The Bedford Gazette.

Thursday Morning, January 13, 1870.

FINDLAY VS. SCULL.

The Twentieth Senatorial District Disfranchised.

Trickery, Fraud and Corruption.

"Our Congressman" has a finger in the Pie.

At the opening of the legislature, on Tuesday, 4th inst., when the Twentieth Senatorial District was called, the Clerk of the Senate read the certificate of Hiram Findlay, as Senator elect for the District, and also laid before the Senate a paper signed by W. C. Hicks, of Somerset county, purporting to be a certificate of the election of Edward Scull. Mr. Wallace moved that Hiram Findlay be sworn as the sitting Senator, which motion was lost, all the radical Senators, save Mr. Lowry, of Erie, voting against it. Mr. White moved to refer the papers in the case to a special committee with authority to inquire into the facts and to report to the Senate within sixty days. Mr. Lowry, radical, denounced this course as an outrage, an attempt to do a great wrong not only to Mr. Findlay, the Senator elect, but to the people of the Twentieth District who would be without representation in the Senate. He said that there were two papers presented to the Senate, one regular and legal in every respect, showing the election of Hiram Findlay; the other irregular, invalid, amounting to nothing more than a communication from a single individual, certifying the election of Mr. Scull. The Senate could easily determine, from these papers, whether Mr. Findlay or Mr. Scull is entitled to the seat *prima facie*. Headded that the rejection of Mr. Findlay's certificate would bring odium on the radical organization and he would not be a party to such partisan work. But Mr. Lowry's political associates turned a deaf ear to his counsel, and Mr. White's motion was adopted by a vote of 17 to 16. Such a proceeding was never before attempted in either branch of the legislature. No committees have ever before been appointed to revise the action of a board of district return judges, as all committees on contested seats must be drawn by lot, according to law, and not appointed, as this one was, by a partisan presiding officer.

On Friday last, the committee (properly styled a committee to invent an excuse for swindling Hiram, Findlay out of his seat in the Senate) made a report. Two of the three members of the committee, both bitter and unscrupulous radicals, reported in favor of giving the seat, *prima facie*, to Mr. Scull, on the ground that the vote of Allegheny township, Somerset county, which gave Mr. Findlay a majority of 40 votes, could not be counted. The other member of the committee made a report declaring Mr. Findlay entitled to the seat. A debate arose on the subject, during which Senator Wallace made a clear and powerful argument in favor of Mr. Findlay's right to the seat, the strong point on which was that the two papers construed together showed that *Hiram Findlay has a majority of all the votes cast in the district*. There was a flutter among the radical Senators. Mr. Lowry again announced his conviction that Mr. Findlay was entitled to the seat. Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, said he was not yet prepared to vote on the question. There were unmistakeable signs of demoralization on the radical side of the Senate. Mr Lowry and the democratic Senators urged an immediate vote. but more time was desired by the radicals and the matter went over until Tuesday evening of this week. We are not advised, at this writing, what has been the result of the struggle. One thing is certain, the seat cannot be given to Scull without the deliberate disfranchisment of the votes of Allegheny township, Somerset county.

We will do Mr. Scull the justice to say that we are convinced that he is not making this fight of his own motion. He has been dragged into the contest by John Cessna and a few other hangers-on of the radical party who are personally interested in his obtaining the seat. When the nomination of Alexander Stutzman, last autumn occasioned a disturbance in the radical ranks, Cessna determined to take advantage of the state of affairs, by compelling Stutzman to withdraw and nominating Scull in his stead, so that the latter might resign his office of Assessor of Internal Revenue, a position which Cessna desires to confer on a certain radical politician of Franklin county, with a view of purchasing the future support of his party in that county. It will be recollected that Cessna ran nearly 300 votes behind his ticket in Franklin, at the election in 1868. He fears a similar result at the coming election and hence his anxiety to make a Senator of Scull in order that he may use the Assessorship of Internal Revenue as a bribe to reconcile the recalcitrants in that county.—In pursuance of his plan, Cessna caused a meeting between Stutzman, Scull and himself to take place in Philadelphia, in the latter part of September last, whereat it was agreed by these high contracting parties that Stutzman should withdraw and Scull assume his place on the radical ticket, whilst Cessna was to be afforded an opportunity to farm out the Assessorship for his own personal benefit. This corrupt bargain was ratified by the radical standing committees of the several counties composing this Senatorial district, the voters of the party never having been consulted at all in regard to this Philadelphia nomination. And now Hiram Findlay is to be made the victim of this foul conspiracy and the will of the people of the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset is to be set at naught, in order that John Cessna may be permitted to swap the Assessorship of Internal Revenue for the support of a few disaffected radicals in Franklin county. If the majority of the Senate are really base enough to carry out this infamous programme, the people possess no remedy except the rebuke which they may administer to its authors at the polls. No decent man, no upright citizens, will fail to apply it.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Whenever some peculiar mischief is meditated in reference to the people of the South, it is the cue of the radical press to invent some tale of horror concerning their social condition. If "reconstruction" is to pass through a second process of congressional distillation, a story of the murder of a negro or two is concocted; if the second reconstruction is to be doubly refined, a romance concerning the assassination of a "white loyalist" is invented; and so on to the end of the chapter of pretexts for congressional interference with the rights of the people and the States. A satrap by the name of Reynolds, who has for some time held sway in Texas, seems, however, to have come to the conclusion that his party have practiced about long enough on the credulity of the Northern people. In a report made to the President, bearing date Nov. 29, 1869, we find the following:

