The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 20

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Specia lnotices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 monts.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. .....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1.'69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julylyr Huntingdon, Pa.

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

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

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CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW.

For the information of our readers and especially for assessors and election officers in the respective districts of the County, we publish the following which is an act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have removed into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him, to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township, or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freemen is or is not a house-keeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley, or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a house-keeper, the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter." Where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D I;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "Age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township, or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters, opposite the name, 'N." or "D. I.," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township, or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October in each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough township, or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next proceeding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next proceeding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therin; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which, was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where, and to whom paid; and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state the facts in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of his taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witness to their residences, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers, required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively, on the list of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The assessors shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner in all respects as is required at the general elections in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects, as at the general elections in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties thereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if in session, or, if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober, and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; provided that no person signing the petition shall be appointed as overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificates, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificates of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare, or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration, or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation, or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offience, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer, or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface, or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose; the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township, and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such office at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock A. M., and closed at seven o'clock P. M.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. None of the foregoing provisions of this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia, excepting sections twelve and thirteen.

SEC. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States Governments, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

SEC. 20. The act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 4, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and all other laws altered or supplied by this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Poetry.

MY CHILDREN.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

I had two little darlings,
With eyes of deepest blue,
There's just a year between them,
And the younger is not two.
Like sunny little blossoms,
Whose petals daily ope,
I watch their minds expanding,
With fond and earnest hope.

Frank says he's mother's rose bud,
And little brother Willie,
With skin like alabaster,
Is my budding water-lily.
I call them both my mock-birds,
For, like music to my ear,
And their merry little voices,
So silvery and clear.

What the dew is to the flowers,
The rain-bow to the sky,
Are these children to my pathway,
Which they cheer and beautify.
They fill my heart with gladness,
With thankfulness and praise,
They chase away my sadness,
And leave no gloomy days.

Tho' many other blessings
Around my footsteps fall,
My children and their father,
Are chief among them all.
My life seems crowned with joys
Whene'er I look on them,
And they the brightest jewels
Within the diadem.

Then blessing on my darlings,
Bright blessings from above,
God grant their tender boyhood
Miss not a mother's love!
Oh, may my days be lengthened
Thro' out their earlycouth,
To lead them in the pathway
Of honor and of truth.

God grant to me His spirit
To guide their souls aright,
To teach them by example
"To walk as in His sight."
And when this life in ended,
May all whom he has given,
United, form a family
Within the courts of Heaven!

Miscellaneous.

MARRIAGE.—Marriage is, to a woman, at once the happiest and saddest event of her life; is the promise of future bliss, raised on the death of all present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her occupations, her amusements—everything on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness, for pleasure. The parents by whose advice she has been guided, the sister to whom she has dared impart every embryo thought and feeling, the brother who has played with her, by turns the counselor and the counseled, and the younger children, to whom she has hitherto been the mother and the playmate—all are to be forsaken at one fell stroke; every former tie is loosened, the spring of every hope and action is to be changed, and yet she flies with joy into the untrodden path before her. Buoyed up by the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipations of the happiness to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hope—who can, coward-like, break the illusions that have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired.

IN the Michigan State Prison, at Jackson, during 1868, twenty-seven convicts were punished with whips, thirty-four with the paddle, forty-eight by being put into a dark cell.

WALTER BROWN, of Boston, has repeated in Jersy City his feat of riding fifty miles on a velocipede within six hours. The driving wheel made 25,219 revolutions in this time.

THE POPULATION ON THE GLOBE.

There are on the globe about 1,288,000,000 souls, of which

360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race.
552,000,000, are of the Mongolian race.
190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race.
176,000,000 are of the Maylay race.
1,000,000 are of the Indo-American race.

There are 3642 languages spoken, and 1,000 different religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 333,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,544 per day, 3730 per hour, 60 per minute. So each pulsation of our heart marks the decease of some human creature.

The average of human life is 33 years.

One-fourth of the population dies at or before 17 years.

One half at or before 17 years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 persons lives to the age of 60.

