Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 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.

WHERE THE TAXES HAVE GONE.

About two years ago we first called the attention of the tax-payers of the county to the gross mismanagement or gross ignorance of some of the Poor House officials. We have frequently referred to the matter since. Some of the wise wiseacres hooted at us as having found a mare's nest, while some of the officials in endeavoring to explain matters, confessed their incompetency. Compelled at last to investigate the matter or have others investigate it, two or three of the party magnates, with the officials of the Poor House establishment, set themselves to work last week, and after a couple days arduous labor, succeeded in discovering deficits and mistakes to the amount of about *Ten Thousand Dollars*. We were long ago convinced that there were serious leaks somewhere, but we did not apprehend they were quite so extensive as they have turned out to be. This is but one of the county departments, and one from which but a small portion of the county funds is disbursed. If the leaks in the other departments are the same in proportion, it is high time that they too should be looked after. Will not the keepers of the Democracy in this county give us an explanation of the amount and character of the discoveries they have made in the Poor House establishment? A matter of *Ten Thousand Dollars* is of considerable interest to our tax-payers. Could not the Investigating Committee, by going back a few years more, find sufficient mistakes, if corrected, to build the new Poor House, that is so greatly needed?—A word to the tax-payers—if such blundering has been going on in the management of the county affairs, is it not high time the present incumbents of that department be relieved from their duties, and men competent and willing to conduct the county affairs, placed in their stead?

The Somerset *Herald* of last week contains a whole column of billingsgate over the signature "E. S." We are sorry to have been the innocent cause of this infliction upon the readers of that paper, but are consoled by the reflection that as the *Herald* has been for a long time—so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—simply an advertising sheet, as devoid of editorial as its editor appears to be of decency, it is probable, it has not many readers. Those few however must have been wonderfully startled. Thunder out of a cloudless sky couldn't have been more surprising. That an editor, so long editorially demure should suddenly revive and immediately begin to scold like a fish woman, was a phenomenon calculated to open men's eyes. It was wise in him to identify himself by the initials "E. S." We concede, that the gentleman has quite a wonderful command of language of a certain not very elegant kind. He calls us a "*cogging* knave." Such was our ignorance of our own attributes that we had to consult Webster for the meaning of this participial adjective. We half believed that he was saying something good of us. True, we didn't exactly like the *knave*, but then there was the *cogging* that might, for aught we knew, redeem the whole phrase. We felt disposed to take a compliment out of the article if possible. We are sorry to have to announce that we could not. Those other elegant phrases "leash of mangy whiffits," "brace of simpering imbeciles," "scoundrelly insinuations" &c., &c., we understand better—yet they strike us as being more forcible than argumentative. Almost any body with a little talent for blackguardism might use them. We advise our Somerset brother to moderate his wrath, and tell us in plain english what he thinks of Senator Stutzman's votes on the Free Railroad Law, also of his friend Meyers' patriotic course during the war, in supporting the Government to put down the rebellion. And while he is writing on these interesting subjects, will he be pleased to explain why it was that Stutzman wrote to General Cameron urging the confirmation of Meyers as Collector.

In regard to the appointees to the Collectorship and Assessorship, we know Mr. Ashcom to be a man of intelligence and integrity, and we are informed that Mr. McSherry is also a very good citizen, unexceptionable, except that he is a Democrat. What his course was during the war, we know not, but this we do know, he was not conspicuously disloyal, and he is not the unscrupulous editor of a partisan sheet.

The somewhat incredible statement of "E. S." that he has labored for fifteen years *in season and out of season* for the Connellsville Road, and all at his own expense, and without his having a dollar of interest in the matter more than the poorest man in the county, is a wonderful manifestation of disinterested action. We could not have believed it, if he had not told it himself. Yet he must have worked a good deal more *out of season than in season*. If he will allow a suggestion from a friend, and now that we are on such good terms, no doubt he will, may we be permitted to express the hope that hereafter he will labor in season, and quit this unprofitable work out of season; and just now, perhaps, it would be quite seasonable to have some explanation of his silent acquiescence in Senator Stutzman's repeated votes in favor of the great monopoly, and against a fair Free Railroad Law.

