The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning, December 18, 1868.

WATCH.

Already three bills have been introduced in Congress for the amendment, or rather the abolition, of the naturalization laws. Thus is clearly evinced the purpose of the radical tricksters to shut out immigrants from foreign lands from the privileges of American citizenship. It is the avowed purpose of these scheming rascals to reintroduce into politics the old exclusive ideas of Know-nothingism, and to that end Congress is to be made the principal instrument.

Are the liberal, Democratic people of America prepared to accept this narrow-minded and aristocratic programme? Are we at last to retrograde to that political level from which the lowest in the scale of civilized nations, China and Japan, are even now about to emerge? Is this land of the free to be walled in with laws which will exclude from the broad shelter of our Constitution, the oppressed people of other lands? What do we not owe to the hardy and thrifty toilers who have come over the sea to clear out our forests, delve in our mines and build our railroads? Nay, who are we ourselves, but the sons and grandsons of foreigners who came here to be American citizens just as others are coming to-day? And it is now proposed that we erect a barrier in the way of these men who seek our shores that they may enjoy the rights and immunities of a free people! It is proposed that we make them travel the longest possible road to reach the privileges of citizenship! It is proposed that we hamper, with averse legislation, the refugee from foreign persecution, who, as he first stands upon American soil, Columbus-like, stoops to kiss the earth, not, indeed, because he has found a new world, but because, under the generous spirit of our Constitution and laws, he hopes soon to call himself an American citizen! Can it be that so illiberal, so contracted a proposition as this is to be seriously entertained by the representatives of this noble, great and generous people? Yes! radical demagogues are ready to perpetrate any iniquity, no matter how infamous, which, in their judgment, looks to securing them in place and power. It is even so. Congress is about to attempt to make another Japan of this country. High tariffs to exclude the cheap goods manufactured abroad, and anti-naturalization laws to exclude foreign born people from citizenship, are to do the work.

Therefore, we say unto all people of liberal principles, Watch! Therefore, we say to the German, the Irishman, the Englishman, the Welshman, the Scotchman, foreign-born citizens of every nationality, *Watch!* In your veins, in ours, flows the blood of the men who are to be tabooed under this new Know-nothing regime. They who are to be proscribed are your kinsmen and ours. Shall we sit with folded hands whilst a policy looking to the exclusion of your kindred and ours from the rights which we enjoy, is about to be established in this boasted land of freedom? Never, never! We repeat it, then, *Watch*, and especially, *Watch the radical leaders in Congress!*

THE celebrated McArdle case has been up before the Supreme Court again, and, on motion of Judge Black, the first Friday of February has been set apart for an argument as to whether the court has been deprived of jurisdiction in the case by the act of Congress.

GRANT is said to be worth half a million- When he entered the service, during the rebellion, he was so poor that his friends had to purchase an equipment for him. The blood of the slaughtered, and the hard earnings of the workingman have made him rich. Radicalism pays.

GOV. GEARY made more fuss about the abuses of the pardoning power than any other governor we know of, and has reprieved more murderers and scoundrels for the time he has been in office than any of his predecessors.

THE Radicals are inaugurating retrenchment and reform by advocating the advancement of Grant's salary as President to one hundred thousand dollars *per annum*. Better men would have filled the office for twenty-five thousand.

BEFORE the election :—

Let us have Peace.—*U. S. Grant.*

After the election :—

Troops are still needed in the Southern States.—*U. S. Grant.*

GEN. BUTLER has introduced a bill to repeal the tenure of office act, passed the 20th of March 1867. He evidently don't want Grant "bottled" after the fourth of March next.

WASHBURNE, Grant's keeper, is to be Secretary of the Treasury. If we are to take this as a specimen of Grants Cabinet it will be a sorry one indeed.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We are compelled to apologize to our readers for not presenting to them in this issue the President's Message. We had intended to treat them with an "Extra" containing the message, and had made an arrangement with an eastern daily paper office to send us enough early copies to supply our subscribers in advance of our regular issue. We regret that this arrangement was not carried out by the parties who had agreed to supply us, and we are therefore under the necessity of going to press with but a synopsis of the great and comprehensive views of the condition of the country taken in President Johnson's last message to Congress. We will give the message in full next week. The following is an outline of what the President says:

First. That the Southern States remain prostrated in industry, their resources cut off, a good portion of their population disfranchised, their constitutional privileges denied through Congressional enactment, and most of them remaining under military rule.

