Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1870.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On our first page will be found the message in full. It is an able document and one that will meet the approval of all our people. The gratifying statement that in the three years of Geary's administration $4,889,862 82 of the State debt has been paid off and that in consequence $244,483,-44 of interest are as a consequence annually saved, will be welcome news to the taxpayers. The Governor reiterates the recommendation of last year's message in regard to the management of the finances, and shows that the neglect of the Legislature to act upon his suggestions has resulted in a loss of $120,000 already to the State. Upon the next subject, the Treasurer's salary and the disposition of the public funds, he says:

"I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved sureties, for eighty thousand dollars, and run the risk of handling at least five or six million of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representative, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkyness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constituents."

This coupled with the recommendation to pass a law making it the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest all surplus funds as rapidly as they accrue in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due, we hope will receive the prompt attention of the Legislature. Among the recommendations of the Governor none will meet more sympathy and public approval than that to provide a Home for Disabled Soldiers. The soldiers' orphans are liberally provided for and our disabled veterans should not be forgotten or neglected. The establishment of an Insurance Department is also very properly recommended as a proper and necessary protection to our own insurance companies and an inducement to capital to locate within the State. A large number of other important matters are discussed and various judicious recommendations made in regard to them, that cannot fail to meet the public approval. A judicious and firm stand is taken in reference to the protective policy, which we hope to see the Legislature second by appropriate action. A good word is spoken for struggling Cuba, and sound and sensible views are expressed on the currency question. Altogether the message is one that will meet with public favor and approval. We hope to see its many valuable suggestions followed up by appropriate legislation. The party can in no way better recommend itself to public favor and support in future, for the message but reflects the true sentiments of the Republican party and of the great mass of the people of the State.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The movement for the abolition of this abuse is fast assuming shape and seems likely to result in complete success during the present session of Congress. Senator Stewart introduced the following bill on Monday last in the Senate.

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege is hereby abolished, and the Postmaster General is authorized, after advertising as in other cases, to contract with the lowest responsible bidders for the construction of telegraph lines over the principal mail routes of the United States, and to establish a postal telegraph system in connection with the Post Office Department, and he shall regulate the charges upon telegraphing so that the revenues of the system shall, as nearly as possible, equal the current expenses for operating the same, and the construction account shall, in no year, exceed the charge upon the department of the franking privilege for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869."

We sincerely hope the bill will pass as it is, without change. Senator Stewart could not desire a more creditable record that of having at one blow, abolished the greatest abuse and the greatest monopoly in the country. The Telegraph Monopoly has come to be an intolerable tyranny and deserves to be abolished along with the franking abuse and it is highly appropriate that the saving by the abolition of the one should be made to work our delivery from the tyranny of the other.

THE reduction of the national debt during December amounts to $4,817,781 92. This is the best evidence of the good management of our finances that can possibly be produced. The steady and rapid diminution of the public debt under Grant's administration, has restored public confidence and with it the public credit, and has paved the way for a still more rapid discharge of our liabilities in future by the funding of the debt at much lower rates of interest. A year or two more of such management will enable us to refund our whole debt at 4 or 4½ per cent. and we will then be enabled safely to reduce taxation. Any heavey reduction of taxes until that is accomplished might prove disastrous.

THE State Treasurer question has been decided in favor of R. W. Mackey. Now let us have a law for the increase of the Treasurer's bonds, and of his salary also; and then a law authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to buy state bonds with the surplus funds as fast as they accumulate and these disgraceful Treasury fights will cease and the state will no longer be robbed, as it has been for years past, by Treasurers of both parties.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—The Senate makes a good beginning. It has passed a resolution allowing each Senator $100 for postage and limiting them to that amount. This will effect a considerable saving, as the postage of each Senator last year averaged $300. A similar resolution will most likely pass the House at an early day.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* has changed hands. Its late proprietor James M. Swank has sold out to his brother George T. Swank.

WE are glad to see that the Legislative record is likely to share the fate of other useless lumber, and be dispensed with. The disposition of the Legislature seems to favor the publication of a paper by the State printer that shall give the proceedings of both houses as kept by the clerks. If we have the proceedings published, let it be done promptly so as to give the proceedings of each day in the next day's issue. If we cannot get the proceedings promptly, let the whole thing be dispensed with and leave it to the newspapers to furnish them to the public.

AMERICAN publishers are petitioning congress for protection. On the plea that books and all educational facilities should be made free, British and German publishers have been enabled to flood the country with their cheap publications to the great detriment of our home trade. We can see no good reason why book publishing should not be fostered as well as any other branch of productive industry. The greatest reading people on earth should so foster their own publishers as to enable us to produce our own books instead of being dependent on foreign manufacturers of books.

