Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

OUTSIDE THE RING.

General Grant, as President, has taken a new departure in the appointment of his Cabinet. Professional politicians stand aghast, chagrined and astounded at the audacity of the man who has been bold and independent enough to appoint a cabinet without asking or heeding their advice. Political rings, in both parties have become a curse to the country and a bane to all political honesty. Legislation in their hands has become in great part a system of legalized blackmailing, and any one who does more than *talk* of honesty in their presence is deemed a dangerous man. Under these circumstances Grant's conduct has had the effect of a thunderbolt in their ranks. We hail it as one of the best of omens for the new administration. To talk of Retrenchment and Reform would be mere buncombe, without a bold cutting loose from the dishonesty and corruption of political rings. The country wants men at the head of its government who will hold their offices and discharge their official duties for the good of the country and not for the pampering of dishonest and corrupt party hacks. It is time that both state and national administrations be freed from the dynasty of buying and selling politicians and the wishes of the people be respected. We hope to see the President persevere in the good work so well begun. If he succeeds in purging the public service from the miserable crew of corrupt politicians that have for years, in both parties, infested every department, and by their dishonest practices polluted the whole system of our body politic, he will have accomplished a feat scarcely less than the crushing out of armed, rebellion, and will win for himself an enviable position among the Presidents of a great nation. The various rings will make a desperate fight. They, who have so long fattened on the hard earnings of a long suffering people and established a sort of class government (and that a very bad class) for the benefit of a select few, will not yield without a fierce struggle. One Pennsylvania ring has been pretty effectually silenced, let us hope the others may speedily meet a similar fate. Let us have a pure Republicanism. It is the wish and the aim of the Republican party to have the country governed in the interest of the whole people.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Grant's Inaugural Address will be found on our first page. Every one should read it. Brief, terse and trenchant, it leaves no doubt upon the reader's mind as to the earnest determination of the President to do his duty. "All the laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not" indicates that our Chief Magistrate is no longer to be also our Chief criminal, but that he deems it his duty to obey as well as execute the laws of the land. "Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place" has already increased the value of our bonds to the amount of millions. His unequivocal declaration of his desire to see the question of Suffrage definitely settled by the ratification of the XV amendment has caused a panic in the camp of those who built their hopes upon his conservatism. It is seldom we get so much good, plain, common sense in so brief a try breathes freer to day than at any time since the death of Lincoln.

THE NEW SPEAKER.—Hon. James G. Blaine, the Speaker of the Forty-first Congress, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1830, and graduated at Washington College in 1848. He adopted the profession of editor, and having removed to Maine, edited the Kennebec Journal and Portland Advertiser for several years. He served four years in the Legislature of Maine, two of which as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1862, he was elected to Congress, to which body he has been three times successively re-elected. In the Thirty-eighth Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads; in the Thirty-ninth, he was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and also a member of the Special Committee on the Death of President Lincoln, and was chairman of the Committee on War Debts of Loyal States; in the Fortieth Congress he has served on the Committee on Appropriations and Rules.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON was elected, for the fourth time, Clerk of the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. He is an efficient and popular officer as is well attested by the fact that he received more than double the number of votes cast for both his competitors. The Harrisburg *Patriot* and some other over zealous copperhead journals reviled him bitterly a few days ago for refusing to grant an appeal upon the question of placing the names of the Louisiana and Georgia members on the roll of the new House. They have had the pleasure of displaying their ignorance of the long established usage in such cases. Bully Brooks tried the same game, but the better informed among the copperheads along with the Republicans sustained the clerk in the faithful discharge of his duty. It were well if the nation had many more such faithful and efficient officers as the clerk of the House.

NOMINATE GOOD MEN.—See that none but first rate men are nominated as candidates for office at the Fall election—men who are true and tried and of the sternest integrity. Take care also that we get our share of the election officers in every township and borough. The election on March 19th, one week from to day will be an important one; dont let our enemies get an advantage—be on the ground early and stay until the polls are closed and the votes counted out. See that the elections are fair and honest.

SPANGLER AND ARNOLD, the two remaining assassination conspirators were pardoned by Andy Johnson before his term expired. The murderers of the martyred Lincoln have now all been set at liberty by the man, their crime made President. Was it gratitude for their services?