☞ Mr. Scull tells us earnestly and crushingly that "for more than fifteen years" he has labored for the "completion" of the "Connellsville road." Rather a long time to labor to no purpose. Had the gentleman taken a pick and shovel and gone to work on this much abused line, he might have employed his talents more congenially and in accordance with their natural bent and he would now be able to point to something more substantial.

☞ The *Gazette* of last week comes out with a couple of editorials in defence of Senator Stutzman. One good turn deserves another and we have no doubt Mr. Meyers feels himself under special obligations to Mr. Stutzman for recent favors though they availed him nothing. Mr. Stutzman is perfectly welcome to the *Gazette's* enconiums as far as we are concerned, but we wish both the *Gazette* and Mr. Stutzman to understand that we do not consider the fact that a man pays his debts any reason why his public acts should be screened from the view of his constituents, especially when those acts are prejudicial to their interests. We would further inform them that when we disapprove of a man's course we say so plainly, whether he be radical or copperhead. When a public man violates his pledges, either express or implied, our friendship for him, whether personal or political, shall not deter us from informing the public of his defection.

☞ The Pittsburg *Commercial* is mistaken when it says that we "recently undertook to question the propriety of the *Commercials'* course on railroad matters in the State." We simply referred to its daily attacks upon Mr. Hall, which appeared to partake of so much malice, that we were satisfied that they were intended for a purpose other than the benefit of the Free Railroad Bill. We did not pretend to defend Mr. Hall's votes. We suggested there might be a difference of opinion in regard to the objects to be attained. It is very questionable whether the *Commercial* itself knows exactly what course it pursued upon "the railroad matters in the State."

Splendid Republican Victory in Jersey City.—If the Copperheads have time to stop burrahing and drinking whisky about carrying Connecticut by seven hundred majority, we ask their attention to the following:

New York, April 10.—The election in Jersey City yesterday resulted as follows: O'neill, Dem., for Mayor, 1863; Gopsill, Rad. Rep., 1948—giving Gopsill a majority of 85, a very heavy Republican gain, the city generally giving 500 Democratic majority.

Now, the Republicans did that in one little town—almost as much as you did in a whole State, and about which you are crowing as if your heads would come off.—*Pottsville Journal.*

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 11th inst., after having passed bills enough to make a volume half as large as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. All the Christian people in the State should join in thanks to the Throne of Grace that it did no more harm than it did. Another such a Legislature would sink us. If the Republican party returns, within the next ten years, the same amount of corruption and venality to a single Legislature it deserves eternal defeat.

☞ It is very seldom that you see papers purporting to be as opposite in their views as the Somerset *Whig* and Bedford *Gazette* so heartily in sympathy with each other. It must be on the ground that fellows in misfortune have a "warm side" for those whose misfortunes are similar. "A fellow feeling, makes us wondrous kind," you know!

☞ It is reported in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 15th inst., that John McIlhenny, editor and proprietor of the Gettysburg *Star*, died on the day previous. His disease was Neuralgia of the heart. He was an enterprising young journalist, and a very pleasant companion.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Harrisburg, April 16, 1867.

The Legislature adjourned at noon on Thursday last, pursuant to a joint resolution passed two or three weeks ago. The session just brought to a close was one of more than ordinary importance, on account of the great Senatorial contest that was carried on with so much bitterness, but which ended in the election of General Cameron to the seat recently vacated by Edgar Cowan. Perhaps no campaign of this character ever before caused so much personal ill-feeling in the Republican ranks, yet it did not destroy the party, and I doubt if ever our members of the Senate separated more determined to battle for the right and maintain the unity of our organization.

There was a great struggle on the subject of railroads, which for a time threatened a breach between the Governor and the Legislature, but the matter was amicably adjusted. The ratification of the amendment to the Constitution was an important matter that received decisive action. The revision and amendment of the law of evidence, permitting parties to testify in their own suits in Court, was an item of no little moment to the public. Other matters of importance were disposed of that I have neither time nor place to enumerate in a single letter. An idea of the amount of business transacted during the session, may be formed when I state that one thousand and fifty bills and sixteen joint resolutions, were passed. Nearly all these bills were either approved or vetoed by the Governor, before the adjournment. True, a large majority of the acts passed, were of a purely private character, yet they required time and attention. I cannot see, however, that because so much Legislation was accomplished, the members were justifiable in voting themselves a salary of $1,350. The people sent them here to work, and if they were not willing to serve their constituents at the old figures, they should have withdrawn in favor of others who would have considered the former salary sufficiently large.

