Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

"The King is dead," "Long live the King." So dynasties come and go where Kings rule. The realities of the past, are forgotten and dismissed with even less ceremony, where the people make and unmake rulers. But sanguine hope of the future is characteristic alike of Monarchies and Republics. To day, Andrew Johnson in deserved shame retires from the high station he has so signally disgraced. To day Gen. Grant enters upon his executive duties as President of the United States. Of no man have higher hopes ever been entertained. However willing, however earnest, however able, it is not in the range of human power or wisdom to fulfil the public expectation. We, ourselves expect much of him; but we must not forget, that the most earnest and self sacrificing labor, the most sterling integrity and the best intentions can only approximate the success it essays. That Gen. Grant will endeavor to the best of his ability to execute the laws in their true spirit and for the public good, to appoint able honest and competent officials in the various departments, and in every way endeavor conscientiously to discharge the duties of his high office all concede. That in the accomplishment of these good intentions, he will be obstructed by managing, buying and selling politicians every one knows. That, in spite of the best and the strictest scrutiny, dishonest and incompetent officials in greater or less numbers will find their way into various positions, we all know is inevitable. This is a world of imperfections and we all are fallible, Grant among the number. We must not expect impossibilities even of the greatest and best of men. We speak thus, because we believe more is expected of Grant than it is possible for any man to accomplish. We believe he will do his best, and that will be well. We expect him to do much; but he has opinions of his own and we do not expect that his views will always agree with ours. Speculations will soon cease to be discussed and realities will take their place. That professional politicians will not surrender without a struggle is already evident; when their plans are thwarted criticism will begin and the professional politician is a venomous, malignant reptile. To the criticism of such men and their followers he, or any one who attempts reform, must submit. With such opinions and expectations we hail the advent of the new Administration. In the interest of Retrenchment and Reform we hope and expect to support and defend it. Of it we expect much good. That some mistakes will occur is almost inevitable. Be it our duty, and that of all good citizens, to praise and support the good and, to endeavor at least, to correct the evil. Grant the soldier now gives place to Grant the Statesman; at the very threshold of this new and untried field of duty we wish him a hearty God speed in every good work. May his record as chief Executive of the nation be even more brilliant than that as commander in chief of her armies.

AT LAST.

On Friday last the Congress of the United States at Washington by a two thirds vote of both Houses, consummated the great work begun in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776.

Both Houses of the National Legislature have finally adopted the proposed constitutional amendment.

The vote in the Senate stood 39 yeas to 13 nays, and in the House 144 yeas to 43 nays.

The bill, including the amendment, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c.: two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said Constitution.

Article 15. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Legislatures of twenty-eight States must ratify the above before it can become a part of the Constitution.

But as far as Congress has power it has done its work and done it well. We hope the requisite three fourths of the States will promptly ratify the amendment, and enable us to read the Declaration of Independence on its ninety third anniversary feeling that we are no longer acting a solemn farce but that we are living up to the letter and spirit of that noble declaration of our illustrious fathers. If it does nothing more the Fortieth Congress has made itself a record that will grow brighter throughout all future years. It has performed the last act necessary to consummate the great work of the century. That single deed will ever constitute a bright page of our country's history, second only to that which records the great declaration itself. Let the amendment be speedily ratified and the vexed question of suffrage be removed from the political arena.

AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

On Friday afternoon Representative Clarke, of Kansas, telegraphed to the presiding officer of the two branches of the Legislature of that State that the constitutional amendment had passed Congress, and at eight P. M. the same day he received the following dispatch:

TOPEKA, Feb. 27, 1869.—*Hon. Sydney Clarke, M. C.*:—The constitutional amendment was ratified by the Legislature to-day. The vote in the Senate was unanimous, and in the House stood 64 to 7.