THE State Treasurer's report shows a balance in his hands of almost a million and a half of dollars, while he has only given bonds for eighty thousand dollars or only a litte more than one-twentieth of the money now in his hands. Surely the dullest member of the Legislature will be able to see the need of reform at once. It can not come too soon. The State runs a heavy risk every hour that the change is delayed. An absconding Treasurer at this moment would leave the State minus $1,320.000 00

THE Surveyor General's report gives a tabular statement of the population, number of square miles, and number of acres, in each county, with the latitude and longitude of the county seats. From it we learn that Bedford county contains 994 square miles and 636,160 acres. Bedford is in 40 degrees 2 minutes and 44 seconds North latitude and in longitude West from Washington 1 degree 29 minutes and 21 seconds. The population was 26,736 in 1860. The census to be taken this year will show a largely increased population.

A GOOD beginning has been made by our Legislature in the way of reform. If they continue as they have begun they will deceive and receive as much praise as some past ones have censure. The curtailing of the Franking Privilege, the discontinuance of the Legislative record, and now the inquiry into the disposition of public funds by the State Treasurer are certainly deserving of praise. Let us see the work pushed promptly and effectively until every existing abuse is ferretted out and abolished.

STEALING A MESSAGE.—It is credibly reported that Hoffman, the Democratic Governor of New York, stole all the financial portion of his recent message from the speech of Senator Morton made in December 1868. Democracy must be changing base. We are glad that when they do steal they go to a good source. It would be more creditable though to a Governor if he would write his own speeches and messages. Its a hopeful sign though that the Democracy are improving in their financial views.

GEN. RUSSELL has been appointed Adjutant General in the place of General McCreary who has been elected to the Legislature. General Russell enters upon the office familiar with all its duties and will make, as before, a most efficient officer. He filled the office with distinguished ability under Governor Curtin, and Governor Geary could not have appointed a better man.

TWO important resolutions were offered by Senator Lowry in the State Senate on Friday last; one instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of granting to married women the same rights to property as their husbands enjoy, and the other to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the death penalty.

PHILADELPHIA has taken the initiatory steps toward building an air-line railroad to New York by which the two cities shall be brought within two hours' ride of New York instead of four hours' as at present.

THE St. Thomas treaty is to be brought before the Senate again shortly and seems likely to meet with more favor than formerly. It is believed now that it will be ratified.

THE Cuban rebellion still goes on, though Spanish reports declared a few days ago that it had finally collapsed. Spanish reports have an unfortunate habit of getting very wide of the truth.

THE report of the Superintendent of public schools shows that there were 13,936 schools in operation in the State last year in which 815,753 pupils were instructed at a cost of $3,500,704 26.

NOTWITHSTANDING the complaint of hard times, it is authoritatively stated that the number of failures in 1869 have not equalled those of 1868.

WE give the Governor's Message on our first page this week to the exclusion of our usual variety of reading matter and general news. It will repay a perusal.

J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, will accept our thanks for a copy of his report.

COL. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth will accept our thanks for a copy of the Governor's Message.

WE are indebted to Surveyor General Campbell for a copy of his report.

THE inauguration of Governor Geary will take place on the 18th inst.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at 1.22¼ at 4.30 P. M.

TAX ON MONEY.

Economy on the part of the Federal Government and rigid enforcement of the revenue laws have made a large surplus revenue possible. The rapid growth of the idea that payment of the public debt is not more a duty of the present than of the succeeding generation, or, in other words, that its burdens should be distributed, renders feasible a reduction of taxation. How shall it be reduced, then becomes a prominent question. Many are of the opinion that the income tax should be the first to go. It is claimed that it is unjust, oppressive, invidious. We have taken occasion at different times to point out its inconsistencies, with the hope that the law imposing it might be modified, and that in the grand reduction the tax might be among the first reduced or removed. But the disposition to have it removed entirely has grown so strong, and is supported by such incongruous and wild arguments, that we fear other taxes will be lost sight of, and industries be allowed to suffer. It is not to be supposed that those who urge the abolition of this tax have the argument all their own way. There are two plausible sides to the question; but in fairness let the negative be heard. All taxes are unequal and under the present economy of human affairs cannot be otherwise. When God took the first-born of all Egypt, think you that the blow fell equally on every family? When we, in the stress of our peril, enacted a general conscription law, did it bear evenly on all? When one father lost a good son, industrious, energetic, loving, was his loss greater or less than that of the man who gave up a profligate, disobedient, worthless boy, already bringing parents' gray hairs to the grave? And when from some country village the conscription took a half-dozen of temperate, well educated, and ambitious young men, such as are the hope and promise of the country, was it an equal draft against a half dozen of the scum and refuse of New York, the graduates of the gutter and police court, already a burden on the community? Was that tax even on the general public?

Taxes are not in their nature apportionable in strict equity or equality. An acre of land to the poor man is worth more than one of his magnificent plantations to the millionaire. The solitary watch of the railroad conductor, the mill engineer, or the boss workman, can far less easily bear taxation than the plate, and diamonds, and carriages of his employer; but all must bear alike a proportionate impost.