The old adage that honesty and industry have their reward, has been forcibly demonstrated in the selection of Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, as Speaker of the Senate. Twenty-five years ago, Graham was a butcher's apprentice in Pittsburgh. While laboring diligently for his employer, he also endeavored to improve his mind, and most admirably did he succeed. While yet young in years he made a profession of religion, joined the Methodist Church, subsequently became a class leader, and still later a local preacher, and while maintaining his integrity as a Christian, he has, without any solicitation on his part, been chosen to the high office of Speaker of the Senate. Let all the apprentice boys in the country imitate the example of James L. Graham, and they will assuredly rise to honorable positions among their fellow-men.

With the close of the present session, the terms of eleven Senators expired:—Messrs. Davis, Donovan, James, Randall, Schall and Walls, Democrats; and Messrs. Bigham, Haines, Hall, Lowry and Royer, Republicans. It is not expected that more than one or two of the gentlemen named will be re-elected.

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting here last week, and decided upon the 26th of June as the time, and Williamsport as the place for holding the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge. There was a very full attendance at the Committee meeting, and each member thereof was able to bring a good report. The Republicans were never more determined to carry the State election than now, and nothing but the grossest blunder in the selection of a candidate, can defeat the party in October next.

The Governor has approved and signed a bill attaching certain lands and tenements, and the persons residing thereon, in Bedford township, to Bedford Borough.

With the present letter, my regular correspondence with your paper closes. Should nothing occur to prevent, I may have the pleasure, at some future day, of forwarding a letter for the perusal of your readers. With the earnest hope that your numerous patrons may live many years to read your valuable journal, I bid you a kind farewell for the present.

Toby.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received the following letter from a reliable gentleman in Texas in regard to the condition of Mexico:

Victoria, Texas, March 28, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:

I accidentally happened a day or two since to get hold of a newspaper dated March 1st, 1867, published in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, called the Eleventh District *Monitor* containing one of a series of communications from "Max." Headed Mexico—its wealth—its people—its government (written expressly for the *Monitor*).

This communication contains so many misrepresentations of facts and does such palpable injustice to a poor benighted people struggling for that great boon, a free republican form of Government, that, although out of my usual line of business to write any thing for publication I cannot consent to see such articles, calculated to mislead the citizens of my native State, pass uncontradicted, and particularly now that the public mind is being informed previous to judgment upon that vexed "question which attracts the attention of the civilized world but more especially the United States."

From an acquaintance of 13 years with the Mexican people, their language, habits, principles, &c. I have no hesitation in stating that a more damnable system of oppression does not exist upon the face of the earth than that practiced by that, "enlightened, wealthy, virtuous" church party of which Maximilian is now the acknowledged head and representative.

And while I do not pretend that the mass of the liberal party of Mexico is composed of virtue, enlightenment and wealth personified, yet I do say from my personal acquaintance with both parties that the majority of the substantial Mexicans, and by far the greater portion of the masses, are supporting the Juarez Government, not because Juarez is President, but because he is the representative of a liberal government, although the Mexican people from time immemorial have been purposely kept in ignorance, purposely blinded by religious prejudices, made to groan under their load of taxes, ruled with a rod of iron by a despot, or rather by petty despots, who in turn were ruled by *the church*—in fact into the coffers of the church went the entire wealth of that "land of the greatest promise on this continent," but with all men there is a certain point beyond which they will not be goaded—so it was in Mexico. A revolution against this oppressive church party was commenced in 1824, which has been growing and spreading from that day to this, and never until in the success of Juarez had they obtained the reins of government. Among the many liberal and liberating acts performed by him during his brief administration (before his removal by French bayonets at the solicitation of this "patriotic church party") was one permitting Protestants to erect churches in the "Heroic" nation and to worship God in their own form. Another was the nationalizing of the church property—or declaring the property of the nation, that accumulated mass of wealth that had been wrung from the blinded, priest-ridden Mexicans and like a mighty incubus hung upon the Mexican nation, preventing any public improvements, for with railroads and canals comes intelligence, against which this "Virtuous" church party is fighting. "Max" asks the question? "after Maximillian abdicates will peace be restored to a free, independent and happy people?" I answer, most emphatically, no. They will be free, in one sense, but they have been so educated and drilled by that "glorious" dominant party, that necessarily much time must elapse ere they can be a happy people. And that standard of morality taught by *the church* of Mexico, be considerably elevated before they become an honest people. The future of Mexico is gloomy indeed, but upon the establishment of a liberal form of government by degrees that ignorance that now holds the Mexican as a chain, bound, will disappear; as intelligence advances, the resources of the country will be developed, and in that case one of the richest countries on the globe be restored.