Second. Commending the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsing its views for a return to specie payments through a reduction of expenditures, revising taxation, and gradual contraction of the paper circulation, with suggestion for legislation for one currency only, and that the National Banks should have their powers restricted.

Third. That our foreign affairs are in a favorable condition. The negotiations with great Britian regarding the Alabama claims, so called, have not reached an end. Certain portions of the proposed protocol of arbitration were not approved by this Government, and have been returned to Minister Johnson. The resignation of the British ministry is regarded only as a temporary hindrance. Many details relative to these claims are not deemed proper to communicate in the message.

Offers of arbitration between Paraguay and Brazil have been declined and the course of Paraguay is commented on, though there is an absence of official detail about the late outrage of Lopez. The government has made new treaties for the protection of naturalized citizens abroad. It has recognized the new Provisional Junta of Spain as a *de facto* government, but has received no formally accredited Minister for the same. The affairs of Mexico are satisfactory. Arrangements for a mixed Commission to settle the claims of Americans in that country are in progress. The Government has failed, so far, in its negotiations for the purchase of a naval station in the West Indies, and learns that the French are trying to get the Bay of Samana from the Dominican government.

Fourth—Official facts show enormous frauds in the revenue, which must be corrected or the revenue will fail and the nation be involved in ruin. The message calls for strong legislation on this subject, and urges the repeal of the civil tenure act, which is regarded as a hindrance to the removal of corrupt officials.

Fifth—The President refers to the Indian troubles and views of the Peace Commissioners, and fears that the military establishment expenditures will be largely increased on the Plains.

Sixth—He favors the withdrawal of troops from the Southern States and the reduction of the army, and gives a resume of the Land and Pension system.

It is apparent that Congress will have work enough before it for a session, if even a moiety of the President's suggestions are legislated upon. There are three classes of evils from which the people demand and expect some relief: First. Enormous frauds upon revenue. Second. Excessive taxation resulting from these frauds, and the burden of the national debt. Third. The loose and wasteful appropriation bills of Congress generally. It must be done. Universal repudiation and chaos otherwise are threatened.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Presidential electors met in their various State capitals, on Wednesday the 2d inst., and counted the Presidential vote. Those of Pennsylvania met in the Senate Chamber at 12 o'clock, M. The electors selected Thomas M. Marshall as President. S. S. Rutan, of Beaver county, was selected as messenger to carry the sealed report of the College to Washington. The vote was then taken and Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, was declared to have received twenty-six votes for the Presidency, amid applause. A similar vote was given for Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, for Vice President.

GRANT is in favor of a constitutional amendment, establishing manhood, or negro suffrage in all the States. So say some of his radical friends.

GRANT, in a late "speech," says he is setting the public men of this country an example worthy of imitation. So he is. He is showing them "how not to do it."

CONGRESS stultified itself by refusing to have the President's Message read. What else could be expected from that remnant of an ill spent career?

THE radical leaders are about to repudiate the Chicago platform on the suffrage question, just as they have repudiated every profession they ever made.

WENDELL PHILIPS wants more blooodshed. He says:—"To-morrew comes the fight!" Well you will not be in it, oh, wretch! with anything but your ribald tongne.

GRANT despises oratory for the same reason that the fox in the fable pronounced the grapes unfit to eat.

First-class New York residences now contain a billiard room, a chapel, and a theatre or concert saloon.

Massachusetts has already had nine snow storms.

Nebraska removed its capital to the city of Lincoln last week.