THOUGH we have determined not to be a candidate for State Senator at present, we are not prepared to say that Bedford County has therefore no claim to the Senatorship. It may be so, but we are not sure of it by any means.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS is favorably received and commented on by the Southern press. We take this as a most propitious omen, betokening the return of that peace and good will in the South for which we have so long been looking.

THE public debt during February, was reduced $10,868,753 70. The total debt less amount in the Treasury, is $2 545,336,904 38. The coin in the Treasury amounts to $98,741,260,72; the currency, to $16,853,529 03.

THE CABINET.

The following is the list of appointments to General Grant's Cabinet:

Sec. of State—E. B. Washburne, Illinois.
" " *War*—Gen. Schofield, re-appointed.
" " *Navy*—Adolph Borie, Penna.
" " *Treasury*—A. T. Stewart, N. Y.
" " *Interior*—Ex Gov. Cox, Ohio.
Att. Gen.—Judge Hoar, Massachusetts.
P. M. Gen.—J. A. J. Cresswell, Maryland.

Columbus Delano of Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

All of the above appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

KANSAS, Nevada, West Virginia, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan have ratified the Constitutional Amendment concerning Suffrage. Let Pennsylvania be the next.

AS promised last week, we print, for the edification of the *Gazette*, an article on crime in New York. It will be found on our first page.

A FURNISHED house, valued at $65,000, located on I street, Washington, has been presented to General Sherman. Likewise a subscription of $35,000.

ON Wednesday the 3d inst General Grant transferred the command of the army to General Sherman.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL entered upon his duties on Saturday.

40TH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate met at noon, the Vice President in the chair.

Senator Brownlow (Tenn.) was sworn in. He was too feeble to come to the President's seat, and took the oath of office in his seat.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate a list of the acts passed at the last session of the Fortieth Congress, those which became laws without the signature of the President, as well as those which received his signature. Agreed to.

Mr. Sawyer offered a resolution providing for a joint committee, consisting of three Senators and five Representatives, to consider all propositions for the removal of disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the contracts between the Navy Department and Norman Wiard, which was agreed to.

Mr. Drake offered an amendment to the rules of the Senate, so as to provide that Indian treaties shall be hereafter considered in open session.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to establish an ordinance commission, and to consolidate the ordnance and the artillery bureaus.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill relative to the refinement of gold and silver bullion.

Mr. Anthony moved the appointment of the Committee on the Revision of the Rules in advance of the other committees. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

In the House, after a number of new members were sworn in, the organization was completed by the election of a Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, Postmaster and Chaplain.

Mr. Ward (N. Y.) nominated for Clerk Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) nominated Charles W. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), having been appointed one of the tellers, asked to be excused, saying that he did not want to have any thing to do with the election of Clerk. The vote for Clerk resulted: McPherson, 128; Carrigan, 59.

Mr. McPherson having been declared elected, advanced and took the oath of office.

Mr. Stiles (Pa.) moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it be until Tuesday next. Agreed to.

Consent that the other officers of the House be elected by members rising to be counted, instead of by calling the roll. Agreed to.

Mr. Ward (N. Y.) nominated U. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Van Trump (Ohio) nominated Owen Thorn, of Washington, D. C.

The vote resulted: U. G. Ordway, 131; Owen Thorn, 53.

Mr. Ordway was declared duly elected.

Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.) nominated Otis J. Buxton, of New York, for Doorkeeper.

Mr. Burd (Ill.) nominated David J. Wagner, of Illinois, for the same office.

The vote resulted: Otis L. Buxton, 124; David J. Wagner, 55. Mr. Buxton was declared duly elected.

Mr. Roots (Ark.) nominated W. L. King, of Minnesota, for Postmaster.

Mr. Fox (N. Y.) nominated Mr. Minor, of New York, for Postmaster.

The vote resulted M. S. King 130, Mr. Minor 56. Mr King was therefore declared duly elected.

Mr. Judd (Ill.) moved to postpone the election of Chaplain until Tuesday next. Agreed to.

The officers just elected were then sworn in.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) moved that until otherwise ordered the sessions of the House shall begin at 12 o'clock M. Agreed to.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered the following:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of the Fortieth Congress shall be the rules of the last Congress, until otherwise ordered.

