Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1869.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On our first page will be found the message of Gov. Geary. It is a sensible document, creditable to the executive of our State and worthy of a careful reading by every citizen. It shows a gratifying degree of prosperity throughout our State and gives a satisfactory exhibit of the State finances, showing a reduction of the State debt from Sept. 3, 1867 to Nov. 30, 1868 of $2,414,816,64. The attention of the Legislature is again called to the necessity for providing better security for the safe keeping of the money of the commonwealth as well as for some provision for the investment of surplus funds in the Treasury for the benefit of the State, instead of leaving it in the hands of the Treasurer for speculation. It is to be hoped that the present Legislature will give heed to the repeated admonition of the Governor. The necessity for retrenchment is earnestly urged upon the attention of the Legislature as well as the importance of passing the appropriation bills a sufficient length of time before adjournment to give time for their discussion and revision as well as the careful examination of the executive before signing them. The common Schools and Soldiers' Orphans' Schools are commended to the careful attention and fostering care of the State. The alarming increase of fraud in our elections is adverted to and the passage of an efficient registry law recommended. Among other commendable suggestions are an Insurance Department for the supervision of our insurance companies and the protection of insurers from fraud, and the establishment of a State Bureau of statistics. A Bureau of statistics has long been needed both for the guidance of our legislators in the enacting of such laws as would be promotive of the public prosperity and for calling the attention of the citizens of other States to our agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests and the advantages offered for the investment of capital therein.

Altogether the message is one of those plain common sense business like documents that we expect to see from the executive of a great State, setting forth plainly his own official acts, showing the condition of the Commonwealth in its various departments and recommending needed Legislation in a brief, plain, unostentatious style. It is creditable to the head and heart of our excellent Governor and receives merited praise on every hand. Let no one fail to give it a careful perusal.

NOT UP TO THE MARK.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is once more in session. Its opening is not propitious. We had hoped for at least one honest outspoken man who would dare to speak his mind on the topics that most interest the people. At the opening of the session responsible parties offered to do the pasting and folding for the present session for $7,000. Last year, after the old style, it cost the State $37,000. Here was a fair opportunity for the Legislature to save us at a single stroke $30,000. But party hangers on must be provided for and this offer was ignored on the plea of informality. The Republican members went into caucus and nominated a host of pasters and folders and elected them and proceeded to do things after the old extravagant style. "To the victors belong the spoils" is a Democratic watchword that Republicans cannot afford to adopt. To honest men there should be no spoils, and rogues should not be permitted to hold office. The people demand retrenchment, the times demand it, and the finances of the State demand it and every Republican member who fails to lift up his voice against corruption and extravagance betrays his trust and forfeits the confidence of his constituents. And the lifting up of one's voice alone is not sufficient, his labor and his vote must attest his sincerity. Oh! for just one man who could forget policy and devote himself to the promotion of honesty and economy—Who would dare to stand up for the right and leave his chances of re-election with his constituents. If the old plan, of each member having half a dozen hangers on who are to be rewarded with petty appointments at Harrisburg on condition that they support him for re nomination and re-election, is not soon abandoned, the men who will vote for two sessions only will perhaps give a part of their attention to the public business. As things stand at present it is in great part devoted to securing a re-election.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The terms of twenty-two United States Senators expire with March 4, next. Of the vacancies, Senators have already been chosen to eight, as follows:

California—Eugene Casserly, Democrat, vice John Conness, Republican.

Connecticut—W. A. Buckingham, Republican, vice James Dixon, Democrat.

Maryland—Wm. T. Hamilton, Democrat, vice W. P. Whyte, Democrat.

Florida—Abijah Gilbert, Republican, vice A. S. Welch, Republican.

Ohio—Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, vice Benjamin Wade, Republican.

Rhode Island—William Sprague, Republican, vice William Sprague, Republican.

Tennessee—William G. Brownlow, Republican, vice D. T. Patterson, Republican.

Vermont—George F. Edmunds, Republican, vice George F. Edmunds, Republican.