The income tax, *if fairly collected*, ought to give full as little vexation as any other. Over and above its annoyance and unpleasant features it possesses many of the best qualities of a tax:

It reaches certain kinds of property that otherwise would not be taxed at all.

It falls on only one-eighteenth part of the whole population, and they presumptively the better off. But one-half million out of forty millions of people pay it.

It exempts always absolute indigence.

Its collection is not necessarily expensive.

Reduced three or two per cent., the exemptions, perhaps, revised, and the tax itself impartially enforced, so that all who ought shall pay, there is no levy of the Government that can so easily be borne, or that it would be so injudicious to dispense with. It is to be observed that nine out of every ten men who talk so loudly about the inquisitorial nature of this tax—its prying into private affairs, its revealing of investment, &c.—are men who do not pay any tax at all. Where a man has a sound reliable income he will be abundantly willing to pay ten per cent. on the balance over the liberal exemptions to have that fact known.—*The Press.*

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7, 1870.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the present Legislature was effected on Tuesday last. In the Senate, Charles H. Stinson, of Montgomery, was elected Speaker; George W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia, Chief Clerk, and L. Rogers, of M'Kean, and E. Williams, of Pittsburg, Assistant Clerks. Mr. Hamersly has occupied the position of Chief Clerk for many years and thoroughly understands the duties of his office. Mr. Rogers has been at the Assistant Clerk's desk for the past six years. Mr. Williams occupies his present position for the first time. In the House Butler B. Strang, of Tioga, was elected Speaker. Gen. James L. Selfridge, of Northampton, was re-elected Chief Clerk for the third year, although his place was strongly contested by Mr. J. W. Blanchard, of Lawrence. E. G. Lee, of Philadelphia, was re-elected Assistant Clerk, and John Smull, of Harrisburg, Resident Clerk.

THE SPEAKERS.

Senator Stinson, the Speaker of the Senate, is now serving the third and last year of his term. He is a resident of Norristown, Montgomery county, and has quite an extensive legal reputation. He is considered as identified with the reform movement, and will, doubtless, prove an efficient and impartial presiding officer.

B. B. Strang, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is also a lawyer by profession, and has attained considerable eminence at the bar. He has served four years previously as a member of the House, and the present is his third term in succession. He is a thorough parliamentarian, and is admirably qualified for the position of Speaker.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

One of the leading ideas of the Republican majority of the present session will be to effect a marked reduction in the public expenditures. The disposition manifested at the first of the session is that of thorough earnestness in this direction. The nnmber of officers is made to conform to the law of 1868, the *Legislative Record* will likely be abolished, the number of extra public documents printed will be greatly reduced, the franking privilege will either be done away with or so modified as to prevent its abuse, and numerous other measures will probably be adopted to make the reform movement of practical value.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Thursday the Speaker announced the standing committees of the Senate. The most important ones, with the names of the chairmen, are as follows: Finance Mr. Billingfelt, of Lancaster; Judiciary General, Mr. White, of Indiana; Judiciary Local, Mr. Osterhout, of Wyoming, Corporations, Mr. Graham, of Allegheny; Railroad, Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia; New Counties and County Seats, Mr. Lowry, of Erie Mr. Connell has for some years held the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, and his displacement and the appointment of Mr. Billingfelt, the acknowledged leader of the retrenchment movement in the Senate, to the position, is in accordance with the express demand of the people for greater economy in the expenses of the government. The House committees will probably be announced on Tuesday of next week.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

From present indications the further publication of this expensive and useless public document will be discontinued. The Senate has passed a resolution expressive of the sentiment of that body that it should be no longer published, and the temper of the House appears to be about the same. The cost of publishing and mailing the *Record* of last year did not fall far short of one hundred thousand dollars, and was of but little use further than to give members an opportunity to display themselves in print.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

In the House there are two contested seats. Robert C. Graham, Democrat, contests the seat of John F. Mooney, Republican, from the Sixth District of Philadelphia The returns, as made, give Mooney twenty-four majority, while the contestant claims thirty-four more votes than the sitting member. The committee, as drawn, consists of Messrs. Milliken, McAteer, Forsyth, Bowman, Carlin, Dimmick, Leidig Brobst and Hall. The political complexion of the committee is eight Democrats and one Republican, Mr. Bowman being the latter. This will give the contestant a very good show of getting the seat. In the other case Joseph A. Geisz, Democrat, contests the seat of John Forsyth, Republican, from the Thirteenth District of Philadelphia. The petition sets forth that the sitting member is not a citizen of the United States, and makes the specification that he was fraudulently naturalized. The names of the committee to try the case are Messrs. Adaire, Bunn, Josephs, Hong, Creitz, McAteer, Skinner, Milliken and Tyler—four Republicans and five Democrats.

