Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY,
of Cumberland County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
of Allegheny County.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

SHALL THE CHINESE COME?

For nearly a century, Republicanism has been on trial in the United States. During this time it has had many trials and vicissitudes; internal dissensions, political excitements, rebellions within and wars without, both offensive and defensive, but it has come out of them all purified, strengthened and improved. Each successive trial has only prepared it for some greater triumph. Its most sanguine friends have often felt alarmed for its integrity, while its enemies oft-times just the very moment preceding the victory have declared its failure in boastful triumph. When the vast tide of immigration from oppressed and over crowded Europe first began to debouch upon our shores, grave doubts were entertained by many earnest friends of Republicanism of our ability to assimilate so vast a body of men, often ignorant both of the rights and duties of a free people. But the ever increasing tide from every nationality and all classes of society was received and assimilated and the astonishing spectacle of a people, gathered from every nationality upon the habitable globe, at once adapting themselves to the manners and customs and assuming the responsibilities of freemen and becoming intelligent members of the body politic, was for the first time presented to the civilized world. Prophets of evil have continually risen up, but their predictions have failed of fulfilment. Our last great trial just passed, the grandest industrial triumph of any age or nation, the Pacific railroad, has brought us face to face with a new and perplexing question. What shall be done with the Chinaman? The prophets of evil are not wanting. Some advise to shut our gates and deny our Republican faith. Others truer to principle but faint hearted are undecided and wavering. Our country demands hardy, sober, industrious, peaceful laborers to till her soil, work her mines, run her factories and build her railroads. There is work for millions. The Chinaman fulfils all these conditions; he is apt to learn, industrious, frugal, temperate, trusty and hardy. But he has a yellow skin; he belongs to another race; he is an idolater; he will revolutionize labor and take bread from the mouths of our own people. This last is the cry of the demagogue. It has been raised against the foreigner from every clime. It has been urged against labor saving machinery, against railroads and canals, in fact against every invention of art or discovery in science, and is only the old protest of ignorance and prejudice against all attempts to better the condition of the human race, and as such may be dismissed as of no importance. The cry of caste comes from another party, for the most part in our southern states, and is fast giving way to the pressing demand for labor in that section and in this way the question will soon be solved in favor of the Chinaman. The third class is composed for the most part of those who have the best interests, not only of the nation but of the human race at heart, but are timid and doubting in the face of a great moral question with which they doubt their own ability to grapple. What will be the moral and political influence of the immense influx of these idolaters that now seems imminent, is a question that may well occupy the best minds of our nation. The moral question underlies all the others. Can we christianize the Mongolian? The divine command "go ye into all the world preaching the gospel to every creature" is as binding to day on all christian nations as when it first fell from the lips of our Saviour. All christians recognize its binding force. In obedience to it we are sending the missionary of the Cross into the wilds of Africa and the burning sands of Asia. Wherever representatives of the human race exist we recognize and obey the command. Shall we then shrink from the task when a broader field opens before us? If the Idolatrous millions of China and Japan choose to come to a christian land within the reach and under the influence of christian teachings, dare we deny them admittance? Where can we find better opportunities for preaching the gospel to them than in our own homes? No; the Chinaman must not be denied admission. He must be welcomed with open arms. Here is offered the grandest opportunity for missionary labor that has been afforded since the Apostles began the work. Moral convictions and christian duty say let them come—the necessities of the time say let them come—and the great fundamental principles of our Republican government say let them come. If the occasion demands extraordinary exertion on our part, we must gird ourselves for the work and accept the duties of the hour, with a cheerful and steadfast faith that the Providence that brings these children of the orient to our shores will give us the necessary strength and wisdom to work out this last problem of our civilization to a happy conclusion, extend our free institutions and bless the whole human race.

The Canadian authorities are actively engaged in an effort to obtain once more a one-sided reciprocity treaty with the United States, in which Canada shall reap all the advantages. We hope to hear of no more reciprocity treaties. Canada was a refuge for rebels during the war and did all in her power to destroy us. We can do infinitely better without reciprocity. When Canada wants it again she can get it by coming into our Union. But we want no more reciprocity.

