

traffic and speculation to the embankment in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the nation, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and national banks will be required to take the most efficient steps, and make all necessary arrangements for the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry—every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to invest what he honestly earns, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium as shall be read and substantiated by the law, but with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils; it undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It was against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for the relief of the masses of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money." This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the masses of the community as compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has been recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the vindictive oppression on the virtuous and well-to-do classes, of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, expansion or retrenchment, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money. The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to \$2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was \$2,622,199,215; showing a reduction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, of \$161,236,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were \$490,634,019, and the expenditures \$346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of \$143,904,890. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be \$417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$393,269,226, leaving an available surplus of \$23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be \$372,000,000, showing an excess of \$9,000,000 in favor of the Government.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of thorough revision of our revenue system. Our present revenue laws and our present system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government. Economically administered, the tax system should fall unduly on the man of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment all in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the duties on articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive, and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operation less inequitable, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax gatherers created by the system, who "take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned."

Retrenchment, reform and economy, should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

Department Reports.

The report of the Secretary of War in interim exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The report of the military Bureaus shows appropriations of \$77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of \$13,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department, from January 1st to October 31st, 1867, for military purposes, amounted to \$109,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by the opening of the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems useful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement. The Expedition of General Lejeune to Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If it be allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this Exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse, resulting from the diverse standard of money values, were very fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, for their consideration and to appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment. On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment for all public and private, within the United States. An annual re-

from our highways and encroaching white settlements. Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and thirty miles of road have been constructed on the main line, and branches of the Pacific Railway line from Omaha are rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable evidence evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred. During the last fiscal year seven million, forty-one thousand, one hundred and eighty-two dollars were added to the mass of the public debt, and the sum of \$1,000,000 was expended in the purchase of bonds and securities. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was \$18,619,956, and thirty-six thousand, four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand, four hundred and seventy-four. Eleven thousand, six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30th, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund, was \$286,407. The reports of the Secretary of the Navy state that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce and interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present Navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in the course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress has made the necessary appropriations for their completion the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were \$31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions, clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balance under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated, to the credit of the Department, that besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury, to carry to the credit of the sum of sixty-four millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outfit between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outfit peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor receiving injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and has been long and steadily pursued. A not entirely dissimilar want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the maritime interest of the United States should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States neither we nor any other American nation need longer approach injury or offence from any trans-Atlantic power. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, and that it is wisest to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas, St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be effected in the most peaceful manner, and on the most liberal conditions. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration. It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of protection of the coast and the Bay of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska, possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner. The Territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

Naturalized Citizens. The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The British Government, on the other hand, holds that British allegiance is indelible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British Judges cite courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question. Should the British Government insist upon the production of the African slave trade from the American ports by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

mittance of \$3,000,000 less stipulated expenses accrues to claimants under the convention with Spain in 1834. These remittances since the passage of that act have been paid in such notes; the claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention. No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. Most of our claims tend to decline the proposition of arbitration by her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interest and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy those just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention, a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations. Territorial Extension—the West India Islands. The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Island of Haiti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence; nor have they become prepared for self-defence. Although possessing considerable commercial value they have been held by the several European States which colonized, or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our Revolutionary war ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemies to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies. While we were at peace with all nations in our recent civil war, the Rebels and their practical blockade breaking allies found facilities in the same ports for the work which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage, that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in the West Indies, and by our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shore. A Naval Outfit. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outfit between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outfit peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor receiving injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and has been long and steadily pursued. A not entirely dissimilar want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the maritime interest of the United States should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States neither we nor any other American nation need longer approach injury or offence from any trans-Atlantic power. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, and that it is wisest to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas, St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be effected in the most peaceful manner, and on the most liberal conditions. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration. It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of protection of the coast and the Bay of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska, possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner. The Territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

Naturalized Citizens. The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The British Government, on the other hand, holds that British allegiance is indelible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British Judges cite courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question. Should the British Government insist upon the production of the African slave trade from the American ports by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