This was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered a resolution that the House proceed to draw for seats.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) moved to postpone the drawing until Tuesday next. Rejected.

The resolution offered by Mr. Schenck was then adopted. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY March 6th No business of importance transacted. Several petitions were presented and laid on the table. The following message from the President was received, read and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate of the United States. Since the nomination and confirmation of Alexander T. Stewart to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I find that by the eighth section of the Act of Congress, approved September 2, 1839, it is provided as follows [quoting the section].

In view of these provisions, and the fact that Mr. Stewart has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I woulds ask that he be exempted by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress from the operation of the same. U. S. GRANT.

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1869.

Another Railroad War.

Rupture Between the Erie and Northern Central Railways—Stoppage of Trains at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 5.——What looks like a pretty serious war has broken out between the Erie and Northern Central Railways. The Northern Central uses the Erie track through and on each side of this city. Last evening orders were received by Division Superintendent Pratt of the Erie to allow no trains of the Northern Central to come on the Erie track, thus cutting off the Northern Central from the connections North. The switches were accordingly spiked, and all passage of the Northern Central trains stopped in either direction. No reasons were assigned for this extraordinary procedure, and the railroad men here are as much in the dark as to the cause of the difficulty as any body else. It is surmised that the trouble grows out of a hitch between the two Companies about the possession of the Fort Wayne Road as a communication to Chicago. The difficulty still continues, and no trains are passing on the Northern Central. An injunction was granted this afternoon to prevent the Erie from obstructing the passage of the Northern Central trains, but as yet no change has occurred in the situation. Leading officers and directors of the two roads have been in consultation this afternoon to effect a settlement. A train on the Northern Central, with 400 passengers from Washington, arrived at the break this afternoon, about a mile below the city but could go no further. They were obliged to take the Erie train, repay their fare, and get home by such roundabout routes as were open to them. The traveling public is suffering very great inconvenience.

THE NEW CABINET.

Sketch of the Members

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Adolph E. Borie was born in Philadelphia in 1809, and is therefore sixty years of age. When he was fifteen years of age, he graduated at the Philadelphia University and at twenty four went to Paris, where he remained several years and completed his education. After traveling in Europe, he returned to this city and entered business as a merchant in china ware. In this business he has since remained, and is now a silent member of the firm of McKean, Borie & Co., 153 Dock street; he is not actively engaged, and may be said to have retired. His fortune is large.