M. S. ADAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
C. V. AKRIDGE,
President of the Senate.

THE presumption of the *Gazette* of last week on the ignorance of its readers is really astounding. Suppose the police arrangements of New York City are in Republican hands, what can they accomplish where the whole city Government, Courts, Judges, prosecuting attorneys, Mayor and all are copperhead, whisky Ring politicians, backed by SIXTY THOUSAND of a copperhead majority, made up for the most part of thieves, gamblers, robbers, murderers, keepers of bawdy houses &c.? Does the scribbler for the Gazette suppose that even *his* readers are ignorant of the fact that, for several years past under copperhead judges, there has been a standing rule in the Courts of New York providing for the postponement of the trial of every prisoner on his arraignment, for no other purpose than to ascertain if he belonged to the *ring*, or how much he would pay to have the case either dropped or postponed until it should be forgotten. This is a fact as notorious as that New York gives a copperhead majority of from 50,000 to 60,000. As the Gazette man seems to be oblivious on this point we promise him and his readers a bit of New York history on our first page next week.

THE repeal of the Tenure of Office act is still clamored for by over eager editors and politicians. We hope their clamor will be of no avail. The act is a good, right and proper one. It is not only the privilege of the Senate but its duty to see that none but good men are appointed to office. The tenure of Office Act is but little more than the assertion of this duty. If Grant's appointments are good, the act will not interfere, if they are bad it ought to interfere and will. Grant though meaning well is liable to err as other men and cannot reasonbly ask to be released from the restraints that are found prudent for others. We shall not be surprised, if the Act is repealed, to see these very men who are loudest in their clamor for the repeal, the first to find fault with Grant and his administration. The whole proceeding seems to us the work of a lot of small politicians who are afraid they will get no appointments. Grant will do well to leave all such out in the cold.

THE subject of taxation has occupied a not undue share of attention in the State Senate. The bill repealing the act taxing mortgages and moneys at interest, was passed in that body by a decisive majority. A bill of vastly more importance, to consolidate all the existing tax laws of the Commonwealth, is still under consideration. No changes are proposed to be made, except to collect all the legislation, now scattered through more than fifty volumes, into one compact form, so that plain men may be able to read and comprehend the whole system for themselves. This arrangement was ordered by a resolution of the Legislature two years since, and is said to have been very faithfully executed by Secretary Jordan.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

OUR cotemporaries are all in a ferment of speculation on probable new cabinet appointments. As guess work pays but poorly we have concluded to let Grant make his own appointment of a cabinet; if he don't get a cabinet to please him it will not be our fault. This may seem very unwise to some folks, but if Col. McClure had chosen such a policy of masterly inactivity his discomfiture would certainly have been less public if not less mortifying. Time will soon satisfy public curiosity, if not meddling politicians.

WE See a great effort is now making to push forward Harry White as our candidate for Governor. The name ought to be enough to defeat him. Between the two we are unqualifiedly in favor of the renomination of Geary. He has made a good Governor and though we were not favorable to his first nomination, we now believe the best thing the Republican party can do, will be to renominate and re elect him.

THE committee on Plans and Improvements for the Fairmount Park, Philadelphia have lately completed their report. The plans contemplate one of the largest parks in the world containing 2,240 acres. It already embraces 679 acres. The plan includes both banks of the Schuylkill and also the historic stream of the Wissahickon. When completed Philadelphia will have a Park second to none in the world.

WE are requested to state, and we state it by authority, that no letter has been written, or authorized to be written, by Judges Agnew and Williams, or either of them, recommending the appointment of any person as a member of General Grant's Cabinet. The statements in the public press that they have written such a letter or letters are without any foundation.—*The Press.*

THE news from Cuba is still of the most unreliable character. All is uncertainty. The Spanish government has now about 80,000 troops on the island. The Captain General has ordered that no prisoners be taken, but that all captured Cubans be shot. Such conduct can only excite the sympathy of the civilized world in behalf of the insurgents.

As the Administration of Andy Johnson approaches its last hours United States Bonds continue to rise steadily and gold to decline. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate, the faith of the public in the incoming and its lack of faith in the outgoing administration. May our fairest hopes be fully realized.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned over on Friday last, to March 8th, to give members an opportunity to attend the Inauguration ceremonies and festivities at Washington. We hope they may improve the opportunity to learn somewhat from Grant on the subject of Retrenchment. A little enlightment is needed at Harrisburg.

DID you ever hear of an active, earnest member of the Democratic party who even *seemed* to want efficient measures taken to prevent Illegal Voting. And can you imagine that the wire workers of that party don't know which side profits by illegal voting, and how it is effected?

REVERDY JOHNSON has been granted leave of absence to return home about the 4th of March. Earnest hopes are expressed in political circles that he may be permitted to remain at home.