In the Senate there will be two contests. A. J. Diamond, Democrat, contests the seat of W. W. Watt, of the First District of Philadelphia, and Hiram Findlay, Democrat, will contest the seat of Edward Scull, Republican, from the Somerset, Bedford and Fulton District. In the former case the committee is composed of Senators Lowry, Miller, Brooke, Graham, Kerr, Warfel and Randall—five Republicans and two Democrats. The committee in the other case has not yet been drawn.

THE STATE TREASURER.

The most important, as well as the most exciting, event of the session of the Legislature thus far has been the struggle for the office of State Treasurer. The two prominent candidates are R. W. Mackey, of Allegheny, and W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, his predecessor. Up to wednesday evening the friends of each candidate seemed sanguine of the success of their favorite, and the excitement about the hotels and Legislative halls was intense. The supporters of Irwin claimed that he was badly treated last year in being slaughtered during the Senatorial controversy instead of having accorded to him the usual courtesy of a re-election. The backers of Mackey set up the plea that the two-term rule was equally good in his case, and alleged further that the present Treasurer's management of the finances of the State has been most satisfactory. The question seemed finally to settle down to a contest between the Pennsylvania railroad interests on the one hand, and the Cameron influence on the other, each flanked by heavy capitalists. On Wednesday, it is reported, Cameron announced that the Pennsylvania railroad must cease its opposition to the renomination of Mackey or he would block all National legislation in aid of the western extension of that road. The demand was peremptory, and left no alternative. The result was that in the joint Republican caucus held on Thursday, Mackey received fifty votes to Irwin eight. Some twenty Republican members were absent, but Mackey claims he has a sufficient number of those pledged to secure his re-election on Wednesday next.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

Congress resumed its session at 12 o'clock on Monday the 10th at which time among the bills introduced were the following.

To promote the interests of general education among the people of the United utates.

To admit Virginia to representation in Congress.

To extend the privileges of the National Banking act.

To repeal all acts of Congress on the subject of bankruptcy, providing the repeal shall not effect any case or proceeding in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, nor any pains or penalties or forfeitures incurred under such acts.

For the removal of the Kansas and Osage tribes of Indians from Kansas and the disposal of their lands to actual settlers only.

For a commission to investigate claims arising from Indian depredations.

Enabling actual settlers to purchase certain lands in Kansas obtained from the Cherokee Indians, and extending the preemption and homestead laws.

To enlarge the boundaries of Nevada.

To disencumber public lands of so-called Indian titles.

To re-define the present boundary line between Nebraska and Dakotah.

Granting land in aid of public schools in Arkansas.

To amend the National Currency act.

To establish boundaries of judicial circuits of the United States.

To amend the Homestead act by allowing soldiers to enter one hundred and sixty acres of the alternate reserved sections along railroad grants, instead of eighty acres, as now limited, and that when any person enters for a homestead one hundred and sixty acres of land not mineral nor timbered, and only capable of cultivation by irrigation, he may in addition, enter one hundred and sixty acres of land not mineral and not capable of cultivation by irrigation, half of which may be timbered land, and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter three-quarter sections of land incapable of cultivation by irrigation, not mineral nor timbered lands, only valuable for grazing, and with it eighty acres of timber land.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

By Mr. Paine—For the apportionment of representatives among the several States.

Section first enacts that after March 3, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of three hundred members; provided, first, that new States shall be additional to the three hundred; second, if any State shall be reduced in the number of representatives by the apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress, but its represensatives in that Congress in excess of the number fixed by the apportionment shall be additional to the three hundred, and third, if the representation of any State shall be increased by the apportionment, the additional representatives shall be chosen by the State at large, unless its Legislature shall otherwise provide.

Section second requires the Superintendent of the Census to submit to the Secretary of the Interior, before August 15, 1870, a preliminary report showing, first, the whole number of persons in each State territory, county and parish; second, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age, and third, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age whose right to vote for certain offices is denied or abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, with other necessary statistics.

Section third provides that after preliminary report is made to the Secretary of the Interior he shall, in accordance with section second of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, ascertain therefrom and from such returns of subordinates as he shall find it necessary to consult, first, the basis of representation of each State and, second, the aggregate basis of representation of the United States, and shall, thirdly, ascertain the basis of representation of the congressional districts by dividing the aggregate basis by 300, and shall, fourthly, ascertain the number of representatives in each State by dividing its basis of representation by the basis of the single districts, rejecting fractions and shall, fifth, apportion to the State having the largest rejected fraction one to each enough representatives to make the whole number 300.

Section fourth requires the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a statement of his proceedings under this act duly sealed and certified to the Speaker of the House and to each Governor on or before September 10, 1871.

Section fifth provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall include the basis of representation of each of the States of Mississippi, Virginia, Texas, and Georgia, in the aggregate basis of the United States, but shall not transmit the statement of his proceedings to their Governors until they are respectively admitted to representation in both Houses of Congress, and that if the fifteenth amendment shall be duly ratified before December 10, 1870, there shall be no reduction of basis of any State on account of previous denial or abridgement of any right which shall be secured by that amendment.

