

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.
UNION STATE NOMINATION.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County,
JOHN WELLS, Somerset County.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.
TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KEENE, M. C. Chair.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARS, Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodbury.
AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

In the New York Constitutional Convention, a few days ago, a motion was made introducing a proposition to adopt Hare's system of representation and election. At a time when constitutional reform is loudly called for in our own State, it will not be inappropriate to call public attention to this scheme for obtaining a more just and proportionate representation of minorities in our legislative assemblies.

The theory known as Hare's is the outgrowth of the reform movement in England. Her nobility being greatly in the minority, and afflicted at the rapid progress of the reform movement and its apparently irresistible tendency to Democracy, have busied themselves in devising some available method of securing for themselves, in the event of their worst fears being realized, at least a fair proportionate representation. Though thus the offspring of a spirit hostile to Democracy, the scheme is by no means unworthy the consideration of Democratic governments. It is devised to restrain what the fears of British noblemen called "The Tyranny of the Majority," but inasmuch as it is believed to be capable of securing a more equitable representation of all shades of opinion, it has received the approval of some of the most eminent liberals of England, among whom may be numbered J. Stuart Mill, Thos. Hughes, &c. The system of electing representatives, whether national or state, now in use throughout the United States, is generally conceded, by students of political philosophy, to be deficient in many respects. Its shortcomings, as declared by such authorities as DeToqueville, John Stuart Mill, and some eminent American writers on the subject, are thus summed up by a writer in the July number of *The Galaxy*:

1st. It leads to the separation of the whole voting population into two great parties, compelling forced and unnatural uniformity of views, intensifying partisan conflicts, and giving undue power to small majorities.

2d. It has led in practice to the non-recognition of the rights of minorities, as well as to their non-representation in our legislative bodies.

3d. It condemns to private life the best, wisest and most original minds in the country, and gives nearly all the prizes of high public station to "available" mediocrities.

4th. It fills our legislative halls with purchasable representatives, who, in spite of their known unworthiness, are kept in official position by ignorant or indifferent constituents.

5th. It has given birth to the Convention, the Caucus, the Lobby, the Ring—irresponsible bodies, unknown to the Constitution, yet oft-times more powerful in controlling legislation than a wise public opinion.

6th. It incites to demagoguery—that is, to unwise and hurtful adulation of the people, makes the majority intolerant and tyrannical, and compels an unwholesome uniformity of view and action; at times when debate and opposition are needful to form a correct public sentiment.

Though not prepared to acknowledge the entire truthfulness of the charges here presented, especially on the first two points, we are nevertheless constrained to confess that the charges are in the main approximately true.

The scheme of Mr. Thomas Hare, an English barrister, as first given to the world in a book published in London in 1855, is thus succinctly stated by John Stuart Mill:

"According to this plan, the unit of representation, the quota of electors who would be entitled to have a member for themselves, would be ascertained by the ordinary process of taking averages, the number of voters being divided by the number of seats in the House; and every candidate who obtained that quota would be elected. If there were a great number of local constituencies it might be gathered. The votes would, as at present, be given locally, but any elector would be at liberty to vote for any candidate, in whatever part of the country he might offer himself. Those electors, therefore, who did not wish to be represented by any of the local candidates, might give their vote, in the return of the person they liked best among all those throughout the country who had expressed a willingness to be chosen. This would so far give reality to the electoral rights of the otherwise virtually disfranchised minority. But it is important that not those alone who refuse to vote for any of the local candidates, but those also who vote for any of them, and are defeated, should be enabled to find elsewhere the representation which they had not succeeded in obtaining in their own district. It is therefore provided that an elector may deliver a voting paper containing other names in addition to the one which stands foremost in his preference. His vote would only be counted for one candidate; but if the object of his first choice failed to be returned, from not having obtained the quota, his second, perhaps, might be more fortunate. He may extend the list to be a greater number in the order of his preference, so that if the names which stand near the top of the list either cannot make up the quota, or are able to make it up without his vote, he may still be used for one whom it may assist in returning. To obtain the full number of members required to complete the House, as well as to prevent any popular candidate from engrossing nearly all the suffrages, it is necessary, however many votes a candidate may obtain, that no more of them than the quota should be counted for his return; the remainder of those who voted for him would be counted for the next person on their respective list who needed them, and could by their aid complete the quota.

To determine which of a candidate's votes should be counted for his return, and which set free for others, several methods are proposed into which we shall not here enter.