Mr. Borie was formerly an Old Line Whig, and has always been a determined opponent of the Democratic party. He never would compromise with it, and always voted against it. He was one of the founders of the Union League, and is now its Vice President. During the war he gave warm support to the Government, and contributed his money and influence liberally. He never held an office, never took part in politics, and never attended political meetings, excepting those held at the League. Since the war he was introduced to Grant by General Meade, and the acquaintance soon ripened into friendship. He was one of the principal contributors to the purchase of General Grant's house, in Chestnut, above Twentieth. It is not correct that Grant was ever Mr. Borie's guest, though he dined on one occasion at the Borie mansion on the Delaware river. Last Wednesday he went to Washington simply to see the inauguration, and at that time had not the slightest idea that he would be appointed to any place. He supposed that the rumor originated in his well known esteem for Grant and Grant's regard for him. Mr. Borie is a man identified with the interests of Philadelphia, and as Secretary of the Navy will probably secure the establishment of a great naval depot at League Island.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Elihu B. Washburne was born in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, September 23, 1816; served an apprenticeship in the printing office of the Kennebec *Journal;* studied law at Harvard University, and, removing to the West, practiced at Galena, Illinois. He was elected a Representative to the Thirty-third Congress from that State, and re-elected to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congress. He served as chairman of the Committee on Commerce repeatedly, was chairman of the Special Committee on Immigration, and was that on the death of Mr. Lincoln. He was also a member of the Reconstruction, Air Line Railroad, Rules, and other important committees, and chairman of that appointed to investigate the Memphis riots. Two of his brothers have served in Congress. Having served continuously for a longer period than any other member, usage conferred on him the title of the "Father of the House." He introduced much important legislation, and was the author, among many others, of the bill reviving the rank of Lieutenant General, which was conferred on General Grant. Mr. Washburne is fifty-five years of age, and has of late years suffered from an affection of the stomach, which has not, however, prevented him from attending to business.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. J. D. Cox, though comparatively young, has already achieved distinguished honors. He is now about forty-two years of age. When a youth he proceeded to Oberlin College, Ohio, and, haying completed the theological course, entered the Theological Department. He had paid his way by working for his board, teaching school during the winter vacations, etc. When President Finney went abroad in 1855, he left young Cox in charge of his household. He became engaged to the President's daughter Julia (a young and charming widow), married, abandoned theology, and began the study of law in Ashtabula county. He was a hard student, and soon made his mark at the Ohio bar. When the war broke out, he promptly offered his services, and received a commission as Colonel of an Ohio regiment. At the battle of Rich Mount near, West Virginia, he displayed distinguished gallantry, and was promoted to a brigadier-ship. He was uniformly successful at other points in West Virginia until his command was in 1862 transferred to the Army of the Potomac. When McClellan advanced, in August, toward Antietam, General Cox, then a Major General, and in command of a corps, skilfully ascended the mountain sides, and, together with the gallant Reno, killed at that time, drove the rebels from the mountain passes. His subsequent military career is well known. After the close of the war, that is in 1865, he was chosen Governor of Ohio, by a majority of twenty-nine thousand, over General J. W. Morgan. He declined a re-election. It will be remembered that during the Cabinet complications General Grant proposed General Cox as a compromise Secretary of War. Though brought up under the Radical influence of Oberlin, he is somewhat of a Conservative in his political views, and in a letter to the faculty of Oberlin College, in 1865, suggested that it was best not to make negro suffrage an issue in the pending State contest. He has seemingly been a great favorite with General Grant.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. A. T. Stewart was born near Belfast, Ireland, about the year 1804. He is of Irish parentage, but not remotely descended from Scotch ancestry. When he was eight years of age his parents died, and he was left without any relations, except his maternal grandfather. Mr. Stewart was educated for the Church. He took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1823 he came to New York, and was for a short time employed as a teacher. He became a merchant by accident. Happening to have become connected with an experienced business man in a business in which he invested a share of the capital he suddenly found himself the principal, alone responsible for the rent of the store and for the whole business. He at once made up his mind to be a merchant. He went back to Ireland, converted the moderate fortune he had inherited into money, invested it in Irish laces, brought them back to New York and opened his store in 1827. From that day onward his business prosperity was marked. He has for many years been noted as the foremost merchant in this country. He is, probably, the richest man in America. He was one of the earliest advocates of Grant for the Presidency, and is one of his most intimate friends.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Of Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar, very little is known. He is a citizen of Massachusetts, and is a grandson of Roger Sherman. He is said to be an able jurist, a man of equitable temper, and considerable experience in the law, and very little in politics.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

John M. Schofield was born in Chatauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and served as an officer in various parts of the country with distinction. At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, he was detailed to muster in the Missouri troops, and afterwards was placed on the staff of General Lyon. He was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers in November, 1861, and he served with distinction throughout the entire war, reaching the rank of full Major General. On June 1, 1868, he was confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of War.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Mr. J. A. J. Cresswell was born in Port Deposit, Maryland, November 18, 1828; graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1848; studied law and came to the bar of Maryland in 1850. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1861 and 1862. From August, 1862, to April, 1863, he was an Assistant Adjutant General for Maryland, and was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Thirty eighth Congress. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864. In March, 1865, he was chosen a Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of T. H. Hicks, deceased.

MORE than two thousand one hundred disabled soldiers are housed, fed, clothed and in all respects tenderly cared for in the various National Asylums. The official announcement, that the Board of Management see their way clear to meet all the demands of these meritorious dependants upon the public gratitude, is one which must be peculiarly gratifying to the country.

A Funny Mistake.

What happened When Mr. Johnson Left the White House.

A Washington correspondent of *The Sun* tells an amusing story of how, late on the night of March 4, a terrible ringing of the bell of the White House was heard. Grant was at his private residence, and the servants in charge were badly scared. Still the noise continued:

"Andy! ho, Andy! Op'n th' door!" shouted the mysterious individual, working away at the bell handle as if he were raking a stove. A short silence ensued.

