

GOING WEST.

Every few days, some one of our subscribers drops into our office to order a lot of sale bills for himself or his neighbor preparatory to moving west. When questioned as to his motives for going west, the reply is, land is cheaper, opportunities are greater, the people are more enterprising. These people looking westward are always of one or the other of two classes. Young persons who, to use their own language, want to go where the people are wide awake; or older persons, who lacking enterprise themselves, hope by getting into live communities to be wafted on to fortune on the current of other people's energies. To both classes we would say, look before you leap, think before you move. Be sure that the same labor expended, the same energies put forth and the same hardships endured here would not yield you the same return as there. Thousands yearly leave good farms, comfortable homes and kind friends, in this and other parts of the State, to seek their fortunes in the far west. Many, dissatisfied with their western experience, return in a few years to find their former homes occupied by more prudent and thrifty men, while they themselves are poorer than when they first left the old homestead. Others succeeding in their new homes and write glowing letters to old friends and acquaintances of the tempting prospects of the great west, but if they, wondering at the solidity that keeps people among the hills of old Pennsylvania, conclude to visit their old home and see what is wrong, they generally find the friends they left behind them, quite as well off as themselves and sometimes a little better. Distance lends enchantment to the view in going west as well as in many other things. We would not deter any one from going where he is convinced he can succeed better in his calling whatever it may be. But Pennsylvania has not yet reached the maximum density of population consistent with the highest prosperity. This is the case not only in agricultural and mining pursuits but in the numberless other attending trades and professions. Even Bedford county is capable of sustaining double her present population and giving to all advantages of every kind superior to what the present population now enjoys. We are called slow and old fogey. So we will continue to be while the young and enterprising portion of our population yearly emigrates to the west. It is to the young we must look for enterprise and not to the old. It is the greater preponderance of young men in our Western States that give them their character for thrift and energy. There is not a farm in Bedford county on which twice as much labor and capital could not be expended with a two or threefold increase of profits. There is not a factory of any kind in the county possessing the requisite power where the machinery and hands employed might not be doubled with profit to the manufacturer, his employes and the community around about him. Energy in one branch of business begets energy in another, so thrift begets thrift. If our young men will stay at home and devote their time, talents, energies and capital to the development of our own resources we will soon cease to be called old fogey.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has formally taken its position, with reference to the internal improvements of the State, on the old-fogy, stand-still, stay-at-home platform. A majority of the representatives of the people have, after great deliberation, expressed the opinion that "nothing is weighing on their minds, to incline them to this opinion and to give it authority in the shape of law. The people of all the Western part of the State, and no doubt also in other parts, are desirous of having another railroad, and capitalists stand ready to build it, but the Legislature, assembled at Harrisburg, after due consideration paid to the subject, lifts up its solemn voice and says in the awful and impressive language of prohibition, that no more railroads shall be built—Pittsburgh Commercial.

LETTER FROM CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Extraordinary assumption of power—Conflict between literary officials and citizens—The aid of Milton Lusk—Impediment of the officials contemplated! EDITORS OF THE INQUIRER: Our usually quiet, orderly and law-abiding people in this narrow valley, have been thrown into a fermentation of excitement growing out of the assumption of power claimed in behalf of our board of school directors, who have been imposed upon and inducted into serious difficulties by scheming men who are bent upon selling to others. The history of this conflict cannot be given in a brief newspaper article. Suffice it to say, that the grave error committed by the board, was the exercise of legislative powers, forgetful of the fact that they are only an executive body, and should simply carry into effect the school laws as furnished by proper authority. Political feeling unfortunately was allowed to exert an undue influence in the selection of teachers. Instances of partiality and injustice, alas! were too plainly apparent. One-fourth of the schools in the township thus far during the season, have been arbitrarily deprived of teachers, contrary to the desire of citizens, and the remonstrance of our county Superintendent. The districts thus deprived of schools, it is said are relieved from taxation for the purpose of paying teachers. An arrangement unknown to law. The board, without authority from court, legislators or citizens has proceeded to re-district the township, change the location of school houses, and reduce their number. The board has also levied what is regarded by many as an oppressive tax (13 mills on the dollar,) for building purposes. Inasmuch as the procedure involves the odious principles of "taxation without representation" and the exercise of governmental authority without the consent of the governed." Our eminently democratic people, have become restive, and evince a disposition to maintain their civil, social and individual rights. A disposition which cannot fail to challenge the admiration of every enlightened and patriotic American citizen. It is rumored that eminent legal gen-

men, have been consulted to ascertain if the board possesses authority to enforce their dictum by the strong arm of military law. It is to be hoped that this incipient rebellion will not assume the gigantic proportions of the famous "whisky insurrection."