In addition to these, the following persons have been nominated by party caucuses as candidates for Senatorial vacancies, which nominations are equivalent to election:

Delaware—James A. Bayard, Democrat, vice Jas. A. Bayard, Democrat.

Maine—Hannibal Hamlin, Republican, vice Lot M. Morrill, Republican.

Michigan—Zach. Chandler, Republican, vice Zach. Chandler, Republican.

Nevada—Wm. M. Stewart, Republican, vice Wm. M. Stewart, Republican.

Pennsylvania—John Scott, Republican, vice Chas. R. Buckalew, Democrat.

The Republicans of Missouri are waging a bitter contest among themselves as to who shall be the next United States Senator from that State. Mr. Henderson's term expires on the fourth of March. Several of the candidates and their friends have addressed the Legistature.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, says a dispatch from Augusta, Me., will receive the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Legislature of that State for United States Senator at the coming election.

Hon. C. C. Washburne, now a member of the House of Representatives, will be chosen Senator from Wisconsin to succeed Mr. Doolittle.

An Albany, New York, letter reports Dewitt Littlejohn in the field for United States Senator in place of Noah Davis, retired.

THE ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

A matter which figures in the Congressional reports as "The Sue Murfey Claim,, is well understood to involve principles of radical importance, and its decision in behalf of the claimant will establish a class of claims upon the Treasury, "depleting" that attractive "grab bag" by an amount variously estimated at from twenty-five to one hundred millions of dollars. These are the claims of Southern citizens, for the use or destruction of private property by our armies during the hostile occupancy of the rebel territories. All claims of this character have been uniformly rejected by the Departments, and the effort now in progress is to override their protests by the force of positive enactments.

Now this particular Susan may be a bright and shining light among the faithful few who, during the rebellion, steadily avowed their fidelity to the flag. Or, she may have been the bitterest of the rebels who contributed so powerfully to fire the Southern heart with an infernal enmity against the "Yankees," and thereby prolonged a contest which Southern statesmen would have abandoned as a hopeless one at least twelve months prior to Lee's surrender. The merits or demerits of this special case may not be safely taken into consideration, for, in either view, that case would be equally covered by the broad principle, which, in the military occupation of a hostile State, takes no legal account of the rights of isolated individuals. Ignoring this principle would open the widest door for reclamations almost entirely without justice, and practically without limit.

If the Sue Murfey claim be allowed by Congress, it will be tantamount to a surrender of that branch of the government for the next fifty days, to the combined assault of all the enemies, open or secret, of Gen. GRANT's administration, of the public credit, of the National honor, and of the Republican party. This assault has, up to the present moment, been well resisted—thanks to the honesty and ability of a large number of Senators and Representatives whom no bribes have yet bought, whom no blandishments have yet seduced, and whom no shameless jobs have yet betrayed into any degree of complicity in the scandalous corruptions which are fast making the State and National legislatures fit subjects for public and private reproach throughout the Union. To the President-elect, also, the country is deeply indebted for the patriotic frankness with which he has given his great personal and official influence, to aid in stemming a tide of venality and baseness which threatens to submerge the Treasury, and to obliterate the last hope of its ultimate escape from a dishonorable bankruptcy.

We look with an anxiety which we do not care to disguise to the fifty days now separating us from the 4th of March. We implore our friends—the friends of GRANT, of the public honor, and the good name not only of Republicans, but of Americans—to stand firm, in their opposition to each and all of the almost endless catalogue of pending plots in Congress to enrich individuals at the public expense. Let us have the yeas and nays on every vote, that the country may know and mark the men who are willing to betray their official trusts, and blacken their personal honor, for the emoluments which no conscience but that of defaulters swindlers and thieves could ever enjoy. The Republican press is not all sold—nor is it all for sale. Hundreds of unbought and unpurchasable pens are already chafing under the natural restraints, which have caused remonstrance or denunciation to be so long foreborne. The feather-weight which breaks that camel's back may fall at any moment. We believe that the great mass of the Republican party are fully prepared to pledge to the plundering swarms, in or out of office, at the Capitol, an outbreak of the public scorn which will find no palliation in past services, and will accept no satisfaction, now or in the future, except the lasting infamy of the criminals.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

