

The Bedford Gazette.

Thursday Morning, October 28, 1869.

AN ADMINISTRATION.

At the meeting of the Senatorial Return Judges, on the 19th inst., an attempt was made by a few unscrupulous Radical politicians to cheat Hiram Findlay, Senator elect from this district, out of the certificate of election. It appeared that at the meeting of the board of Return Judges for Somerset county, the Return Judge from Allegheny township did not present a certificate of the number of votes polled for the several candidates signed by the election officers, but only handed in the tally paper, which he supposed to be a sufficient return. The board refused to count the vote of that township from the tally paper, but sent the Allegheny Judge after his certificate, which, by mistake, had been sealed up in the ballot-box. The board waited until midnight for the re-appearance of the Return Judge, but as he had some fifty miles to travel he did not reach Somerset until half past 12 o'clock, in the morning, just half an hour after the Radical Judges left the meeting. The Democratic Judges, however, remained, and received, and counted the Allegheny return, and elected one of their number, as provided by law, to represent the Board of Return Judges of Somerset county in the meeting of Senatorial Return Judges. The Radical Judges in their haste to get away before the return of the Allegheny Judge, who had been sent after his certificate by their own direction, did not complete their work in any particular. They did not wait for the addition of the returns of the several districts of the county, but signed all the necessary papers in blank, leaving their whole duty to be performed by their clerks. Under the decision of Attorney General Meredith, in the Coffroth-Koontz case, it was the duty of the Return Judges to adjourn till the next day, so that the whole vote of the county might be received and counted. But they imagined that an advantage might be gained for Mr. Scull, by omitting Allegheny township from the count, and, therefore, hastened to disperse. This little project to nullify the will of the people of this Senatorial district, however, has most signally failed. The Board of Senatorial Return Judges preferred to receive the complete rather than the partial return from Somerset, and a certificate of election was given to Mr. Findlay signed by all the Judges and attested by John G. Fisher, Democrat, and M. A. Points, Republican, the two clerks.

The Inquirer, of last week, has the following editorial comments on this subject: "There seems to be no evidence of fraud in the returns of Allegheny township, and the objection to it is on the ground of irregularity. The closeness of the Senatorial vote seems likely to provoke a contest and this is most likely the beginning of it. We are not prepared to endorse the action of the Somerset Return Judges, as we believe they would have done better to have adjourned to the next day and waited for the full returns. We think the election should be contested, but do not believe this the best way to begin. The movement however has a precedent somewhat similar in the case of Koontz and Coffroth in the Congressional contest of 1861, and as it has that famous Democratic president the Democracy cannot consistently object to a dose of their own medicine."

This is tantamount to an admission that Mr. Findlay is fairly entitled to the certificate of election. The Inquirer might have gone further and said that there is not even an allegation of fraud in Allegheny township. That district gave Mr. Findlay 40 majority, which is not larger than its usual Democratic majority. But the Inquirer seems to think that the election should be contested. If there is no allegation of fraud, why should it be contested? Simply because Mr. Findlay's majority is small and Radical trickery in the Senate will find a way to blot it out? Is that the only reason? As for the precedent alleged to have been set by the Democrats in the Coffroth-Koontz case, the odds make the difference. In that case Mr. Coffroth alleged and proved fraudulent votes. There is no such allegation, nor can there be any proof in this one. But the Inquirer, conceding that Findlay is entitled to the certificate, holds that what was wrong when committed by the Democrats, is venial when done by its own party. Prob Pador, Lutz!

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The clause in the Registry Act passed last winter, which abolishes spring elections, was intended by the framers of that law as an irresistible *decree* to that otherwise nauseous dose. When it was objected that enactment that the execution of its provisions added largely to the expense of conducting elections, we were instantly told that spring elections are now dispensed with and that as much would be saved by holding local elections on the day of the general election as would be lost by the friction of the cumbrous machinery of the Registry Act. This was not strictly true, because election officers, on the ground that their labors have been