The cattle plague continues to ravage Western Wisconsin.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Among the olive branches which have been promptly held out upon the reassembling of Congress, in response to the maxim of General Grant, "Let us have peace," is the bill introduced by Senator Rice upon the first day of the session, requiring the Secretary of War to deliver to the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, at the seat of Government of each of said States, for the use of the milita therof, as many serviceable Springfield rifled muskets of calibre fifty-eight, with accoutrements, and serviceable field-pieces with equipments, as the Governors of each State, respectfully, shall require, not exceeding two thousand rifled muskets and two field-pieces for each Congressional district in those States. It is also required that the arms are to be delivered only on certificates of the Governors showing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that the regiments and companies for which they are required are organized of loyal citizens.

It will be remembered that the States for which this extraordinary military provision is asked for the preservation of order are all reconstructed States. This is the working of a dangerous process of restoring the Union. This, moreover, is the peace which was to be assured to the country by the election of General Grant, but which we hardly think is of the sort meant by him when he coined his famous expression.

It is only in the hands of "loyal citizens" that it is proposed arms shall be placed. It is well enough known what is meant by that designation. By "loyal citizens" is meant the black and white radicals of the South, all others being considered "rebels," now and forever. The proposition, therefore, is simply to arm one party in the reconstructed States against another, and hold down the mass of the Southern white population by the bayonets of their former slaves.

What use these so-called loyal men will make of their authority is not difficult to divine from the experience of Tennessee and Arkansas. Populations which would cheerfully submit to the soldiers of the United States, will only be goaded into revolt and resistance by the arming of a party among themselves, and that party composed of the most ignorant and reckless part of the population, to stand sentry over them.

"Let us have peace!" The derangement of business and labor which must follow protracted disorder and strife in the South cannot fail to affect injuriously the interests of the whole nation. If ultra partizans care not for the peace or welfare of the Southern States, let them at least care for the prosperity of other sections and take heed lest the steel they plunge through the South reach the vitals of the country.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Supreme Power of Congress.

In view of the fact that Congress has virtually declared that the constitutional requirement that the President shall communicate to Congress "information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measurers as he shall judge necessary and expedient," is no longer to be regarded, it has been suggested that in future Presidential messages be wholly dispensed with, and Congress allowed to learn of the state of the country from such sources as it may have at its command. Mr. Johnson in his message clearly and forcibly points out the evils which have followed Radical reconstruction, as well as those which are certain yet to be entailed by it.—This, in Radical estimation, is nothing more nor less than rank treason. What right has the President of the United States to hold or express an opinion if it do not coincide to the very letter with the views and opinions of the Radical majority? True, the Constitution requires that he shall give information from time to time of the state of the country, and recommend for the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. But what of that?—Andrew Johnson should have known that, shorn of nearly all his other prerogatives as President, he would not be allowed to retain this one. It was not so in the days of Jackson, whose famous "Protest" embodied language far stronger and more objectionable than any employed by President Johnson, and yet the Senate gave it a respectful hearing. But times change, and men change with them.—Our country is not what it once was. Our President has been stripped of his constitutional powers, the functions of the supreme Court have been abrogated, and Congress is now to be regarded as the supreme controlling power in the land. It has usurped the powers of the three departments of Government, and woe betide the man, however high his official position, who dares to say it nay.—*Evening Herald.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11—Mr. Douglas Love, foreman of the Detmold coal mine on George's creek, about 8 miles from Frostburg, was murdered at his house on Sunday night. He was called to the door by two strangers, and as soon he appeared was fired at from pistols in the hands of each. One ball entered the door, and the other one penetrated his brain and killed him almost instantly. No clue to the murderers has been obtained, but it is thought they were men who had recently been discharged from work by Mr. Love.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 12.—To-day a man named Tully returned to the residence of his second wife, Mrs. Enright, after an absence of two years, and discharged three shots from a revolver at her, and then shot himself through the head. Mrs. Enwright received one shot through the head and two through the right hand. She is expected to recover. Tully will die.

