Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870

THE POOR HOUSE QUESTION.

The 27th day of May is appointed as the day for the election in which the people are to decide for, or against the sale of the present Poor House property and the purchase of another. It behooves every tax payer to consider this question seriously before he votes; for in voting for the sale of the Poor House he votes for more taxes. The taxes are already heavy enough, but the sale of the present Poor House property and the purchase of another, simply means an increase of the Poor taxes from $15,000 to $30,000. Every one knows that even if we buy as good a property as the present one, the County loses both in the sale and the purchase. The County can neither sell nor purchase property to the same advantage as a private individual. It therefore, both in the sale and purchase, places the County at a disadvantage. There are perhaps a hundred people in the County who will vote for a sale of the present property because they each have a farm which they hope to sell to the County for about twice its value. There are perhaps several hundred more who will vote the same way, with no definite idea of what is to be done, but simply because they have a vague notion that the present property is badly managed and that the erection of a new Poor House will cost a great deal of money. But a new Poor House must be built in any event, and the sale and purchase will only add some $20,000 or $30,000 more to the cost of building. Some twenty years ago a committee of a dozen or more of our best citizens spent a month or two in riding over the County in search of a suitable property, and after a great deal of time and money had been expended, bought the present property as the best they could find in the County. We believe it is the same to-day, and that no more suitable property can be found in the County. It is conveniently located on the public highways, is at the County seat, almost in the exact centre of the County, has an abundance of running water to supply the buildings, and as much arable land, and more, than the paupers are able to till. If need be the property can be divided, and the mill and present buildings, as soon as a new Poor House is erected, may be sold for half as much as it will cost to erect the new building, still leaving as much land as is needed for farming purposes.

The expenses for visitation by Grand Juries, and for medical attendance will be far heavier if the Poor House is removed any great distance from the County seat. It is much more convenient for all the citizens of the County to transact business with the Poor Directors at the County seat than if they were several miles distant. In fact, while there will not be a single substantial advantage gained by its removal, there will be much lost.

Almost the only argument we have yet heard in favor of a removal has been that there would be fewer way-faring paupers to feed. If there is any force in such an argument, we might carry it a little further and oppose the building of a Poor House at all on the ground that we would then have no poor to keep. This might do among heathen, but the day has passed when such things can be done in a christian community. It is our bounden duty to care for the poor, and the law provides that this shall be done by levying a fair and equitable tax for the purpose. The way-faring poor are included in our charge, and the removal of the Poor House to an inconvenient distance from the public highways lays a double tax upon those who happen to live along them, for it compels them to support the way-faring poor and pay their proportionate tax besides. No sane man will deny the injustice of such a course. These are but a few among many good reasons why the present property should not be sold. We might argue the question at great length, but forbear at present, our object being simply to call the attention of tax-payers to the importance of the matter and to let them think for themselves.

We will be glad to hear both sides of the question discussed by our citizens, and our columns are open to any communications on the subject from this time until the election.

WISDOM !!!

We are living under the present most iniquitous tariff at the average rate of 47 per cent. On salt the duty is over 100 per cent. On many kinds of iron which enter into the general consumption the duty ranges from 40 to over 100 per cent., and on some kinds it is over 200 per cent. And this is the way the dominant party is crushing down the labor and business of the country. With high taxes and an onerous tariff, they are grinding this people between the upper and the nether millstone of an oppression that cannot be borne much longer without resistance.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Our friend Meyers only makes one mistake. These taxes he complains so terribly about are laid on the products of foreign labor, for the purpose of *protecting* American labor. It is free-trade that permits the labor and business of the country to be "*crushed*" by the pauper made products of Europe. This tariff that he calls "*iniquitous*" is laid upon the products of foreign labor and by it the government is supported and our debt paid without taxing American labor or American productions. It is the free trade for which the *Patriot* pleads that would not only refuse to protect American labor but necessitate a heavy tax upon it to pay the interest on our debt. These taxes are upon foreign labor and capital friend Meyers for which you seem to care much more than you do for American laborers.

WANTS MORE OF IT.

The *Gazette* of last week, published a portion of the rampant free-trade speech of Judge Marshall of Illinois, complaining of the tariff duties laid upon various imported articles for the purpose of building up our manufactures and creating a home market for the farm produce which we cannot sell abroad. Wheat is now a drug in the market at one dollar per bushel, yet the *Gazette* and Judge Marshall would close up our manufactures of all kinds, destroy the markets produced by them and put the operatives to raising wheat until the farmer would perish for want of clothing amid the heaps of grain he could not sell. Such is the wisdom of free-traders. Our farmers have not yet forgotten that a few years ago under the free-trade that the *Gazette* advocates, western farmers burned their corn for fuel because they could not sell it at any price.