greatly increased, are allowed more per diem than at former general elections; and the blending of the local and general elections has lessened the expense in fees of election officers very little, if at all, whilst the sums paid to assessors and county commissioners and for printing registry blanks, exceed by far the whole cost of holding spring elections. Nevertheless, gullible people eagerly swallowed this excuse for the Registry Act, deeming the abolition of spring elections a wholesome reform. We find, however, that this very peculiarly "heedless compound of radical cunning and "know-nothing" hate is beginning to nauseate the loyal stomach. The board of return judges of Erie county, largely radical in its composition, at its meeting on the 15th inst., passed a resolution recommending the repeal of the section of the Registry Act which abolishes spring elections. These return judges assign as reasons for such a course that the holding of elections for local officers on the day of the general election, whilst it saves no expense to the people, causes much confusion and trouble. This is undoubtedly true. But a graver reason for holding elections for local officers on another day than that on which the general election is held, is found in the wrong inflicted on communities by nominations for municipal and other local offices which could not be made, if those who make them did not trust to party rage, aroused and intensified by a fierce canvass, to give them success at the polls. In this way bad men get into office, obtain influence and are enabled to corrupt the body politic. For this cause, if for no other, elections for municipal and other local officers should be entirely separated from those for State officers and members of the legislature. Indeed we would go farther than the old law and include county officers among those to be chosen at the local elections. We believe that under such an order of things, better men would be selected to fill the minor offices, that the central government could not wield so great influence in their selection, that, in short, the people would be freer and blessed with more faithful public servants. We, therefore, hope that the resolution adopted by the Erie return judges will be favorably regarded by the next legislature and that the section of the Registry Act which fixes the election of local officers on the day of the general election will be repealed.

SOME of the radical papers claim the success of their party in the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio as evidence of the popular confidence in the administration of President Grant. Grant's majority in Ohio was over forty thousand, and nearly thirty thousand in Pennsylvania, or about 70,000 in the two States. Now, the combined radical majority for Hayes in the one and Geary in the other shows a loss of nearly 60,000. Surely these gentlemen are easily gratified. They are not defeated, and hence their glorification. But they should bear in mind that the Grant administration is not a year old yet, and that the history of parties in this country fails to show a single instance wherein a successful Presidential party was rebuked by the people the first year of its term. The Grant administration has had the honor of coming nearer reaching such a distinction than any of its predecessors, and his followers are quite welcome to all the good it will do them.

HON. HENRY COOPER, at present a member of the State Senate of Tennessee, was elected United States Senator to succeed Senator Fowler whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1871. Mr. Cooper is one of the ablest lawyers in Tennessee, and is in every way qualified for the position to which he has been chosen. We are sorry that the legislature of Tennessee defeated Andrew Johnson, but in the new man we have a thorough Democrat, and we are satisfied with that.

THE RESULT—OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the full official vote cast in this State for Governor and Supreme Judge, at the late election:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Grady, Pecker, Williams, Peckering. Total 280,552. Major: 4,596. 8,791.

Perry Prettyman, Oregon, has patented an invention relating to improvements in railroad cars, the object of which is to prevent them from running or being thrown off the track from any cause. It consists in the application to the car trucks of auxiliary axles and wheels, so arranged that the wheels will be suspended between an inward projecting portion or flange of the top of the rail, and a corresponding widened portion of the bottom of the rail, the upper flange of the said rail serving by its action on the auxiliary wheels to hold the cars from running off, and the lower flange serving for the track of the said auxiliary wheels, which receive and support the cars of the main axle break.

The National Capital Convention met in St. Louis on the 20th inst. Hon. J. D. Catton, of Illinois, was chosen permanent President, with fifteen Vice Presidents. An address to the country in favor of changing the Capital will be issued.

PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

REFORMATION JUBILEE.