"After a careful examination of all the evidence I have been able to collect from official reports, and the statements of officers and citizens unbiased by partisan feelings, I am forced to the conclusion that the amount of crime committed in the several States of the division is very little greater than before the rebellion, and certainly was no greater than was reasonably to be expected at the close of an embittered and prolonged civil war, when large numbers of lawless and desperate characters, both at the North and in the South, were turned loose upon society without any legitimate meads of support. Certain districts of country may, and probably do, form exceptions to this general remark; but even of these exceptional cases very few have any partisan character or political significance. Those who murder and rob, do so simply as murderers and robbers, influenced by the motives which ordinarily incite men to commit these crimes. One of the worst desperadoes in Kentucky served in the Union army during the war; but he and his band now rob and murder rebels and loyalists, as may best suit their purposes, at one time claiming to be Kuklux, and at another to be anti-Kuklux. Although there may be special organizations of outlaws, in particular localities, under the name of Kuklux, I am of the opinion that no such general organization now exists in the Southern States. It is probable, however, that outlaws not unfrequently assume this name in order to intimidate the weak and credulous, especially when calculated to increase their own importance.

"In regard to the interference of military officers in local difficulties under the plea of maintaining peace and good order, I think that no such military interference should be permitted, except on the requisition of the Governor of a State, and by order of the President, as provided by law. The principal occupation of the troops, in certain localities, has been assisting revenue officers to execute the revenue laws. It is very natural that these officers should call for the assistance of troops whenever they can get it, for by this means they avoid danger and trouble, and increase their own emoluments at the expense of military appropriations."

Besides exploding the absurd inventions concerning organized bands of desperadoes, said to plunder and kill only their political opponents, General Reynolds opens the eyes of his party friends to the existence of a fact in connection with the occupation of the army in the Southern States, which ought to startle them not a little.—The troops are principally occupied in assisting Internal Revenue officers, who make it a point to call on them for aid, not merely to ensure their own personal safety, but to enable them to turn an honest penny by saving the expense which would come out of their own pockets if they performed their duties in person! It seems then, that the large portion of our standing army which is now stationed in the Southern States, is simply the *posse* of Internal Revenue officers who get handsome salaries for the work performed by their military assistants. This fact is but another argument in favor of a plan by which the federal taxes would be apportioned to the several States and the several State governments allowed to assess and collect them in their own way. The attention of some of our vigilant and thoughtful democratic reformers in Congress, is called to this report of Gen. Reynolds. The opportunity afforded by its publication should not pass unimproved.

Congress reassembled on Monday last.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. GEARY.

The annual message of Gov. Geary, which appears in our columns this week, will be read with great interest. On the whole it is a statesmanlike and sensible document, and his opponents will readily overlook some crude suggestions concerning national politics, in their warm appreciation of his bold, frank and emphatic recommendations in regard to the management of the State finances. The chiefs of the Treasury combination will derive very small consolation from the perusal of this document. Having entered on a second and last term of executive office, Governor Geary manifests a strong purpose to cut loose from the selfish politicians who contributed so much to bring his former administration into disrepute. The message shows a determination to rely on the intelligence and patriotism of the people rather than longer trust to the corrupt agents of "political intrigue."

On the subject of State finances, a plain and succinct statement of their condition is presented. The public debt at the close of the fiscal year, amounted to $32,814,540 95 cents. The reduction during the year amounts to $472,406 18. The vicious and corrupt system under which the public funds are managed are exposed in the following vigorous and truthful paragraph, to which we call the earnest attention of the reader.