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The famous fish bill, declared unconstitutional by Judge Pearson, will be argued at the May term of the Supreme Court. The unconstitutionality was declared principally on the ground that it was a violation of the chartered rights of corporations to compel them to remove, or alter at great expense, dams they have erected and which obstruct the passage up the river of shad, and other fish.—*Daily Topic.*

THE TRUST OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

There are those who think that party fealty requires them to uphold all a party does, right or wrong. They are not competent to comprehend independence of thought or are too mercenary to believe that any one else can hold or express an opinion for which he has not been, or does not expect to be paid. They don't believe in principle and have faith only in selfishness, the worst feature of human nature. Our criticisms of public acts of members of the Republican party have been frequently found fault with by people of this class. For the benefit of all such and that they may know that independent criticism is a characteristic of all the better portion of the Republican press, we append the following from the Philadelphia *Press* as a specimen not only of its sentiments, but also of many others of the very best Republican Journals:

The Legislature has adjourned, and with its adjournment comes a sense of relief to the Commonwealth. It is not jocularly or with flippancy we say so. It is a sad thing to say, for it is a confession of the partial failure of our republican theory and principle of government. If it fails to a certain degree will it not finally break down entirely? If the leaven of corruption is at work, what guarantee have we that it will not in time work the destruction of the whole body?

For one we have the utmost confidence, the fullest faith, in the final triumph of our free institutions, and we believe them to be in themselves by far the best and most satisfactory experiment in the way of government ever tried. It is the result of the ages, and so an advance on all before it.

That the system, however, as applied to our State this last year has been a disastrous and lamentable failure is beyond denial. Our dignity has been lowered—our property squandered—our rights violated—our remonstrances and instructions laughed at and all by the men we have ourselves chosen to represent us and to administer our political estate. They have even grown defiant of propriety, of custom, and of law, and have openly committed fraud in the very making of the laws. As far as our Legislature is concerned, we have had the worst of rulers; and our case is better than that of the misgoverned people of other times only in that the term of our legislators is limited.

Clearly, then, the remedy for the wrong we have suffered these years lies in the selection of our Representatives. It is by reason of our own default that we have been represented by men with whom a large portion of the better class of us would not associate, either socially or in business. It is useless, and it is not very manly in us, to complain of and abuse the weak and incompetent and dishonest men whom we send to Harrisburgh, and invest with the most sacred trust committed to our care.

No man would commit his private business to the management of the class of men to whom we habitually commit the management of the public affairs. No merchant of Philadelphia—we say it squarely, and mean it—would commit his business house to the management of the Legislative delegation from this city. Should any bank of this city turn over its affairs to the directorship of these men, its stock would sink to nothing in a single day. When we think calmly of this fact we see how grossly culpable has been our own conduct.

Did we all do our personal duty the government of this State would reflect credit on every citizen of it—would cost little or nothing, and would in a little time, by the judicious development of our resources, bring wealth and prosperity to all. We can lay down a single rule, which if observed, would secure us all that any system of government can accomplish: *Let every voter resolve, both at the primary and delegate election, to vote for no man whom he would not be willing to make his own executor.*

It is a notorious fact that the executors, guardians and trustees whom we find in any community are one class of persons, and the civil officers another class. We habitually choose for public trusts men whom we would not for a moment entrust with our private estates. The moment we apply the same rule to the selection of our public trustees that we do to the choice of our private trustees, we shall get the same class of men. See for one moment how the enforcement of this rule would cut off nearly every common candidate for office. Who would nominate for his executor a man who sought the place? Who would nominate for his executor a man without a known means of livelihood? Who would be likely to nominate for his executor a man who had mismanaged or lost his own estate? Who would nominate for his executor a man given to drinking in low and public places, or the associate of gamblers? and so on indefinitely the question might be pushed, and the answer to it would sweep out one after another, the whole race and class of office-beggars who now on some process, slowly, perhaps, but certainly, in time become our office holders.

The adoption of this rule would certainly have saved us from the last Legislature. Leaving aside a few honorable exceptions, none of its members were ever invested by their neighbors with private trusts. In every county our readers can examine their own delegation and apply this test.