RETIRING IN TIME.—Mr. Hiester Clymer smells defeat in the wind and taking time by the forelock has already declined to be the Democratic candidate for Governor in the coming campaign. He don't want to be the man of straw another time and retires to give place to some one else anxious to be sacrificed. In his letter declining to be a candidate, with cruel irony he tells his brethren in adversity that the canvass should be an aggressive one. He tells his fellow Democrats to go into the fight, but respectfully declines the very doubtful honor of leading them to sure defeat. The sign is ominous. Defeat looms up before hand and frightens aspiring candidates from the track. The prospect of a clean walk over the track for two sessions of the Legislature seems to be our next candidate, improves daily. Clymer's movement is but one of the signs of the times.

MR. SEWARD has not been at all discouraged with the Alaska purchase, nor it seems with the late exposure of the means by which the appropriation was obtained. He is now busy with the St. Thomas purchase and seems to have the lobby employed to assist him. Our foreign office seems to have been turned into a general land agency, and corrupt at that, instead of the diplomatic Department that it was originally intended to be. It is about time things were changed or the office abolished.

THERE is a growing disposition to retain the Tenure of Office Bill. Sensible men begin to understand that the law in its main features is a good one and in direct accordance with the clause of the Constitution, which provides for the appointment of officers by the President *with the advice and consent of the Senate.* We believe the law a good one that ought not to be repealed out of mere foolish caprice. Let it stand.

No elections for the Constituent Assembly of Spain have yet taken place. All the recent cable dispatches, announcing the results of elections for the Constituent Assembly, referred to municipal elections. The elections for the Constituent Assembly, according to our latest advices from Spain, had been fixed for the present month.

IT is pretty well settled that few, if any, of Andy Johnson's appointments between now and the 4th of March will be confirmed by the Senate. This has been the rule of conduct toward outgoing administrations since 1845, beginning with John Tyler.

WE still have but little news from the Cuban revolution. The revolutionists are freeing the slaves and aim at independence. The news from the island is very meagre and we are unable to get any knowledge as to the comparative strength of the contending parties.

IT is still a matter of doubt whether Spain will have a Republican or monarchial Government. The provisional Government is expected to continue until the Cortes agrees on a Constitution. Until then the question will not be settled.

THE monthly statement of the public debt presents two suggestive facts. The increase is due wholly to the Pacific Railroad and there are nearly ninety-nine millions of coin lying idle in the Treasury.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 11, 1869.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses of the Legislature met on Tuesday of last week and organized without delay. In the Senate, Wilmer Worthington of Chester, was elected Speaker; George W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia, Chief Clerk, and Lucius Rodgers, of M'Kean, and F. H. Braggins, of Mercer, Assistant Clerks. The House of Representatives was organized by the election of John Clark, of Philadelphia, for Speaker; General James L. Selfridge of Northampton, Chief Clerk; E. G. Lee, of Philadelphia, Assistant Clerk, and John A. Smull, of Harrisburg, Resident Clerk.

Speaker Worthington has attained an age that has rendered his hair white with years, and step somewhat slow; but his intellect is of the vigor and elasticity of ripe manhood. Speaker Clark is about forty five years of age, and is a contractor by occupation.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The two Houses will meet in joint convention on Tuesday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Buckalew. The Republicans having a majority of 3 in the Senate and 22 in the House, the Senator will be elected by a Republican majority of 25 on joint ballot, in case there is a full vote. For a week previous to the meeting of the Legislature, and up to Wednesday last the Senatorial question was the all absorbing theme. The most prominent candidates were J. K. Moorehead and Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg; G. W. Scofield, of Warren; G. A. Grow, of Bradford, and John Scott, of Huntingdon. As the friends and supporters of each of the candidates from Allegheny were equally unyielding, it soon became quite certain that neither Moorehead nor Marshall could be nominated. Further than that it was impossible for newspaper correspondents and reporters to predict with any certainty until a few hours before the meeting of the Republican caucus on Wednesday. It then became evident that the influence of Simon Cameron was in favor of John Scott, and when his name was brought before the caucus he was nominated by acclamation.