**Dry-Goods, &c.**  
**ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!**  
**YOU CAN SAVE MONEY**  
by buying your GOODS of  
**MILLER & BOWSER,**  
Main's Corner, BEDFORD, Pa.  
They are now opening a choice variety of  
**NEW AND DESIRABLE**  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
Dry-Goods,  
Ready-Made Clothing,  
Fancy Goods,  
Notions,  
Cotton Yarn,  
Hats and Caps,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Groceries,  
Queensware,  
Wooden ware,  
Tobacco and Cigars,  
Brooms,  
Baskets,  
&c., &c., &c.  
**LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES:**  
**CALICO,** at 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.  
**GINGHAM,** at 12, 15, 18, 20.  
**MUSLIN,** at 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.  
Ladies' Sacking, at very low prices.  
Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Shoes, Sandals and Over-Shoes, in great variety.  
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots.  
Best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup in the market. Prices low.  
Feed, Flour, &c., for sale at all times.  
We invite all to call and see our goods and compare prices before buying elsewhere.  
Our motto is, **Short Profits.**  
TERMS—Cash, Note or Produce.  
oct25, '67  
**GLAD TIDINGS**  
**GOOD GOODS ARE DOWN!**  
**SCHILLSBURG AHEAD!**  
**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**  
just received and will be sold  
**AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**  
Call at **BLACK & BORDER'S,**  
in Schellsburg.  
IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS of any kind!  
We have no big stock of old goods at big prices.  
Our stock is nearly all fresh and new. Look at some of our prices:  
**MUSLINS,** from 10 to 17 cents.  
**CALICOS,** from 8 to 15 cents.  
**CLOTHS and CASSIMERES** at reduced prices.  
**DRESS GOODS,** all kinds, cheaper than before.  
**ALL WOOLEN GOODS** 25 per cent. cheaper than any that have been sold this season.  
Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc., very low.  
Groceries, Queensware, Wooden Ware &c., &c., at the lowest market prices.  
If you want Good Bargains and Good Goods, call at **BLACK & BORDER'S,** Schellsburg, Dec. 6th

**WINTER IS COMING!**  
**PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER!**  
The undersigned has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large and varied stock of  
**WINTER CLOTHING,**  
which he will sell very CHEAP FOR CASH or CREDIT. All wool pants and vests as low as \$5.00 to \$12.00; overcoats, from \$5.00 to \$30.00; cloths, cassimeres, cassinets, &c., of the best quality, and at the lowest prices; under-clothing, such as under-shirts and drawers, at \$1.00 each; also, flannel shirts, at \$1.75.  
He has also on hand a large assortment of  
**DRY-GOODS,**  
such as ladies' dress goods, consisting of all wool delaines; calicoes, at 10, 12, 15 and 16 cents per yard; muslin, at 10, 12, 14 and 20; also NOTIONS in great variety; queensware, groceries, hoop-skirts, cotton-chain, tobacco and cigars, &c., &c. And a good supply of gun coats and blankets all ways on hand. Gun blankets at \$1.75.  
Thankful for past favors, he would solicit the continued patronage of the public, feeling confident that he can please all who purchase at his store. Remember the place, the "Old Colonade," southeast corner of Richard and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa.  
ISAAC LIPPEL, nov25, '67

**Dry-Goods, etc.**  
**CASH BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!**  
**SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!**  
**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,** just received.  
At **J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store,** AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!  
Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been BOUGHT FOR CASH, at net cash prices, and will be SOLD CHEAP. This being the only fall stock of goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better, in style, quality and price, than at any other store in Bedford. The following comprise a few of our prices:  
Calicoes, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 and the best at 18 cents.  
Muslins at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and the best at 22 cents.  
All Wool Flannels from 40 cts. up.  
French Merinos, all wool Delaines, Coburgs, &c. SHAWLS—Ladies', children's and misses' shawls, latest styles; ladies' cloaking cloth.  
MEN'S WEAR—Cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, jeans, &c.  
BOOTS and SHOES—In this line we have a very extensive assortment of ladies, misses, children, and men's and boys' boots and shoes, all sizes and prices, to suit all.  
HATS—A large assortment of men's and boys' hats.  
CLOTHING—Men's and boys' coats, pants and vests, all sizes and prices.  
SHIRTS, &c.—Men's woolen and muslin shirts; Shaker's, Lockwood and muslin-lined paper collars; cotton chain (single and double, white and colored).  
GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, syrups, green and black tea, spices of all kinds, dry-stuffs, &c.  
LEATHER—Sole leather, French and city calf skins, upper leather, linings, &c.  
We will sell goods on the same terms that we have been for the last three months—cash, or note with interest from date. No bad debts contracted and no extra charges for good paying customers. Cash buyers always get the best bargains, and their accounts are always settled up.  
J. M. SHOEMAKER,  
Bedford, Sep. 27, '67. No. 1 Anderson's Row.