"Come, come, open the door, I tell ye! Me'n Smythe's out here an' it's cold enough to freeze a spirit level!"

At this point one of the coachman recognized the voice and sprang for the door, saying:

"Why, it's Dave—old Uncle Dave! Yere, open this door, some o' ye, d——d quick!"

Ten seconds of suspense, and the key was turned in the lock, and the catch was sprung. A heavy foot strode over the threshold, and two hundred pounds of solid flesh and overcoat rolled in the hall. The servants gathered about the mass in amazement.

"Tom, ho, you, Tom! S'the gas burnin' in my room? 'S Andy gone to bed? Confoun' ye, why didn'n' ye op'n the door? Didn'n' ye know I was freezin'?"

"Why, Uncle Dave," was the reply, "didn't you know that to-day was Inauguration day, and that the President's left for good, and that General Grant runs the mill now?"

Uncle David unsteadily gazed at Tom for a few seconds, and a meaning smile passed over his face. "No, you don't" said he; "what d'you take me for?" Then he straightening himself up in an effort at dignity, and continued: "Thomas, be careful how you joke with a United States Senator and a son-in-law uv the President."

"Yes," answered Tom, "but you ain't a Senator no more, and he ain't a President any longer. Don't I tell ye that Grant is a runnin' the mill?"

"What?" roared the ex-Senator from Tennessee, "and Andy's gone! an' Gid, an' Will, an' Aleck, an' Hughey, an Orv., an all those lively fellows—all gone! Well, well, well!"

For one minute the speaker put his hand to his forehead, then blew a long whistle, rolled out on the corridor, and disappeared among the trees lining the graveled walk to the White House.

It was ex-Senator David T. Patterson, of Tennessee, who, in a fit of absence of mind, brought on by undue excitement attending the inauguration, had reeled to the Executive Mansion, as in nights past, and demanded an entrance.

A Democratic Stampede in Indiana.

The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature, on the 4th inst., resigned in a body, leaving only one or two Democratic representatives in each House, and each House without a quorum. The reason assigned for this revolutionary and disgraceful proceeding was to prevent a vote being taken on the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, a very Democratic reason, no doubt; but still one which will hardly commend itself to the calm judgment of citizens who regard this as a country of laws; a country where the larger number of voters are supposed to control legislation. These bolters, in their efforts to defeat a just measure for the establishment of the equality of all citizens before the law, interrupt seriously the necessary legislation of the State of Indiana. Nearly all the important bills of the session had been matured, but none of them passed into laws. None of the appropriation bills had been passed. So these model Democrats, in their hatred of equality of rights (real Democracy) are willing to sacrifice all the interests of the State, and leave the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, and other benevolent Asylums, as well as the public schools, without support. As no appropriation has been made for the payment of the State debt, the disgrace of repudiation is involved in this proceeding, as far as these recusants are concerned. But it is quite possible that they may all come to grief. Gov. Baker has already issued writs of election for all the districts made vacant by this bolt, which We shall be disappointed if as many Democrats are returned from those districts as deserted their posts of duty at Indianapolis on Thursday last. A special session of the Legislature will be called to meet early in April next.

THE INDIAN WAR ENDED.—Now comes by telegraph from the remote frontier, the gratifying tidings of the end of the Indian war. Not one hostile savage remains within the limits of Sheridan's late command. The broken bands which hover near the Mexican border are closely watched by Custar, while throughout the whole of the vast territory which lately was scourged by the roaming foe, peace has been achieved, and its absolute security restored to our citizen-pioneers. The war has been short, sharp and decisive. It has been waged at a great pecuniary cost, but it has cheaply purchased the first solid and enduring peace which our arms and our energy have ever conquered from these red Arabs. We have made the elements serve us as well as our steel, and the confidence of these savages has been broken and humbled forever.

In this campaign, General Sheridan has added another laurel to an already abundant wreath. He now proceeds to the Capital to receive the deserved congratulations of the government.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the caucus of Republican Senators held this morning, it was announced that Mr. A. T. Stewart had notified President Grant that he must decline accepting the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the fact that it would require the repeal of certain laws in order that he might accept, the policy of which was doubted by many leading lawyers. This solves a very grave question, and will effectually restore harmony in Republican circles.