I beg once more to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved securities, for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six million of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the legislature to rise above the murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasury, as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretentions.

This is not the invective of democratic newspapers, but the deliberate and careful official language of the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth. When he declares that few men holding the office of State Treasury, in latter years, have failed to enrich themselves with the public spoils, he states what has been repeated in a thousand forms in all the newspapers of the Commonwealth. This solemn official recognition of the shameful fact that the money in the treasury has been used for years as a fund to debauch the legislature, cannot fail to arrest the deepest attention, and quicken the resolve that a thorough reform in the management of the finances shall be made. Governor Geary states in round numbers the amount of that unexpected balance which is employed by the Treasurer in private speculations and in corrupting the representatives of the people. He owes it now to the citizens of the Commonwealth, as well as to his own reputation as an executive, that the reforms which he has indicated shall be introduced in the government of the State. He has accomplished but half his duty in pointing out the weak places in the system. His second administration will be an unhappy failure if he shall neglect to bring all his legitimate influence to bear in repelling the evils of which he gives so vivid a description in his message. If he content himself merely with this paper pellet at the ring, he will have accomplished just about as much as Peter Van Corlear did in his famous war by proclamation against the Swedes. Unless he shall sustain himself by staunch, able and fearless advocates of reform, in the legislature, and give them the support of his administration, all the recommendations of his message will be forgotten in nine days, and the next three years of his executive career will be signalized by the same disgraceful scenes at the Capitol which have marked the first three years of his term.

The London *Economist* and the *Spectator* say some very rabid things of our two eminent financiers, Messrs. Boutwell and Grant. Reviewing the fiscal schemes of these gentlemen, as developed in their late reports to Congress, the *Economist* indulges in such terms as "simplicity," "display of ignorance," "remarkable blundering," "ignorance could hardly be exceeded," and the *Spectator* calls Mr. Boutwell "a child in political economy" and "idiotic."

The fifteenth amendment was repudiated by both branches of the New York Legislature on the 4th inst. In the Senate Mr. Tweed's resolution to rescind was adopted, by a vote of 16 to 13, and in the Assembly by 69 to 56—a strict party division.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, the Legislature of the Commonwealth met at noon on Tuesday, the 4th inst. The Republicans being in a majority in each House, the organization was effected by the election of the candidates for officers of that party on the first ballot. Charles H. Stinson was elected Speaker of the Senate and Geo. W. Hammersly, Chief Clerk. The House organized by electing B. B. Strang, of Tioga, Speaker and Gen. Selfridge, Chief Clerk. R. A. Mackey, the present incumbent was elected State Treasurer. All these elections are a complete triumph for the "Ring," and show that that corrupt combination intend to repeat the outrages of last winter. Honesty will be at a discount, and vice and corruption will again hold high carnival in the halls of legislation. What else could have been expected?

HARRY WHITE, of the State Senate, sought the chairmanship of the "committee" on the *prima facie* case in the Twentieth Senatorial District, by offering and advocating the resolution to raise that committee, in order that he might become the instrument of John Cessna in obtaining from Mr. Scull the resignation of his office as Assessor of Internal Revenue. Thomas Howard was appointed on the same committee, because of his intimate personal relations with Mr. Scull, and because he had long ago expressed the opinion that Findlay ought not to become the sitting member. What importance can be attached to a report from a committee thus constituted, made in defiance of law, and usage and justice?

TO THE MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS OF THE TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: The chances are two to one that your will as expressed at the ballot-box will be disregarded by the committee on the *prima facie* case in issue between Findlay and Scull. Let therefore, every man of you interest himself in gathering votes cast for Mr. Scull as will sustain Mr. Findlay in the contest. Begin the work immediately.

THE appointment of Hon. A. L. Russell as Adjutant General is one which it affords us much pleasure to record. Senator Cameron should now follow up his retraction of his charges against Forney by publicly recalling his accusations against Gen. Russell.—Let us have peace.

IT IS said that Rhode Island will not ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, because the citizens disfranchised by the Constitution of that State, would become voters under the operation of that Amendment, and little Rhoda would then be carried by the Democrats.—The radicals of that State don't want universal suffrage very much.

A FAIR EXCHANGE IS NO ROBBERY.—Scull is to resign his Assessorship of Internal Revenue for the benefit of John Cessna, and Cessna is to get Scull into the Senate through the manipulation of Harry White and Thomas Howard.

THE demand that the certificate of Mr. Findlay shall be disregarded by the Senate, does not come from the people of the Twentieth Senatorial District, but from some of the Franklin county radicals who want to be bribed to support John Cessna for Congress at the next election.