One strange feature of this question is this, that during the recent rebellion the most friendly feeling existed between the army of the late Confederate States and that of the Imperialists of Mexico, the closest intimacy existed between the officers of the two armies. On one occasion the Confederate forces stationed at Brownsville, Texas, were marshalled for the purpose of assisting the Imperial General Mejia when threatened by the Liberals under Negreta. And upon the Confederacy "going up" crowds of officers rushed to the standard of the Imperial forces, and to-day the bitterest rebel sheets are advocating the claims of Maximillian "The best ruler Mexico has had in sixty years."

Justice.

Leavenworth is a chapter in the book of Western miracles. Twelve years ago the spot had no human habitation. The Indians hunted over it, and fished by the side of it. To day it is a solid city of 25,000 souls! It has fine houses, thrifty stores, half a dozen newspapers, two or three theatres, a score of churches, and about three hundred grog shops; in fact, all the signs of civilization!

Reported Capture of Maximilian.

Washington, April 14.—A report prevailed here to-day that Maximilian had been captured by the Liberals at Queretaro, but no official information has been received confirming it.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Great Destitution Among the People.—Important Order Issued by General Sickles.

Charleston, April 15.—General Sickles, commandant of Military Post No. 2, embracing North and South Carolina, has issued orders, under date of Charleston, S. C., April 11, setting forth the general destitution prevailing among the population of the district, rendering necessary for their relief, the adoption of extraordinary measures.

He therefore orders that no person shall be imprisoned except upon conviction for fraud, upon judgment on decrees for the payment of money, or causes of action arising between the 19th, 1860, and May 15th, 1865, to be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant; sheriffs, coroners and constables shall sell for twelve months sales of property, liabilities contracted prior to December, that all proceedings for the recovery of money, for the purchase of negroes and property, by execution, be stayed; that in sales of property, by execution or order of court, there shall be reserved defendants having families depending upon them, implements of husbandry, household goods, &c., to the value of $500, and the property of absent debtors shall be taken under the foreign attachment laws. The order also prohibits the practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by burglary and larceny, and soldiers, and makes an offender amenable to punishment by military commission. The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny is abolished, and authority is given the Governors of North and South Carolina to reprieve or pardon persons convicted and sentenced by civil courts, and to remit fines and penalties.

Revenues of Pennsylvania.

It may be interesting to my readers to know from what sources a large revenue of the State of Pennsylvania is derived, now that the State taxes on real estate are abolished. Let us take a few items from one of the latest reports on the subject and place them in the order of their magnitude. Thus for example, the tax on corporation stocks yielded last year $1,253, the tax on tonnage $401,741; the common of the tonnage tax, $360,000; retail licenses, $357,191; collateral inheritanix, $281,726; tavern licenses, $257,462 tax on loans, $278,493; tax on emolnts of offices, $163,240; tax on gross pts, $132,472; tax on foreign insurance panies, $128,758. From these few items are collected the large amount of $3,933. The balance of the income of the State last year was procured from a large number of other items, such as taxes on will and deeds, on bank dividends, brokers and private bankers, auction duties and commns, from licenses for eating houses, card rooms and bowling saloons, peddlers, brokers, patent medicine dealers, and a large variety of other sources, including $50 in "cases of conscience." From all these sources the large sum of about five and a quarter millions of dollars was collected during the year 1866.