Married men live longer than single ones. In 1,000 persons 65 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other months of the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is military.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years, 42 are priests, orators or public speakers; 40 are agriculturists, 33 are workmen, 32 soldiers or military employees, 20 advocates or engineers, 27 professors and 24 doctors. Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die the soonest.

There are 335,000,000 Christians.
There are 5,000,000 Israelites.
There are 60,000,000 Asiatic religionists.
There are 160,000,000 Mohamedans.
There are 200,000,000 Pagans.
In the Christian churches:
170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic.
75,000,000 profess the Greek faith.
80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

REMARKABLE WORKS.—Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 round, with a wall 100 feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, 300 feet high, and had 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the Pyramids is 481 feet high and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 308. It employed 330,000 men in the building. The Labyrinth, in Egypt, contains 300 chambers and 12 halls Thebes, in Egypt, present ruins 27 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $300,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

"I WILL!"—We like that strong, robust expression. No one, having uttered it in sincerity, was ever a mean, crying man. The pigmies of the world did not trouble him, although they rose in masses to pull him down. He speaks, and the indomitable prevails. His enemies fall before him. He rides forth a conqueror. Would you be distinguished for your scientific or literary attainments? Look not mournfully at your lot, but with "I will" breathing from your lips and bursting from a great heart, you can not but prevail. Show us the man that never rose higher than a toadstool, and whose influence died with his breath, and we will point you to a greping, cringing wretch, who trembles at the approach of a spider, and faints beneath a thunder cloud. Let the fires of energy play through your veins, and if your thoughts are directed in right channels you will startle the slumbering universe.

SHEEP multiply so prodigiously in Australia, that the boiling down of the animals merely for the extraction of the tallow has grown into a business of huge proportions Four hundred sheep are cut to pieces and thrown into a big boiler, steam from another boiler is turned on, and soon the carcasses are reduced to a pulp; the tallow rises to the top, and is drawn off through large taps into barrels for export. The gravy and other juices, the remains of the meat, and the bones, which are so softened as to crumble easily in the hands, are given to pigs. Four thousand sheep are boiled down in a day.

"THAT'S a favorite stream for trout, friend," observed a piscatorial acquaintance to a genuine sprig of the Emerald Isle, who was whipping away with great vigor at a well-known subscription pool. "Faith, and it must be that same, sure enough," replied Pat, "for not one of 'em will stir out of it."

A BISHOP who indulged in the weed dined with Admiral Farragut once upon a time and after the dessert tendered a bunch of Havanas to the sailor, with the invitation, "Have a Acigar, dmiral?" "No, bishop," said the admiral, with a quizzical glance, "I don't smoke—I swear a little sometimes."

AN auctioneer, while engaged in his vocation, thus exalted the merits of a carpet: "Gentlemen and ladies, some folks sell carpets for Brussels; but I can most positively assure you that this elegant article was made by Mr. Brussels himself."

"A NOTICE of a recent steamboat explosion, in a Western paper, ends as follows: The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for $15,000, and loaded with iron."

"SAMBO, where's your master?"
"Gone out."
"Has he left off drinking yet?"
"Oh, yes, he leave off two or three times dis mornin.

A POLITE philosopher once thanked a lady who had been singing to a party for an hour, by saying, "Madam, you have wasted our time charmingly."

A PAPER in Iowa apologizes for an inadvertence whereby "an obituary notice of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins was headed 'Fire.'"

It is a common saying that the lower order of animals have not the vices of man; yet it is certain that some of the insects are back-biters, and all the quadrupeds tale-bearers.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning be following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)	$2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)	$2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)	$3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

ITEMS.

RAPID GROWTH.—Philadelphia is said to be growing faster just now than ever before. During the month of April, 728 permits were issued for new structures and 154 for alterations and additions. Of the new structures, 665 are to be dwelling-houses.

ROAD MAKING.—Road making, according to a recent message sent to the Legislature of Massachusetts by Governor Claflin, should be given a prominent place in the course of studies of agricultural colleges. Cheap transportation is one of the principal requirements of the present day, and a practical application of scientific principles to the construction of farm-roads will materially reduce the cost of taking produce to market or the railroad station. A good road, besides, costs less to take care of than an indifferent one. Thus, in Massachusetts, a macadamized road, sixty miles long, cost for repairs in 1868 the sum of $6,000, while an ordinary road, eighty-two miles long, cost $14,528.