ELECTION OFFICERS.—Let the Republicans in the various townships see to it that they secure good election officers. A little activity now may be of vast importance in securing a victory next fall.

THE Reconstruction Committee have reported on the case of the Georgia members and recommend that their seats be declared vacant.

COAL has declined two dollars per ton in the New York markets.

THERE is a remarkable degree of good sense in the annexed Democratic dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

Most of the men with whom I have conversed agree in thinking (and fearing) that Gen. Grant's Cabinet (or staff, as they say it will be,) will be much more radical than persons generally suppose. One gentleman in giving reasons for this belief argued thus—that Grant was a practical and positive man, and would have only practical and positive men about him, and practical and positive men were always Radicals. It was, perhaps, the most logical explanation he could have given for his belief.

THERE is a rumor which, if true proves that General Cass, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, is not considering the interests of the State of which he asks to be Governor. It is asserted that Jay Gould, of the New York and Erie, spent Friday and Saturday at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, and during his stay in the Smoky City had an interview with General Cass, which, it is alleged, resulted in an agreement by which the latter, if re elected to the presidency of the Western road, will so manipulate the affairs of the company as to give to the New York and Erie that for which they have so long fought, a connecting link between New York city and the great West. This, it is contended, will operate for a long time against the material interests of the State, as it will require several years for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to get their connecting link between Pittsburg and Chicago into as complete working order as the Fort Wayne Road. It is now understood that there will be a counter movement started, to prevent the accomplishment of the object which it is alleged Jay Gould and General Cass have just effected.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27, 1869.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A State Temperance Convention was in session here on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and was quite largely attended, especially from the Eastern and middle portions of the State. The great point discussed seemed to be in reference to the propriety of taking action looking to the immediate formation of a temperance political party. The proposition was very animatedly debated and finally voted down only by a very small majority. The most important propositions adopted were resolutions recommending local prohibition wherever it is possible to secure and enforce it, and recommending the passage of a general law by the Legislature submitting the question of prohibition to the voters of each election district, and if a majority vote in favor of prohibition no license shall be issued by any court for the district until such vote shall be reversed at a subsequent election. The proceedings throughout evinced a thorough awakening among the friends of the temperance cause, and a determination to make their efforts in the future more potent in accomplishing the objects desired.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The necessities of a time of war rendered the business of this Department very extensive, but the cause having now ceased to exist there seems to be no good reason why the office of Adjutant General should be continued. In the spirit of retrenchment and reform Mr. Stranahan of Erie, has introduced into the House a bill to abolish this Department after the first of June next, and to transfer its duties to an additional clerk in the Auditor General's Office. The item of salaries for this Department as given in the appropriation bill for the present is $8,500 alone. It is claimed that the whole business of the Department can be performed by a single clerk at a salary of $1,500 a year. In addition to this there is at present the expense of running the machinery of an entirely distinct department. What the amount per year is for postage, telegrams, expressage, light, fuel, stationery, and "miscellaneous" it is impossible to tell, those items for some reason being combined with similar items for the State Historians' Department in the appropriation bill. They will however swell the total expense to quite a large amount. There is a tendency with the members of the present Legislature to lop off all unnecessary expenses, and this leads to the belief that the present bill is likely to pass.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—THE COST.

The manner in which the preparation of this work has dragged its slow length along has led to an investigation into the probable extent and cost of the work. On Wednesday Mr. Errett made a report to the Senate from the Committee on Public Printing in which he gives an estimate of the cost based upon figures obtained from the State Printer. In round numbers the cost of the publication of each volume is seven dollars. Supposing the work may be comprised within four volumes the cost to the State will be as follows: for compilation, $20,000; 5000 sets, four volumes each, at seven dollars per volume, $140,000; Express charges for delivery, $10,000; making a sum total of $170,000. Should the work extend to five volumes, which the committee say is not unlikely, the total will be increased to $207,000. Whether the Legislature will continue this expensive method of writing and publishing the History is a question yet to be considered. At least it seems to be a matter of regret that the undertaking was ever attempted in the present form.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr Davis has introduced into the Senate a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to the effect that in every year of a Presidential Election the State election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November instead of the second Tuesday of October, the bill has been reported favorably from Committee and it is quite probable it will pass. There is no reason why we should hold two elections so near together, and the, change proposed seems in every way desirable.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

