Copperhead victory is only partial after all, and does not, by any means make Connecticut a Copperhead State.

Alexander C. Mullin, at one time private Secretary of the late Governor, has been rejected for confirmation as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Cambria District.

The National Democratic Convention called by Kentucky, to meet at Louisville on May 7, has been postponed to the 4th of July. There is expected to be a large attendance, especially from the Western States.

The Board of Commerce of New York have wisely advised the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the policy of contraction until specie payments shall be reached. The inflationists have had their day, and will soon be among the most eager to get deliverance from uncertainty and doubt by fairly touching bottom.

A bill has been introduced into the State Senate at Harrisburg providing for the consolidation of Pittsburg, Allegheny City and the surrounding towns into one city. The consolidation is to be perfected upon much the same plan as that used in consolidating Philadelphia in 1864.

Among the applications for pardon now on file with the pardon clerk in the Attorney General's office, are ninety-seven from ex-United States Navy officers. The naval service seems to have been the favorite with the Virginians, no less than fifty-two out of the ninety-seven being from that State.

The Legislature of Ohio has sent to the people for decision, at the election in October next, an Amendment to the Constitution, so as to make black men voters, and to disfranchise deserters. It required the concurrence of three-fifths of the members of the Legislature to do this deed, and yet it was done.

Rhode Island has again elected as her Governor the gallant Gen. Burnside. Messrs. Dixon and Jenckes, her two members of Congress, are also re-elected. The Legislature will stand 76 Radical majority on joint ballot, the Copperheads having but 14 members all told. Indeed the Republican triumphs in Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, and in little Rhode Island, completely obliterate the late Copperhead success in Connecticut.

English holders of Confederate bonds must think Jonathan has more dollars than *sense*, if they expect him to pay them back the money that they advanced for aiding the rebellion. They seem to think it possible, and thereby they bring their own wit into suspicion. They have taken legal counsel and they have held a meeting, and what they will do next will be seen when it becomes visible. How would they like to trade off some of the Confederate bonds for those of the Irish Republic?

Hon. Edward McPherson, the present clerk of the House of Representatives, has announced that he has commenced writing the life of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. McPherson is well qualified for the task. He has long known Mr. Stevens. At one time he edited the old *Independent Whig* of Lancaster county, a paper that Mr. Stevens always regarded as his organ; and besides for many years, has been intimately acquainted with him. The work could not have been entrusted to one better qualified.

Senator Geo. Read Riddle, of Delaware, died on the 30th ultimo, of pulmonary consumption. He was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1817. His early life was devoted to surveying, but having studied law during his spare moments from business, he was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon after was appointed Deputy Attorney General for his native county, which office he filled till 1850, when he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served two terms. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1844-8 56, and took his seat as a United States Senator in 1864. He was an active politician and a pure and upright man.

Gov. Hawley, editor of the Hartford *Press*, thus writes of their defeat in Connecticut:—We shall be reproached by grumblers outside, but we care nothing for that. We have planted the party fairly on the rock of impartial suffrage, and if we had won we should have been indebted in no degree to many whose sympathy we ought to have had in abundant measure on such an issue. But though temporarily checked, we are in no sense dismayed, or dubious about a final and near triumph of our principle. Whoever attempts to run a high-pressure pro-Slavery boat over these waters will strike a rock. We give notice that we have taken a "lower holt" and the grip is not relaxed.

By an order of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Major General Robert B. Potter was appointed Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in Pennsylvania. The General having been previously appointed Receiver by the courts of New York and Ohio, thus becomes reciver of the whole line from the Erie railway to Cleaveland and Cincinnati. The Receiver is required to operate the lines, to give security in $300,000 for the faithful performance of his duties; and out of the net earnings of the line, to first pay the interest upon the prior or divisional mortgages on the line, and then upon the consolidated mortgage.

Congress has decided that our representatives abroad shall not go to Court any more with dresses peculiar to aristocratic Governments, and small swords dangling about their legs; but it has reserved a right to prescribe a Court uniform. It is suggested that at the opening of the next session there will be raised a Joint Special Committee on Coats and Breeches. This, it is thought, will involve the necessity of establishing the office of Court Tailor at Washington, but whether he will constitute one of the Cabinet is not yet surmised. His Excellency ought to be a valuable counselor in this very delicate matter. We would, however, suggest a plentiful use of buckram in the back of the coat to make up for lack of back-bone.

A correspondent has seen John H. Surratt in prison and reports him as being treated more like a gentleman than as an assassin. Surratt remarked that he considered his escape to Canada a neat thing, and said that the reports of his doings in Europe were mostly true. He declined to say anything about his connection with the assassination plot. He regards St. Marie as his enemy, and a treacherous fellow. Very naturally, he having given the information which prevented Mr. Surratt continuing his "doings" abroad in order that it might be demonstrated whether or not his "doings at home" were connected with the assassination conspiracy.

Judge Sharkey and Hon. Robert J. Walker appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States on Wednesday on the behalf of the State of Mississippi. The former rose to submit a bill of complaint, with the prayer that President Johnson, and his officers and agents appointed for that purpose, and especially General Ord, be perpetually enjoined and restrained from executing the act "to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, and that the powers of injunction and subpœna be issued, directed to the parties aforesaid, with any other relief that the court may deem proper. Judge Sharkey remarked that the bill had been printed. Attorney-General Stanberry said he believed it was the general practice first to obtain the leave of the court to file the bill. This bill was against the United States, and he desired to appear at the earliest moment to object to it. He repeated there must be a motion to file the bill in the regular way. Judge Sharkey replied, that was the motion which he now made. He was aware of the magnitude of the subject, involving the important and delicate question of the constitution of the Congressional legislation. It was of great moment that an early decision be arrived at, as much mischief must result by delay. Chief Justice Chase said to Judge Sharkey: You can only now move to file the bill, and it will be in order to discuss this the next motion day. Attorney-General Stansberry—I am ready now to resist the granting of the leave. Chief Justice—We do not propose to hear argument on a motion out of the regular order. The motion will be filed. Judge Sharkey—I will now file the application. This he did, and the question went over till the next motion day, being Friday next.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

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They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

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Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is no thing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

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It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

It eradicates scurf and dandruff.

It keeps the head cool and clean.

It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.

It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.

It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

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Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

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Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

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Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold every where, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract. Take no other.

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July 13th, 1866-eow1y