STATE TREASURER.

Until Tuesday morning of last week, it was thought by outside parties that there would be no formidable opposition to the re-election of W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, as State Treasurer. It has usually been customary in this State to re-elect the State Treasurer for several terms, and Mr. Irwin's friends, supposing this precedent would still be followed, did not exert themselves sufficiently until it was too late. It is alleged that the Pittsburg banks were opposed to the re-election of Mr. Irwin, on the ground that the State funds were not deposited to their satisfaction. Robert W. Mackey, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburg, was brought forward as a candidate, and so suddenly developed strength that when his name was presented to the Republican caucus on Wednesday, he was unanimously nominated.

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

The Governor's annual reception, given to the members of the Legislature, and others, took place on last Thursday evening. The spacious parlors of the Executive Mansion were well filled with a large company of ladies and gentlemen who seemed to enjoy themselves as befitted the occasion.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The Commissioners consisting of Messrs Derrickson, Hall and M'Veagh, appointed to revise the Civil Code of the State, are at present comparing their work as far as they have progressed. A report will be made to the Legislature, of the number and character of changes to be made in the law as given of each section. The entire revision is to be completed by November, 1870, and reported to the Legislature of 1871. The present Legislature will probably do nothing towards enacting into laws, the bills prepared by the Commissioners.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The State Historian, Samuel P. Bates, Esq., has published the first volume of the History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. It makes a book of 1327 pages, large octavo size. A beautiful lithographed representation in colors of the badges of the several corps, and also five maps and plans of battle fields, are incorporated in the work. The State Historian estimates that the History will be completed in two more volumes of like size. The history of each regiment is given separately, and an amount of care and labor evinced to secure accuracy, that it is difficult for one not acquainted with the manner in which the work has been prepared, to appreciate. The work when complete, will be an enduring monument to the honor and glory of Pennsylvania's sons, who fought so nobly for the preservation of our national integrity.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

An insurance company, authorized to transact business in any part of the Union, was chartered by special act of Congress, in July last, and has begun active work in this and other States. The new Company has some especially noticeable features and facts to commend it to popular attention. One of these is its paid-up capital of one million dollars, which provides amply for all liabilities that may arise. The list of managers of the Company includes C. H. Clark, as President Jay Cooke, Chairman of Finance Committee, and others, whose names are too high in national renown as upright and successful business men, to risk their reputations in any doubtful enterprise. But, aside from these prominent facts, are several novel methods of insurance, first introduced by this Company, which have shown themselves to be very popular. Under the "Income Producing" plan, a young man may provide for a yearly income after a term of years, which may support him or his family in comfort, however he may have failed in his business anticipations. Another plan provides that by the payment of a slightly increased yearly premium, the Company will repay to the heirs of the insured all the money which has been paid in premiums, in addition to the amount for which he was insured, thus giving the insurance for no more than the interest upon the premiums. By this plan, if a person insures for $10,000, and has paid $2.500 in premiums, his heirs will obtain $12,500 at his death. Another special feature of the National Life is that it insures females at the same rate as males. By its charter, its policies are all non-forfeitable, and are also exempt from attachment, although they may be negotiated like other property. These and other specialties of the new Company will be explained at length by the Company's agents who are advertised elsewhere in this paper. We see every reason to anticipate an immense business for the new Company, starting under such extremely favorable auspices.

The Indians.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Gen. Sherman has received information that the representatives of four hundred lodges of Camanche Indians had arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender would be received except at Fort Cobb, the object being to have all the tribes on the Plains within watching distance of Gen. Sheridan.

Grant Speaks his mind on things South.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat relates the following:

In a few moments Senator——was announced, with Judge——, of Louisiana.