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19, 1867. The joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional amendment having passed both branches of the Legislature, has already been signed by Gov. Geary. This act has caused the copperheads to pour out the vials of their wrath upon His Excellency, and there is a general howling in the Democratic camp. This was not unlooked for. It has become a prominent duty for the Copperheads to become indignant wherever anything is done that is intended to aid in "making treason odious."

The Legislative Committees consisting of three members from each branch, appointed to investigate the truth of the charges of "corruption" circulated about the time of the late Senatorial election, has discharged its duties, and made an official report, in which it is stated that "no evidence was produced to implicate any member of the Legislature in the alleged corruption, nor were any of the distinguished persons named in connection with the office of United States Senator therein involved."

The Legislature has passed a bill instructing the committee on public buildings to inquire into the propriety of enlarging the Governor's residence, and to present an estimate of the cost and plans if found desirable. The Executive Mansion is entirely too small and inconvenient for the uses to which it has been assigned, and the Legislature should see that some improvement is made without delay.

The 22nd of February—Washington's birth day—will doubtless be selected as the occasion upon which to place the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the celebrated Hancock chair, in the Hall of Independence, Philadelphia. Both these venerable relics have for many years occupied a place in the Capitol buildings in Harrisburg, but the present Legislature passed a bill directing their removal to Philadelphia, and henceforth they will form a part of the collection of old-time relics that will in the future attract thousands of visitors to the place where American Independence—"Liberty"—was first proclaimed. No more appropriate occasion could have been selected for their removal than the anniversary of the birth of the Father of His Country—the immortal Washington, whose achievements won for us the independence we have enjoyed for so many long years. In addition to this, the 22d of February is a holiday, by law, and the Legislature will not be in session, consequently many members, in addition to the Committee to be appointed for that special purpose, can participate in the exercises incident to placing the table and chair among the articles intended to be handed down to future generations, as having performed their part in "the days that tried men's souls."

Last Tuesday the members of the Senate and House resumed their duties, after having returned from a most delightful excursion to Pittsburgh, where they visited the Penitentiary, the House of Refuge, Dixmont Hospital, and other institutions that are dependent upon the State for support. The trip was enjoyed by all who participated in it, and institutions named were highly commended by the "makers of the Commonwealth."

The Constitutional amendment having been ratified by both branches of the Legislature, is another evidence that Pennsylvania is loyal to the core. There was a great amount of speech-making in favor of, and against the amendment—speech-making that will hereafter damage and improve the strength of parties and the prospects of politicians. The Republicans in both branches of the Legislature took lofty and comprehensive positions during this debate. Their speeches show that the Republican leaders have marked out a straight line for partisan progress, and that they cannot deviate from it without doing violence to their own sense of right, and injustice to the fairest hopes of the nation. On the other hand, the Democratic leaders fairly proved their determination to resist the logic of events. They will neither see or learn, accept or respect, the truth that the power of the national government is destined to become the supreme law of the land—that that power is lodged in the people—that the people delegate it to their representatives, and that no movement on the part of the Government, no act to promote its prosperity, and no blow to defend its life, can be provided or struck without the sanction of Congress. This is all that this amendment really needs to establish—by punishing the treason which everged the ing unflinching guards against a recurrence of the same evil. Let us hope that the amendment will be ratified speedily by a sufficient number of States to render it effective, notwithstanding the opposition to it manifested by the traitors of the South and the copperheads of the North.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14—A correspondent of the New York Tribune has arrived from the City of Mexico January 10th. The Liberal advance was then at San Felipe, and opposition under Quiroga at Derles Meja is still stuck at Quatroto Miramon, with a force not exceeding 3500, in Guanajuato, and it was rumored was preparing to attempt the recovery of San Luis occupied by one of the Liberal Generals with an equal force, Escobedo at the head of as many more, was at Matamoros, moving to reinforce the Liberals. His position seemed sufficiently secure and he was concentrating in ample force for the reconquest of the Capital. A Liberal force was within 200 miles of Mexico.