If any one wants a specimen of Democratic financiering, let him look at the accounts of Bedford county. After that no same man will want Democratic management for our state finances.

BOOZY BUNCOMBE.

The copperhead platform is a rich piece of political buncombe. The cool impudence of its assertions is only equalled by the presumption of ignorance in their ranks sufficient to swallow the impudent falsehoods and glaring inconsistencies it contains. The Second resolution reads as follows:

2. That the attempted ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Radical members of the last Legislature and their refusal to submit the same to a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty, and an outrage upon every citizen of the State, and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed, and the amendment submitted to the people at the polls, for acceptance or rejection.

"The *attempted* ratification" is a piece of brazen effrontery seldom equalled. The merest schoolboy knows not only that the ratification by the Legislature was real and genuine but that it is the method expressly provided for in the Constitution of the United States as our fathers made it. It is said that Frank Hughes drew up the platform and we can only account for this stupidity on his part by supposing, that he was in the condition of so many of the members of the Convention, who are said to have selected their lodgings for the night on street cellar doors and in dirty alleys rather than in the comfortable hotels. Certainly none but a drunken man or a simpleton would have fallen into the utter absurdity of insisting in a party platform that an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was invalid because it was passed in strict accordance with that clause of the Constitution which provides for its own amendment. The most charitable construction we can put upon this plank of their platform is that the whole convention were so boosy that they confounded our own State Constitution with the Constitution of the United States. The State Constitution does require that any amendment to it shall be voted upon by the people, but the Constitution of the United States does not on the contrary it specifically requires that any amendment shall be passed by two thirds of the State Legislatures. Our copperhead friends while in their cups have been guilty of openly demanding in their party platform, a high handed violaton of the Constitution of the United States for the very letter of which they have heretofore been such persistent sticklers.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Now is the time to determine the policy of our next Legislature in regard to the unexpended balance in the State Treasury. The law needs a radical change in regard to the disposition of these surplus funds. An average of a million dollars lies in the Treasury the year through. This money it is alleged is used by the Treasurers for speculative purposes and the interest accrues to the benefit of the Treasurer netting him perhaps a hundred thousand dollars a year that ought to go to the account of the State. Let our Senators and members of the Legislature be pledged to pass a law providing for the depositing or otherwise disposing of this surplus fund in such a manner that the interest accruing may go into the Treasury instead of the pockets of the Treasurer This is a matter that calls loudly for reform and cannot be attended to too soon. If the Treasurer's salary is too small for the responsibility he has to assume let it be increased to a fair remuneration, but let him be obliged to give a sufficient security instead of a merely nominal one, and then let him be required under heavy penalty to use the public funds for the benefit of the State alone, and not for personal emolument. With security in a sum scarcely a tenth part of the fund entrusted to their care it is certainly very creditable to the men who have held the office of Treasurer that they have not become defaulters. The temptation to dishonesty has been great and it is entirely due to the high character and integrity of our Treasurers of late years that the State has not lost large sums. Under Democratic management the Treasury was always empty and the paltry pay and small security were then amply sufficient for all the funds to be cared for. It is since the Republican party has been economizing the funds and paying the debt that a heavy surplus is frequently left in the Treasury awaiting the payment of interest due on the debt. How many Republican members and Senators shall be pledged to a revision of the law and the providing for a still further economizing of the public funds?

The Democracy love to talk of Republican extravagance and insist that Democrats alone know how to economize. As they are slow about giving us any illustration of their ability and will to economize, it may not be amiss to call their attention to the doings of the Ohio State government of the last year. The chief clerk of the Ohio Senate drew pay at the rate of five dollars per day for two years service and made out a bill and got the pay, for 845 days. No one but a Democrat could have done 845 days work in two years. That is 115 more days than ordinary people find in two years, even including Sundays. That is sharp figuring in Democratic economy, but the clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, beats it he performed the very remarkable feat of doing 560 days work, and getting the pay for it all in one year. Considering that the Democracy have been out of power for a long time and consequently are out of practice, this is certainly a very clever beginning. They are entitled to the palm for dexterity in figuring up salaries. Though the Republican party has many accessions from Democracy, and not all from pure patriotism either, their work will still not bear comparison with the Ohio Democracy. We really pity poor Packer now that he has fallen into the hands of such cormorants. They will pluck him effectually, but we hope to see the time indefinitely postponed, when the sharp figuring of such men as the Ohio Democracy shall be brought to bear upon the treasury of our state.