For Philadelphia has at length been defeated. Nearly the entire week the Democrats have been trying to bring it up in the Senate fearing delay would lose to them the votes of some "weak Kneed" Republicans. On agreeing to the first section of the bill the vote stood 11 ayes to 20 nays—Senators Fisher, Lowry, Osterhout, Robison, Stutzman and Taylor, Republicans, voting in the negative. The propriety of the bill as a political measure is doubtful, and its defeat is not a matter of much regret.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The remaining contested election case before the Legislature is the one of Thayer *vs.* Greenbank for the office of Associate Judge of Philadelphia. The contestant has closed and the Committee will be in Philadelphia during the coming week to receive the testimony of the other Side. The Committee is expected to report in about two or three weeks.

ADJOURNMENT.

Both Houses adjourned yesterday until Monday evening, the 8th of March. This adjournment is for the purpose of allowing the members and officers to attend the inauguration of General Grant as President of the United States.

IMPORTANT TO WOOL GROWERS.—The following circular from an extensive wool house in Philadelphia contains suggestions which may be of value to farmers in this section. It will be seen that these dealers are aprehensive that ¾ blood and coarse wool will continue to decline in price, while a good market will always exist for the long combing wool.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Enclosed is a sample of combing wool grown in Illinois, and worth 50 to 53 cents per pound to day in our market in the unwashed condition. The demand for these wools is increasing so rapidly that it will be impossible for the American farmers to supply enough of them for years to come.

Three-fourth blood wools are now grown in excess of the wants of the country, and soon California and Texas will raise enormous quantities of this quality, and probably cause a further reduction in the price. If our farmers in the present wool growing sections wish to raise wool to a profit, they can do so quite easily and with but light expense in making the change.

Let them buy of the Canadian farmers Leicestershire bucks at a cost of eight to ten dollars each, and cross them with their medium and coarse wool ewes, and they will produce sheep valuable for mutton, and bearing the wool which is most wanted and said to command a high price. These sheep will be hardy, but they should be sheltered from the storms in winter and fed on turnips and other roots rather than corn, that the wool staple may be strong and lustrous.

"MURDER WILL OUT"—The Burdell Murder mystery is at last solved. A convict in Sing Sing Prison, New York, named Jeffards, who recently died, has confessed that he was the murderer, and that Mrs. Cunningham was privy to it, and encouraged him to commit the deed, but gave him no personal assistance in the murder. Jeffards was let out of the house by Mrs. Cunningham, who managed successfully to cover up his tracks and cast suspicion in other directions. The Burdell murder occurred in Bond street, New York, about twelve years ago, and occasioned intense excitement at the time, and while the trial of Mrs. Cunningham was in progress. Mrs. C., was acquitted, and when last heard from was living in California.

40TH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY Feb. 25th.—Mr. Williams called up the bill to amend the act of March 31, 1868, to exempt certain manufactures from internal revenue tax.

The bill was passed—yeas 36, nays 28.

The night session being set apart by special order for private bills, a number reported from the Committee on claims were taken up and passed.

In the House the following bill was passed.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the first day of June next, or sooner if practicable, there shall be coined at the Mint of the United States and such of its branches as the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, the following pieces, to be composed of copper and nickel, in the proportion of not less than 25 per cent. nor more than 33 per cent. of nickel, viz: a piece of one cent to weigh one and one half grains or 23 and 15-100 grains; a piece of three cents to weigh three grains, and a piece of five cents to weigh five grains, with such devices as may be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such devices, when adopted, shall not thereafter be changed by said officers, and the present coinage of one, three and five cent pieces, whether of bronze, nickel, copper or silver, and the issue of Treasury notes of ten cents, shall thereupon cease.

SENATE.

FRIDAY Feb 26th—The resolution to pay the Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the 40th Congress was first called up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when.

The following first section of Mr. Schenck's bill, as amended and reported in the Senate was read to-day, from the Committee on Finance:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of its laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver.