The Capital was in a panic in view of the speedy dissolution of the Empire and Imperial forced loan of one million dollars. Alarm was felt at the prospect of the interest on this subject of Marquis, and the French will Jurez could occupy the city. The French had also been asked to surrender the city to Porfiri Diaz. This was not impossible.

The papers were publishing as the expressed opinion of Bazaine that as the choice of Mexico appeared indisputable for the Republic the Emperor ought not to remain. The Imperial chief of police was arrested by Bazaine for demanding the release of a prominent Liberal, who was seized by the Government for political reasons. Goods detained by the Custom House in Mexico for Vera Cruz duties already paid to the French, were released by the French by force of arms.

A SINGULAR STORY.

The Williamsport Bulletin tells the following singular story: "One of the curiosities of the season is that of numerous grasshoppers appearing on the grass where the snow has melted off. Whether this phenomenon is general or only confined to particular localities, we are not able to state. Mr. H. S. Morse, who resides on Center street, aged several and brought them to our office. They were as lively as in midsummer. The grass in his yards is filled with these summer visitors. Who has seen winter grasshoppers elsewhere?"

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

EX-GOV. HUNT, of New York, died a few days ago. GEORGE W. ELLERY, the last man living whose father signed the Declaration of Independence, died at Newport last week.

THE Long Bridge at Washington was carried away by the late flood. So the Capital is now short of a bridge.

THE wife of Daniel E. Sickles, famous or infamous the country throughout a few years since, died in New York city on the 6th. GEORGE PEARBO, the eminent banker, has given the sum of \$2,100,000 to be applied to the education of Southern youth, black as well as white.

STATE Treasurer Kemble advertises for a new State loan, to be devoted to the reduction of over-due gold interest bearing State securities.

THE remaining portion of the Table Rock at Niagara Falls fell on Tuesday. Fortunately, at this season of the year, no one was on it.

MISS MARY HARRIS, who shot her seducer, Burroughs, in the treasury building two years ago, has just been admitted to the Insane Asylum, says a Washington special.

TWO apprentices, who went out for a sail in the small boat of a vessel lying at a Philadelphia pier, were picked up three days afterward one hundred miles out at sea.

A PROPOSITION was made in the Missouri Senate, on Tuesday, to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white" whenever it occurs in that instrument.

FENIAN CONGRESS.—A great Fenian Congress will meet at Utica, New York, on the 29th inst. It is understood that business of very special importance will be transacted by that body.

Mrs. HENRY JOHNSON, late Miss Harriet Lane, has just given birth to a son, who has been christened James Buchanan. Poor little innocent! He will have a heavy load to carry through life.

IN Vienna the snow is removed as fast as it falls, at an enormous expense. All the men out of work are employed to sweep the streets. Some people would prefer clean streets and despotism to liberty and shush.

A ST. Louis German gentleman recently displayed his paternal tenderness by dying and leaving one dollar to each of his children and half a million to his widow. It is pretty certain that widow was a second wife.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, that a married woman's clothing belongs to her husband. The question whether an unmentionable garment of a married man's clothing may be properly worn by the wife, is still undecided.

THE librarian of the New York Port Society has found a sailor who once mined in California, and spent twenty-five thousand dollars, bullion, in rum. The whiskey men ought to be made to pension him for life.

THE Great Eastern is fitting for the Paris exposition excursion scheme. There will be a smoking room on deck, plenty of space in the state rooms, four hundred sofas and two thousand berths. Single fare is one hundred dollars in gold for berths in large rooms.

ONLY five thousand bales of cotton were raised in Madison county, Alabama, last year but the present season from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand are promised. Strange how those tree niggers will work sometimes. They must do it out of spite—just to prove their former appreciative owners were in the habit of neglecting strict regard for truth.

A MAN advertised lately to forward, on receipt of postage stamps, "sound practical advice, that would be applicable at any time and to all persons and conditions of life." The receipt of the stamps, he sent his victim the following: "Never give you a penny to watch your shadow while you climb a tree to look into the middle of next week."

THE Herald's Washington special says: The decision of the Court of Claims at Washington, in the case of allowance for servants to officers of the army from the first of May, 1864, to the third of March, 1865, entitled the officer who served during that period to four dollars extra for each servant employed being the difference per month between eleven dollars and sixteen dollars, the amount which should have been paid.