Section sixth repeals conflicting acts and parts of acts.

THE CASE OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. Bingham introduced a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and moved the previous question on its passage.

The preamble recites that the people of Virginia have adopted a constitution republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by such constitutions. The joint resolution, therefore, declares that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—68 to 58.

Mr. Paine moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion and demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. Benjamin moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted ayes 76, nays 76.

The Speaker gave the casting vote in the negative and the motion to consider was neglected.

Mr. Kelsey, from the Committee on appropriation, reported the pension application bill which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Beck, from the same committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation Bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Wells presented the memorial of Oliver Garrison and others for the reduction of the tariff on pig iron.

Mr. Orth presented several petitions from citizens of Indiana for the abolition of the franking privilege, and to require prepayment of postage on newspapers.

Mr. Stevenson presented the petition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce that Cincinnati be made a port of entry, with every proper facility for direct importation of foreign products.

Mr. Benjamin, on the suspension of the rules, called up the bill to define the duties of pension agents and to prescribe the method of paying pensioners.

After a long discussion Mr. Lawrence moved to recommend the bill to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, with instructions to amend it so as to provide for the payment of pensions in every county free of expense to pensioneers.

Pending the vote on that motion the House, at four o'clock, adjourned.

SAN DOMINGO.

Protest of Gens. Cabral and Luperon against the Samana Bargain.

HAVANA, Jan. 6—The following intelligence has been received from San Domingo: Gens. Luperon and Cabral have issued a proclamation protesting against the sale of the town and Bay of Samana to the United States, and declaring the act illegal and contrary to the wishes of the nation, and to the Constitution, which forbids alienation of the national territory.

A Presidential Message in favor of Dominican Absorption and the Ratification of the St. Thomas Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is asserted positively that, on the reassembling of Congress, the President will send a message, explaining the Samana Bay lease and recommending the absorption of the whole Dominican country by our Government, and also the ratification of the treaty with Denmark, which will give us possession of the Island of St. Thomas. It is known that the President has lately communicated to the most prominent of the United States Senators his desire to extend our territory, so as to fully control the countries in the Caribbean Sea. His policy, so far as the extension of territory is concerned, seems to meet general approval, especially as the President thinks, from the investigations he has made, that it can be done without any material outlay of Government money. But there is a difference of opinion as to whether an effort should not be made to secure an extension North rather than South, for the reason that North of us live people speaking the same language, and homogeneous with our own-

Foreign Mails.

Postmaster General Creswell has closed his contracts for the transportation of foreign mails. The combination between the Cunard, Inman, and North German Lloyd Lines was completely circumvented. These monopolists assuming that they controlled our ocean mail service, attempted to dictate terms. The Cunarders had received three-quarters of a million a year as subsidy from England, and earned half as much more from the United States, and the Inman Line was mainly built by money earned from mail contracts, yet they joined with the Bremen and North German Lloyd to compel the department to accept their own terms. The latter, however, withdrew from the combination, and the Hamburg line also backed out. The arrangements now completed are to carry our French mails by the Hamburgers to Cherbourg every Tuesday; our German mails every Saturday by the Bremen, which latter will also carry our English mails, at the same time stopping at Southampton, *en route* to Bremen. The Great Western line will also carry mails to Queenstown for general distribution throughout Europe. The Canadian lines will continue, as heretofore, to carry mails from Portland in winter, and Quebec in summer. It will be discovered from this statement that the service will be as frequent and nearly as expeditious as under last year's contracts. Mr. Creswell's course has been approved by the Hon. John Lynch, chairman of the special House committee on protection of American commerce and it will be made a prominent feature of his report on that subject.

FROM MEXICO.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—General Aguirre, at the head of some troops of the 3d Division, has made prisoners of the Governor and a majority of the Legislature of San Luis Potosi. He has called a new election in that State to take their places. On taking possession of the capital he made a forced loan of $40,000.

Generals Ignatize and Laveaugo, of the same division, have signed a pronunciamento; but it is not known whether they are acting in conjunction with Aguirre.

Some members of the Legislature of San Luis Potosi escaped to Mattaguala, where they re-organized, and elected Sastenes Escandin temporary governor, and made application to the federal government for assistance.

On the 30th ult. Congress authorized the government to use 4,000 men of the National Guard to suppress the revolution, and have appropriated money for necessary expenses. No further collision is reported at Puebla. General Alatorre has resigned.

Mr. Seward is at Orizaba, and is expected to leave Mexico in the steamer Cleopatra from Vera Cruz on the 10th inst.