Allentown, Pa., Dec 12.—Elizabeth Fisher a widow, is under arrest here for the alleged murder of her child. Her confinement has been proved, but the child has not so far been discovered. An investigation is being made.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—the third session of the Fortieth Congress commenced at Washington yesterday, with a full attendance in both houses. In the Senate the credentials of the Hon. Joshua Hill, one of the Senators elect from Georgia, were presented and objected to by some of the extreme radicals, and were finally laid upon the table. A number of bills and resolutions were then introduced and ordered to be printed, among them two or three providing for universal suffrage in all the States.

In the House, Mr. Menard, the colored member elect from Louisiana, appeared on the floor, but his credentials were not presented. A resolution was adopted directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the state of political affairs in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Mr. Eliot introduced a bill continuing the freedmen's bureau in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Mr. Kelley introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that no State shall deny the elective franchise to any citizen on account of race or color. Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring that Reverdy Johnson's conduct in England was prejudicial to the interests and dignity of the United States, and requesting the President to order his recall at once.—This gave rise to some debate, but it was finally referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The resolution seemed to meet with very little favor among the members. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on ways and means to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the resumption of specie payments. Several other bills and resolutions relative to the currency, specie payments, the elective franchise, etc., were introduced and referred. A joint committee having been appointed to wait on the President, reported that he would send in his annual message to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The Senate had a brief session, yesterday, and transacted no business of general interest. The House passed a bill to increase the tariff on copper—yeas 107, nays 51. A bill was introduced and referred to repeal the tenure-of office act, and a bill passed to restore the bureau of Indian affairs to the War Department. After a long speech by Mr. Robinson, of New York, in relation to the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The Senate yesterday, after a number of bills and resolutions had been introduced and referred, passed a bill to relieve the political disabilities of Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina. A similar bill also passed the House.—The President's annual message having been received and partly read, objection was made to its further reading by several extreme radical Senators.—Pending the motion to suspend the reading, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill was passed providing for an election in Virginia on the fourth Thursday of May next, on the question of the ratification or rejection of the State constitution adopted in 1867, and also at the same time to choose members of Congress, State officers and members of the Legislature—the Legislature to assemble in September next. The President's message was received and read. After some debate it was laid on the table.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

In the Senate yesterday, after choosing the regular standing committees, an interesting debate took place on the bill from the House to transfer the Indian bureau to the War Department, after which it was referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Several bills were then introduced and referred.—The unfinished business pending on Wednesday, being the motion to suspend the reading of the President's message, was then resumed. After some discussion the message was read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the House, the bill which passed the Senate at the last session for the sale of the government property at Harper's Ferry was passed, as were also several others of less interest. A bill was introduced, to regulate the issue of legal-tender notes and to provide for their redemption. Both houses adjourned until Monday next. The House, previous to adjourning, adopted a resolution to take a recess from the 21st instant until the 5th of January. The Senate have yet to concur in this resolution. The object of the recess is to enable the several committees to prepare business for final action.

On Wednesday, in the House, Mr. Broomall offered a resolution denouncing the financial sentiment of the message, and declaring against all forms and degrees of repudiation. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, proposed that the message be simply laid on the table, without reference and without printing, and desired to submit a motion to that effect. Mr. Washburne modified his motion so as to have no extra copies printed, which was agreed to—yeas 128, nays 28.

A lady recently advertised in a city paper that she wanted a "gentleman for breakfast and tea," while another advertises for a "husband having a Roman nose with strong religious tendencies," and a third party seeks to recover a lost "wallet belonging to a gentleman made of calf skin."

Further reports of rich gold discoveries in Arizona have been received. Thirty-five thousand dollars of retorted gold from the Vulture mine was received by the last steamer from Los Angelos.

On November 18, at the house of the late Baron Rothschild, in Paris, 15,000 poor persons were each presented with a twenty franc piece, about four dollars in gold, making the munificent sum of sixty thousand dollars in gold.

A citizen of Belfast, Ireland, thirsting for fame, has climbed the spire of a church there, and been photographed while standing on the ball.