The report of the committee of conference on the Constitutional amendment, the special order for two o'clock, then came up. The report was read as follows:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

This led to a lengthy and spirited discussion until 4 o'clock when the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M. at which time, on motion of Mr. Stewart the constitutional amendment was taken up, and after considerable discussion, the report of the conference committee was concurred in, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson (N. H.), Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sherman, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Welch, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—39.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Norton, Patterson (Tenn.), Pool, Vickers and Whyte—13.

Messrs. Edmunds and Pomeroy were in their seats, but refused to answer when their names were called.

The Chair stated that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the constitutional amendment was adopted.

HOUSE

In the House they resumed the consideration of the amendments to the deficiency bill. The only amendment of importance adopted by the committee of the whole, which was not agreed to by the House was one striking out the salary of the Minister to Portugal—yeas, 66; nays, 68. The bill then passed.

SENATE.

SATURDAY Feb 27th—The bill to strengthen the public credit was taken up in the morning session and at the Evening session after a discussion lasting for neary five hours, the bill was passed 29 to 16. At midnight the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

At the evening session in the House Mr. Carke (Kansas) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, to change its name to that of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

After a very long discussion, without taking a vote on any of the amendments, the committee rose.

The House at 10 30 P. M., adjourned.

FAILURE OF A BANK.—The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, located on Arch street near eighth, suspended payment on Tuesday morning 20th ult. The bank has not been in good credit for a year and a half past with the few most intimately acquainted with the manner in which it has been operated. For the last three months it has been under close watch of the Board of Bank Presidents, and enough that was irregular was discovered in the conduct of the Cashier of the bank to warrant request from the Board for his resignation, which was subsequently made, and at once formally tendered. A committee of the Board of Presidents made an examination on Thursday or Friday last, and though they detected some irregularities, and reported positive fraud to the amount of $10,000, they nevertheless expressed their belief that the bank was able to go on, and united in a resolve to sustain it through its present emergency. The old cashier having left, the investigation of the books of the bank was continued, and on Monday, being a *dies non* in the business of the bank, two or three clerks from other banks were brought in as experts to aid in the examination, and continued their labors until late at night. The accounts were found in a very unsettled and disordered state, overdrafts and fraudulent entries being detected to the amount, in round numbers, of at least *one hundred thousand dollars!* By its last statement, on the 16th, it showed liabilities on account of deposits to the amount of $508,938, and resources to the amount of $180,278 in legal tenders, and $547,676 in loans and discounted paper—in all, $727,954 from which to pay $508,938 of deposits. Back of this there is the Cashier's security of $25,000, and, beyond that again, the capital of the bank, $225,000 more. It is the opinion of the President of the bank that there can be no loss to depositors—the note-holders are of course protected—and he hopes that even the capital of the bank is unimpaired.

THURLOW WEED writes as follows from Aiken, South Carolina: "There is joy for the country in President Grant's response to the Congressional Committee. It is a grateful gleam of light dispelling the blackness which has so long enveloped our financial horizon. All is as we hoped. Grant is to be, like Washington, twice the country's savior—first in command of its armies, and next as its President. He will inaugurate economy. He will resist the prodigal appropriations. He will appoint honest men to, and remove dishonest men from office. He has said it, and he will do it, for he always 'fights it out on this line.' This will bring our country back to the palmy days, the prosperity, and the happiness it enjoyed during the Presidential terms of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams. Let the whole people, therefore, 'clap their hands with joy.' The inauguration of Grant will be as truly a day of jubilee as that which has so long been commemorated in obedience to the inspiration of John Adams, by the ringing of bells the display of fireworks, and the firing of cannon."

THE streets of London have neither order nor consistency. The best informed cockney cannot tell where different streets are to be found. New streets are opened very fast, and men register good names for those they are interested in as they would register titles for newspapers. Many names are duplicated before the streets are built.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—*The Reforma*, the best paper published in Madrid says, in relation to the Cuban revolution, that the continuance of the struggle is to be void of any other result than ruin to Spain, and urgently suggests the expediency of a compromise, if it be on the terms of a separate and even an independent government for the island.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—During the session of Constituent Cortes, last evening, Prime Minister Marshall Serrano said that notwithstanding the retirement of the late provisional government, the members who had composed it would still retain seats in the Cortes. He also said that the policy of the government would be to follow the programme which the revolution had established. An early effort would be made to disarm the attacks of the Republicans by reducing the expenditures in all quarters, and pursuing a liberal policy generally. He regretted that the liberal reforms which had been contemplated for Cuba had been necessarily delayed by reason of the insurrection there.