We observe that B. B. Strang has been renominated in Tioga county for the Legislature. If the Republicans of Tioga wish to help along the cause of Republicanism they had better leave Strang at home. No Republican in the last Legislature had a worse record than Strang. He was the unblushing advocate of the pasting and folding swindle, and seems to have had a hand in almost every piece of jobbery during the session. The more of the members of the last Legislature that are left at home the better for the Republican party. We protest against returning men who have been known to take part in, vote for, or connive at any manner of corruption and swindling. We want honest men who know and will dare to do their duty. To renominate such men as Strang is treason to the Republican party.

Just at a time when the whole country is crying out against railroad monopolies and their abuses the Copperheads of our state nominate a railroad King for Governor and moreover one whose direct interest identifies him with New York railroad interests and against our own state. How can they expect Pennsylvanians to vote for such a man?

The Wall street brokers of New York seem likely to have a check put upon their high profits and exorbitant rates of interest. The law officers have prosecuted them for violation of the usury laws, and public opinion will sustain the prosecution and the enforcement of the laws. Wall street combinations to extort usurious interest have become so common and resulted in so great damage to the commercial interests of the country that they will get no sympathy whatever from the public. It is certainly desirable that while usury laws exist they should be rigidly enforced, and in view of the combinations of capitalists for tightening the money markets and extorting usurious rates of interest, we are inclined to think that laws prohibiting usurious rates of interest are still needed for the protection of the public.

The Copperhead rejoicing over the Virginia election calls forth the indignant protest of the Walker party. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th inst., says:

"The Democratic papers at the North have committed a very grave error in ascribing this great victory to the 'Virginia Democracy.' *There has been no such party in this State for eight years, and its very bones have rotted, and now crumble at the touch. No resurrectionary process could bring that party to life, and its ashes lie mingled with, and undistinguished from, that of the old Whig party.*"

The new ten and fifteen cent currency is beginning to appear in circulation. The design of the notes is neat and they are printed on good paper. If we are obliged to continue the use of small currency it can scarcely be improved, but we would be heartily glad to have the small paper currency disappear and be replaced with the old silver coin. If this cannot be done there should be a provision made to secure the return of soiled and worn currency to the Treasury where it would be destroyed and its place supplied by new.

The copperheads have always been bitterly opposed to carpet baggers and most bitterly to Yankee carpet baggers. How does it come that they have forgotten their old antipathy so suddenly? Or did they forget that Packer is a Connecticut carpet bagger? One of the very worst kind of yankees. What does it all mean? How can our copperheads swallow this nasty, bloated, bondholding Yankee? Is it his money? Gold has certainly a wonderfully persuasive influence with these copperheads. It will induce them even to swallow one of those pestiferous Yankees. Ugh!

The State Teachers' Association, which is to meet at Greensburg on the 10th of August, promises to be a complete success. The people of Greensburg have already made arrangements to give the teachers a hearty welcome. All the ladies who may attend will be entertained free of charge and gentlemen at the low rate of from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day.

Teachers paying full fare over the railroads to Greensburg, will be returned free of charge.

The British House of Lords has at last succumbed to populor opinion and the views of the Commons on the Disestablishment question. The bill as passed finally is called a compromise bill but it is of that kind in which the real advantage is all on one side while the pride of the other is shielded by a show of concessions that mean nothing. Liberal ideas are fast gaining ground in England and the aristocracy of the nobility is gradually losing its prestige as well as its power.

It is reported that General Canby will insist upon the members of the Virginia Legislature taking the test oath, in which case there will a sufficient number of Walker men ineligible to give the Wells men a majority and consequently the two United States Senators to be elected. The question will be brought before the Attorney General for his opinion. What the result will be remains to be seen.

Under the prudent mangement of Secretary Boutwell our credit abroad has so much improved that a German house in Frankfort, has offered to loan our government three hundred millions of dollars at five per cent. But Boutwell refused it and expects within the year to be able to borrow money at four per cent with which to take up our bonds on which we are now paying six and seven per cent.