PERIODICALS.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.—If there is any one Musical Periodical that is adapted to suit a lover of Music it is certainly "*Peters' Musical Monthly, or United States Musical Review.*" Not satisfied with giving 156 pages of reading matter and over $22 worth of new music for the modest sum of $2, Mr. Peters has decided to enlarge the January number, so that in future each monthly number will contain $4 worth of music, or about $50 per year. This, at first, seems ruinous; and, for self-protection, he explains how he can afford it. It is in this way. Mr. Peters publishes from 60 to 70 pieces of music each month, and among them are many fine copy-right pieces, by the best authors in the country, and which only need introducing to become immensely popular. By circulating the best pieces in the Review he brings them at once to the notice of thousands who never would have heard of them. They are sung and played by his subscribers, and their Musical friends, liking them, are induced to buy copies in sheet form. It is certainly a novel way of advertising, and we presume pays the publisher. That our Musical People are getting a rich treat for a mere nothing is also certain, and we advise them all to send to J. L. Peters, P. O. Box 5129, New-York City, for a year's subscription. It can be had for $2 before January 1st. Sample copies, 25 cts. After January it will be raised to $3, to cover the enlargement.

IT turns out that it is the publisher of THE GALAXY who have secured that greatest of the year's literary prizes—the new serial story, by Charles Reader for which the popular author, it is said, is to receive fifty thousand dollars, from them and from his English publishers. The new story will be commenced early in the year. The Galaxy has also purchased the advanced sheets of the new story, by Mrs. Edwards, the author of "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," and "Archie Lovell," two of the most successful of recent novels. This attractive serial will be commenced in the January number. Richard Grant White," is to contribute to the volume for 1869, a series of papers on "Americanism." Dr. W. Hammond, the leading American authority on diseases of the mind and nerves, and an able writer, is to furnish some papers in his important specialty. Eugene Benson, who is gaining a wide reputation as a brilliant essayist, is to analyze, in a series of articles, the charteristics of the leading journalists of New York—Greeley, Raymond, Parke, Godwin, W. H. Hurlbut, and others. Another noticeable series of articles will be criticisms upon the principal living American authors. Besides these, Scientific, Social, Literary, Practical, and Economical Articles are promised. From Mark Twain, humorous articles may be expected. From Henry James, Jr. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Caroline Chesebro, Jane G. Austin, John Esten Cooke, and others, Short Stories and Sketches. Taking the Galaxy's propectus for 1869, altogether, it offers one of the most tempting bills of fare to magazine readers ever set before an American public.

GODEY FOR 1869.—The American people have long ago become familiarized with the merits of Godey's Lady's Book. Godey, although followed by numerous rivals and imitators, is still at the head. The literary matter is furnishd by Marion Harland and a long list of entertaining and agreeable writers. We are pleased to see such abundant proofs of enterprise and good judgment in the old favorite, and feel assured that it will thereby continue its record, and be green and lusty when some of its young competitors are forgotten.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—We have received the December number of this excellent little monthly for children. It will make glad the heart of every little girl and boy who are so fortunate as to receive it. All little folks who can read ought to subscribe for *The Little Pilgrim*, for 1869. Price 75 cts per year. Address L. K. Lippincott, 319 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

Another Outrage by Loyal Militia.

Memphis, December 7.—A private dispatch from Augusta, Arkansas, this afternoon, says that last evening a regiment of State militia, under General Upham, entered the town and took possession of the telegraph office, directing the operators to send no message without their being revised by an officer. They then placed guards on the street, and proclaimed martial law. No reason has been assigned for the occupation of the town.

Memphis, Dec. 9.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special to-day reports that serious outrages were perpetrated near Lewisburg on Saturday. On the night of the 3d a disguised party went to the house of Alvin and Washington Lewis (colored,) living near that town, with two white prostitutes, who had been repeatedly ordered to leave the county on account of their bad character. The party broke into the house, killed Washington, and run Alvin off.

Captain Matthews' company of colored Militia went to the neighborhood and meeting Joseph Jackson and Robert Perry in a cotton wagon, arrested them. Four negroes took Perry into the canes, stood him against a tree, and shot his ear off. He then broke from them and escaped. They then shot Jackson, mortally wounding him. He was found, and told before expiring who shot him.

