

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867.

## UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
**HENRY W. WILLIAMS,**  
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

## UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,  
**JOHN T. RICHARDS,** Fulton County,  
**JOHN WELLES,** Somerset County.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

**M. A. POINTS,** Bedford Borough.

## TREASURER.

**JOHN R. JORDAN,** Bedford Borough.

## JURY COMMISSIONER.

**WILLIAM KIRK,** St. Clair.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

**WILLIAM KIRK,** Hopewell.

## DIRECTOR OF POB.

**ADAM ELERY,** Middle Woodbury.

## AUDITOR.

**JOHN S. SWARTZ,** Snake Spring.

## UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN,  
**J. H. LONGENECKER,** Bedford Borough.

SECRETARY,  
**D. S. ELLIOTT,** Bedford Borough.

**CHARLES REA,**  
**JOHN A. GUN,**  
**J. W. WIGTON,**  
**JOSIAH OPT,**  
**JOHN C. VICKROY,**  
**CALVIN MULLEN,**  
**JOHN W. SMITH,**  
**JESSE GRIFFIN,**  
**JOHN T. SHIPLEY,**  
**JAMES EWANS,**  
**JAMES R. O'NEAL,**  
**W. HILL.**

## THE TRUE ISSUE.

Hon. George Sharwood and Hon. H. W. Williams stand as opposing candidates on the tickets of the respective parties in the coming political contest. The contest is not between them as individuals, but as the representatives of fixed and well defined principles. Williams is a sound lawyer and an acceptable Judge; Sharwood is the same, and in these respects many persons might be disposed to say that it is of small consequence which is elected. Not so, however, the principles which they represent are directly antagonistic, diametrically opposed. Judge Sharwood represents the principles of the party that precipitated the country into the bloodiest civil war ever recorded in the pages of ancient or modern history, and although overwhelmed and defeated, its adherents are now assiduously striving to obtain by legislative enactments and judicial decisions the triumph which they sought in vain on the bloody field of battle. The election of Judge Sharwood would be regarded by the men who sought our national destruction as a step toward reversing the verdict of the people rendered at the point of a million bayonets, and at the cost of hundreds of thousands of most valuable lives, and thousands of millions of hard earned treasure. It would once more check the work of reconstruction in the lately rebellious States, and in every part of the country inspire the enemies of the Union and true republican liberty with fresh hopes of a final triumph. In short the election of Judge Sharwood to the Supreme bench, at the present time, would be scarcely less than a national calamity. His whole life and all his public acts and professions have been thoroughly identified with the party of slavery, nullification, State rights, secession and rebellion, and to-day he is its candidate, and as such the representative and exponent of its political faith.

On the other hand Judge Williams is the representative of progressive Republicanism, and the exponent of its principles. He is the standard-bearer of the party whose whole history has been a continual struggle for the upholding and carrying out of the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence, the right of all men, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With this as its guiding star it has never swerved from the faith which our revolutionary fathers fought and bled, and to-day after having preserved the nation from the periculous hands of its own rebellious people, still stands forth as the champion of the largest liberty consistent with the safety and unity of a free and intelligent people. It is on such a broad and comprehensive platform, that Judge Williams stands as the candidate of the Republican party, and the representative of the only true principles on which to found and preserve free institutions. The issue then as we have already said is not between the two men as individuals, but as the representatives and exponents of great principles. On the one hand stands Sharwood, the representative of a party and principles that for half a century has vainly striven to check the wheels of progress, turn back the tide of human civilization, and convert a continent dedicated to freedom, by the blood of our revolutionary martyrs, into a slave mart for the buying and selling of human beings, and which in its last desperate effort has deluged our fair heritage with the blood of our fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, and darkened the pages of our country's history, with the records of Andersonville, Belle Isle and Libby prisons.