An man named Farshee was kidnapped, robbed, and murdered on the 19th ult., at Guanajuato.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Disposition to Negotiate with the Rebels—Gov. M'Dougal's Chances.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—A meeting of the Privy Council was held to day, at which it is understood the Red River difficulty was discussed. The Government will await the result of the negotiations of Vicar Thibault and Col. de Zalaberry. An effort will also be made to obtain a statement of the claims of the insurgent leaders, to form a basis for settlement. This failing, no doubt the Government will be prepared to adopt active measures, conjointly with the Hudson's Bay Company and the Imperial Government, to restore order in the Spring. It is said that Gov. NcDougall's commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the North West was only to take effect when the country was transferred to Canada by the Imperial Government. As this did not take place, it is presumed he still holds a seat in the House of Commons.

FROM SPAIN.

The crisis continued—Rumors of Dictatorship.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1870.

The political crisis shows no sign of ending. Rumors are current that an application will be made to the Cortes to induce it to sanction the establishment of a Dictatorship for four months and suspend its sessions.

PRUSSIA READY FOR WAR.—The Prussian Government has military maps of every foot of its territory, so complete that every hill, ravine, brooklet, field and forest, is delineated with perfect accuracy. It is a common boast of Prussian military men that, within the space of eight days, 848,000 men can be concentrated to the defense of any single point within the kingdom, and every man of them will be a trained and well-equipped soldier.

The State Treasurership.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7.—Contrary to expectation the nomination of Mr. Mackey for State Treasurer, by fifty Republican members, does not appear to have ended the contest, and a "bolt" from the caucus nomination is talked of among the friends of Mr. Irwin. There are seventy-eight Republicans—of whom fifty voted for Mr. Mackey, the remainder either did not attend or did not vote for him. The election takes place on the 13th inst., and it is possible that the contest will be renewed next week.

The proceedings in the State Senate this morning are believed to have a bearing upon the subject. Senator Lowry who introduced a resolution to inquire whether any illegal use has been made of the moneys in the Treasury, is bitterly opposed to the reelection of Mackey. As an offset to this attack, an effort was made to implicate the Pennsylvania Railroad as a friend of Irwin, and to punish it by inquiring whether it has corruptly influenced the election of Legislative officers. This is positively denied by officers of the road, who court an investigation. The Committee to inquire into illegal uses of the State funds have power to send for persons and papers, and to place the State Treasurer under oath.

Advance in our Securities.

Spain Demands A Dictator,

LONDON, January 8.—The advance in the price of gold in America, has caused a corresponding increase here in the value of United States Securities. They have steadily advanced since yesterday morning with a firm market.

MADRID, January 8.—The question of selecting a Dictator has not been abandoned as announced yesterday. Thousands of Spaniards who have taken a deep interest in the government of the country proclaim that nothing would give them more confidence and hope than the election of a Dictator.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IT is said that there are over three Cuban privateers at sea, and they are all under orders to convoy and protect the English brig Bedcol, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, with a crew of eighty men, two pivot guns, and a large quantity of arms, stores, and ammunition, intended for the insurgents. She cleared under the American flag for Port-au-Prince.

STEEL RAILS.—The *Iron Trade Circular* says it is estimated that by the end of the year 1869 there will be laid in the United States, in round numbers, 110,000 tons of steel rails, equal to 1,100 miles of steel road; and of this amount about 36,000 tons (equal to 360 miles) will be laid during the present season. These rails are in use on more than fifty different roads, and are partly of American, principally of English, and a small extent of Prussian manufacture.

DISPROPORTION OF THE SEXES.—Census returns show a great disproportion of the sexes in some States. In Ohio the men outnumber the women by 40,500, in Michigan by 40,000, and in California by 143,000. Massachusetts has about 36,000 more females than males; in New Hampshire the women are 6,500 ahead; in Rhode Island 6,000, and in Connecticut 7,809. In New England, as a whole, the women are 48,500 in excess of the men.

THE manufacture of perfumery in the United States, has grown very rapidly during the past few years. American colygne waters are becoming so popular as to present a very strong claim to recognition as a first class commercial speciality. American corn spirit is now used extensively in the manufacture of scented waters, and as soon as the present very great tax upon alcohol is modified and reduced a new impetus will be given to the business of making American cologne water. Great improvement is also shown in the manufacture of native soaps and in some kinds of pomades for the hair and dentifrices. There is no doubt that eventually in this country, as in Europe, land will be set apart and cultivated as flower farms. This floriculture is a noticeable feature in some parts of England, Italy, and the southern part of France.