The copperheads resolved to remember the soldiers and sailors but nominated for their offices men, who remembered the soldiers only to call them blue bellied yankees, Lincoln hirelings &c. The soldiers and sailors will remember the copperheads too as long as they live but not to confer offices. They will remember them as the enemies of the soldier and of the country, and their character is still the same.

One more monopoly seems likely to be abolished by the completion of the French cable which was landed at Duxbury Massachusetts on Saturday last. The English Atlantic Telegraph has now a rival and the first message we get by it, is that a third cable is already projected. There will doubt less be an abundance of business for all three and rivalry will greatly reduce the exorbitant rates charged by the first cable.

The news from Cuba is of a conflicting character. The reports are favorable or unfavorable as they happen to come from one side or the other. The flight of thousands of Cuban patriots to the United States is regarded as an evil omen for the revolutionists and it will not be a matter of surprise if we shortly hear of the final suppression of the rebellion.

The cops are strangely jubilant over their two P's, Packer and Pershing. We have an idea that they will find Packer packing off to Carbon county and Pershing pushing for the mountains of Cambria about the 13th of October, in about as much haste as their skeedaddling followers broke for the fastnesses of the Alleghenies during the war.

Cotton.—It is supposed that the South will this year sell 3,000,000 bales of cotton for as much as 6,000,000 would have brought before the war, and that in the year 1870 she will be richer than she would be had not the war occurred, and had slavery continued.

The Poor House question bids fair to be a prominent one in the campaign, in this county. If there is to be any change in that department it must be made by electing a good and efficient Republican in the person of E. J. Diehl of Colerain.

Bedford County's finances need looking after very badly. It can only be done by electing a few Republican officers. We have a good county ticket, let us see that a portion, if not all of it is elected and we will get the much needed reform.

Copperheads talk about retrenchment and reform where they are out of office and want in, but where they happen to be in they are mum for there they steal to the best of their ability.

The word d-e-b-t is composed of the initials of "dun everybody twice." "C-r-e-d-i-t is formed of the initial letters of "call regularly every day—I'll trust."

Packer's only recommendation for Governor is that he is worth twenty millions of dollars. Poor men stand no chance among millionaires.

Let Republicans wake up and go to work. A vigorous campaign will secure us a brilliant victory, notwithstanding Packer's twenty millions.

The Republican County Convention in Fulton Co., will be held on the 9th of August at Harrisonville.

A VOICE FROM HOME.

The Lehigh *Register*, published in a section of country traversed by Mr. Packer's iron rails, and in which the railroad, canal and coal king has some little personal, but no political influence, thus speaks of the Democratic nominee for Governor:

"Asa Packer is worth twenty million of dollars, and that is the sole cause of his nomination. The same reason for his nomination for the presidency was urged last summer in New York. Merit, statesmanship, the interests of our Commonwealth, are all thrown to one side, and the people of Pennsylvania are asked to make wealth the sole qualification for office. After a struggle of a century against the despotism of the Old World, we are urged to relinquish our victory and erect in the glorious old Keystone State an aristocracy of money.

"The people of Pennsylvania want a Governor of wealth even greater than that Asa Packer possesses. They will require more at his hands than Asa Packer can give. They will ask him to be honest, upright, straight forward and above all loyal, and this last qualification especially Asa Packer lacks, and without this wealth of honor—devotion to his country in her great trials—no man can ever be elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

"He is magnanimous! Yes, he is benevolent. His open-heartedness was plainly shown in his distribution of free passes to his supporters to enable them to go to Harrisburg. It was still more plainly shown when he endowed a college with five hundred thousand dollars—but how were his means devoted during the great rebellion, while his opponent was braving the perils of the battle-field and risking even a greater than Asa Packer's fortune in defense of his country? If we remember aright, during that time Government required immense quantities of coal; Asa Packer saw the chance to make himself a nabob, and all his means and energies were enlisted in that sole object. It was during this time that Asa Packer made his fortune out of the necessities of our Government, and the war, which was death and desolation to so many homes, put millions into his pockets and made him the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1869.