The Grand Reformation Jubilee and Musical Festival, inaugurating the Fair for the benefit of the Orphans' Home at Germantown, came off last night. The Academy of Music, with an immense audience, and its imposing surroundings, presented a very brilliant scene. Great preparations had been made for this opening, and the highest expectations were realized. An overture by an Orchestra of forty select performers, put us in good humor with all the musicians in the world, and we were ready for the curtain to rise. The music ceased, and then slowly the curtain rolled up, and amid exclamations of delight and surprise, there was disclosed a grand sight. Before us was the interior of a Cathedral of the Sixteenth Century, with its immense pillars, on each of which hung paintings of the apostles and saints, and "ornice and freize with bossy sculptures graven." Far in the distance was the Altar with crowning arches surmounting it. Through which poured a flood of light, whilst in the aisles and crowding the altar was a throng of five hundred worshippers, both great and small. The Cathedral bell rings, and then from the tower we hear the notes of Luther's grand old Battle Hymn, "Ein feste Burg," slowly and softly played by a bugle which is then taken up by the full chorus below. In the second stanza, at the words "Jesus Christ it is," (which in the Thirty Years' War, the Swedish army under Gustavus Adolphus, always accompanied with military music and a salute of artillery,) was then taken up by every voice, a full force of the Orchestra, and the brass instruments and drums a perfect hurricane of music went crashing through the building. After an introduction by Mayor Fox, the

ORPHANS from the Home were brought upon the stage. First came a little fellow hobbling with his crutch followed by fifty boys and girls ranging in age from twelve to two years. It was an affecting sight, and we saw many in the audience weep. We confess that we felt something like a big lump in our throat too; for who has not often felt that wish,

"Oh heart-sick and sore I've wished I were once more A little child," yet there could no sadder lot on earth than to be a little orphan! We wonder not that many a parent who looked on at these thought of their little ones at home and wept. And when they sang the beautiful hymn, "There is no name" and took up the refrain: "For there is no word ever heard, So dear, so sweet, as Jesus," every heart was moved in response to the prayer, God bless these little fatherless and motherless ones! Then they sang a Carol, the words written and music arranged for this occasion, by the Chorus which was joined in by three hundred Sunday school children. This was followed by a grand vocal and instrumental chorus from the Oratorio of the Creation, by the Handel and Haydn Society and was magnificently rendered. Everybody was anxious to hear the Young Men's chorus. This German Society is composed of young men only of course, and we never did think there was any music in male voices; although, no doubt, the ladies would differ with me here. But when they got through with "We see our Lord with throned regessee," although we do not understand German we admit that we could not avoid joining the *chorus*. They returned, and our fervent desire was that they would give us a Battle Hymn in the original; but we were not so favored.

In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Krotel of N. Y., we had a stirring speech from

EX-GOV. POLLOCK.

He said the cause of the Orphan was the cause of God and of humanity. Adverting to this Reformation Jubilee, he said that Luther needed no monument—it was indelibly written in the hearts of the people—that his name would never die, for he was the father of regenerated nations, &c.—This Lutheran speech from the Academy brought down the Academy with storms of applause. After this, the Chorus, "Lift up your heads," from the Oratorio of the Messiah was sung with thrilling effect, and followed by full Orchestra with a grand combined chorus of all the Societies. After an address by Rev. Mr. Schmucker of Reading, the Young Men's chorus again sang and were *encored*; and then a grand chorus, "The Hallelujah" in which the different parts, as they were sung by select singers from the different societies, fifty joined together, and "in linked sweetness long drawn out," called forth the sublimest emotions, and then in one grand tempest of song carried you off.

FINALE.

A fitting close to these delightful songs, and scenes was the singing of Old Hundred, ascribed to Luther. Every body sings that, and if there is a man who keeps his mouth shut when it is sung, we hand him over to Shakespear. There is no hope for his soul, according to the above dramatic authority. Certainly everybody sings it, whether in a gorgeous Cathedral or an old log meeting house. And why is it you always sing Old Hundred so much louder and open your mouth so much wider than when you sing other tunes? I am sure I don't know, but it appears to be set for the millions to sing, and sing it they will as long as the world moves; and it will be true that sounds reverberate forever, Heaven will be full of Old Hundred. I wish you had been at the Academy last night, brother Mengel, to have heard it, and helped too. Not only did the combined force of the six societies and all the children, the full Orchestra and brass instruments, numbering in all nearly one thousand, but the whole audience, six thousand people, rose en masse, and joining in this doxology

swelled the sound of praise to God until it seemed as the noise of mighty thunders.