It will perhaps be really interesting to notice some of the larger items of expenditure to which this revenue is devoted. A few of them, ranked in the order of their magnitude, are as follows: Interest on loans, $1,892,105; expenses of Government, $669,065; relief of the Chambersburg sufferers, $497,608, for charitable institutions, $474,614; common schools, $324,308; pensions and gratuities, $11,556; State capital and grounds, $127,853; House of Refuge, $91,500; Penitentiaries, 11,085. Following these are a numbers of smaller expenditures. The total expenditure however left the large margin of $1,677,50 of surplus to be applied to the reduction of the State debt.

Professor Agassiz's Museum

The report of Professor Agassiz, director of Cambridge, for the last year, has been laid before the Massachusetts legislature. The principal work of the year was the reception and arrangement of the immense collections made in Brazil by Professor Agassiz, yet there are still about six kegs and cases not unpacked. In the class of fishes no less than fifty thousand specimens were actually counted, representing over two thousand two hundred species, a thousand of which are probably new to science. The various departments of the institution have not been suffered to languish however, and considerable additions and changes were effected. As it was deemed best to begin the Museum in a small building and enlarge as its wants increased, the present building has become full to overflowing. The collection of reptiles is probably the largest in the country, and may compare favorably with those of the old world. The of fishes exceeds anything now existing exceeding those of the British Museum and Jardin des Plantes taken together. The number of species of this class of vertebrates is more than nine thousand. No mammal is richer in its collection of radiates. Certain branches of natural history have been fostered, to the neglect of others, in order to fill wants not supplied by other museums, and to avoid the mistake often made by such institutions of repeating each other.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of Legislature.—Free Railroad Bill Lost in the Senate.—The Monopoly Again Triumphant.

Harrisburg, April 10, 1867.

Mr. Bigham moved to consider the genuine Free Railroad Bill, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas.—Bigham, Brown of Lawrence, Brown of Mercer, Coman, Cowles, Davis, Graham, Lowry, Tiot, Wallace, White, Hall, 12.

Nays.—Barnett, Connell, Donovan, Fisher, Glatz, Hohs, Jones, Landon, McCandless, McConaughy, Randall, Ridgeway, Roger, Schall, Searight, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Walls, Worthington, 19.

So the free railroad bill fails this session.

Senator Graham was unanimously nominated for Speaker in the Republican caucus.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, April 14.—Mexican letters from the headquarters of the Liberals in front of Queretaro, to March 22d and San Louis to the 26th, contain details of the recent engagement at Celaya. The complete route of the Imperalists again confirmed. Several roads for escape are still open for Maximilian, and the people of Queretaro aid him liberally with supplies. The besiegers are also suffering for food, and the contest turns on the question of which army will be starved outfirst. Escobedo is considered incompetent for his position.

A portion of Coahuila's again in rebellion under the leadership of Gen. Herrera, who proposes to erect the Laguna district into a separate State. Trouble is apprehended from this movement, as the insurgents might easily move on Saillo, and the Liberal General Ortega.

We suppose the largest price ever paid for a course of popular lectures in this country, if not in any other country, was received by Prof. Agassiz for his recent course in New York on the natural history of Brazil, delivered under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Science. The price demanded by, and paid to him, was five hundred dollars for each lecture, or three thousand dollars for the course of six lectures. Taking the time he devoted to each lecture—that is to say an average of one hour and forty minutes, it thus appears that he received five dollars a minute for every minute he spoke—which is a salary equal to that of an ordinary Emperor. The Association which engaged his services did not lose by the operation, but on the contrary received a very handsome surplus for its treasury. Mr. Bancroft says the audiences were the largest he ever knew in attendance upon any scientific lectures.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. Myer Strouse, M. C., has had placed in his hands, for return to the owner, a stolen ring belonging to Jeff Davis.

Pressing the finger on the upper lip, just below the nose, will make the severest premonitory symtoms of a sneeze pass off.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says: The plasterers are still on a strike for higher wages, and intend to hold out.