"It remains to be seen whether the people will reward the man who won affluence and wealth from the taxes levied to carry on the war, or the man who gave up everything for his country, in her sore time of need. The former controls a gigantic monopoly, run in the interests of New York, and everything that he can do is done against one of Pennsylvania's most important interests. Philadelphians, especially, owe him a grudge. The Lehigh Valley road uses every means in its power to divert from their city the trade of the Lehigh Valley. Whether it is done to injure Philadelphia or to break down the North Pennsylvania railroad, it makes no difference; the truth is the same and is just as unpalatable to Philadelphians."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Satisfactory Condition of the National Finances—What Secretary Boutwell has Accomplished—Reduction of $43,000,000 in the Public Debt—Cash on hand—Gold $66,000,000; Currency, $26,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The expectations of the officials in the Treasury Department, is, that the debt statement for August will show a reduction of about nine millions in the month of July, making a total of forty-three millions since March 4. It is anticipated, by Secretary Boutwell, that he will be able to reduce the debt the first year of his administration fifty millions of dollars. There are seven months left, but the receipts in those months are not expected to come up very much beyond the expenses of the Government. There will be fifteen millions of dollars to be paid out in August and September, on account of the pension list, and in the fall months the drafts of the War Department, for quartermaster and commissary stores, for the winter season, are always heavy.

It is not expected that there will be any reduction of the debt before October, although it is believed that it will not increase much, if any, in August or September. The Wednesday purchases of bonds will have to be discontinued after the next purchase, as there is not likely to be any surplus currency with which to buy more than the regular amount. If there should be any unusual increase of the customs receipts, the Secretary will be able to increase his sales of gold, which will give him more currency to make up the deficit. At present, however, he does not anticipate any sales of gold beyond his present arrangements.

CASH ON HAND.

There is now in the Treasury twenty six millions of currency, which is about the same amout as Secretary McCulloch had at this time in 1868. There is sixty-six and a half millions of gold coin belonging to the government, and last year, at this time, there was sixty one millions of coin, exclusive of the deposits, which are now thirty-seven millions, a larger figure than they ever before reached.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts from all sources, since July 1, are thirty millions, and the disbursements on account of government expenses, are twelve millions. The interest due on the public debt is nearly eleven millions per month, which, added to the expenses, make twenty-three millions to come out of the thirty millions receipts, which leaves, up to to-day, a reduction of about seven millions, and, in the remaining week of July, it is expected that there will be two millions more in excess.

His currency balance, it will be seen, does not at present admit of the purchase of any unusual amount of bonds in August, and the low state of his gold balance does not render it likely that he will have any extra coin to dispose of at present.

The orders to buy bonds and to sell coin are always based upon the condition of the public funds, and the prices at which either rule in the market have no effect at all upon the Secretary.

Notice is given by the Secretary of the Treasury that the new paper for bank notes and bonds has been adopted by authority of law. One of its peculiarities is the introdution of colored silk, cotton and other fibrous material into the paper while in process of manufacture. By law it is felony for any person to have or retain in his custody or possession any paper adopted for the making of any such obligations or securities, and similar to that designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, except under authority of the Secretary or some other proper officer of the United States, and any person offending against the statue will on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, or both at the discretion of the Court.

The humidity of the atmosphere, it is reported, has been increased on the Isthmus of Suez since the introduction of the waters of the Mediterranean Sea into the lakes. Fogs as dense as those of Paris have been observed in districts where heretofore rain has hardly ever fallen.

The Providence *Journal* says that Alexander H. Stephens' interminable letters announcing his withdrawal from public affairs, remind one of the record found in the closet of an old toper in Greenwich, whose many excellent resolutions were not followed by a corresponding practice and reform. On the door, plainly marked in chalk, was recorded. "February 25, left off drinking," and then, "February 26, left off again,"