He would, of course, retain the votes of all those who would not otherwise be represented; and for the remainder, drawing lots, in favor of better, would be an unobjectionable expedient. The voting papers would be conveyed in a central office, where the votes would be counted, the number of first, second, third and other votes given for each candidate ascertained, and the quota would be allotted to every one who could make it up, until the number of the House was complete; first votes being preferred to second, second to third, and so forth. The voting papers, and all the elements of the calculation, would be placed in public repositories, accessible to all whom they concerned.

This scheme, stripped of its details, gives to every shade of political opinion its proportionate representation, provided always that it is held by a sufficient number of electors to entitle it to one or more representatives.

Such a plan, if once put in successful, practical operation, would, doubtless, either greatly ameliorate, or entirely obviate many sore evils in our present political system. The incentives to bribery and corruption, now frequently resorted to in doubtful districts, in order to obtain the votes of cliques that happen to hold the balance of power by controlling enough votes to decide the contest for whichever side they are thrown, would be entirely removed.

The chief incentive to demagoguery would also be removed, and we would be enabled to send honest, outspoken, independent men to our legislative halls, instead of the fawning, sycophantic, toadying, purchasable demagogues, that now so often disgrace our legislative assemblies.

The prospect of obtaining these, if no other advantages, would be sufficient inducement to justify a trial of the plan by some of our own State governments.

"The Tyranny of the Majority," against which this scheme was first devised as a bulwark, we believe to be a myth, a figment of the distorted imagination of an hereditary aristocracy at finding the source of its power failing, and the reins of government gradually but surely passing into the hands of the people, and of it we have no fear. Whence its origin, or what the motive that first called forth the plan, is not the question we are considering. Inasmuch as it gives promise of making the representative system more complete and symmetrical, and of giving all shades and varieties of opinion their proper proportionate representation in our Congress and Legislatures, as well as of eradicating some of the worst evils of our present representative system, it demands of every earnest student of political philosophy, of every one aspiring to deal with affairs of State, a careful and impartial examination, and if found practicable, a fair trial of its merits at the earliest possible moment.

We call attention to this subject in view of the demand in our State for a Constitutional Convention, at an early day, believing as we do, that if such a convention is called, the question of representation will be one of the most important presented for its consideration. In the meantime we shall watch with no small amount of interest the discussion of this subject by the New York Constitutional Convention now in session.

Queries—Might not this plan be advantageously applied to the nomination of party candidates? Might not the Crawford County system be modified so as to approximate very nearly to this?

JOHNSON VERSUS UNION SOLDIERS

Among other Washington news items of the 14th inst., we find the following: "Considerable feeling is being manifested in loyal quarters here, occasioned by the appointment of a man named Aiken, notorious as Mrs. Surratt's attorney and as an open sympathizer with the rebellion, to a clerkship in the treasury Department, immediately after the rejection of the applications of several soldiers for similar positions, one of whom had served in the army for 17 years, and in every way qualified to perform the duties of the office, and is now limping about the city on crutches. Not only Aiken, but several others of the same stripe have been appointed recently, and the matter will be brought to the attention of Congress." Such is the sympathy shown by Johnson and his Copperhead friends for the "boys in blue" who periled their all for their country's safety. Even the most meritorious are rejected, to make way for notorious rebel sympathizers, and sent to hobble through the world on crutches and depend upon public charity for support instead of being permitted to earn a livelihood in the service of that country in whose defence they have been maimed and disabled. If Andy Johnson and his minions were permitted to rule the country to suit their own views and wishes, we would soon see every office of profit, honor or trust in the country filled by rebel officers and soldiers.

CONGRESS on Saturday the 13th inst., passed an amendatory, or rather explanatory, reconstruction bill, which even Stanberry can hardly fail to understand. It has been sent to the President, and Congress now only awaits his inevitable veto, over which it will promptly pass the bill, to adjourn. The bill complete, as passed, will be found in another column. It is presumed that Jerry Black was on hand ready to prepare the veto, and that the work will be promptly done. Whether Stanberry is to be called upon for another opinion remains to be seen. If he is, it is hoped that the President will quietly hint to the legal gentlemen that it would look better if the veto and opinion were a little more consistent than the last.

A PORT WAYNE (Ind.) paper relates the following: A first class legal joke transpired at the Court room yesterday afternoon. During the progress of a trial, just after the impinging of a jury, one of the legal fraternity was observed to feel very funny. He laughed immoderately. He whispered to another, and the second laughed ditto. A third laughed ditto. The risibility spread until it attracted the attention of the "Honor" on the bench. An investigation of the affair disclosed the fact that the defendant in the case had been placed on the jury—a juror in a suit against himself. How the accident happened we are not informed.

GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY, arrived at the Springs on Tuesday evening. The Republican Brass Band escorted him into town and to the Springs.

THE HARRISBURG Telegraph says: "A. H. Stevens, ex-Vice President of the bogus ex-Confederate government was in Harrisburg. He inquired very affectionately concerning ex-Gov. D. R. Porter. "A fellow feeling," &c.

Stevens, it is said, owns real estate in Perry county, to which region he traveled to look after his plantation. If he is in want of hands to work for him, he might find a few "dirt eaters" in this section who would be willing to do his bidding for a time.

ONLY SIX SUPPORTERS IN THE SENATE.—The supporters of President Johnson's policy in the Senate have dwindled down to SIX. Only think! A President with an immense patronage at his command can only find six men in the United States Senate willing to support his darling schemes. How are the mighty fallen! In the House the number is equally small. Only 23 could be induced to vote with the President. At this rate the President will have no supporters left at the next session of Congress.—Harrisburgh Telegraph.

AMONG the distinguished arrivals at the Springs we notice Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, of York and Hon. H. D. Maxwell, of Easton.

XLIII CONGRESS—Adjourned Session.

WASHINGTON July 8, 1867. The proceedings in both Houses to day with regard to Mexican affairs are significant. The Copperheads have planted themselves squarely on the side of Maximilian's monarchy, which the Republicans have espoused, and hereof, the cause of the Liberals. The several resolutions offered in the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which General Banks is chairman, will be considered at once by the committee, and a report made in the form of a resolution to the House.

The Reconstruction Committee of the House had a meeting this morning, at which the bill drawn by Mr. Stevens was amended by the addition of another section, and some verbal alterations. It was understood that this committee would meet for consultation with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day, but no meeting took place. The Senate bill will come up for consideration in that body to-morrow. It does not meet entirely the views of the Republicans as Sumner and Drake, and it will probably encounter some opposition in that quarter. The Copperheads of the Senate were reinforced by Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, to-day and they who no longer have a good deal to talk against the bill from that side of the House.

The introduction of General Butler's resolutions for an investigation into the assassination plot created quite a sensation in the House. The Copperheads met them at the threshold with objections—Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, taking the lead—but the rules were suspended and the previous question brought to bear.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1867.—The proceedings of the House to-day were full of interest. The vote was taken on the bill at half past one, but by general consent, the hour was postponed till three o'clock. Mr. Brooks, the Democratic member of the Reconstruction Committee, introduced a resolution with a speech of an hour's duration in lieu of a minority report. He went to the extreme length of the Copperhead on the question of State rights, and denounced, in severe terms, the legislation of the Republican majority in Congress. He was followed by Fernando Wood in a dull harangue, said to have been delivered several times before in different parts of the city of New York. Neither of these speakers attracted much attention, though that of Brooks was the ablest of the two. At two o'clock Hon. Thaddeus Stevens arose and said he would yield twenty minutes of his hour to Mr. Bingham. Mr. Bingham thereupon commenced to reply to the speech of Brooks, and his speech was one of great eloquence and power, and was considered as one of Mr. Bingham's best efforts. At its close he was warmly congratulated by the Republicans. Mr. Stevens rose at twenty minutes of three to close the debate. He was speedily surrounded by the members of the Democratic as well as Republican. The Democratic side of the House was entirely empty. Mr. Stevens spoke without notes. His voice was remarkably clear and strong, and he was listened to with the utmost attention.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1867.—The flood gates of rhetoric were again opened in the Senate to-day. Mr. Sumner started off with his usual attempt to read the resolution of last Friday repeated, but he received so little encouragement that he kept up only fifteen minutes.

The reconstruction bill then came up, and Mr. Howard, of Michigan, took the floor, and read a long speech denouncing the President's policy and the Attorney General's opinion.

Mr. Wilson's amendment to allow the appointment of civilians to offices vacated by the district commanders was adopted by 23 to 15.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment declaring that voting for the secession ordinance shall not be construed as an act of rebellion to disqualify a man from holding office under the proposed fourteenth amendment. This led to a sharp debate, which was principally remarkable for the speech of Mr. Nye, of Nevada, who declared himself in favor of more stringent terms of reconstruction, and said there would be no peace in the land until every rebel was either dead or disfranchised. No action was taken on this amendment.

The announcement of the death of Charles Dennison, of Pennsylvania, adjourned the Senate at four o'clock.