HALF A MILLION of Canadians are working in the United States to-day, preferring it to Canada. Canada has free trade and very light taxes, yet business is so dull there that there is a regular hegira of her people into the States where we have a high tariff and heavy taxes. If free-trade confers so many blessings on a people as its advocates declare, the Canadians must be a very stupid people to run away from the blessings of free-trade and come under all the hardships of a country loaded with a protective tariff and taxes. How does it come brother free-traders? Isn't it just possible that there is a slight mistake in your theory? The Canadians certainly declare by their deeds that their experience has taught them that there is more work, better wages, and better living under a tariff on this side the St. Lawrence than there is under free-trade on the other side. Surely the two sides of the river cannot make all the difference. Won't the free-traders explain the difficulties? If they don't we must conclude that it is better to have a tariff.

IT seems that Territorial Legislatures and Governors are subject to the infirmity of a greed for spoil as well as their compeers in older communities. The House Committee on Territories has discovered that certain Territorial Legislatures have been in the habit of not only voting themselves double salaries but have also voted salaries to their Governors in addition to that paid by the general Government. This might be no business of ours if the Territories footed the bills, but they have manged to make Uncle Sam pay both the regular and extra salaries. Now that the fraud has been discovered and will no doubt be stopped; it is probable there will not be quite so many candidates for the appointment of territorial Governors.

THE House of Representatives, on the 18th inst., in Committee of the Whole, passed an amendment to the tariff bill reducing the duty on pig iron, from seven dollars per ton as in the original bill, to five, by a vote of 67 to 63. Nearly a hundred members were absent. The amendment was offered by General Butler. It is not likely to pass in a full House. The real contest will be between the seven dollars reported by the Committe of Ways and Means and the duty of nine dollars the present rate of duty. There is a small majority in the House in favor of a protective tariff.

VALLANDIGHAM refuses a renomination for Congress. Copperhead platforms are played out and its chief hero is inclined to retire in disgust. It is well. The people will be glad to commit him and his memory to an early oblivion.

SENATOR CHANDLER offered a bill in the U. S. Senate the other day authorizing the President to open negotiations for the annexation of the Winnipeg country. Along with this comes the news that our Government refuses permission, to the British troops sent to suppress the Winnipeg rebellion, to cross United States territory; this will necessitate a rough march of 500 miles on the part of the British troops. Such things have rather a belligerant look, though no serious consequences are anticipated.

THE REPUBLICANS of Maryland are preparing for a vigorous campaign this summer and are confident of victory. There are 35,000 white Republican voters in the State, and the Fifteenth Amendment gives the elective franchise to 45,000 colored men. The Democratic vote is estimated at 70,000. The contest will be close with the chances in favor of the Republicans. There will be two Democratic candidates for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District which will insure the election of a Republican in the place of the present Democratic incumbent, Harris.

A LITTLE AHEAD OF PUNCH OR JUDY.—In the African celebration at Louisville, Ky, the other day, of the fifteenth amendment, they had a transparency in which the "Train of Progress" was depicted—a locomotive labelled "The Fifteenth Amendment," with a train of twenty-nine cars attached, representing the ratifying States, and a number of jackasses harnessed to the rear car, emblematic of the States refusing to ratifiy, and vainly trying to pull the train backward. A neat thing for Sambo—"a palpable hit."—*New York Herald.*

THE ST. DOMINGO treaty seems likely to be confirmed yet by the Senate. The latest news reports that seven more Senators have declared their intention to vote for it, which will give the requisite two-thirds to confirm it.

HON. JOHN COVODE, member of Congress from the XXIst Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has written a letter declining a re-nomination. His opponent, Henry D. Foster, also declines to be a candidate any longer.

THE Fenian scare is about over again, and the blue noses are disbanding. The alarm along the Canadian border turned out as usual, to be only one of the periodical frights to which the inhabitants of the new Dominion are subject.

THE New York Senate admonished by the latest expressions of public sentiment all over the country, has repealed the Sectarian school bill, to take effect December 30th.

THE Union Pacific Railroad passed through the winter without any interference or serious obstruction from snow, which it was feared would block up the mountain portions, and stop travel.

THE House Committee on appropriations, have reduced the appropriation for the New York Post Office from $1,000,00 to $500,000.

THE latest news confirms the death of Lopez, the Paraguayan dictator. With him Paraguay passes from the list of nations and is absorbed by Brazil and her allies.

RUSSIA has signed the Burlingame treaty. The Chinese Embassy will now proceed to Brussels and Paris.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, April 20th.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

To incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company.

Authorizing the South Minnesota R. R. Co. to connect its line with the Northern Pacific R. R.

The subject of mail steamship service between San Francisco and Australia was discussed, as to whether the consideration of postage or the commercial importance of the enterprise takes precedence.