Oregon Lumber.—The lumber resources of the State of Oregon are abundant. Dense forests of the finest fir, spruce and cedar grow from the coast range and along the banks of the Columbia river and its tributaries as far up as the Dalles. There is an inexhaustible supply of the finest and best quality of timber at the mouth of the Columbia river, and back of the town of Astoria is the most magnificent forest of spruce and yellow fir that is to be found anywhere on the Pacific coast. Nature has done everything to make the forest of timber along the Columbia river a source of great profit to the lumberman; the finest of timber being handy to shipping, and as there is fine water power on all the streams emptying into the Columbia, lumber can be manufactured very cheap. The bottom lands along the river are also covered with a thick growth of vine, maple, alder, cedar, ash and cottonwood.—*Alta Cal.*

As there seems to be a general misunderstanding about the difference between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, a few words of explanation may be advisable. The quarrel last winter was about the point of junction, the Union Pacific wanting it at Promontory, and the Central Pacific at Ogden. An act of Congress, passed on the 10th of April, settled that by providing that the junction should be at or near Ogden, providing that the Union Pacific should build a line from Ogden to Promontory, and that the Central Pacific should then take it at cost. The point of junction will be a few miles west of Ogden, and the present quarrel is as to which company shall have the government bonds for the section from this point to Promontory, nearly fifty miles. The Union Pacific built the section, and claim them on that account. The Central Pacific takes it after it is built and also claims them. Congress may have to settle the difficulty.

The basis of settlement between the litigants in the management of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, which we have already announced as having been accomplished, comprises the following points: The Erie party are to withdraw all suits; the company to issue $1,00,000 new stock, to be evenly divided between the two parties to the controversy; the Alton and Toledo Road, one hundred miles in length, is to be commenced within two months and finished within eight months; the Decatur and East St. Louis Road, now being built, is to be completed and consolidated with the Toledo and Wabash Company, upon terms agreed on some time ago, the Erie party are to have three directors, out of fifteen, in the Toledo and Wabash management.

The Suez canal will be formally opened for purpose, of trade and travel on the 17th day of November next, as officially announced by M. de Lesseps. The isthmus through which the canal is cut, is a narrow neck of land connecting Asia and Africa. It measures seventy two English miles in breadth and is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Suez and on the north by the Mediterranean. Its surface is sandy and for the most part barren.

Suez is the first seaport town of note in Egypt. It stands on the frontier, near the head of the gulf on the same name, and is seventy-six miles east of Cairo, in latitude twenty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes and six seconds north and longtitude thirty-four minutes and two seconds east.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to permit the substitution of ten forties for five twenties, or the exchange of any gold bearing bonds now held as security for circulating notes on the basis hitherto adopted, the ten forties to be received at eighty five per cent, of their par value, and all other six per cent. gold bearing bonds at ninety per cent. The six per cent. currency bonds issued by the United States to the Pacific Railroad, will not be received as security for the circulation of the national banks, and the exchange of the gold bearing bonds is subject hereafter to revision, if it shall be found that such exchanges are so frequent as to become onerous to the Department.

S. T. Webster, of Chicago, Western agent of the National Steamship Company, leaves to day in the steamship France for England, for the purpose of cultivating the through shipment from Chicago and the Western states to Europe. His theory is that inasmuch as the West is the producer, and through rates of freight to Europe can be made in the West daily, the same as from New York, that Chicago and the West is the point where orders from Europe should be sent. He will visit the large cities and explain his views to the several Chambers of Commerce.

The bill for the punishment of seduction, recently before the Canadian Parliament, provides that the seduction under promise of marriage of a chaste unmarried woman shall be punished by imprisonment for two years, but no conviction shall be had, in any case, "on the testimonoy of the woman seduced, unsupported by other evidence, nor unless the indictment is found within two years after the offence." The object of refusing to receive the woman's testimony as conclusive, is to prevent the innumerable cases of prosecution, by designing women, for sinister and mercenary purposes.

A gentleman from the vicinity of York, Pa., informed us that so great has been the scarcity of rain in that locality that the corn is very much back, and presents a dry and shriveled appearance. In York county, and within six or seven miles of Harrisburg, we have another almost rainless district; so great is the drought in that section that springs, which have not failed for a period of fifty years, are dry. While some regions are suffering from too much, rain others are suffering from its absence.