10 per cent. saved in buying your goods for cash, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S cash and produce store, No. 1 Anderson's Row. sep27

**Clothing, etc.**  
**REMOVAL! REMOVAL!**  
THE BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM  
Has been removed to **SHUCKS ROOM,** one door West of the Washington House.  
The undersigned would beg leave to inform their friends and many customers that they have removed their store to the above named place, where we are prepared to exhibit the largest stock of  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
ever brought to Bedford, consisting in part of  
Over-Coats, of every quality and price.  
Dress Coats,  
Business Coats,  
Cassimere Pants,  
Cloth Pants,  
Cassimere Pants,  
Cassimere Vests,  
Cloth Vests,  
Cassinet Vests.  
We have a lot of Army Clothing, Very Cheap:  
Blouses, \$2 50  
Overcoats, 6 00  
Blue Pants, 3 50 @ 4 00  
Currying Shirts, 1 50  
Our NOTION department is full and complete.  
**CASSIMERE SHIRTS,**  
**WHITE SHIRTS,**  
**WOOLEN SHIRTS,** at all prices.  
The largest stock of  
**PAPER COLLARS** in Bedford, Cloth-lined, Linen finished, Lockwood, Enamelled, Cloth imitation, Glazed, of all sizes, for ladies and gents.  
**SUSPENDERS,**  
**NECK-TIES,**  
**BOWS, &c.**  
Ladies' and Gents' Linen and Paper Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., of every description.  
Our **CASSIMERES and CLOTHS** will be found suitable for old and young, rich and poor. TRIMMINGS of all qualities.  
We would call the special attention of gentlemen to our line of **HATS,** which we boast on in price, quality and style. There is no style but what we have.  
Calicoes, Delaines, Muslins, Tickings, &c., &c.  
CASH BUYERS should call and examine, as our terms are cash or produce.  
nov8, '67 R. W. BERASTRESSER & CO.  
**Hardware, &c.**  
**HARDWARE!**  
**A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS,** at the old stand of BLYMYER & SON.  
The undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of Geo. Blymyer & Son, and having added thereto, by fresh purchases in the East, respectfully announces to the public, that he is now prepared to sell at the  
**LOWEST CASH PRICES,**  
APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE, everything in the **HARDWARE** line, such as Carpenters', Joiners', Cabinet and Shoemakers' tools and all findings, cross-cut and mill-saws, grindstones and fixtures, saddlery of all kinds, nails by the keg or pound, wagon tire, strap iron, nail rod, double and single shear, bister and cast steel, horse-shoes by the keg or mallet, double and single bitted axes, cutlery of every description, knives and forks very cheap, and the very best pocket knives, Portemonnaies and pocket-books, silver tea and table spoons in sets, britania ware in sets, trays, &c., paints, oils and varnishes, window glass of all sizes, lamps and lamp chimneys, wooden and iron wash, wash boards, churns, manilla rope, halters, bed-ords and twines, brushes of every description, shoe blacking, shovels and forks, grain shovels, chains of all kinds, sausage cutters and sole and kip leather, also the very best calf skins, buffalo robes, and a general variety of goods in a first-class HARDWARE STORE.  
Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, to do unto others as you would wish to be done by. We intend to sell at par rates, and we are dealing here to merit a continuance of the patronage bestowed on Blymyer & Son.  
nov10, '67 THOMAS M. LYNCH.  
**LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST!**  
**B. M. BLYMYER & CO.,** have the **LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES** ever brought to Bedford.  
**B. M. BLYMYER & CO.,** have the **CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES** ever brought to Bedford.  
**B. M. BLYMYER & CO.,** have the **BEST STOCK OF STOVES** ever brought to Bedford.  
Call and See the Mammoth Stock.  
200 STOVES of every size and description, 50 second-hand Stoves, all kinds, which will be sold very low.  
**THEY WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.** Also, TINWARE, of every description, Cheaper than the Cheapest!  
Everybody will please bear in mind that B. M. Blymyer & Co. sell **CHEAPER GOODS** in their line, of the same quality, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place, No. 1, Stone Row. sep4, '67