The House had a four hour session, which was remarkably quiet for the consideration of a resolution for the adjournment of Congress until the middle of October. It was presented by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and naturally brought up the impeded question of the delay in the House, which the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee stated that four members of the committee were for impeachment three for acquittal, and two Democrats for acquittal of the President. He added that the Committee, however, would not be able to report before the middle of October.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, one of the members of the Committee, said that there was no reason why the Committee should not report now. The Chairman of the Committee said that the delay was caused by the non-arrival of witnesses, which Williams had summoned.

At this point there was considerable excitement, and members gathered near the speakers. That Stevens then arose and said that the Committee had been hunting around six months for some evidence on which to impeach the President, and he thought that the House ought to require the testimony to be submitted now. The Chairman said it would not be submitted now unless the House so ordered.

Mr. Williams proceeded to speak of the Committee again, but a point of order was raised and sustained that the doings of the Committee should not be laid before the House in debate. Pending a vote the hour arrived for the obituary on the late Representative Dennison, of Pennsylvania, which postponed the adjournment question till to-morrow. The friends of impeachment, it is evident, were advocates of an October session.

Thad. Stevens, during the day, in a personal explanation, repudiated a conversation purporting to have taken place with him, and published in the New York Herald of Monday, wherein he is made to denounce several members of the House.

WASHINGTON July 11, 1867.—The Senate did not get through with the consideration of the reconstruction bill till nearly eight o'clock this evening, when it was passed without any important change beyond the amendments mentioned in these despatches last night. The passage of the bill is a subject nearer than before, as the House to-night referred it to the Reconstruction Committee. A notable feature in the discussion to-day was the rapid succession of amendments, and galleries were vacated when Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, commenced speaking. Only four Senators remained in their seats, and they did not listen to him while Vice President Wade called one of them to the chair, and made an extended visit to the lunch room.

The adjournment question interlocked, as usual with the impeachment of the President, and was the cause of a prolonged debate in the House but no new points were elicited. Mr. Boutwell insisted on his amendment, subject to an immediate report of the committee, but was beaten, and Mr. Pike's resolution to adjourn to meet on the 13th of November was finally adopted. Although a number of votes were taken which might be considered as tests on impeachment, it is not safe to say that the House made any expression of opinion on the subject, as the matter of reassembling, and the convenience of the members in leaving their homes, had as much influence as anything in the matter.

The bill restoring to the rolls of all the regiments of our army, as honorably discharged, that class of soldiers who are technically denominated deserters because they did not wait, after the close of the war, in the military service, as they cannot enter of service, passed the House to-day and was sent to the Senate.

General Butler's committee to investigate the assassination conspiracy did not organize until to-day, and have not yet examined the witnesses. It is not probable that they will attempt to do an anything until after the adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1867.—The time of the Senate this afternoon was taken up with the consideration of the bill to amend the act to kill time until the House acted on the reconstruction bill. Mr. Chandler led off in his usual vein of vehement emphasis. He denounced all who condemned the execution of Maximilian as either pulling down the flag, or striking from the flag, Raymond, or rebels and traitors, and would find by declaring that America could whip the world, and would certainly whip any nation that attempted to make war upon Mexico.

General Johnson took the other side of the question, and was followed by several speeches by Chandler's standpoint. After waiting three hours upon the House an executive session was held, after the conclusion of which a recess till half past seven was taken.

The only feature of the House was the reporting back by the Reconstruction Committee of the Senate bill, with certain portions of the House bill as amendments. It was hoped to get the matter into conference here to-day, but the time was so full of other wide range, Mr. Robinson, of New York, leading off in a speech on the Republican party, the Fenians and one or two other subjects. Although he denied he was ever a Fenian, he was charged with being a Fenian, and he declared if they ever elected General Grant President, they would impeach him in three weeks. Gen. Logan replied in a long speech in denunciation of the Democratic party, and in defense of himself.

Finally after four hours discussion, the amended bill was passed and sent to the Senate, the House agreeing to hold a night session to await its return.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1867.—At 1:30 a message was received from the President, that he had called a recess for the session, and at 1:50 took a recess for half an hour. On reassembling a message was received from the House, announcing the action of that body on the conference report on the Reconstruction Bill, and the Senate proceeded to consider the report, and after some remarks by Messrs. Trumbull, Sumner, Wilson, Buckalew, Cameron, and Davis, it was finally agreed to at 3:30 p. m. by a vote of yeas, 31; nays 10; absent 16.