OHIO has three important commercial ports—Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo. Cincinnati has a population of 250,000; real estate worth $153,000,000; value of imports in 1869, $283,865,262, against $273,237,608 in 1868; exports in 1869, $161,581,262, against $143,288,567 in 1868; number of manufacturing establishments, 3,000, producing articles annually worth $104,657,612, and giving employment to 55,275 persons, with a capital invested of nearly $50,000,000. Cleveland has a population of 90,000; value of real and personal property, about $80,000,000. The population of Toledo is 25,000. The imports and exports of this place have increased in nine years nearly 300 per centum. During the past year nearly 7,000,000 bushels of wheat were handled at Toledo, most of which has passed to Eastern ports already.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE POPE.—The London *News* of December 17th says: "A private letter, dated the 8th, from a visitor to Rome, who was lately favored with a private audience at the Vatican, describes the Pope as 'looking much worn and fatigued,' but his 'energy,' adds the writer, is wonderful, and he is in great spirits in spite of anxiety and age." It is really wonderful to think of the bodily and mental labors which this fine and venerable old man, approaching his eightieth year, is undergoing at this critical time. It must need all the enthusiasm of an ardent faith and all the energy of a fixed purpose to bear him up through the incessant ceremonies, audiences, consultations and religious functions and cares of temporal government, which are now multiplied a hundred fold by the presence of the general council, and the conduct of the committees of that ecclesiastical parliament in the midst of the solemnities of the Christmas season.

MUFFLING THE THROAT.—What is the best mode for protecting the throat from colds when a person is very susceptible to them? The common way of protecting the throat is to bundle and wrap it up closely, thus overheating and rendering it tender and sensitive, and more liable to colds and inflamation than before. This practice is all wrong, and results in much evil. Especially is this the case with children, and when, in addition to muffling the throat, the extremities are insufficiently clad, as is often the case, the best possible conditions are presented for the production of sore throats, coughs, croup and all kinds of throat affections. If the neck is kept overheated a portion of the time, when it is exposed some form of disarrangement of the throat will be apt to occur. The rule in regard to clothing the neck should be to wear it as cool as comfort will allow. In doing so you will suffer much less from throat ailment than if you are always fearful of having a little cold air come in contact with your neck. Any one who has been accustomed to have his throat muffled should be careful to leave off gradually, and not all at once.

THE Russians have taken possession of several of the Northern islands belonging to the Empire of Japan; and it is reported that the Czar intends to ultimately absorb the whole country. He will provide a liberal but firm government under a viceroy, and will insure peace and prosperity. The ports will be opened to commerce as rapidly as possible with equitable treaty relations to all of the great powers of the earth. Paganism will be crowded out by the religion of the Greek Church, but the other creeds will be tolerated. From this it will be seen that Russia is doing what the United States might have accomplished long ago. We might have possessed both China and Japan ten years ago, and long before this those countries would have been opened up to the march of commerce and civilization, while we would have been reaping the vast wealth that is now bolstering up the frozen empire of the Czar. Russia is also making rapid advances into China from Liberia, and if no great obstacles are presented, the flag of that country will wave supreme over the two great empires of Asia ten years hence.

THE total number of business failures in the United States in 1869 was 2,799, against 2,608 in 1868, and the aggregate liabilities were $75,054,000, against $63,774,000 the previous year. In 1867 there were 2,780 failures, with $96,666,000 liabilities, the largest number since 1861, during which year there were 6,993, with liabilities amounting to $207,210,000, which sum was exceeded by 1857 with 4,932 failures, and liabilities aggregating $291,750,000. From this it appears that the failures of 1869 have not been excessive, neither in number nor amount, in view of the dullness of trade, the depression existing the greater part of the year, and above all, the large depreciation in values wich the year has witnessed. the unpaid obligations of the parties who failed, in proportion to the volume of trade and to the capital now employed in business form a percentage far less than in any ante-war year subsequent to 1850; so that instead of creating alarm as to the present, or distrust as to the future, the failures of 1869 indicate a strength and stability at once gratifying and assuring. The total number of failures in Pennsylvania last year was 306, with liabilities amounting to $7,844,000.

USEFUL HINT.—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, in the course of an article on "Evaporating Water in connection with stoves and furnaces," wherein it takes the ground that the practice of evaporating water upon stoves and furnaces is not conductive to health or comfort, makes the assertion that atmospheric air cannot be "dried up or burned up" by any heating apparatus in use at the present day, and that while heated air has larger capacity to hold vapor than cold air, none of its natural moisture is expelled from it by heat. The writer maintains that the trouble is that most housekeepers keep up too high a temperature, and have the sensation of dryness. If the heat of dwellings is kept at a normal standard, the warm air contains all the moisture needed for health or comfort. If the temperature is abnormally high, the train of evils which follow are not avoided by evaporizing large quantities of water. In families where this is practiced there have been uniformly more catarrhal difficulties, more rheumatism, more headache, than in other houses where no evaporation is allowed, and where the heat is kept at a uniform temperture. It is scarcely necessary to remark that there are other scientific and medical authorities in total disagreement with this theory.