IT is a wonder that the majority of the committee appointed to frame an excuse for swindling Hiram Findlay out of his seat in the Senate, were not swept away, like the Black Assizes at Oxford, as they were engaged in deliberating over their miserable devilitry.

THE *World* expresses the opinion that the Fifteenth Amendment is likely to abort. It ought to, having been conceived in iniquity.

THE great question which troubles the minds of the radical majority in the State Senate: How to get rid of the vote of Alleghany township, Somerset county.

THE Stanton fund, it is thought, will reach one hundred thousand dollars. Kennedy Moorehead has contributed a bad dream.

The gallant Democracy of New Hampshire, who have fought yearly against powerful odds in the shape of rich corporations and government patronage, but who come to the scratch lively every time, held their State Convention last week, and nominated candidates for the March election.—General John Bedel was nominated for Governor, and General Michael T. Donohoe for Railroad Commissioner—both by acclamation and with three cheers.—The candidates were brave soldiers in the late war and won their stars by hard fighting. With a proper convass, the two generals ought to overcome the twenty-five hundred Radical majority in the State.

The Governor of Colorado, in his message to the Legislature, recommends the establishment of female suffrage.

NEWS ITEMS.

Governor Burbank, of Dakota Territory, forwards to the Indian Office a report announcing the killing, November 3, of three Arickarees, two women and one man, and the wounding of a young girl by the Sioux supposed to belong to the Red River Agency. The party had been gathering fuel six miles above the village, and were floating down the river on a buffalo boat, when they were fired upon from the bank by a large war party of Sioux. After killing the Indians the party fired the pararie at many places, down as far as the Knife River, thus driving all the game out of the country and destroying the pasturage for the herds this winter. The damages caused by the fire will reach $10,000. The agent fears that a number of cattle will have to be killed to avert the deplorable condition of affairs that prevailed last winter, and says he will not hesitate to prevent starvation by the sacrifice of the herd, unless otherwise ordered. The man killed by the Sioux was one of the best hunters in the tribe, and his death is a severe blow to many dependent on him for mea.. The Indians attacked belonged to a tribe very friendly to the whites; and the Sioux have, on many occasions, visited their abuse and outrages upon them.

The Spanish crisis continues. Madrid is in a ferment. All sorts of rumors fill the air. One is that the Cortes will proclaim a dictatorship for four months. Another that the old ministry will retain power. The excited condition of the country may be imagined by the circumstance that two attempts have been made to assassinate the Regent. It was but a few months since that Prim narrowly escaped death in the same way. The canard started here a few days ago to the effect that the Cuban Junta, in New York had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms, has reached Madrid. The dispatch says that the news created a profound sensation. The Cuban difficulty complicates the Spanish situation, and Prim may be able to turn the report, false as it is, to good account for himself.

In the southern part of Graves county, Ky., on Sunday evening, the 12th ult., the person of Miss Dick was outraged by two negro men. They were arrested on the Wednesday following and examined by a magistrate the same day, who held them for trial, and ordered their commitment to the jail in Mayfield. They started to Mayfield in custody of a constable, and had gone about eight miles. When three miles from Mayfield they were met by four men in disguise, who ordered the officer to hand over the blacks to their charge. Being overpowered, the officer was compelled to do so, and the negroes were then shot through the head. A number of balls were fired through each, causing immediate death. The bodies were taken to Mayfield, and an inquest held upon them on Thursday, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

There are two reports from the West Indies about the fate of Salnave, the deposed President of Hayti. One is that he has fled to San Domingo and claimed the protection of President Baez. The other, that he shut himself up in his last fort, fired the magazine, and together with his fourteen sons (prolific father), blew himself to immortal smash. If this is the heroic end of the last darkey President, Wendell Phillips has another great subject for a lecture before lyceums.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* records the horrible particulars of an old man named Armagast, living on Buffalo run, not far from Bellefonte, who was almost devoured by hogs one day last week. Mr. A. was subject to fits, with one of which he was siezed in his barn yard, when he was set upon by his hogs, who tore and mangled him in the most shocking manner. The arrival of his son, who had much difficulty in driving off the hogs, saved the old man's life for the time, but no hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Armed highwaymen are infesting the country between Denver and Cheyenne City. On Tuesday of last week the United States mails were stopped and rifled. This is the second robbery of the mails since Christmas The first took place a week ago last Sunday, and 600 letters, including registered letters and money orders, nearly all for the East, were carried off. No description of the bold banditti of Colorado is given, except they wear soldiers' overcoats and ride small horses. A troop of cavalry are scouring the country for them.