In the House, after transacting a variety of miscellaneous business, at 2 p. m. presented the report of the conference committee on the Reconstruction Bill. In explaining the report he said that most of the amendments of the House had been agreed to, with some slight modifications. He said that the House had made one concession in abandoning the Presidential veto, and that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. The Senate had agreed to that on account of some peculiar reasons, and the conferees on the part of the House did not think it worth while to split about that. The provision which he had most at heart to carry out, was that district commanders should not be removed without the consent of the Senate. The conferees were about to split on that having agreed upon everything else. After conceding the power of Congress over the whole matter to be the command of the President, he said that Congress had not the constitutional power to remove those officers should not be removed without the consent of the Senate. But he begged the House to consider that the Senate had no objection to the removal of those officers should they be fully and perfectly carried out.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1867.—Mr. Sumner called up his resolution offered on the 13th inst., and the House agreed to allow him to call up the bill for the establishment of universal suffrage throughout the United States. The proposition was opposed and at 12:15 the Senate went into executive session. The House proceeded as the first business on Monday, to the call of States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference, and one was read twice and referred declaring valid and binding the decisions of military courts and commissions made in civil cases, where civil courts were in operation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House has again refused to order the printing of the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee on impeachment.

Petroleum as Fuel—More Experiments.

The gentlemen who have been prosecuting with so much success the experiments on board the *Palos*, in Boston harbor, have boarded their labors in the Battery, New York, where they have erected the necessary machinery. The boiler used for the present experiment is of the ordinary locomotive form, having a furnace three feet by two feet with twenty-six inch tubes, each four and one-half feet long. The number of burners in use during the earlier experiments was twenty-six; this has been reduced to ten, and of course, the consumption of gas in like ratio, with a result quite as effectual. The experiments are superintended by Mr. Stimers, the consulting Engineer. It is claimed that the *Palos* tests have demonstrated that 300 tons of oil will generate heat equivalent in quality and effect to that produced from 1,200 tons of coal. One ton of oil, say on board ship, will occupy forty-six cubic feet of space, one ton of coal asks

for fifty-three. There would, therefore, appear to be a saving in space unusually demanded for fuel of fully four-fifths of that now used. Insurance companies, it is claimed, or prepared to endorse the change, and to lessen, not increase, the rate of insurance on steamers, were liquid fuel is used on this plan. The saving of labor, it is claimed, will be the great economical feature. On board the *Palos* there were employed twenty-one firemen and coal passers. During the trip lately made when she was propelled by steam generated by burning petroleum three men did all the work, turn about. It is further claimed that owing to the character of the flame that portion of the boiler coming in immediate contact with it is, notwithstanding the intense heat, un injured thereby, the sulphur disengaged in coal burning, and injurious to the iron, not being present during this combustion.

The Government Finances.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The amount of fractional currency received from the National Currency Bureau during week ending yesterday amounted to \$410,000. During the same period there was forwarded to National banks and others \$365,955, and United States notes to the amount of \$100,000 were sent to the Assistant-Treasurer at Philadelphia. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported to-day was as follows: For circulating notes, \$340,618,500; for deposits of public moneys, \$38,878,450; for U. S. 5's, \$77,495,950. Amount of National Bank currency issued during the week, \$160,550; total to date, \$303,296,276. From this is to be deducted the currency returned including worn-out notes, amounting to \$4,425,992, leaving in actual circulation at this date \$298,770,514. The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week was \$340,000.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were \$909,722, making the total amount for the week ending to-day \$4,875,204, and aggregating for the fiscal year to date \$13,206,960.

The receipts from customs at the principal ports of the country from the 1st to the 6th inst., as follows:

New York	\$1,512,769
Boston	1,000,000
Philadelphia	1,112,820
Baltimore	218,000
New Orleans	62,059
San Francisco from 26th to 31st ult.	123,962

Total for the week ending to-day, \$5,030,510, or \$200,000 more than it had made yet, its receipts having hitherto averaged about \$100,000.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A church to commemorate Lincoln and the abolition of slavery, will be built in London.

The estimates for the Indian war as now prosecuted are fully one million dollars a week.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, is rioting in watermelon at ten cents, and peaches by the cart load.

NUMEROUS families from the Southern States have arrived and are settling upon lands in British Honduras, purchased from the Government.

In some parts of Michigan the wheat is being harvested. The price is very fine, and complaints of damage is heard. The fruit crop of the State is good.