The negroes then went to the house of Thomas Hooper, aged 60, who they took out of the house and shot down on the road, afterwards saying that he had tried to escape. The Sheriff, who is a Republican, says Hooper was murdered, and told the citizens to organize, place themselves under him and he would arrest Matthews and his band. He also sent a petition to Gov. Clayton to disband the militia. The greatest excitement exists, and arrests continue.

President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, was the first man in America to cultivate strawberries.

In Spain there are 81 dukes, 745 marquises, 557 counts, 74 viscounts and 76 barons, besides 52 native Spaniards who bear foreign titles.

The earthquake has visited Prussia; a shock was recently felt at different quarters of the city of Cologne.

Twenty eight fishermen of Gloucester, Mass., have been drowned this year. Seventy-five were drowned last year.

Two New York ladies have sent to Paris for dresses to wear to a charity ball. Their charity does not *begin* at home.

A bridegroom in New York has presented his bride with a furnished brown stone mansion for a wedding gift.

A Cincinnati paper says the public has lately been affected with a great deal of railroad Erie-tation.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Corrected every week.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

FLOUR.—The quotations are—

Northwest superfine,	$5.75@6.00
Northwest extra,	6.50@6.75
Northwest extra family,	7.25@8.25
Penna. and West'n sup.,	6.00@7.00
Penna. and West'n extra,	7.00@8.00
Penna. and West'n family,	8.50@10.50
Penna. and West'n fancy,	11.00@13.00
Rye flour,	8.00@8.50

GRAIN.—We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$1.90@2.10
Southern "	
California, "	
White, "	
Rye, "	0.00@1.50
Corn, for yel., "	1.20@1.21
Oats, "	@70c

PROVISIONS.—We quote—

Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$28.50@29.00
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	20@21c
Salt Shoulders, "	12c
Prime Lard, "	17c

SEEDS.—We quote

Cloverseed, per bus., at	$7.25@7.75
Timothy, "	2.50@2.60
Flaxseed, "	2.85@2.85

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We would at present particularly invite the attention of the public to our established business rule which is strictly adhered to under all circumstances:

We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale canceled and the money refunded.

PROTECTION TO OUR PATRONS.—To fully carry out the above business rule, we have

REDUCED ALL PRICES. Our stock of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Ready-made Clothing, which is large complete, and comprehensive enough to embrace all desirable styles, sizes, and kinds.

MUST ALL BE SOLD, as it was manufactured for that especial purpose. To insure this we intend to continue, as heretofore, to give all customers

MORE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY than they can get elsewhere, under any and all circumstances. Call on us, hear our prices, and examine our goods before purchasing.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Oct16y1

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., and professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Pennsylvania. 12 years experience,* (formerly of Leyden, Holland), No. 805 Arch Street Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. july3,'68y1

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage,—a Guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

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HO! FOR AUSTIN & CO'S GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE!

"We propose to fight it out on this line."

AGENTS! AGENTS!

WANTED!

Ladies and Gentleman in every town and city in the United States, to act as Agents for

Austin & Co.'s Great One Dollar Sale

of rich and valuable goods, comprising nothing but useful articles wanted in every family. Each and every article will be sold for One Dollar.

To any person getting up either of the clubs below, we will present a Watch, Dress Pattern, Piece of Sheeting, Sewing Machine, Wool Carpet, &c., &c., free of extra cost. Our inducements to Agents have always been nearly double those of any other house in the trade, and our largely increasing business warrants us in continuing the same.

Take particular notice of this:—Our Agents are not required to pay one dollar for their presents, but receive the same for their services in getting up clubs. Please examine the following

TERMS TO AGENTS.

Any person sending us a club of ten, with $1, will be entitled to receive for the same any one of the five hundred articles on our exchange List. (See Circular.