DEPOPULATION OF THE SOUTH.

According to the official census of Alabama, taken last year by the New York Special, the population of that State is about eighteen thousand less than it was in 1860. From the time Alabama was admitted into the Union, in 1819, up to 1860, the population had been steadily increasing at the rate of about five per cent per annum, at which rate the total population would have been 1,200,000 inhabitants, instead of 1,182,000. The census shows only 945,000. The total loss to Alabama, according to the above figures, is about a quarter of a million—the present population being so much less than it would have been had not the war interrupted its growth. Supposing that the Southern States had been subjected to the same depopulating influences, the aggregate loss of population would amount to over two millions; and this estimate is other probably under the mark than over it. The causes for this falling off are various. Many men were killed in battle, many emigrated to Canada and Europe, and not a few who had gone South from the North returned here on the approach of war. There, too, immigration has been almost suspended for the past six years; and even now the uncertain condition of political affairs in the South prevents many immigrants from coming to this country for their homes. This causes many to keep away from the South all who seek in America a refuge from the political wrongs that democratic frauds for which this nation was distinguished in times past certainly will not attract settlers to the Southern States.

MR. DAVIS.—A gentleman who has just returned from Fortress Monroe says from personal knowledge, that the health of Jefferson Davis is much better than it has been for six months past that he is allowed free intercourse with visitors, but avoids all conversation with reference to political affairs and to his own condition of mind. He has full charge of the grounds of the fort, and lives as comfortably as any of the State officers.

AT St. Joseph, Missouri, on Sunday a man who was in prison upon the charge of leaving his wife, committed suicide by taking laudanum. The next day in the same town a man committed suicide by shooting himself through the head because he had a faithless wife. What an infinitude of foolishness and crime women, or rather men's infatuation with them, is responsible for.

BRAZILIAN agents are unusually active in all our large cities seeking to induce people to try their fortunes in the diamond regions and on the fertile pampas of South America. All such schemes are humbugs; and Brazil is far inferior to our own boundless domains in inducements to emigrate, as she is inferior to the United States in political institutions, civilization, and all that makes a country desirable to dwell in.

INDUSTRY is always profitable. A Maine newspaper relates that a boy in that State, who some years ago amused himself by planting a tree, has just been netted a fortune of \$700 from his orchard.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

We have been requested to give place to the following call for a State Temperance Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 26th inst. In addition to the names appended, the call was signed by a large number of Senators and Representatives, and by hundreds of clergymen and other citizens in various parts of the State:

ARM! ARM! TO THE RESCUE!

Intemperance is running away with the nation. It is estimated the sixty thousand die annually, one hundred thousand go to prison, one hundred thousand to the almshouse, five hundred marriages and four hundred suicides are committed every day through the influence of this infernal drink. What a fearful record of crime and death! What untold misery, disorder and discord! What weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth! What untold misery, disorder and discord! What weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth! What untold misery, disorder and discord! What weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth!

Earth has no ambition that is not engulfed by it, nor hope that is not blasted; no love that is not broken, no friendship that is not invaded; no friend, kinsman, brother, wife or child that is not forgotten; and no life of human agony which is not wrong. God has created no mind that can safely challenge combat with its appetite.

How would he be esteemed a benefactor who would deliver mankind from this infernal pestilence, or this world? But here is an evil that surpasses either, in the comprehensiveness of its devastations—destroys more substance, produces more misery, consumes more substance, and ruins as well as body—an evil that is constantly increasing, and instead of wearing itself out as they do, or of growing weak with age, his giant of intemperance but grows the stonger and more active, spreading everywhere in his track, wounds and tears, death and perdition.

To suppress such an evil must be the "right of humanity." If the Hermit was fired with indignation because of the desecrations which the infidel had brought upon Jerusalem, and marshaled and led on a mighty host for the rescue of the Holy land, shall not we arm for the rescue, because of desecrations wrought by this great test of humanity? Every bone of the mountain pile of human skeletons around the fountains of King Jehoshaphat calls to the living, Arm! Arm! for the rescue!