Jeff Davis says that the late Connecticut election was one which that State could well be proud of. Precisely what the rebel sympathizers hereabouts say.

The returns of the New York census of 1865 have recently been published. They indicate a slight decline in the population of the entire State, as well as of the leading city as compared with the returns of 1860.

A special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of the 1st inst, says The *Statesman* forced the negro suffrage issue at the municipal election in this city, and the result is a Union gain of 502.

A watch has been manufactured in Paris which is wound up by simply opening the case to note the time. It only requires to be opened once a month to keep it always going, and it is perhaps the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet invented.

Count Bismarck has sent an energetic note to Paris, demanding of the Emperor Napoleon his reasons for arming. He says Prussia holds France responsible for the consequences of such a step and asks the instant cessation of warlike preparations.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, in an article on negro suffrage, says with great force: "It is ridiculous for any one to pretend that he is lowered or disgraced by going to the polls with a negro, when he crowds in at the general delivery with him to get a letter at the post office."

Hon. George Evans, died in Portland, Me., on Friday night. The deceased represented his State eighteen years in the House of Representatives, and six years in the United States Senate, with credit to himself and State. He was a man of distinguished ability especially in financial matters.

The election in Baltimore on the 16th inst. on the question of the state constitutional question and on the question of running street passenger cars on Sunday in this city, is progressing quietly and earnestly. The result on both questions is doubtful. The vote will be large. The most admirable order prevails.

The enumeration of children in Philadelphia, made by the police, shows the following results: Boys 70,674; girls 71,843—total 142,517. In public schools 76,419. In private schools 12,709. In parochial schools 11,863. At regular employment 20,902. Not at school or employment 20,534.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday last. Sixteen hundred and fifty-two bills, and sixteen joint resolutions were passed. The Free Railroad bill was defeated—also the bill fixing 7 per cent. as the legal rate of interest. Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, Republican, was elected Speaker during the recess.

The *National Intelligencer* says it is ascertained that the amount stipulated in the treaty for the purchase of the Russian possessions in America, is ten million two hundred thousand dollars in gold, within ten months after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty. The ratifications are to be exchanged at Washington before the thirtieth of June, or the treaty fails.

William and Mary College, in Virginia, is to be rebuilt, and help is wanted. It is the oldest college in America, but was burned down during the war. Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Marshall, Winfield Scott Peyton Edmond and John Randolph, L. W. Tazewell, John J. Crittenden and others well known, were graduates of the college.

The reward for the detection and arrest of the murderers of Noah and Abram Zook, two citizens of this State who were foully dealt with last October, in Mississippi, has failed to pass, a Democratic member, at the last moment, objecting it off. It would seem that the ideas of the Pennsylvania Democracy on reconstruction coincide with those of the Mississippi brigands.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Kansas branch, applied to the government on Wednesday, for a commissioner to examine the seventh section of their road, extending to the Saline river, forty-five miles west of Fort Riley. They are laying the track at the rate of a mile and a half a day, and cars will reach the town of Salina, fifty miles beyond Fort Riley and four hundred and sixty-eight miles west of St. Louis, on Saturday.

The Richmond (Va) *Examiner* accounts for the explosion in the Clover Hill mines as follows: The coal is mined in chambers, which are closed with doors, when the men are out of them, to prevent the escape of gas into other parts of the mine. The door of one of these chambers had been removed. It is supposed that as the mule driver passed this chamber the gas was rushing out, took fire from the candle in his hat, and exploded with the lamentable results already given.

The Senate and Legislature adjourned their sessions on Thursday last. The amount of business done in the passage of public and private bills has been immense. In future, the Legislature will not be bored so much by the passage of these private bills, as a great many of them can be referred to the courts. There were no bills of very general interest acted on. The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment was the most conspicuous act of the whole session, and one that will redound to the credit of every member.

The Democratic press all the land over have been pretentiously calling on the colored population to note the fact that the Ohio Legislature refused to submit to the people a vote on striking out the word "white" from their Constitution. Will these same papers inform their colored readers that the Ohio Legislature has rescinded their action, and sent the question to the people? Will these papers note, too, for their own consideration, that this step was taken *before the result of the Connecticut election had proved its necessity* and ensured the passage of the amendment before the people?