For a Club of Thirty, with $3, the person will be entitled to one of the following articles, viz:—Meerschaum pipe, 20 yds bleached or brown sheeting, elegant silver-plated five-bottle revolving castor, 1 fancy dress pattern, 1 dozen extra quality cotton hose, fancy colored bed spread, 1 large size damask table cover, 1 morocco album—100 pictures, all-wool cassimere for pants and vest, 1 pair ladies' serge congress boots best quality, 1 dozen fine linen towels, 1 large size worsted shawl, ladies' long gold-plated chain, splendid ladies' morocco shopping bag with lock and key, set of jewelry with sleeve buttons to match, 1 violin and bow, 1 dozen shirt bosoms, 1 white Marseilles quilt, 1 elegant black walnut work-box or writing desk.

For a Club of Fifty, with $5.—1 pair all-wool blankets, 3½ yards fine cassimere for pants and vest, 1 black or colored alpacca dress pattern, 1 solid gold scarf pin, 1 pair gents' calf boots, 30 yards bleached or brown sheeting, 2 yds double width cloth for ladies' cloaks, 1 fur muff or collar, 30 yards print fast colors, 1 square Thibet shawl, 1 plain poplin dress pattern, 1 elegant six-bottle heavy plated castor, 1 pair gents' white shirts, genuine meerschaum pipe in case, 1 set of lace curtains.

For a Club of One Hundred, with $10.—1 heavy silver-plated engraved ice pitcher, 60 yards bleached or brown sheeting, 1 rich merino or thibet dress pattern, 1 set of ivory handled knives and forks, 1 pair superior white wool blankets, 7½ yds. all-wool fancy cassimere for suit, elegant berage dress pattern, 1 ladies' or gents' silver hunting-case watch, 1 Bacon's six-barreled revolver, silver plated engraved six-bottle revolving castor with cut glass bottles, fine wool cloth for ladies' cloak, 25 yards hemp carpeting, 1 pair fine damask table cloths, napkins to match, 2 heavy honeycomb quilts, 1 Bartlet hand portable sewing machine, 1 wool long shawl, nice fur muff and cape, 1 pair gents' French calf boots

For a Club of Five Hundred, with $50.—24 yards extra woolen carpeting, 1 elegant hunting-case watch (Waltham warranted one year.) 1 elegant chamber set—black walnut trimmings, 1 hair-cloth spring sofa.

For a Club of One Thousand, with $100.—30 yards brussels carpets, 1 parlor set complete, 1 ladies' or gents' hunting case gold watch and chain, 1 complete set of rich sable furs.

For larger or smaller clubs we will give a present of proportionate value.

Agents or customers may at any time make a selection of goods from the Exchange List, and by sending One Dollar for each article, have the goods forwarded to them, without first ordering checks; but in such cases no premiums will be given.

DIRECTIONS.

Send lagre sums of money by Draft on New York or Boston, or by Express. We will pay Exchange on all sums of $25 or more. Smaller sums should be sent by registered letter or by postal money order. It will be impossible to lose money sent in either of the above ways. We will not be responsible for money lost, unless sent as above directed. See that your letters are properly directed and stamped, as no letters are forwarded unless prepaid. Write your address in full, Town, County and State.

Agents wanted in every Town and Village.

Address AUSTIN & COMPANY,

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Sales.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.—The mill has two pair of French Burrs, and two pair of Chopping Stones, is in excellent repair, and capable of doing a very large business, a never failing water power, is in a good settlement, and no mill nigher than five miles. For further particulars inquire of

dec11tf PUBS. GAZETTE.