Without action the Senate took up the Pacific R. R. bill.

The pending amendment of Mr. Harlan, to strike out the additional land grant, allowing the company to make up its present deficiency from sections on each side of the road ten miles beyond the present limits, was discussed by Messrs. Corbett, Casserly, Wilson, Ramsey, Harlan and Howard, and finally rejected—yeas 10, nays 41.

The discussion was continued and several other amendments offered and rejected. It was finally agreed that the bill be disposed of to-morrow afternoon.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Beamer, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Made special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Wilkinson introduced a bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sargent offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Coinage to report on the expediency of directing the mints of the United States to make and issue a new silver coin of the value of twenty cents. Adopted.

Mr. Willard, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812. Recommitted.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to reduce duties on imports. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It provides that from and after June 30th, 1870, that there shall be a reduction of ten per cent. on all duties imposed by law then in force upon goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries into the United States, except spirituous malt, and various liquors and their compounds, and tobacco, snuff and cigars.

The House then proceeded to vote on the resolution to admit H. Sypher to a seat from the First Congressional District of Louisiana. Vote stood 78 yeas to 73 nays.

The bill to consolidate and amend the statues relative to patents and copy rights was discussed and amended by increasing the salary of Congressional Librarian to $3,000, and laid over.

The Senate substitute for the Georgia bill came up. Mr. Logan's substitute, as agreed upon between him and Mr. Bingham, was read. It provides that an election shall be held in Georgia in 1870 for members of the general assembly provided for in the constitution of that State, adopted by its convention March 11th, 1868, at which persons who by the constitution are electors shall be entitled to vote. The second section declares the State of Georgia entitled to representation in Congress.

The bill and substitute were referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

MONDAY, April 21.—Mr. Scott introduced a bill to amend the revenue laws so that farmers who sell their own produce shall not be taxed.

Discussion was resumed upon referring the bill for the Australian mail service, which finally went to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably without amendment the bill incorporating the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad Company with a capital of $10,000,000.

Mr. Kellogg, from the same committee, reported without amendment the House bill declaring that the Iowa river, north of the town of Wapello is not a public highway.

Mr. Thayer introduced bills for the collection of debts due the United States from certain Southern railroad corporations, and relating to suits of the United States against the same.

A joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders, was passed.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs relative to the Black Bob Indian lands was recommitted.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was discussed by Messrs. Casserly, Stewart and Howard.

The amendment requiring the free transportation of troops, stores and munitions of war was rejected.

The amendment that the lands not sold within five years after the completion of the road should be subject to pre emption entry at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, was agreed to.

The amendment that Congress may at any time alter or amend this joint resolution was adopted.

A proviso was inserted that American iron and steel should be exclusively used in the construction of the road.

The bill then passed—40 to 11.

The Senate then went into executive session.

In the House, Amendments were adopted reducing the salaries of the Librarian of the Patent, Office to $1,800, First Assistant Examiners to $1,800, and Examiner in charge of Interferences to $2,500. All the pending amendments were rejected and the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill. The bil appropriates $16,641,845.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin made a general statement as to its provisions. He condemned the action of Secretary Welles in reviving the allowances to naval officers that were in existence prior to 1865. As to the condition of the navy he said the ships of the navy did no credit to the country at home or abroad. The position of the navy was most humiliating, the war ships of the United States being the derision of the world. Referring to the commercial iron steamships of England, he said that by them what little American commerce there was left, could be swept from the ocean in thirty days. He thought it well to consider whether the United States might not wisely divert some part of the money now spent for the navy in encouraging the building of a class of ships that would be useful both in peace and in war.

Mr. Hale defended the navy at length.

The Committee took a recess till evening.

Upon reassembling, there being but a dozen members present, Mr. Hale yielded to a motion that the Committee rise, when the House adjourned.

The "Plebiscite."

Readers who have been bothered over the word "plebiscite," so constantly occurring in the last fortnight in the Paris telegrams, may like to know that it is only a high sounding name for a special election. French literary men and politicians have a weakness for Latin terms, and so call a special election a "plebiscitum," which was a Latin name for a law passed in those assemblies of the people called *comtia tributa*. Strictly speaking, the "plebiscitum" is a decree thus passed by the whole body of the people. The French form of the word is "plebiscite," and the term is loosely applied to the decree, the submission of the decree to vote, and the draft of the decree which is discussed, as now, to the Corps Legislatif. But this draft is also and more properly called a "Senatus-consultum"—another Latin phrase signifying both a decree of the Senate and a debate therein. Regularly the "Senatus-consultum" was the form by which the Roman people passed upon a law by yea and nay vote, but they also had the power of voting on measures not introduced by the Senate, and this power of introducing laws to the people for their vote is what in France is called the "plebiscitory" power, and what the Emperor now reserves for himself, independent of any action his Parliament may take. The "Senatus consultum" now on hand perpetuates the sovereign power in the Bonaparte family, and its adoption will bind anew all who support it to the fortunes of that family.