Rumors are very current that Judge Hoar has declined the position of Attorney General, and that Mr. Boutwell will be tendered the Treasury Department, and Lyman Trumaine, of New York, as Attorney General. It is believed, however, that Mr. Stewart favors the appointment of David A. Wells to the place.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

THE Georgia and Louisiana questions were discussed freely in the Republican caucus at Washington last week. A dispatch says:

"It is understood that no action will be had in the matter until after the Supreme Court of that State has rendered a decision in the case now pending as to the power of the Legislature to exclude the negro votes from the Legislature. There are many leading Republicans in Congress who maintain that Georgia is not entitled to representation, on the ground that she has failed to comply with the reconstruction acts. In the case of Louisiana; the caucus was a good deal divided.

HAVANA, March 7.—A report comes from St. Domingo that Gen. Luperon has purchased a war steamer at St. Thomas, in which he intends to embark with an expedition to overthrow the Government of President Baez. The rebellion in the Southern and Eastern quarters of St. Domingo has now been suppressed, and the rebels there are very active. It is rumored that President Baez has sent Mr. Fabens to Washington as a Special Commissioner to treat for annexation to the United States. The project is extremely unpopular in St. Domingo.

GRANT, who was indicted at Richmond, for the murder of Pollard, the editor of the *Opinion*, has been tried and acquitted. Chivalry does not justify the shooting an enemy from a chamber window; but much less could family instincts excuse the shameless license of Pollard in dealing in the private affairs of citizens. Such license is as essentially barbarous as the method by which it was punished in this instance.

ABOUT twenty members of the Oragon Legislature met at Salem on Friday, but as no quorum was present they adjourned to Sept. 20. The Governor having refused to order an election to fill vacancies, efforts are being made to induce the Speaker to do so.

THE Governor of British Columbia gets a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars—more than the whole territory is worth.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

LAKE MICHIGAN is larger than the whole of England.

480,000 New Yorkers live in 15,000 tenement houses.

THE Maine Senate has ratified the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

AMONG the bills reported to the Michigan Legislature is one to prevent the shooting of any person "in sport."

ON Thursday the 4th inst Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine was elected speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

FOUR of the Cabinet members are older than Grant who is but 47. Mr. Washburne is 55, Mr. Borie 60, Mr. Stewart 65, Mr. Hoar 52, Mr. Creswell 42, Mr. Cox 42 and General Schofield 38.

THE Boston *Journal* learns that among the last acts of President Johnson was to pardon Jas. D. Martin, defaulting cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank.

THE Governor or Minnesota has vetoed the bill for the removal of the Capital from St. Paul. The House sustains the vote. The bill appropriating 500,000 acres of internal improvement land to the payment of the old Minnesota State Railroad bonds, was passed.

ABOUT twenty members of the Oregon Legislature met on Friday last. No quorum being present, they adjourned till September 20th. The Governor having refused to order an election to fill vacancies, efforts are being made to induce the Speaker of the House to do so.

A young woman in Chicago has invented a new branch of female usefulness. She advertises that she will "give lessons in etiquette, and the way of conversing with ladies, to any young gentlemen who does not feel at ease in the society of the opposite sex. Tuition to lovers, extra." She has been quite successful, and makes a speciality of proposals in various forms.

THE French Prince Imperial is a great amateur of velocipedes. He has publicly gained a race in the Tuileries gardens against his comrade, Dr. Conneau's son, and it is said that he has ordered a dozen velocipedes to make presents of to various young friends.

IT is said that before the establishment of lighthouses on the northern extremity of Scotland, the Orkney Island farmers and wreckers used claret wine instead of milk in their barley porridge, and fenced their farms with Honduras mahogany. They bitterly opposed the erection of lighthouses.

THE warm springs near Carson City, Navada, have sunk two feet in a very sudden and mysterious manner, and the prisoners confined in the penitentiary, which is immediately over the springs, are in a constant state of terror, expecting to be blown up by a natural convulsion.

SOME boys who were out hunting the other night, near Dayton, Ohio, built a big fire in the woods to protect themselves from the night air. Soon afterward they ascertained that they were literally covered with grasshoppers and katydids, which had been warmed into activity by the unusual heat.