"General," said the Senator, "Judge ——wished to see you a few moments and consult with you in regard to the improvement of the levees of the lower Mississippi. We wish the United States Government to endorse, and thus guarantee the bonds of the State of Louisiana for the restoration and improvement of the levees."

"I hope the Government will not do it," the General replied with a quick, positive utterance that was not only decisive and final on that subject, but almost stunning.

"But, General," urged the Senator, "we only wish the United States to indorse the bonds, so that we can sell them without a ruinous discount, giving the United States ample security for the entire amount, so that it would be impossible for the Government to lose a cent in any emergency."

Again Grant quickly interrupted, "I never knew a Government to become responsible for any amount that it did not ultimately have to pay. You now want the indorsement of the bonds. If that is given, you will soon want to legislate for the *payment* of the bonds.

"General," said the Senator, "you are too hard on us."

"While we are discussing on all sides," said Grant, "how the national debt is to be paid, I shall oppose any increase of the national obligations."

"It is impossible to cultivate our lands," interrupted the Senator. "The levees are absolutely necessary."

"I know all about the levees," he answered, "I served in that country when a young man, and I had something to do myself with the breaking of those levees."

"But," said the Judge, "millions of acres of the best land in the world are subject to overflow."

"Let them overflow, and let them stay under water," said Grant, "until their owners are willing that Northern men and Northern capital should come in and protect and improve them. Northern men with ample capital are ready to make a garden of your State, and you won't let them do it. Your large landholders are as hostile to the United States Government to day as they have ever been, and if the Government should rebuild their levees it wouldn't change them a particle, I know no way the Government could have adopted for rebuilding the levees but to have confiscated the lands of those engaged in rebellion, and used the proceeds to restore the country. As that was not done, nothing remains but to set your negroes to work, and invite in and welcome Northern men."

"General," said the Judge, "the negroes wont work."

"Won't work," Grant quietly replied "they'll work if you pay them for it."

"Am I not right?" he added. "Is there not such a hostility to Northern men that it amounts in most sections of the State to a practical exclusion of them from the agricultural interests of the country? Is there not an unwillingness to divide up the lands and sell in small parcels to those who might immigrate; and is there not a general tendency to secure the services of the negroes without prompt and adequate compensation?"

"I must say," said the Judge," that there is more or less of truth in all these points."

"Then," said Grant, "I think you will have to build your own levees, or wait under water until you are willing men should come in who will build them."

The above, though not all that was said, gives the substance and spirit of the conversation. It shows much more plainly than any statement I have seen precisely where the President elect now stands with reference to the South.

This conversation shows that whatever he may hereafter do, he now stands by his past record. He means that a citizen of the United States shall be recognized as such, and secured and protected in his rights and privileges in every State; that the freedom of the freedman shall be recognized and his labor fairly compensated; that the national obligations shall not be increased, and that the promoters of the late war at the South shall not be aided by the Government in repairing damages occasioned by the war.

The Truth about Arkansas.

