

SUBSCRIPTION, TERMS, &c

The Inquirer is published every Friday morning at the following rates: For the year, in advance, \$2.00...

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention, favors the kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author...

ALL LETTERS PERTAINING TO BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAYERS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the Newspaper Law...

1. If a Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office...

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or no, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the paper.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must give all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office, or delivered to his name or no.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the Post Office.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing articles having been notified for, is an offence under the Post Office Law.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel gives in English and German.

W. F. IMPELLI and LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office on Juliana Street, in the practice of the Law on the corner of Third and South of the Mergel House.

M. A. POINTE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office on Juliana Street.

H. H. IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business connected with the law.

E. M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

M. V. MEYERS and J. W. DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office nearly opposite the Mergel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford County.

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Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

R. L. RUSSELL and L. LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care.

W. M. JAMISON, M. D.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of this place and vicinity.

D. R. F. HARRY, M. D.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hodus.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS.

Office on Pitt Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Office on Pitt Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

DANIEL BORDER, JEWELLER.

Office on Pitt Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELLRY.

Office on Pitt Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

D. W. CROUSE, WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST.

Office on Pitt Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE

Office of Agreement.



A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868.

VOLUME 41, No. 3.

Bedford Inquirer.

MESSAGE OF JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania, TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 8, 1868.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your consideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to the council chambers of the State.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the Beneficent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well-being which every year prevails, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment and happiness within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unrighteous rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggle arising therefrom. Being convened as the representatives of a confiding constituency great duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to legislate upon the great and manifold interests committed to your charge by the people, and the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result beneficially and your public duties be discharged with wisdom and integrity.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the consideration of the public finances. Such action should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the Government, the preservation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer for the year ending Nov. 30, 1867, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of financial items and Amount. Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867: 30,205,395 24.

That the operations of the sinking fund may be properly understood, the following recapitulation is quoted from the report of the Commissioners for the year ending Sept. 3, 1867:

Table with 2 columns: Description of sinking fund operations and Amount. Balance on hand, Nov. 30, 1867: \$3,766,431 22.

By the act of May 16, 1867, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to pay on the above bonds, \$100,000 a year until July 31, 1890, when one million of the residue shall fall due, and one million annually thereafter, without interest, until the whole is paid, which will be in the year 1895.

By the act of March 7, 1861, the \$3,500,000 of bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was surrendered to that company, upon the deposit of four millions of dollars on the part of the company to secure the payment of their bonds.

There is always a discrepancy in announcing the reduction of the State debt, between the annual proclamation of the Governor and report of the State Treasurer, arising from the fact that the sinking fund year terminates on the first Monday in September and the fiscal year of the Treasury on the 30th of November. To prevent the complications of accounts and annual change of books in the public schools, these matters of serious inconvenience and needless expense to the poor, and which easily be remedied by judicious legislation.

The chief aim of our system of common schools is to place the children of an education within the reach of all the children of the Commonwealth, and when it is considered that intelligence and virtue are the principal safeguards of our free institutions, it is for them necessary to perfect the system of common schools.

The graded schools have largely increased during the past year. The system established by the State was designed, not only to furnish instruction to our youth in the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but to impart to them in education the higher branches of learning. The multiplication of grammar and high schools should, therefore, receive every encouragement.

Good schools cannot exist without good teachers, and good teachers can only be obtained by using the proper means to prepare them. Recognizing these facts, the Legislature of 1857 passed a general Normal School Law, dividing the State into twelve districts, and looking forward to the establishment of a Normal School in each of them.

Fourteen colleges and thirty-two academies have made reports to the School Department during the past year. Such institutions supply a great public want, and the common school system is no competent to perform the whole work of popular education. A State requires men of generous culture in all the walks of life, as well as in the profession of teaching, and the perfection of the system of common schools is one of the wisest and noblest objects of legislation.

Serious complaints have been made concerning the neglect of the education of the children in the almshouses and poor houses of some of the counties of the State. They are permitted to grow up in illiterate ignorance, and when sent upon the world to earn a living are better prepared to receive lessons of vice than those of usefulness. The directors of these institutions should be compelled to send their children to the common schools, and it should be made the duty of common school superintendents to supervise and enforce the execution of the law.

The last annual report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools was made up in accordance with the law, November 30, 1867. The appropriation for that year, amounting to \$1,200,000, was insufficient to cover the expenses of the whole year, and consequently those of December, 1867, were unpaid. The next appropriation, under the act of August 11, 1867, was \$1,200,000, to be paid on or before January 1, 1868.

The expense for the six months, from Dec. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, are estimated by the Superintendent, as follows: Education and maintenance of 1,850 children, in advanced schools, at \$140 per annum, \$259,000 00. Children in primary schools, at \$125 per annum, 231,250 00.

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These schools have double reached their maximum number. Sixteen years being the age at which the orphan cease to be chargeable to the State, and they will henceforward decrease in the following ratio: in 1874, 400; in 1875, 450; in 1876, 500; in 1877, 550; in 1878, 600; in 1879, 650; in 1880, 700; in 1881, 750; in 1882, 800; in 1883, 850; in 1884, 900; in 1885, 950; in 1886, 1,000; in 1887, 1,050; in 1888, 1,100; in 1889, 1,150; in 1890, 1,200.

No calculation can furnish an estimate of the benefits and blessings that are constantly flowing from these institutions. Thousands of orphan children are enjoying their parental care, moral culture, and educational training, who otherwise would have suffered poverty and want, and been left to grow up in idleness and neglect.

The Department of Transportation, created during the war, has accomplished its purpose, and ceased to exist by the determination of the Legislature, expressed in the appropriation bill, approved April 11, 1867. The report of the Superintendent shows that for the year ending November 30, 1867, the whole number of claims settled and paid was eight hundred and eighty-two.

The act of Congress of July 2, 1862, granted an appropriation of \$1,000,000, to be appropriated to the several States, to be applied to the maintenance of the Department of Agriculture, to be in the nature of a grant, and to be expended for the purpose of improving the condition of the soil, and for the improvement of the system of common schools.

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misioners are limited, is inadequate for the object contemplated. The lowest bid for the contract was \$8,200. I join the commissioners, therefore, in requesting an additional appropriation of three thousand, to be used, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to complete the contract.

Your patriots will doubtless give a favorable response to this request, and the enlightened people of the Commonwealth, rising above selfish and partisan feelings, will sanction such expenditure for the erection of this honorable monument, which has been prodigal of her millions in the employment of her physical resources and in the performance of every noble and disinterested act which philanthropy could suggest, cannot forget her gallant sons whose sufferings and sacrifices for their country have never been fully appreciated, and whose remains repose among strangers, in a foreign land, without a stone, however rude, to indicate their last resting place, or distinguish their graves from those of their fallen enemies.

REMOVAL OF DECEASED SOLDIERS IN THE HARRISBURG CEMETERY.

A communication from the board of managers of the Harrisburg cemetery is herewith transmitted, to which your attention is invited. The subject of which it treats, relative to the burial of deceased soldiers during the late war, is worthy of legislative consideration.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, the Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, the Home of Refuge, several Soldiers' Homes, and other similar charities, which have received aid from the State, are, according to the reports of the principals and superintendents, all in their different spheres, exerting a most beneficial influence upon the classes for whose benefit they were established.

Detailed accounts of the affairs of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, and of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Pittsburgh, will be found in the reports of the trustees and superintendents. Both these institutions, as well as others in the State for the care of insane, are crowded. The infirmaries for the hospital at Harrisburg, for which appropriation was made last year, with a large