AN OLD ODD FELLOW DEAD.—Mr. Richard Marley, one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the United States, died in Baltimore on Tuesday. The deceased was a cotemporary of the late Grand Sire Thomas Wildey, and did much towards the advancement of the Order. He was a past grand master, and for a long period up to the time of his death filled the responsible position of treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and was one of the representatives from Maryland to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which meets in San Francisco. He was also a prominent member of Salem Encampment. The deceased was seventy-eight years of age, and esteemed by all who knew him as an honest and upright man.

MARRYING YOUR WIFE'S SISTER.—The bill to allow marriage with a deceased wife's sister was ordered to a second reading in the English House of Commons on the 21st ult., by a vote of two hundred and forty-three to one hundred and forty-four. Mr. Bright made a speech in favor of the bill, saying that there was no reason why a man should be prevented marrying a woman willing to marry him, except natural kinship of blood, and on this ground there was more objection to the marriage of first cousins than with a deceased wife's sister. As proofs of the legitimacy of these marriages, he urged that the persons who contracted them excited no feelings of condemnation among their friends and neighbors.

VALUABLE FRUIT CAN.—A fruit can containing $1,500 was plowed up in the garden at the late residence of the widow Clifton, at Seymour, Indiana, the other day. After being thrown up it was kicked around a couple of days, when a couple of men came along who had curiosity enough to open it. Upon removing the top it was found to contain $1,500 in greenbacks. This amount, it is said, they quietly removed, and left for Madison, where they deposited it in a bank, intending to set up in the grocery business. Some how or other, so the story goes, the affair leaked out, and the parties who leased of Mrs. Clifton made the interlopers disgorge, and the money is still on deposit at Madison, waiting a claimant to appear and prove property. It is supposed by some that young Clifton, who was hung by the Jackson county vigilants near Brownstown last summer, buried the money where it was found, a short time before he met his fate.

A NOVEL SWINDLING DODGE.—A year ago this spring, says a New York letter, the son of a Vermont farmer left home with a circus company. The family received no communication from him. A few days since there came to the father a letter postmarked Flushing, Long Island. The writer stated that the missing son had come to his house six weeks before, in a feeble condition, and had just died, asking, as a last request, that his remains might be sent home. He, the writer, stated that he was in poor circumstances, and asked the father to send sixty dollars through the postoffice to pay for a suitable coffin and other expenses attending the dispatching of the body homeward. The father, at first, supposed the letter to be genuine. He, however, in order to make sure that it was all right, sent it back to the President of Flushing Village with a request to investigate the matter. The latter has discovered that the son reported dead is not only alive but one of the many men in his employ. The attempted swindler has not yet been detected. He probably learned from the son of his prolonged absence from home, and resorted to the above scheme for raising the wind.

HOW CABINET OFFICERS GET ABUSED.—The facts are, says a correspondent, that a Senator will write a strong letter to the State Department, recommending a constituent for a consulate, which, of course pleases the constituent, and increases his hope of success. The Senator, in a day or two, goes up to the Department, refers to his constituent for whom he wrote the letter, and says, "Pay no attention to that letter, Mr Secretary. I don't care anything about that man. I signed his papers merely to get rid of him. This is the man I want." So the latter is appointed, and the Senator says to the first: "You see how it is; I tried to get you appointed and failed. Fish appointed another man for our State whom I don't know. The Administration is going to the devil." The defeated man thinks the Senator tried his best for him, and will support him for re-election. As for the other man, he has his place, and will not take the trouble to tell his defeated friend how he got it; and so he will laugh in his sleeve when the Senator the next day says he can't get any appointment out of this administration unless they are relatives or friends of the President."

The papers are handed over, the applicant bows, the Secretary bows, and the next visitor is shown in. The applicant is delighted. He writes home that he is sure of his appointment. that he can pay his war debt at last; that the Senator