[illegible] for the Third District of Arkansas, says that the reports which Eastern newspapers have published, have been sent by agents of the Associated Press, who are either rebels or working in the rebel interest, and that the Associated Press would not transmit a telegram to the interest of Union men. These reports falsely represent the militia as predatory, prowling bands, composed of negroes, and governed by irresponsible persons, whose business it is to devastate the State, plundering and murdering as they go. This is all rebel falsehood. The truth is as follows: In August, September and October last, about twenty leading Republicans of the State were either murdered or severely wounded. Among the victims were the Hon. James Hinds, the Hon. A. M. Johnson, Captain Mason, the Hon. Jos. Brooks, and the Hon. Stephen Wheeler. In addition to these, over two hundred colored men were brutally murdered for political reasons. Notwithstanding these outrages were known throughout the State, the Agents of the Associated Press did not give the facts to the public, nor did the special correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* have a word to say, except in the case of the murder of the Hon. James Hinds, and the wounding of the Hon. James Brooks, which was grossly misrepresented. Let it be remembered that previous to calling out the militia, not a single case of retaliation on the part of the Union men had ever been charged. The murderers in many cases were known and were allowed to live in perfect security in the communities in which the outrages were committed. If attempts were made to deal with them by the civil law, the officers were overpowered, killed or driven off by the Rebel Democracy. The most notorious of these assassins rode over the country making speeches by invitation, in which they boasted of their outrages. In every part of the State leading rebels were continually counselling opposition to the State Government, and the laws made under it. Governor Clayton's office was daily besieged by refugees begging protection from the State in their rights under the laws. Thus beseiged, Gov. Clayton made use of the means in his hands to ascertain the truth, and when fully convinced that civil law could not be enforced in these counties, he declared martial law and called out the militia, in which he was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Legislature. The militia first sent to the field in actual service were all white men, most of whom had seen service in the United States volunteer army. These were attacked by an organized band in Sevier county, one of their number were killed, and several were wounded. After this occurrence if Gov. Clayton had not organized the colored refugees into the militia force, Mr. Boles would, he says, have been surprised. Gov. Clayton was unwilling to call out the militia during the canvass, fearing that it might be misconstrued into an electioneering scheme, and therefore he long bore the discredit of a Government which did not protect its citizens, and consented only when all other hope of good order had failed. After having been thus goaded to desperation, the Union men have finally resolved to have peace at all hazards. They propose to go just far enough with the militia to attain this end, and will withdraw the militia as soon as they can be safe in so doing. The Union men are not influenced in this move by malice. Their only aim is the enforcement of the laws which guarantee equal protection to all persons.

Death of John Minor Botts.

WASHINGTON Jan. 8.—The Hon. John Minor Botts died at his house in Culpepper Virginia, this morning at one o'clock.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—The remains of John Minor Botts will be brought from Culpepper to this city for interment on Sunday next.

Obituary.

Mr. Botts was born at Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, on the 16th of September, 1802. His parents removed to Richmond, where they perished in the conflagration at the theatre, in 1811. Young Botts, at the age of eighteen, was admitted to the bar. His practice of law lasted but six years. He was elected to the Legislature, where he served from 1833 till 1839. He was then elected to Congress, and served till 1843. Mr. Botts was a personal and political friend of Henry Clay, and was a delegate to the Convention at Harrisburg, in 1839, which nominated General Harrison for President. During his quarrel with Mr. Tyler, in 1841, on the Fiscal Bank question, he published letters denouncing Mr. Tyler for treachery to the Whig party.

Mr. Botts served also in the Thirtieth Congress, and afterwards withdrew from public life. He sympathized warmly with the Know Nothings, and a feeble attempt was made in 1859 to place his name before the people as a candidate for President.

Mr. Botts resumed the practice of the law at Richmond in 1852, living like a Virginia gentleman and spending his summers at the North. He was very fond of the turf and kindred sports, and occasionally entered a horse for the prize.

The rebellion terminated his professional career. He professed adherence to the Union, and was permitted to live unmolested by the rebel authorities. His farm was repeatedly overrun during the war by both armies, and literally dug over for military operations.

After the surrender of General Lee Mr. Botts took a deep interest in political matters, laboring earnestly for early restoration of the State, but not with success. His principal suggestions were generally disregarded, or reluctantly adopted. He was a delegate to the National Convention of Southern Loyalists in 1866, and in 1867 signed his name near that of Horace Greeley on the bail bonds of Jefferson Davis.

Since that time his energies have steadily given way, and he was unable to carry out his purpose to speak during the recent canvass in favor of General Grant.

Death of Major Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau.

The following brief dispatch conveys all the information received in regard to this officer's demise:

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.

Adjutant General, U. S. A.:

Brevet Major General Lovell H. Rousseau died at 11 o'clock last night of congestion of the bowels, after three days' illness.

ROBT. C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Maj. Gen. commanding.

General Grant received a dispatch from General Babcock this morning, conveying the same distressing information.