The Melbourne *Argus* says: There appears to be something in the circumstances and social condition of Victoria that makes American humor especially popular here. Most of the productions of recent American humorists, such as Artemus Ward, Orpheus C. Kerr and Mark Twain have been reprinted here, and find a large sale; and now Leland's ballads of Hans Breitman have been published by Mr. G. Robertson, and become very popular.

The Coming Solar Eclipse.—The only total solar eclipse visible in this country since 1834 will take place on the 7th of August next, and no other will be visible during the present century. It will be visible as a partial eclipse all over the northern portions of this continent.

One of the most beautifully grained woods is the Hungarian ash, which is now imported into this cruntry in considerable quantities for veneers. The best specimens sell as high as twenty cents the superficial foot, which is nearly twenty times the value of black walnut and mahogany.

It is understood that twelve eminent New York capitalists have undertaken to complete the work begun by the State of Virginia before the war, of building a rail road from Richmond and Washington to the Ohio river.

A receiver will probably be appointed in the law suit between Trinity Church Corporation and the heirs of Anncke Jans. The property in dispute is almost sixty million dollars.

150 FARMS FOR SALE

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM 100 TO 15,000 ACRES IN A FARM.

PRICES RANGE FROM 50cts. AN ACRE to $40

The North Carolina Land Company have two millions of acres of land which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices. These lands in the aggregate cover every variety of soil, and produce in abundance every grain and fruit known to our country. They are the cheapest and the best ever offered to emigrants. Parties desiring to locate will be taken from New York to Raleigh North Carolina and return for $24 first class fare, and for $16 second class

Persons desiring to purchase will do well to call on the undersigned agent of the company, and examine descriptions of lands offered for sale.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Agent of North Carolina Land Company,
25june6m BEDFORD, PA.

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store.

ITEMS.

Brick Pomeroy proposes to advance the cause of the Democracy by lecturing on temperance. He evidently knows what ails the party.

Albany, N. Y., having been in the hands of the Democracy for several years, has reached the legitimate conclusion—a bankrupt treasury.

The Cincinnati *Commoner*, a Copperhead sheet of small pretensions but great venom, condemns the Rosecrans nomination without stint.

Anna Josephine Wilkowsky, a leading Woman's Rights female of Chicago, has had her husband divorced, and now goes into the fight unencumbered.

It is understood that Secretary Cox has been tendered the new Judgeship in Ohio, but it is believed he will decline the honor. Many of his friends urge him to accept.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has been advised by his physician to leave Washington and spend some weeks upon the Rocky Mountains. Mr. S. expects to leave early in August, if able to travel, and go to Laramie Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

All the prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette charged with being concerned in the Cuban expedition have been released. No particulars are given, but it is supposed they were released on their own recognizances.

A Paris telegram of the 23d says that De Chasselaut Laubot, on his installation as President of the Council, declared for liberty of speech, because independence was associated perfectly with devotion to the Emperor.

Dispatches have been received from Minister McMahon. He does not believe Lopez to be so near the end of his career as has been intimated. There is a story afloat in Washington that he will go to Europe in the interest of Lopez.

The officers to be elected this fall in Minnesota are: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor Treasurer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Republican Convention will be held September 9.

Vallandigham's explanation of Rosecrans' nomination for Governor of Ohio is to the effect that since the Copperheads—the word is his—were made to take a back seat, it was but fair the War Democrats should accompany them, and so he preferred to take a Republican candidate.

The Sidney (Ohio) *Journal* says of the condition of the Democracy with Rosecrans, their candidate for Governor: "To their utter discomfiture, they now find that they will have trouble in keeping perfect harmony among themselves, without any leisure time to entice voters from the Republicans."

Hon. Benjamin Wade does not believe Rosecrans will accept the Democratic nomination of Ohio, and, if he does, he will be beaten by a very large majority, as Gov. Hayes is very strong with the Republicans, and will poll as large, if not a larger vote than Grant, while there are thousands of peace Democrats who will not vote for Rosecrans.

While a man was in the jewelry store of H. Proble, No. 10 Fourth street, St. Louis, yesterday, purchasing a cheap clock in the rear of the store, a woman entered, went behind the counter, and abstracted between $7,000 and $8,000 worth of diamonds, and escaped. Detectives were immediately put to work, but no clue to the thief has been found.