SIXTY-two thousand two hundred and eighty five acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of Nebraska City, Nebraska and Detroit, Michigan, during the week ending July 13, 1867, and the latter 18,390 acres.

The New York dry goods dealers continue to suffer from the decline in prices. A large firm in that city suspended Thursday, but will be able to compromise with their creditors decently, it is said.

The general sack of the city of Vera Cruz by the foreign troops, when it was understood that they were to evacuate, was only prevented by the intervention of the British and British Ministers and their men of war.

Mrs. LINCOLN is now in Racine, boarding at Congress Hall. She is simply spending the summer there. She dresses in deep mourning, does not receive company, nor appear at the common table. It is true that she intends making her home there.

The balance of testimony sustains the doubt expressed as to the report that Santa Anna was shot at the time named in the original Mexican despatches. It is true that he has since been disposed of in that way, but there is good reason for discrediting the first report.

A history prepared for the French schools by the Minister of Public Instruction, records that in 1862 the Emperor Maximilian had been expelled peacefully out of Mexico, and that French influence was, thanks to God, forever established on the South American continent." That history wants an early revision.

The Montreal *Gazette* blames the United States for what has recently happened in Mexico, and expects this government to take possession of that country, but is rather pleased than otherwise at the prospect. It calls the Mexicans "filthy rascals," and that may be the reason why it desires to leave the Yankees in intimate relations with them.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Arkansas has forwarded to General Sheridan a detailed report of the Bureau in that State for the month of May last, from which it appears that the operations of the bureau in that district in the interest of the freedmen were mainly confined to settling difficulties between white employers and outrages committed upon them by other parties. In some sections of the State it is reported that "outrages are not the exception, but the rule, and the very few difficulties which arose were of the most trivial nature, principally between the colored people themselves, and they are not worth mentioning."

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned is desirous of purchasing Wool Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinettes, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desiring to exchange the same for wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible. Our friends are also informed that we have turned down our old Factory and are erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do our custom work until Fall.

JOHN I. NOBLE.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a lifetime, can be run in all climates, and is not injured by rust, and is crystalline spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE BLOWERS," "FARMER MOWERS," RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS, Green's Cast-Steel Corners, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

JOHN I. NOBLE, HARTLEY & METZGER.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Stiffler, late of Union township, dec'd.

Notices hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH STIFFLER, Executor,
MICHAEL STIFFLER, Executor,
June 21st 67, residing in Union township.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd, having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Executor,
May 17-67.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing for hands, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is of a favorite perfume unobscured. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by DEBAM BARNES & Co, New York, Wholesale Agents. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

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., desiring to suffer if they will not try this medicine. It is a natural and powerful tonic, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and never operate on other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulus 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 enlighten the senses. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Caligua bark, wintergreen, cinnamon, rose and bergamot, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix brandy, and by DEBAM BARNES & Co, New York, Wholesale Agents. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle, see that it has our name, and our signature on a fine steel plate side seal. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious drugs. Any person pretending to sell Plaster Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plaster Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plaster Bitters, from the clergy, merchants, &c., is increasing. 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.

P. H. DRAKE & CO,
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Have you a hurt child or lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment. For cuts, sprains, bruises, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure. For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, sprains and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment. For sore throats, hoarseness, the pull-evil, ringworm and swiney, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails. For wind-colic, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold. Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common, and the Mexican Mustang Liniment is so simple and so effective, that every family, that has a bottle of this Liniment is the best prepared 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 without. In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. I used the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and the pain, caused by the scald, subsided rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. POSTER, 420 Broadway, N. Y. Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (sprain), but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for \$150. Your Liniment is doing wonders upon my private parts. I have used it, and am cured. All genuine is wrapped in steel plate envelopes, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private stamp of DEBAM BARNES & Co. Look closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeiters. Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cts. each, and \$1.00 per dozen. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It prevents the hair from falling out. It prevents hair turning gray and falling off. It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads. It is just what Lyon's Katharine will do. It is perfectly safe, and does not irritate the scalp. It is sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a man, woman or child who does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distique* appearance we observe in the stage and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagans' Magnolia Balm. It contains the richest, softest and most delicate perfume, 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. Every Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, \$50 cents per bottle.

W. H. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEBAM BARNES & Co,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heinrich's Inimitable Hair Oiling is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *poisonous* and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Oiling, and has been used for over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most delicate manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—25 cents and \$1.00 each bottle.

C. HEINRICH, Chemist,
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Javaica Ginger is for Indigestion, Nausea, Headache, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant 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.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.
July 13th, 1866, covly.