The Fair opens to day and we will probably give you some notes about it. In haste, as ever, Oct. 19th 1869. LINDEN.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR RITNER.

The official returns of the election of a Governor of Pennsylvania have not been completed until the death of a former chief magistrate of the Commonwealth is announced. Joseph Ritner died on Saturday afternoon last at the residence of a son-in-law in the borough of Carlisle, at the extreme age of ninety. He was born in the township of Alesce, in the county of Berks, of German parentage—of that sturdy, frugal, honest and industrious stock which contributed so largely to the prosperity of this great State. His early opportunities for education were few, being confined to the winter schools of his neighborhood. Early in life he removed to the county of Washington, and engaged in farming, the occupation in which he had been reared. Soon after his removal to Washington county he began to take an active part in politics, and was elected by his Democratic neighbors to the State Legislature. He served in the legislature for a number of years, and was chosen Speaker of the House in the sessions of 1826 and 1827. As a Speaker he maintained a reputation for promptness and fairness in his decisions, and impartiality in the organization of the committees of the body over which he presided.

In 1827 he was appointed by President Adams one of the Visitors to West Point. A failure to obtain a new nomination for the legislature at the hands of the Democrats, compelled him to retire for a few years from public life.

In 1829 Joseph Ritner was nominated for Governor by the rising faction of anti-Masons, at the head of whom was Thaddeus Stevens. In this contest, his vote was small. He was again nominated against George Wolf by the anti-Masons in 1832, and although defeated, the heavy vote which he received gave evidence of popularity and strength among the people he belonged. Divisions among the Democrats in 1835, enabled Ritner to gratify his long cherished ambition of becoming Governor. There were two democratic candidates in the field, George Wolf and Henry A. Muhlenberg, and between them Ritner slipped in. During his administration the great system of Public Works inaugurated by Gov. Wolf was continued. Some extravagant railroad schemes were started, among them the notorious Tape-worm road in Adams county, the ruined culverts of which are still to be seen. Thos. H. Barrows, now President of the State Agricultural College, was Ritner's Secretary of State; James Todd, of Fayette county, was the Attorney General, and Thaddeus Stevens, a member of the Canal Board, was the leader of the administration. The large appropriation of the public money, and what was deemed its reckless and wasteful expenditure in enterprises of no benefit to the people, made the administration of Ritner extremely unpopular. When presented for re-election, he was defeated by David R. Porter by an immense majority. At this election, for the first time in the political history of the Commonwealth, the most corrupt practices were resorted to to ensure success. The Canal Board raised from contractors and others employed on the Public Works what Thaddeus Stevens irreverently called a *Missionary Fund* to be employed in elections, and the returns of the vote at Millers-town in Adams county, and other places showed a capacity for fraud in that early day which might well excite envy in the breast of a Cypriote. In the midst of the storm raised by the attempt to defeat the will of the people in the elections in 1838, the administration of Ritner closed. The lawfully chosen representatives were admitted to their seats and the Buckshot War ended without the shedding of blood.

On retiring from office Governor Ritner purchased a farm in Cumberland county, on which he continued to reside almost to the day of his death. He never again emerged from private life, though he made one or two unsuccessful attempts to obtain office. He was an applicant for the Treasuryship of the Mint, under President Taylor, but, being disappointed, he was never again heard of in politics. Though he was the object of much denunciation and ridicule while Governor, yet he was a man of considerable intellect and force of character. Although a violent partisan, some of the worst acts of his administration must be attributed to the recklessness of his official advisers and the party spirit which prevailed at the time. Without possessing much education, he had no little knowledge and experience in public affairs. He was one of the Governors of the "Farmer Commonwealth," and since he owed his elevation to the tillers of the soil, he was devoted to what he considered their true interests. Since his day the "Farmer Commonwealth" has disappeared. The honest tillers of the ground have lost their influence in the politics of the State, and a new rule has begun its downward course. Great corporations, and rings of speculators and lobby men have obtained complete control of the government of the Commonwealth. These agencies were scarcely known in the administration of Joseph Ritner.—Harrisburg Patriot.