**DANIEL BORDER,** PITTSBURGH, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.  
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN SILVER, SPECTACLES, &c.  
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Eye-glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Brass Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold. Persons desiring to be supplied with anything in his line not on hand, may call on him at his residence, No. 1, Stone Row, Bedford, Pa., Oct. 20, 1865.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,**  
PHILADELPHIA,  
is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and Organized in aid of the RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE for educating gratuitously SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS. Incorporated by the State of N. J. APRIL 8, 1867. The Washington Library Company, by virtue of their CHARTER, will distribute **THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRESENTS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,** On Wednesday, 8th of January, next, AT PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Or at the Institute, Riverside, N. J.  
One present worth..... \$10.00  
One present worth..... 20.00  
One present worth..... 10.00  
One present worth..... 5.00  
Two presents worth \$2.00 each..... 4.00  
One present, valued at..... 18.00  
Four presents, valued at \$5.00 each..... 20.00  
Two presents, valued at \$3.00 each..... 6.00  
Three presents, valued at \$1.00 each..... 3.00  
Twenty presents, valued at \$50 each..... 1,000.00  
Ten presents, valued at \$25 each..... 250.00  
Fifty-five presents, valued at \$20 each..... 1,100.00  
Fifty presents, valued at \$15 each..... 750.00  
One hundred and ten presents, valued at \$100..... 11,000.00  
Twenty presents, valued at \$50 each..... 1,000.00  
Ten presents, valued at \$50 each..... 500.00  
The remaining presents consist of articles of use and value, amounting to the distribution of Literature and the fine arts..... \$52,000.00  
Each Certificate of Stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, worth more at retail than the cost of Certificate, And also insures to the holder a PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION. SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.  
One person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agent, will receive immediately a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, at choice from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock insuring One Present in our published schedule.  
ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.  
No. 1.—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2.—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3.—"Old Seventy-six"; or, the Early Days of the Revolution."  
Any person paying TWO DOLLARS will receive either of the following fine Steel Plates, at choice, and Two Certificates of Stock, thus be coming entitled to FIVE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.  
No. 1.—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2.—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother." No. 3.—"HOME FROM THE WAR."  
Any person paying THREE DOLLARS will receive the beautiful Steel Plate of "THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS," and Three Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Three Presents.  
Any person paying FOUR DOLLARS shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of "THE PERIL OF OUR FREEDOM," and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.  
Any person paying FIVE DOLLARS shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of "THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS," and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.  
The engravings and certificates will be delivered to the subscribers at our office, or sent by mail, post paid, or express, as may be ordered.  
**HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.**  
Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from \$1 to \$20, either by Post Office orders in a registered letter, or our check. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.  
10 shares with Engravings..... \$9.50  
25 shares with Engravings..... 23.50  
50 shares with Engravings..... 46.50  
100 shares with Engravings..... 90.00  
**THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE**  
Situate at Riverside, Darlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.  
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:  
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.  
HON. JAMES R. BROOMALL, Ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.  
HON. LEWIS M. SCOVILL, New Jersey.  
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey.  
HON. GEORGE A. COOKE, Esq., Agent Adams' Express Philadelphia, Pa.  
J. E. COE, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.  
**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue.—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct its enterprise exempt from all other charge, whether from special tax or other duty.  
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.  
The Association has appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., who will know integrity and business experience will be their motto, and that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.  
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.  
GENTLEMEN.—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.  
Respectfully, yours, &c.,  
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.  
Address all letters and orders to Wm. A. Cooke & Co., Bankers, 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Receivers for the Washington Library Co.  
S. J. McCauslin, agent for Bedford and vicinity. sep28, '67