Arizona advices of July 12th state that the Indians killed two mail carriers, and partially destroyed the mails between Tuscon and Mosile. Several other outrages are noted. It is estimated there were three hundred well armed Indians on the 1st of July in the Carpedro Valley, near Tuscon. Company L. Eighth Cavalry, killed eight Indians in the neighborhood of Camp Vede.

The intended departure from this city of Secretary Boutwell, in a few days, for an absence of some weeks, is construed by politicians as an evidence that no effort will be made in Cabinet, where he is the leading spirit of the working Radicals, to enforce a new election in Virginia in certain districts where the successful candidates are unable to take the iron-clad oath.

A delegation of Radical Republicans from Mississippi are here urging the Administration to aid them in the approaching canvass. They state that the Conservative papers throughout the whole State are making the importation of coolie labor into the State, a political question, and are filled with threats that if the freedmen do not vote as their employers direct they will be supplanted by Chinese.

A New York dispatch says: Judge Pierrepont stated to day that the United States Government has been for some time negotiating with Spain for the independence of Cuba, and that dispatches had been received from the Spanish Government giving assurance that all bloodshed in Cuba will be stopped in a few days, and indicating that the independence of that island will be conceded immediately.

It is one of the curiosities of Rhode Island industry says the Providence *Journal*, that it is now exporting iron ore to be manufactured in other States. Two thousand tons of this ore have been sent to a single furnace in Pennsylvania within eighteen months, at a cost to the purchasers, freight included, of six and a half dollars a ton. The addition of fifteen per cent. of the Cumberland ore to the other ores used by the Pennsylvania company has been found to increase the value of their pig iron two dollars a ton.

In a recent speech made by ex-Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, he said that while he disliked some portions of the proposed constitution, he thought that the interests of the people of the State demanded its adoption. He thought the people had been unjustly accused of lawlessness and crime, the mass having been condemned for the acts of the few; but he earnestly appealed to them to obey the laws, civil and military, and to lend every assistance to the State and national authorities in suppressing crime and punishing desperadoes. Privately he expressed himself in favor of the election of A. J. Hamilton as Governor.

The bail of Griffin, the engineer of the freight train, to whose carelessness the Mast Hope railroad disaster is attributed, has been fixed at $10,000. He is still in jail at Milford, Pa. The wounded at the Delaware House are rapidly gaining, and will return home in a few days. There are only three of them remaining, one of whom, Carl Baer, the German lad, has sent for his mother and brother in Prussia to come over to this country. The claim for damages for his father's death has not yet been settled.

TO THE OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS:

Surveyor Generas's Office,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 6th, 1869.

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Bedford county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. Proceedings by the Attorney General have been stayed for one year from this date, in order that parties may obtain their patents without additional cost.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
14may:6m Surveyor General.

Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

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Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

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Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best

Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST

HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER

IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

a splendid article for

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

and all diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

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HARDWARE GOODS &c.,

JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES,

PAINTS,

NAILS,

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OILS,

SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

OIL, POCKET BOOKS,

COAL OIL LAMPS,

COAL OIL,

SADDLERY,

CUTLERY,

BUCKETS,

CHURNS,

TUBS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.
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NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM BEING NEARLY "PLAYED OUT," WE WILL SELL

CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞INTEREST CHARGED ON ALL ACCOUNTS AFTER NINETY DAYS.

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring, Brackets, Mouldings, Stair Railing, Plastering Lath, Shingles, Common and Fancy Pickets, Frame Stuff,

AND ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Tyrone, Pa., March 19, 1869:m6

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,

M. WALKER & SONS,
12febly No. 11 North 6th St., PHIL'A.

A BIG FUSS OVER NO PROFIT.

We are just selling for a little amusement 10,000 yards choice Styles of standard Calico prints, at 8, 10, 11 and 12½ cents. and you should see 'em grab after it. It's SO CHEAP, is the reason.

Bedford, June25:3m G. R. OSTER & CO.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

Real Estate.

TWO FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP REAL ESTATE.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE.

A SPLENDID FARM WITHIN TWO MILES OF BEDFORD.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, on very reasonable terms, and at reduced prices, the following described, very valuable real estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND situated in