A Canadian paper reports that since Prince Arthur landed at Halifax he has received and replied to 159 addresses, attended 105 public dinners, and 39 balls, danced with 340 partners, received 1,700 bouquets, shaken 15,000 hands, shot 150 head of game, given 69 presents, travelled 4,500 miles, been elected an Indian chief, and has heard 2,000,000 "God bless him."

Both houses of the Legislature of Virginia, on the 19th inst., went into the election of United States Senators, and elected Lieutenant Governor John F. Lewis, for the long term, and Judge John W. Johnson, of Washington county, for the short term. The Wells Republican candidates, Alexander Sharpe and T. H. Chandler, received the support of their friends. The election was by a strict party vote, with the exception of three Wells members, who voted for Lewis and Johnson.

The Virginia press is well pleased with the result of the Senatorial election. The Richmond Examiner says: "We are glad that the gentleman elected possess character enough to entitle them to public confidence, and that the people of Virginia will have representatives in the United States Senate to whom they can commit their affairs without the fear of betrayal. This is one thing in which we can all rejoice."

As to what Congress will do about "admitting Virginia" with these gentlemen as her Senators, we think there is no need for apprehension. They are true representatives of the movement which elevated Governor Walker to the Executive chair of Virginia; and we cannot doubt that President Grant will take them by the hand, if he means to conform to the implied agreement he entered into with Virginia in investigating the action of Congress last spring for her re-admission to the Union. The pathway laid down for this proud Old Commonwealth to tread was a very narrow chalk mark, but we have plumed it exactly.

A New York correspondent says it is now settled that we are to have another season of Italian opera, under the management of the Maretzek regime, to commence about the middle of November and to run into February. Besides Kellogg and Carlotta Patti, Madame de Briol from the San Carlos, Naples, Signor Lafrone, a tenor robusto, from Berlin, and Signor Cottone, from the Royal Italian Opera, London, are among the principal attractions. Antonucci, Ronconi and Massimiliani will also be part of the company.

There is a horse at Marshal, Missouri, which is subject to fits of insanity, in one of which, a few days ago, it left its stable, broke into the yard of a Mrs. Walker, and then through the hall door of the house, and a door leading into a private sleeping apartment, where it concluded its erring by falling and smashing a bed in the room. Nobody was home except two boys who were sleeping in an adjoining room, and thus had their slumbers disturbed by the entrance of this mad animal. It remained in the room until day, when, with the help of neighbors, the boys put it out again upon the commons.

A negro named David Crenshaw, was tried at Lynchburg, Va., last week, for the crime of rape, and found guilty. The penalty is death, and unless pardoned he will expiate his heinous offense on the gallows.

A girl of the period in Detroit promiscuously the streets in a "plug" hat and carries a cane.

The journey of the French Empress to the Suez Canal will cost \$150,000 gold, besides "pin money."

We have watched the course of so many distressed, emaciated and forlorn dyspeptics, of worn-out and prostrated females, who have taken a new lease of life, and gradually received vigor, strength, health, and the power of social pleasure from the effects of Plantation Bitters, that we are not surprised at the Testimonials daily received. If it is a pleasure to do good in the world, how full must be the measure of the Proprietors of these celebrated Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Notices, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—I have for sale a lot of WILKESBARRE BITUMINOUS COAL which I recommend as of the best quality. JOHN W. BARNDOILLAR, Bloomsbury Station, Oct. 23rd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Miller, late of Cumberland Valley, tp. Bedford county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. WASHINGTON MILLER, Adm'r. sep16w.

DISMISSAL NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between them in the mercantile business, by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of Simon Herzman for collection, who will also pay all debts owed by the late firm. SIMON HERZMAN, SOLOMON GREENBAUM, sep19w.

ESTATE OF JOHN SCHATZER, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Schatzer, late of Napier tp. dec'd, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, for settlement. EVE ANNE SCHATZER, Adm'r. sep23w.