THE editor of the New York *Commercial Advertizer*, who saw John C. Breckenridge during his brief tarry in that city, last week, says: "We could not but remark the alterations which time and exile had made in his personal appearance. He does not look like the same man who years ago presided with so much grace and dignity in the Senate of the United States. A thoroughly jaded and careworn expression is upon his face, and the once glossy black hair is thickly strewn with gray. The urbanity, gentlemanly breeding and courteous air which made him a shining figure in the gay ranks of Washington society before the war, are still apparent, however, and point more keenly to the regrets that we feel, that the dark spell of treason should have turned this gifted Kentuckian from his allegiance."

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Chief Justice Woodward of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has delivered the following opinion, which is important to our merchants, manufacturers, workingmen, and, in fact, the people of the whole country. He says: "I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system." No better recommendation could be given so valuable a tonic as this celebrated standard Bitters. "Hoofland's German Bitters" contains no Alcoholic material.

"Hooflands' German Tonic," is a mixture containing all the ingredients of Hoofland's Bitters, combined with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., forming the best and most pleasant Tonic in the world. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere by Druggists and others.

A recent suit against an insurance company before the Supreme Court of Missouri, led to a decision of wide interest. The company resisted payment of a loss, on the ground that the application for the policy did not give accurate answers to questions concerning the character of the title to the property. The holder of the policy responded with proof that he had made a frank and full statement of the facts to the company's agent, when he was soliciting the insurance, and that after this statement the agent, saying it made no difference, filled in the inaccurate answers in the application. The Court held the company responsible for this action of its agent, and required the payment of the loss. The principle thus established is of wide application, especially in life insurance companies, whose agents are often tempted to slur over doubtful circumstances concerning the health or antecedents of applicants, in order to secure the issue of the policies.

THE Princess Bacciochi, who recently died, and who is officially described as aunt of the Emperor of the French, though she did not stand in that degree of relationship to him, was a singular character. When resident at Rome, some years ago, she discarded the use of bells and of the voice in summoning domestics, but fired pistols to bring them to her—one pistol shot for her footman, two for her maid, three for the coachman, and so on. An Italian, who was living at Rome at the time she was there, tells me that strangers used to be terribly puzzled to divine what the popping of pistols in her palace could mean.

A GRAND CONSUMMATION.—The announcement has been made officially that the first railway to the Pacific ocean, in which the Government has so large a stake, and which must have a commanding influence on the trade of the world, will be finished in June of this year, and its grand opening will probably take place on the ensuing Fourth of July. A fact so stupendous is well calculated to excite universal interest. Marking, as it does, a new era in civilization, it will also initiate some extraordinary revolutions in the commerce, productions, manufactures, policies, and manners of the age. It is impossible to to conceive, much less to calculate the results.

THE Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, located on Arch street, near 8th, suspended payment on Tuesday morning, in consequence of the fraud of its Cashier, a Mr. M'Mullen, amounting to $100,000. It is the opinion of the President of the Bank that there can be no loss to depositors—the note holders are of course protected—and he hopes that even the capital of the Bank is unimpaired. M'Mullen, the cashier, says that the missing money from the bank was lent to various parties, from whom he expects to recover a considerable part. He has not named the parties, but says he will.

The famine has returned to India, and is spreading fast in many of the most populous districts. The Government is doing what it can to relieve the distress by furnishing food and employment to the really helpless, and there are some of the States which possess surplus crops large enough to export quantities of grain to the destitute districts; but it is feared that before relief systems can be fully organized starvation will make sad ravages among the people. At any rate, destitution and disease are scourges which government charity will hardly be able to ward off.

The unsuccessful experiment which the Crown Prince of Prussia has made with his model farm, gives rise to many jests at his expense at the Court of Potsdam. Some time ago he entertained some English guests, and, when cheese was served up to them at dessert, he said to them, "Gentlemen, I am sure this is the most expensive cheese you have ever eaten," and when his guests looked inquiringly at him, he added, "You see, this cheese was made at my model farm, and I must be very much mistaken but it cost me its weight in gold."