General Rousseau was born in Kentucky, August 4, 1818, and was consequently fifty years of age. He studied law and practiced with success in Indiana till 1841. He was afterward elected to both branches of the Legislature of that State, and then served with distinction as an officer in the Mexican war. That war closed, he returned to Kentucky and was elected to the State Senate. At the outbreak of the late war he resigned and volunteered his services to the Government and served with great distinction during the continuance of the struggle. He was afterwards elected to the House of Representatives, and finally resigned his seat on account of a vote of censure passed upon him for chastising Mr. J. B. Grinnell for words spoken in debate.

Republican Caucus for United States Senator and State Treasurer

A joint caucus of the Republican Members of the Legislature was held on Wednesday afternoon the 7th at three o'clock, in Committee Room No. 3, for the purpose of nominating candidates for United States Senator and State Treasurer. Hon. Wilmer Worthington, of Chester, was called to the chair, and Col. A. J. Herr, of Dauphin, and Col. M. C. Hong, of Philadelphia, were elected as Secretaries. The following letter of declination, from Hon. Galusha A. Grow, was read:

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1866.

JAMES H. WEEB, Esq.:

My Dear Sir:—Should my name be presented to the caucus of the Senators and Members of the Legislature for nominating a candidate for United States Senator, please withdraw it, and assure all my friends that their interest in my behalf will be held in grateful remembrance. With heartfelt thanks for their uniform kindness, and proud of their proffered support, as well as the kind expressions in my behalf of so large a number of the Republican journals of the State, I desire you to announce that I have withdrawn as a candidate. With best wishes for your health and happiness,

I am yours truly, &c.,
GALUSHA A. GROW.

The caucus being open for nominations, the names of Hon. John Scott and Hon. Glenni W. Scofield were [illegible] Hon. J. K. Moorhead was stated that Hon. James K. Moorhead was not a candidate. Hon. James L. Graham announced [illegible] Hon. Thomas M. Marshall was not a candidate; Hon. E. W. Davis stated that it was intended to present the name of William H. Kemble, but he had been withdrawn now—not, however, until it was discovered that he had not enough votes.

Gen. J. W. Fisher moved that Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, be declared the nominee of this caucus for United States Senator by acclamation, which was unanimously agreed to.

The caucus then proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer. Hon. Russel Errett nominated Robert W. Mackey, of Alleghany county, who was unanimously declared the nominee of the caucus.

SILVER coin is so abundant in Canada that the banks refuse to take it on deposit, most of it is United States coin bearing the mark of the Philadelphia mint.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of Wm. Bonnell, late of Londonderry township, will apply for discharge from his said office at February Court, 1869.
8jan2t* JACOB TROUTMAN.

ASSESSORS, TAKE NOTICE! The Assessors of the several districts of Bedford county are requested to meet at the Commissioners' office, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., to make the assessment for 1869. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Board.
8jan3t JNO. G. FISHER, Cl'k.

A STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union tp., about the last of Aug. or first of Sept. last, a RED HEIFFER, about two years old next spring, with both ears cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
8jan3t JOSIAH RITCHEY.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair tp., on or about the 15th of Sept. last, a red and white spotted STEER supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
8jan3t JOHN MICKLE.

ESTATE OF JOHN REILEY, dec'd. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Reilly, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN REILY,
JOSEPH H. MULLEN,
8jan Administrators.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.
Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.
BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. HALL & CO. Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas James W. Frazier did present his petition setting forth that his father William Frazier, lately died intestate, leaving a widow, Catharine Frazier and issue four children, surviving him, to wit: Henry Frazier, residing in Somerset co., Pa., James (petitioner,) residing in Bedford county, and Benjamin and John Frazier, residing in the State of Indiana; that said intestate died seized of a tract of land situate in the township of Juniata, in said county of Bedford, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log weather-boarded dwelling horse, log barn and other out buildings, an orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of William Kinsey, Jonathan Cable, Jacob Mowery, James Burns, Jas. W. Frazier and Mathias Onstad., and praying the Court to award an inquest, to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premises, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons may attend if they see proper.
15dec4t ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 15th of February, 1869, and continue 24 weeks. Students to report at the College on the Thursday preceding the first day of the Term.