ESTATE OF JACOB MILLER, DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal Representatives of Jacob Miller, late of Bedford County, deceased.—TAKE NOTICE, that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county and to the undersigned, I will hold an Inquest to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, which is situate in Cumberland Valley township, at the old day of November, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper. ROBERT STICKMAN, Sheriff. Bedford, Oct. 7, 1869, w4

ESTATE OF THOMAS COOK, DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal Representatives of Thomas Cook, dec'd.—TAKE NOTICE, that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Harrison township, on the premises, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper. ROBERT STICKMAN, Sheriff. Bedford, Oct. 7, 1869, w4

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLASS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care. Especial attention given to Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Diseases. OFFICE—Opposite Inquirer building, Residence at Mt. Washborough, Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 9 P. M. ag19w, 69w.

Words of Wisdom for Young men, On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Phila., Pa. may28, 69w1

Miscellaneous.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—The Examinations of Teachers for Bedford county will be held as follows: Snake Spring, Harrisburg, Friday, Oct. 8; East Providence, Honesdale, S. H., Saturday, Oct. 9; Londonderry, Bridgeport, Wednesday, Oct. 13; Harrison, Buffalo Mills, Thursday, Oct. 14; Juniata, Buena Vista, Friday, Oct. 15; Napier and Schellsburg, Schellsburg, Saturday, Oct. 16; St. Clair, Eight Square, Monday, Oct. 18; Union, Moser, Tuesday, Oct. 19; Sun, Woodbury, New Enterprise, Wednesday, Oct. 20; Woodbury borough and Middle Woodbury, Woodbury, Thursday, Oct. 21; Hopewell, Dasher's, Friday, Oct. 22; West Providence and Bloody Run borough, Bloody Run, Saturday, Oct. 23; Liberty and Saxton, Stonerstown, Tuesday, Oct. 26; Broad Top and Coldale borough, Hopewell, Wednesday, Oct. 27; Moore, Glenview, Thursday, Oct. 28; Southampton, Harrisburg, Friday, Oct. 29; Colerain and Rainburg, Brick Church, Saturday, Oct. 30; Cumberland Valley, Centreville, Monday, Nov. 1; Bedford borough and Bedford township, Bedford, Tuesday, Nov. 2; Special Examinations at Bedford, Saturday Nov. 6, and Saturday Nov. 13. No other special examinations will be held. All examinations will be held at 9 A. M. Applicants will be examined only in those townships in which they have made application for a school. H. W. FISHBECK, County Supt. Bedford, Oct. 27.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1869. RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS. ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., 237 & 239 Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Importers and Jobbers of BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets, Illusions, Blonds, Laces, Ruches, Nets and Grasses, French Flowers and Feathers. STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed. Silk, Velvet and Felt Bonnets and Hats, SUNDOWNS AND SHAKER HOODS. The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition. ORDERS SOLICITED. oct14m3.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW STYLES FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. Now in stock a fine assortment of MEN'S SUITS AND BOYS' READY MADE GARMENTS, which large daily additions are being made. SUPERIOR IN STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP to any other stock of Ready-Made Goods in Philadelphia. —Also a choice selection of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE, which will be made up to order in the BEST AND FINEST MANNER for those who prefer ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULLY SATISFACTORY IN GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED. Samples of material sent by mail when desired, for Garments either Ready-Made or made to order. Half way between DENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS, 515 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. Tel. 616-6574.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They will clean the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work when the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient coughs and gets worse. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration; for when the patient begins to ripen, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal. To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood. Schenck's Mandrake Pills set upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the patient begins to look up, the appetite becomes good; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless administered by a skilful hand) to unlock the gall-bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills. Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and liberator of the bowels, the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is that they try to put more of the give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the delicate digestive power, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy, will do nothing. If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchitis, or some other disease, which in the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are diseased, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance for recovery is to change the food, which will bring up a tune to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption. When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure it, by setting upon the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless. Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Consumption. His physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the above named medicine, and since that time many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompanying each, make it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless the patients wish their lungs examined, and as soon as they are pronounced healthy at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He also professionally at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover Street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is \$5. Office hours from each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. Da. J. H. SCHENCK, 15 N. 6th St., Philada., Pa. may28y1

To CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and not spread information which he conceives to be harmful; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and pay for a blessing. may28y1

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