THE privileges of woman under the laws and constitution of Illinois are, on the whole, much more satisfactory than in many other places, even if they be not quite so satisfactory as Mrs. Stanton might desire. Under the constitution, the only distinctions made against them are the withholding of the rights of suffrage, of paying the poll-tax, and of serving in the militia. They are entitled to hold any office unless in the militia. They reach their majority three years earlier than men. Men are liable, in addition to their own debts, for those of their wives contracted before or after marriage—for those debts their property may be taken in execution. On the other hand, women retain after marriage their property which they possessed previously. They may hold it and its profits free from any debts of the husband and beyond his legal control. Should a man die intestate and without descendants, his widow takes one-half his real estate and all his personal estate, besides being entitled to her dower. But if a woman dies intestate, without children, the husband only inherites one-half her real estate. The wife may disinherit the husband, but the husband cannot disinherit the wife. The mutual concurrence of husband and wife is necessary to the sale of their real estate. The husband's salary or income may be taken to pay his wife's debts, but her earnings are not liable for any of the debts of her husband. Married women are not allowed to execute bonds or enter into covenants of any kind.

MOST persons have remarked that President Grant has ignored Vice President Colfax and his personal and political friends in the distribution of the public patronage, and it is interesting to know how Mr. Colfax receives this "cold shoulder." In a recent newspaper article over his own signature, Mr. Colfax reviews the present administration from the inauguration to the first day of the year. He says Grant's system of economy is worthy of all commendation; that taxation has been decreased and the revenue steadily augmented, the "whiskey rings" and "gold rings" have received mortal thrusts through the financial management; the debt has been steadily and permanently reduced, whilst the most judicious steps have been taken to bring about a resumption of specie payments and a funding of the bonds into a loan at lower interest, without incurring a disastrous financial shock or crisis. Mr. Colfax acknowledges that Grant's selections for public offices have been generally satisfactory, and probably in most instances the best that could have been made; the President's acts in regard to reconstruction, the Fifteenth Amendment and the Indian management, are warmly endorsed by the Vice President. Grant's views on the Cuban question and on the Alabama claims are alluded to as fully sustaining the dignity, rights and honor of our country, and his application of the golden rule to nations as to individuals is especially commended. Mr. Colfax concludes his review with the remark that it contains "enough to prove that the administration fully deserves the popular confidence it has won."

Miscellaneous.

TOWER HALL!!

NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles* of *goods* manufactured into
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*

The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in
STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP,
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Also a choice selection of
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE.
which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

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Halfway between
FIFTH AND
SIXTH STS.

BENNET & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Nevralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine- But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterini Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
☞ Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands to Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. JOHN LUTZ.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, an the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.
5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.
7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $600, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

JOHN LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FIVE lots of ground in Bedford, 60 by 240, formerly part of the Lyons' estate,

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

A tract of bottom land timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

109 acres adjoining Bedford, with house, barn, &c., known as the "Amos farm."

Also, a farm of 107 acres in Harrison twp.

Also, Six acres near Bedford, with 2 houses, stable and brick yard thereon.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

INCORPORATED FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING of BONDS and OTHER SECURITIES, &c.
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
GUARANTEE RATES.

	For a Year, or less Period
Government and all other Coupon Securities including Bank Bills,.....	$1 00 per $1,000
Gold Coin or Bullion,...........	1 25 " 1,000
Silver Coin or Bullion,...........	2 00 " 1,000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of....	1 00 " 100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

The Company is also prepared to rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a Tin Box,) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $60, $75, and $100 per annum. Also, to Store Books of Account, Records, Valuable Title Papers, etc., at reasonable rates. No charge less than one dollar.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 908 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Especial attention is invited to this **commodious and beautiful** establishment, the **extensive stock** of seasonable and desirable goods always on hand, the reputation obtained as a **leader in fashions**, and the **great facilities** possessed for the fabrication and prompt dispatch of all orders.

Although eminent in the prosecution of EVERY branch of the trade, for the particular benefit of the great number dissatisfied.

PANTALOON CUTTING, AS A SPECIALTY, is announced; which is an art not obtained by imitation, but through close study, experience and practice.

Those desiring easy and stylish Pantaloons, are invited to give this method a trial. 8oct3m

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BOOK SELLERS AND
STATIONERS,
262 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.
The Largest and Best assorted stock in the city of
SCHOOL, LAW,
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General, Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.

Blank Books made to order in any style of binding and ruling. 20aug6m

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

JOHN LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agent.

MASONRY.—

HARRY DROLLINGER of Hopewell, takes this method of informing the public, that he is prepared to execute at short notice and in good, and workmanlike style, Brick and Stone laying, furnace building and repairing and all other work in his line, in Bedford and adjoining counties. Parties wishing to secure his service, will address him at Hopewell Bedford county Pa.
5octly.

LATEST STYLE WINTER GOODS.

Mrs. E. V. Mowry has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, and has opened a stock of the latest styles of MILLNERY and DRESS GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS &c. She has also on hand a fine assortment of furs, and shoes all of which will be sold at a very short profit.
29oct3m