A VERY curious railroad accident happened recently near Mirzapore, India. A large elephant, seeing the red light and smoke, concluded the noisy locomotive was an enemy to be summarily demolished. He accordingly placed himself on the track, and met the strange creature head on, with trunk and tusks. The result was a dead elephant and eleven cars capsized. Only one man was killed.

THERE is a law in Ohio providing that cities of 20,000 inhabitants or over shall be authorized to levy a tax of one-tenth of a mill in order to establish a free library. Among others, Cleveland has taken action under this law, and now, without appreciable expense, a library of five or six thousand volumes has been gathered in the Forest City, whose doors are thrown freely open to the poor. This is a truly educational institution, in the best sense of the word.

AN artist from Buffalo, New York., who was camping at the base of Mount Washington, Massachusetts, for the purpose of studying winter scene of the White Mountains, discovered a few days ago, near dark, indications of a snow slide. Thinking it unsafe to remain in camp, he went some distance to an unoccupied house to spend the night. Returning in the morning, he found his camp covered by an avalanche of snow from Mount Washington, from thirty to fifty feet deep.

THE question of opening the Public Library on Sunday, is now engaging the public attention in Boston. The City Solicitor has given his opinion that the opening of the library for public use on Sunday does not come within the meaning of either of the words of the exception in the statue, permitting works of necessity or charity, and that persons who should conduct the library for public use on Sunday would be subject to the penalty, provided by the statute. A bill, however, has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, empowering towns and cities to authorize the opening of public libraries within their respective limits, and relieving the persons employed in these institutions from all penalties for violating the Sabbath statutes.

BALTIMORE has a "cat case." The plaintiff was the owner of a valuable cat of the Maltese breed, which had been missing for about four months. The cat was discovered in the possession of the defendant, and plaintiff, in order to recover it, was obliged to sue out a writ of replevin, the cat and its collar being valued at $25. At the trial of the case, in which both sides were represented by counsel, the defendant produced an account against the plaintiff of $13.20 for boarding the cat for 132 days, at ten cents per day. After hearing the evidence and argument (in which defendant's counsel contended that there was no property in cats), the Justice gave judgment for plaintiff for possession of the cat, and one cent damages and costs to be paid by defendant. The bill of defendant for boarding the cat was disallowed.

THE English gentleman who did not want a "buffalo" when he went sleighing, in New York, preferring a horse, has returned to his native land, and has published the following examples of journalism prevalent in the far west: "A stranger, wearing a stovepipe hat and a boiled shirt, arrived in town yesterday, and put up at the Nugget House. The boys are having a good time with that this morning. The funeral will take place at two o'clock. Dog Ranche is unhealthy for swells."—*Dog Ranche Weekly Howl.*

"A painful accident occurred in Frog Gulch, yesterday, which has passed a wet blanket of gloom over a hitherto joyous, whisky-loving community. Dave Spigger—or, as he was familiarly called "Murderer Dave"—got drunk at his usual hour yesterday, and, as his custom, took down his gun and started after the fellow who went home with his girl the night before. He found him at breakfast, with his wife and thirteen children. After killing them, he started to return, but, being weary, stumbled and broke his leg. Dr. Bill found him in that condition, and, having no wagon at hand to convey him to town, shot him to put him out of misery. Dave was dearly loved by all who knew him, and his loss is a Democratic gain. He never disagreed with any but Republicans, and would have materially reduced the vote of that party had he not been so untimely cut off."—*Siskiyou Knock Down.*

"A child of Whisky Ben had an altercation with the Methodist preacher over at Michigan Gully last Sunday, and ended the discussion by caving in his abolition head. The boy had been presented with a new revolver by the Cumberland Presbyterians."—*Stars and Bars.*

"THE scoundrel who tipped over our office last month will be hung to morrow, and no paper will be issued next day.—*Calaveras Shrieker.*

"There is a man in town claiming to be the man that murdered Sheriff White some months ago. We consider him an imposter, seeking admission into society above his level, and hope people will stop inviting him to their houses."—*Frog Spring Herald.*

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DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Delbaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 134, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, *G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

New Advertisements.

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhea*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Dropsy, Plethora, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels toerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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