A BARGAIN!—A Farm of 125 acres one mile northeast of Bedford, with 80 acres cleared, balance in good timber, 20 acres recently limed, 25 acres of fine clover sod, two never-failing springs and an abundance of other running water, a good fruit orchard, new barn, log house and outbuildings, well adapted to grazing or grain growing, will be sold at a bargain Enquire of JOHN S. SPROAT, or J. W. DICKERSON,

nov13m3 Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY.—The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Dr. H. V. Bramwell, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of December next, the undivided half of a valuable farm and coal tract combined, situate in the township of Broad Top, county of Bedford, Pa., on 6 Mile Run, about one half mile from Rail Road, containing 114 acres and 66 perches of land, adjoioining lands of the Hunt. and Broad Top M. R. R. and Coal Company, in right of T. J. Horton, land of Cunningham & Co., Phelps & Co., Abner S. Horton and Wm. Anderson. This is a valuable coal tract, having thereon all the seams of coal on the mountain, besides an abundance of Iron Ore—both crop out; land smooth and improvements good, with an orchard of choice fruit thereon. Lying in close proximity to the rail road, it is a valuable property for coal mining. Should purchasers so desire, the whole can be sold together and the Executors of the Hon. Peter Schell will join in a conveyance upon receiving a reasonable bid, and if desirable, will give the usual Orphans' Court terms. Terms of the Bramwell Moiety, cash. The undersigned will meet any persons desiring information at the house of Geo. W. Figard, in Coaldale, on the 28th and 29th of December. Sale will be opened at 1 o'clock, P. M. Title indisputable.

dec4,'68w4 JNO. P. REED, Adm'r.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Hipple, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, will sell at public vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1868, the following described valuable real estate, viz: A tract of land situate in said township, known as the Mansion tract of said decedent, containing eighty-one acres, more or less, about twenty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; well fenced, the balance well timbered, with a story and a-half log dwelling house, a small substantial bank barn and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. There is excellent running water at the door; also some fine fruit trees.

The above will be sold in lots, or all together, to suit purchasers. Terms—cash, unless purchasers prefer payments with interest.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FREDERICK CARPER,

dec4w4 Executor of Jacob Hipple, dec'd.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

No. 1 contains 81 acres in East Providence tp., well timbered, ½ mile from the Pike at Rays Hill.

No. 2. 200 acres, 75 acres cultivated, balance well timbered, good mill site, 6 miles south of Bloody Run.

No. 3. 112 acres, 80 acres in good state of cultivation, good buildings, 3 miles south of Bloody Run.

No. 4. 134 acres, 80 acres cleared, 2 miles from Bloody Run.

No. 5. 125 acres, 50 acres cleared, balance well timbered, underlaid with Iron Ore, 4 miles south of Saxton.

No. 6. House and lot on Main street, Bloody Run, in a good business part of the town.

No. 7. 2 lots on Spring street, Bloody Run, near Rail Road Station.

All of the above are valuable properties and will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be traded for good property here or in the west, by

EDWARD F. KERR,

nov27m3 Bedford, Penn'a.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 18th day of December, 1868, the following valuable Real Estate, viz: A tract of land, in Juniata township, adjoining lands of Francis Haman, George Walker, John Luman and Daniel Harrier, containing 169 acres, neat measure, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, about 15 acres of which is good meadow. The improvements are a story-and-a-half log house, spring house, double log barn and other necessary buildings. Also an apple orchard thereon.

Also the one undivided half of the following described tract of land, adjoining lands of Francis Haman, Daniel Harrier and Daniel Shroyer, containing 70 acres, neat measure, having a saw mill thereon erected. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. NATHAN KEGG,

Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Kegg, dec'd. nov26w4

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

2 tracts, of 160 acres each, within three miles of a depot on the Union Pacific Railroad, back of Omaha.

1 tract of bottom land, timbered and praire, two miles from Omaha city.

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

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

Also—320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.

ALSO—Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the borough of Bedford, with limestone rock for kiln or quarry, on the upper end of each.

ALSO

80 acres in Franklin Co., Iowa.

ALSO.

5 lots of ground, in Bedford, 60 by 240 ft, formerly part of the Lyons' estate.

O. E. SHANNON,

jun21,'67y1 Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rentual Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains about 4,060 inhabitants. Champaign the greatest wheat growing county in Illinois.

ALSO—*One-fourth of a tract of land*, situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

ALSO—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont*, Huntingdon county.

Jan 29, '66-tf F. C. REAMER

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dec4 R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

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Station D, Bible House,

sep18m3* *New-York City.*