The Governor of New York in his annual message, delivered to the Legislature of that State, recommends among other things, the abolition of the conspiracy statute in regard to labor and the repeal of the excise law; protests against the action of Congress towards the Southern States; asks for a revision of the apprentice and criminal laws, and for a law to forbid injunction and receivers in cases against moneyed corporations on *ex parte* proceedings. The debt of the State is $55,000,000.

A divorced woman in Boston, whose late husband has died, leaving property to the amount of $200,000, claims the administration of his estate, on the ground that the divorce which was obtained according to the laws of Indiana is invalid according to the laws of Massachusetts.

Representative chiefs and braves, belonging to the Arrapahoe, Cheyenne, Osage, Comanche and Kiowa tribes, have had meetings lately, in the course of their hunting excursions, and agreed to live at peace with each other.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met at Concord last week, nominated General John Bedel for Governor, and adopted a platform sustaining generally the principles of the party.

An English brig is reported to have sailed from New York, last week, under American colors, with a cargo of arms, ammunition and supplies, and eighty men, for Cuba, under the auspices of the Junta.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED 575,000 MEN! WANTED 175,000 BOYS!

to attend the Great Daily

CLOTHING SALES

—OF—

BENNETT & CO.

TOWER HALL, 518 *MARKET ST.*

Half-way between 5th and 6th Sts.

☞Your time will not be wasted. We engage to give greater bargains to purchasers of clothing than can be had elsewhere. Call and see what we can do before purchasing.

oct16'69y1.

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, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

may14y1

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York

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Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work: then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

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 phlegm or matter is ripe, 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 act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care), that will unlock the gall-bladder and starts 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 alterative, and the Alkali in 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 without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, 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. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or 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 wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone 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 are sufficient without 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 Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery 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 for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is 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 at 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.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
may28y1 15 N. 6th St., Philada., Pa.

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., Philadelphia, Pa. may28,'69y1

"CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS."—Our Mill Wagon will deliver Flour, Feed, &c., every afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Bedford, and receive grists. All work warranted. Terms cash. JNO. G. & WM. HARTLEY.

Orders may by left at Mill or Hartley & Metzgar's Hardware Store.

apr30m3.

ARCHITECTURE.—General and detailed plans and drawings, for Churches and other Public Buildings, Private Residences, &c., furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices. C. N. HICKOK,
jan29tf Bedford, Pa.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

GUNS AND LOCKS.—The undersigned respectfully tenders his services to the people of Bedford and vicinity, as a repairer of Guns and Locks. All work promptly attended to. L. DEFIBAUGH

sep 28. '66-tf

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. W. H. Watson, dec'd., are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned, executor, and settle the same without delay. WM. WATSON Executor

sep2tf.,

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

$1200 AND ALL EXPENSES PAID!—See Advertisement of AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, in our advertising columns. nov6y1

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE

FOR SALE.—Two dwelling House with valuable lots appurtenant thereto in Boydstown. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W. LONGENFELTER, Bedford, Penna.

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Dry-Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S BARGAIN STORE.

NEW GOODS just Received at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS just Received at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

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BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Fish, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

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Bedford, Pa., June 11, 1869.

TO CASH BUYERS.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY to SAVE your GREENBACKS!

GO SEE and BE CONVINCED!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

are now receiving a LARGE and SUPERIOR STOCK of new and desirable

WINTER GOODS,

and are now OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS for CASH!

BRING ALONG YOUR GREENBACKS and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS AS CHEAP as the SAME MAKE, STYLE and QUALITY can be sold in CENTRAL PENN'A.

DON'T FAIL to call and get posted on the new CASH prices before you BUY.—IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Bedford, Nov. 18, 1869, m3.

TO CASH BUYERS. TO CASH BUYERS. TO CASH BUYERS.

ANTHRACITE COAL!

MITCHELL & HAGGERTY,

Shippers and

DEALERS IN COAL,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

Would respectfully beg the attention of consumers of Anthracite coal to the purity and cleanliness of that which we are now sending to Bedford.

nov4,'69m3

SPIDLE & MINNICH, PAINTERS, PAPER-HANGERS, &c. The above firm are prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, GRAINING, and everything in that line, in town and country. Paper hanging promptly atended to.

Shop on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets opposite Hartley & Metzger's Hardward store. oct28yr1.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS 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 Maj. Washabaugh's. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M. aug19,'69tf.

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