A stringent law against prize fighting has just been passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It makes the penalty for engaging in a prize fight, or taking part as second or bottle holder, a fine of not more than $1,000, and solitary imprisonment not exceeding two years. Every person being present at the fight, and encouraging the same, or laying any bet or wager on the result thereof, whether present or not, shall be considered a participant therein, and as giving encouragement thereto, and may, at the discretion of the Court, be punished in like manner.

The Supreme Court room was densely crowded on the 12th inst. All the judges were present. The Mississippi injunction case was before the Court on a motion to file the bill. Attorney General Stanbery made a lengthy argument in opposition to the motion, denying the original jurisdiction of the Court, and Robert J. Walker spoke in its support. On the conclusion of the argument in this case, Charles O'Conner moved for leave to file a bill in the Georgia case. The Chief Justice said the Court would take the motions under advisement, and if further argument was desired, counsel would be notified.

Senator Sumner has at last introduced his resolution for the expulsion of Saulsbury, and will on Saturday try to press it to a vote, with the probability that he will carry it through. Saulsbury has been very drunk for several days, and staggers in and around the Senate Chamber until he has become very offensive and disagreeable. It was resolved in caucus last winter to expel both McDougall and Saulsbury, but their friends interfered and promised reformation that has not been realized. Repeated warnings have been given Saulsbury, lately, but all to no effect, and Mr. Sumner has finally decided to press the Senate to rid itself of one whose daily conduct is loathsome and disgraceful.

The Republican State Convention of New York, before adjournment, adopted resolutions instructing the delegates at large to support an amendment to the constitution, giving suffrage to colored citizens.

Bids were opened on Monday last for the twenty-three millions of dollars State loan. About one million at five per cent. was bid for at par, and about thirty-one millions at six per cent. were bid for from par to ½ per cent. premium. The bids exceed the amount wanted by about eight millions of dollars. Drexel & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., and Clark & Co., get about sixteen millions at a premium ranging from 1-20 to 1-16 per cent.

A recent Washington dispatch says: The registration in the first three wards shows two thousand six hundred and seven whites and three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight colored voters. Many whites, in addition to those distranchised on account of their treason, refuse to register, and will lose their votes. Of the white vote about thirty per cent. will be Republican, and vote with colored men, thus securing an overwhelming majority, where one year ago no Republican tickets were in the field.

A telegram from Richmond, Va., announces the death in that city of George W. Randolph, ex-Confederate Secretary of War. Mr. Randolph was by birth a Virginian, and by profession a lawyer. He was an original Secessionist, and at the outbreak of war he raised an artillery company, and by his skill and gallantry, soon reached the rank of Brigadier-General. Jefferson Davis called him into his Cabinet in 1862. His administration of the War Office was short, a difference with Davis resulting in a resignation.

The Richmond *Times*, after alluding to the Copperhead rejoicing at the North over the Connecticut election, gives the following advice to its readers: "The people of the South would act unwisely, we think, if they were to jump to the conclusion that the result in Connecticut really indicates the disintegration of the Radical party. It is a mere straw—a cheering sign—a patch of clear sky amid dark and menacing clouds, and nothing more. Practically, it will in no way change or effect the character of the Fortieth Congress. Until after the next Presidential election that body will control the purse and the sword, and its leaders will be Stevens and Butler.

A private letter received in Boston, dated Port au Prince, March 14, confirms the overthrow of the late Government of Hayti. Two attempts of the revolutionary party were made—the first on the 22d of February at the Capital, which was suppressed by President Geffrard, and the leaders of the insurgents, Prospero Elie and his son, were killed. A second attempt a few days after, made at St. Marcus, was successful. President Geffrard, finding that public feeling was strong against him, sent in his resignation, and on the 13th of March embarked, with his family, on board of a French man-of-war for Jamaica. A new President would be shortly elected.