Careful instruction, by Lecture, Examination and Practice, will be given in Agriculture in all its branches, and in the Mechanic Arts and Industrial Pursuits. The liberal Arts Sciences and Literature usually studied in the Colleges will also be included: The object being to make sound general scholars, while imparting the Practice, and a knowledge of the Principles upon which the Practice depends, of the particular employments in view.

The studies and exercises of each Student shall be specially directed, as the parent may determine,—1. To Practical and Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture; 2. To Civil Engineering, Architecture and Mining; 3. To the principles of the Mechanic Arts and of Machinery; or 4. To the principles and practices of Commerce and Manufactures: The whole to be accompanied by the study of History and Government, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the exact and Natural Sciences and the other branches of a higher education, and also by such of the Ancient or Modern Languages as may be selected; and, on the part of all the students, by practice on the Farm, in the Garden, Laboratory and Field.

At the proper time, a detailed account of the course of study and other particulars will be published. Till then, a general outline may be found in *The Pennsylvania School Journal* for January, 1869, page 185.

By the liberality of the National Government and the State Legislature, the Trustees have been enabled to dispense with the charge for Tuition—heretofore $60 a year; and to fix the price of Boarding, &c., at the lowest rate that will meet expenses, viz; $100 for the Spring Term of 24 weeks, and $70 for the Fall Term of 16 weeks;—in all $170 a year for everything, except Text-books. Light, and a small charge for the use of room furniture, when the student does not provide his own, which he has the option to do.

The Buildings will comfortably accommodate, and the Farm of 400 Acres pleasantly and usefully employ, *Four Hundred Students.* Of these, each county and the city of Philadelphia will be entitled to one without regard to population; and the remainder will be divided amongst the counties and the city in proportion; all free of charge for Tuition.

To entitle to admission, the Applicant must be the son of an inhabitant of the State, not less than sixteen years of age, of good moral character and health, and well versed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the History of the United States.

First applicants from the respective counties, coming up to the above requirements, will have the preference for admission; but it is not desirable that more than 100 be admitted in 1869 and the same number annually thereafter, in order that the College may fill only as the Students shall advance in their classes.

The undersigned is authorized to pledge the Board of Trustees and a full Faculty of Instruction, to which he would add his own promise, that every effort shall be made to render the Institution a benefit to the youth who may report to its halls, a much needed aid to the various Industrial Pursuits, and an honor to the State. For further information, address THO. H. BURROWS,
President Agricultural College,
Agricultural College Post Office, Centre County, Penna. 8jan:2t:69.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINISTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1868, at half the current subscription price.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.25:

To Claimants for damages under Act of April 9th, A. D. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming damages under the above Act that their claims must be filed with the Board at Harrisburg, before the 15th day of January, 1869. After that date no claims will be accepted by said board.

D. W. WOODS;
A. S. ELY,
W. S. WOODS,
Commissioners.
Attest:
M. W. McALARNEY, Clerk. 25dec3t

HENDERSON'S
FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,
on hand and for sale by
16octly G. R. OSTER & CO.

CHEAP PAINTING.

½ COST OF LEAD.

100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec'y, 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.
18sep3m

FARMERS AND OTHERS are respectfully informed that I have made extensive preparations by means of which I am enabled to supply, at all times,
ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at my Warehouse. *Also,*
LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN SALT.
18dec3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash prices, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.
25dec ANDREW J. MILLER.

BUY THE BEST!

The ODESSA COLLAPSING SKIRT is just the article every lady wants. It will fit any lady perfectly, and can be worn with any style of dress; is altered in size and shape in an instant. It can be shortened and lengthened by the patent Lifter, so as to be suitable for long or short dresses. For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, Dec. 25:3m

BUY YOUR NOTIONS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Dry Goods, &c.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

AND IS RECEIVING A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HATS & CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CEDARWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

THE LARGEST AND

MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN

BEDFORD COUNTY.

THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

WIL