And to devise means for the dethronement of this demoniac, to drive away the destroyer, shut down the flood gates, and remove from our surviving kindred and fellow countrymen the forces of temptation were the undersigned, freely call upon all friends of Temperance throughout the State, to meet in Convention at the Court House, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

John W. Geary, Govyor of Pennsylvania.

Francis Jordan, Secretary of State.

L. W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate, and several hundred others.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, February 10—The World's Washington special says: It is learned from the Republican Congressmen who had a conference last night with the President, that the latter seems inclined to favor the Blaine amendment as a compromise between the Executive and Congress on the reconstruction question, with the modification that it shall demand impartial suffrage from the South instead of universal suffrage.

THE Times special says: William H. Hunt is the strongest champion of the reconstruction policy of the Executive, and was made the subject of a speech by Mr. S. Grant at a meeting of the National Union in New York City, on Tuesday last. He is a powerful speaker, and his speech was very effective.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat.

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption, IS THE RESULT.

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Nov. 50 1866-6m

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to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the most eminent dentists in the city.

W. M. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

Nov. 23, 1866.

J. HENRY HUTTON

WITH SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES. No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street, PHILADELPHIA.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.

Feb. 15, 3m.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE

AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS." Bedford, Pa. Lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "grit work," and to furnish all kinds of good flour and feed, at short notice. Eye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesday and Saturday.

Grits delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a share of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY. N. B. The highest market-price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb. 8, 3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Snyder, deceased. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodbury township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

Jan. 11:6t. JACOB TROUTMAN, Jr., Administrator.

LIME! LIME! LIME!!!

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A REMARKABLE PURSUIT AND CAPTURE.

The Doctor News gives an account of one of the most remarkable pursuits, resulting in the eventual capture of the runaways, which is recorded in criminal annals. On the 7th of November, 1865, two men were arrested in the city of New York, who were the most remarkable pursuits, resulting in the eventual capture of the runaways, which is recorded in criminal annals.

Dr. Hamilton and Eugene Hamilton with numerous aliases, robbed Lockwell & Co.'s bank at Elkhor, Wisconsin, of about \$180,000 in money and bonds. Last summer they turned up in Colorado, and were in and about Denver for some two months. By some accident, a Mr. Van Trees, a detective of Denver, got track of them, and they were with them claimed to be the wife of one of the prisoners, attempted to poison Mr. Van Trees but failed.

The Hamiltons were safely confined in Denver for a few days, but are ere this on their way to the East, where their captors will receive a rich reward for their successful pursuit and capture.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.—The public have for some time been aware of a project to lay another ocean cable between this country and Europe. The line is to start from some point on our coast—say at Cape Charles—running thence to the Bermuda Islands, from that point to the Azores, and finally landing at Lisbon, in Portugal. The country have made a number of contracts for a cable of superior construction and material. It is claimed that the laying of the line between the points mentioned involves much less labor, expense and risk than that of the British company. That there is but little danger of failure in this respect is evident from the fact that established companies agree to complete the work taking the responsibility of failure. Another advantage in this line will be that if one section of the cable is broken the others are not rendered useless. The company have also completed their arrangements with the governments in authority in the islands forming the way land, and also with that of Portugal, so that the work of laying the cable will soon begin.—N. F. Post.

SOME of the admirers of Gen. Grant who had made for them a splendid improved rifle, which they intend to present to him. It is a highly finished weapon and was made expressly for nice shooting. The entire rifle and every part including the case and apparatus, are made of American materials. The breech is of highly polished fine black walnut, and the stock is ornamented with solid silver mountings, which surround the inscription "To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant U. S. A. Presented by his Friends."

The barrel is made of fine cast steel, richly inlaid with gold. Its length, including the patent muzzle, is twenty eight inches, and it carries forty caliber balls to the pound. Its entire cost is \$800, and it was gotten up by a firm in Mansfield, Massachusetts. In the hands of a practiced marksman it has put a ball into a given spot ten consecutive shots, and is regarded by good judges to be one of the best rifles ever produced in this country.

AN OLEOPHY QUESTION.—A Washington correspondent says: "It is dreadful to see the colored population of both sexes sandwiched in between white folks, and there is a streak of lean and a streak of fat all around, with an odor about equal to that of a slaughter house. It is much more dreadful to sit in a close dining room, at a watering place hotel, on a sweltering day in July, and have a stout servant of African descent in close proximity all the time. The perfume there must be awful."

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