THE FLARE-UP IN THE ROMAN COUNCILS—Some days ago we took occasion to compare a scene in the Roman Council to scenes not uncommon in our Sixth ward primaries. In so writing we felt justified by the facts then before us. It appears, however, that we did not know one half. We reproduced the scene in the *Herald* of yesterday in an extract from the Cologne *Gazette*. Strossmayer, of Hungary, had uttered some plain, wholesome truths, which it was good for him to say and good for the Council to hear. All of a sudden, when he touched a sore point, he was greeted with the cries. "Heretic! Heretic! We condemn him."—One solitary voice was raised in the Bishop's favor—"I do not condemn him." On this the shout became general. "Damnamus—we do condemn him." "You are a Protestant. Shut up! Come down from the tribune." From the tribune he descended, and protected by the flaming sword of his military servant, he escaped from the Council. Yet this is the holy assembly which is about to proclaim the Pope infallible. This is the nineteenth century!—*N. Y. Herald.*

IT IS rumored that there is trouble between the bridegroom whom Anna Dickinson is going to lead to the alter from Rhode Island and herself. She wants to know how much money the father of the blushing bridegroom is going to settle on him.

New Advertisements.

1000 AGENTS WANTED FOR BINGLEY'S NATURAL HISTORY. Giving a clear and intensely interesting account of the infinite variety of habits and modes of life, of nearly every known species of beasts, birds, fishes, insects, reptiles mollusca and animalculae of the globe. From the famous London four-volume edition, with large additions from the most celebrated naturalist of the age. Complete in one large handsome volume of 1032 pages, richly illustrated with 1000 spirited engravings. *Price down to gold basis, to suit the masses.* Should outsell, five to one, any book in the field. Terms the most liberal. Full particulars sent free. Address, A. H. HUBBARD, Pub., 400 Chestnut St., Phila. 22apl4w

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address, H. CRAWFORD & CO., 22oct6m 413 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL *TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET.* Pronounced the fastest book out. One Agent reports 79 orders in 5 days. It includes all that is mysterious and interesting in the focus of speculation, 18 years' experience of the author; Portraits and Lives of Vanderbilt, Drew, Fisk, Gould and many others. Filled with illustrations. Great inducements to agents! Send for circulars to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford Conn. 22apl4w

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES. The undersigned, having 12 stocks of Italian Bees, is now prepared to rear Queens for sale. All persons desiring them will please send their orders soon. No orders filled unless accompanied with the cash. Price, six Queens to one address $2.50 each. Less number, $3 each. Purity and safe arrival by mail warranted. Bee book containing instructions for introducing Queens, free. Address A. B. SNOEBERGER, 4feb3m New Enterprise, Bedford county, Pa

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 25mar4w

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains *no poison.* Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO., 25mar3m Springfield, Mass.

LIME. Eastern Whitewash Lime that will not rub off, for sale at Lynch's Hardware Store. 22apl

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODDEY, MP'M. DEMOREST'S, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE *Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.*

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE and SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of **$1000, $500, and $100.**

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer, attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless re-assigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2nd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3rd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1879, PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000 of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH, *Bankers.*

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances

feb25m.

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first plane, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 22d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examining and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to

F. M. MASTERS, 25feb Bloody Run, Pa.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. *For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.*

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE. *For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.*

As it name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the Ague Cure daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

24decly DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa, no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

THE BEST REAPERS & MOWERS, GRAIN DRILLS, HORSE RAKES, CIDER MILLS, FODDER CUTTERS, and all kinds of farm implements, warranted the best made, for sale at METZGER'S Hardware and Farm Implement Store. 8aply

JUST RECEIVED at S. S. METZGER'S Hardware and Farm Implement Store, a lot of *Pulsifer's Emery Grinders*, for Grinding anything from a razor to a Reaper Knife. Just what the farmer and mechanic wants to save his time and money. 8aply

PERKIN'S & HOUSE'S KEROSENE LAMP, is absolutely safe from breaking and explosion, gives twice as much light, uses less oil and lasts a lifetime. General Agency at METZGER'S Hardware Store. 8aply

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EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

Miscellaneous.

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 conceal