A Washington paper has the following item: "The colored citizens of the District of Columbia are making great preparations for the celebration of the 16th of this month as the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia. Invitations have been extended to colored societies in Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, to be present and join in the procession proposed to be held on that day. Among other organizations that have signified their intention to be present are the colored Zouaves of Baltimore, and the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Union League, colored. All the societies and organizations of colored men of Washington will join in procession."

The total vote for Governor in Connecticut, last Monday a week, was 84,829, of which English, Democrat, received 42,709, and Hawley, Republican, 42,120—making English's majority 589. In 1863 the total vote was 87,407, of which Hawley received 43,794, and English 43,433—Hawley's majority, 541. The gains of the Democrats were for the most part made up in the cities of Hartford and New Haven, where a large foreign vote was polled, which is always more or less fraudulent. The only way to neutralize the Irish vote is to give the ballot to the colored man. The one would go far to offset the other. When that is done white Americans will have a controlling influence in politics, but not until then.

The Hon. James A. Bayard, who has just been appointed by the Governor of Delaware to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Riddle, has already served thirteen years in the Senate, and it is a curious coincidence that it was to fill a vacancy caused by his resignation that Mr. Riddle was appointed in 1864. His father, James A. Bayard, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but a resident of Delaware, representing that State in Congress from 1797 to 1801, and in the Senate from 1804 to 1813. He was appointed Minister to France in 1801, and was afterward Commsssioner to negotiate the treaty of Ghent. The present Senator was born in Delaware, and graduated at Princeton College. He is a lawyer by profession, and resides in Wilmington. In 1851 he was elected Senator, and was rechosen in 1857 and 1863.

☞ A Paris letter by the last steamer says: The Emperor is said to be exceedingly disgusted at the backwardness of all the work upon the grounds and in the building, and everybody connected with the affair seems to be in an ill humor. Exhibitors are disgusted because their places are not ready for them, and many express very little confidence in the justice of the awards of the juries, which they assert have been very essentially "packed," and I have heard it positively asserted that "medals" can be had for a fair equivalent. Still this is probably the result of jealousy on the part of unsuccessful exhibitors.

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 Diseases.

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

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Rowzer, late of Napier township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN M'VICKOR, Adm'r.,
April 5. residing in Schellsburg.

Notice to Trespassers.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber for the purpose of Hunting and Fishing or for any other purpose whatever, as I am determined to enforce the law against all trespassers.

April12:4t JOHN H. SHAFER.

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 one of the institutions of New York. It is said that 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 scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. Chas. Foster, 429 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang 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.

Saratoga 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 in 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 inimitible Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It 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 a 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

Ann Elizabeth Little, by her next friend, D. Washabaugh vs. David Little. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 52, April Term 1867, Alias subpoena on libel for Divorce.

And, now, Feb. 16, 1867, the Court, on motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., grant a rule on David Little respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday the 22nd of April, 1867.

O. E. SHANNON, Prothonotary.

Attest: Robert Steckman, Sheriff.

To David Little and all parties interested.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office in Bedford, on SATURDAY, April 20, 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all interested can attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS, Commissioner.

March 29.

Tavern Licenses.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Bedford, for allowance, on the 22d day of April next:

Valentine Miller, Londonderry township.
Jacob Mills, Clearville.
John Cessna, Centerville.
Burton Edsall, Schellsburg.
Bernard O'Neal, Chaneysville.
Jos. B. Stoner, Bloody Run.
Charles Bush, Palo Alto.
J. Valentine Besserer, Stonerstown.
Jos. Mortimore, Snake Spring tp.
Cath. Tricker, Stonerstown.
George Weimer, Bloody Run.
Isaac F. Grove, Bedford Borough.
Valentine Steckman, Bedford Borough.
John L. Grove, Bloody Run.
Joseph Foller, Buena Vista.
John Aldstadt, Pleasantville.
A. J. Pennell, Rainsburg.
Joseph Cessna, Harrison tp.
Geo. M. Colvin, Schellsburg.
Thos. Price, Broadtop township.
A. G. Allen, Bedford Springs.
J. M. Shoemaker, Bedford.
Henry Weaver, St. Clairsville.
Geo. W. Figard, Coledale Borough.
John Reighard, (Half Way House,) Union tp