A girl in Nashville, Tenn., was tried and convicted for stealing a diamond ring from her employer. Notwithstanding her constant declarations of innocence, and the bitter tears at the disgrace, she was sent to jail merely on circumstantial evidence. A week afterward her employer, while pulling on a pair of boots which he had not worn for several days, felt something in one of them, and upon an examination he discovered the ring.

WILLIAM M'KENNAN, *one* of the Pennsylvanians alluded to as a probable Cabinet officer, is a relative of General Grant by marriage, has acquired a distinguished reputation at the bar of Western Pennsylvania. Although he has mingled but little in public affairs, he has, nevertheless, professionally and otherwise, given abundant proofs of his hereditary right to the high character and great intellectual capacity which distinguished his father, the late Thomas M. T. M'Kennan.

VETOES.—Andrew Johnson's vetoes will render vetoes so ridiculous that no future Executive will indulge in the luxury without measuring the effect well beforehand. The Copper Tariff bill was returned to the House vetoed on Tuesday. Some half dozen short speeches were made, and the bill was then passed over the veto—115 to 56.

A GENTLEMAN in Auburn recently dropped his wallet and several hundred dollars in the morning while going out of his yard. His dog saw it drop in the snow and staid by it all day, until the master's return home, when the faithful animal attracted his attention, and pawed it from under the snow.

THE PUBLIC FAITH.—Congress, by majorities of two thirds, has, after full deliberation, united in the following declaratory act:

AN ACT RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Be it enacted, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of Government to discharge all just obligatiens to public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin, or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which as carried into the contract may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale or the rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid and may be enforced according to its terms.

IN a recent conversation, General Grant expressed his opposition to the present bonded warehouse system, and, with his characteristic pith and sense, specified the fatal error embodied in it. A report says:

He thought on the whole that it encouraged foreign manufacturers to send hither all their surplus goods, to the exclusion of our own, to be stored by the United States, and kept ready for every favorable turn of the market.

He said on the subject of the increase of his salary being mentioned which had been under discussion in Congress, "I shall live on what Congress gives me, spending, of course, every cent of it, and if more was given to me I should spend it all. I have no desire, and do not expect to save anything from my salary, whatever it may be, for my kind friends have placed me in a position which leaves me free from all anxiety about future want, or the wants of my children. We shall have enough to live on, and it is better for them (meaning his children) that they no not rely too much upon money."

GENERAL SHERIDAN, since the close of the Indian war, is bending his energies to weeding out desperate and lawless white men from the Indian Territory. In the latter part of January he issued an order sending beyond the limits of the territory Dr. Holmes, Don Carlos and S. T. Wakeley, formerly Indian agents, for inducing Indians to steal cattle. Samuel Pierson is also ordered out of the territory, the General believing him to be an improper person to remain in proximity to the Indians.

It is stated that an able engineering officer, who was chief-of-staff of one of the prominent Generals of the rebel army of the Southern Confederacy, left this country for Cuba some time ago, to take a leading position in the command of the Cuban revolutionary forces. There are reports from the South that many of the old rebel officers are eager to find their way to Cuba.

An official count, de lucting Georgia and Louisana, and *several contested seats*, gives a two-thirds Republican majority in the next House of Representatives. This is well, but we do not see that it is a matter of such immense rejoicing as some of our cotemporaries seem to suppose. It is not likely that Louisiana can be long denied representation, or Georgia either, and so the two-thirds will be but short-lived.

MR. MCPHERSON Clerk of the House, has made a roll-call for the fourth of March. After excluding the representatives from Louisiana and Georgia, and several contested seats the membership foots up to one hundred and thirty-seven Republicans, and sixty two Democrats, thus giving the Republicans more than two thirds. The Democrats claim seventy one members.

GENERAL GRANT, in conversation relative to proposed legislation for Georgia, stated that he thought the Georgia delagation ought to be admitted in Congress. He did not approve of the action of the Georgia Legislature in expelling the negro members, but he thought the courts could remedy the matter.

THE next statement of the public debt is expected to show a reduction of about $10,000,000. The heavy payments for interest have been completed, and the receipts of the past month have exceeded the expenditures by the amount specified.

A CITIZEN of Monterey, Cal., refused to receive into his hands a telegraph dispatch from a neighboring town, because the small pox was raging at the place where the telgram came from. Cautious chap.

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