On the other hand is Judge Williams, the candidate and representative of a party and principles, that aim to elevate the human race to the highest attainable intelligence and liberty—to dedicate our whole country to untrammelled freedom—to give homes to the poor, security to the rich, and happiness to all—to raise the fallen, educate the ignorant, and enable all to use to the best advantage, for their own personal welfare, all the powers of mind and body with which an all-wise Providence has endowed them—to secure to every man, woman and child in the nation, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as far as not inconsistent with the rights of their fellow men. In such a contest none need be mistaken. The issue is clear and unmistakable, and none but the wilfully blind can err. The men who fought and bled for a united country, who they gave up their best beloved that our liberties might be preserved, none who stood by the country in the hour of her greatest peril, will now be found betraying her into the hands of her enemies.

In the Surratt trial, the evidence closed on Saturday last, and the argument for the prosecution was begun.

We see it stated in the Adams Standard that Hon. Edward McPherson proposed to donate \$217.25, received by him as Captain of Company K, 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, to the erection of a monument in honor of the Adams county soldiers who fell in the war for the Union. Mac is getting liberal!

It is very amusing to see the effort being made, by our cotemporaries of the Copperhead persuasion, to explain away Judge Sharwood's opinion on the Constitutionality of the Government currency. It is evident that very few of these apologists have read the document. We will publish it in a week or two.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

MOUNDSVILLE, July 29, 1867.

Editors Bedford Inquirer: Thinking some of my friends in Old Bedford would like to know where I am, I propose to furnish them the information through the columns of that good and loyal old sheet—THE INQUIRER. I will first try to describe the pleasant little town of "Moundsville" the County seat of Marshall Co. West Va. my present place of residence. There are two parts or precincts, as the citizens call them here, one is called Upper town, and the other Lower or old town. Upper town is the nearest and prettiest part of the place, from the fact there are no works of any kind going on, and it is so far from the Rail Road that it is free from all the black smoke and soot that generally comes from steam engines. It is on a very nice rise of ground, with a beautiful view of the broad Ohio river. The citizens have a fair view of all the boats passing up and down the river, also have a nice view of the West Virginia Penitentiary that is going up at this place. It is being built of cut stone, the building alone covers three acres of ground, and the entire enclosure is ten acres with a wall twenty feet high. What they have now to keep the Prisoners in, is something similar to the "Andersonville Prison" or stockade, twenty feet high, with a sentry box in each corner. Within two hundred yards of the Prison is a mound, one of the largest in the Mississippi Valley. It is seventy feet in perpendicular height, with a circumference at the base of eight hundred and twenty feet. The form of it is what we call a truncated cone, with a summit diameter of sixty-three feet. It is one of the most interesting things I have ever seen. There is a room in it called "The Tablet Room or Chamber" where there was a skeleton of a human being found seven feet in height, also wristlets, made of copper, beads, shells, and a great many ornaments of different kinds. In the "Tablet Chamber" was found a round stone or some kind of metal with curious marks on it, which as yet no one has been able to decipher. In the centre of the Mound is a hole, about ten feet in diameter, dug down to a level with the base of the mound, and with brick, and which you can see from the top of one of the rooms; I heard some one say there were some two or three more rooms. This one room was at one time (not many years ago) used as an Ice Cream Saloon, with a Room on the top. There are several of these Mounds in this county but none as large as this one. There are very large trees growing on the sides of the mound, and I would suppose to be three feet thick and six feet in diameter. I have inquired if there is a history of this wonderful place, but it appears no one knows any thing about it, except what the gentleman knows that owns it. It was owned by a company some years ago, but is owned at present by Colonel Lockwood, formerly of the 12th Regiment of West Virginia Infantry.

The part of town I reside in, is Old town, where we have a Kegg Factory, Two Steam Boilers, a Wharf, Post Office, and a Boot and Shoe Store, and Good Stores, and a very nice Drug Store kept by a good old friend, Dr. J. Reichert, formerly of Bedford where he practiced Medicine for sixteen years. There is a great amount of business done in this part of town, and the amount of trade is upward of \$100,000. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. passes through this part and we have four daily trains with an accommodation train to Wheeling at 7 o'clock every morning, (Sundays excepted.) It is getting late I must stop writing for the present, and will try and gather up another for some of my young friends on the system of Free Schools in this State.

Your Obedient Servant,  
JAS. A. GILCHRIST.

## ADDRESS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOMS,  
HARRISBURG, July 26, 1867.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens:—The official term of Geo. W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is about to expire; and under the Constitution his successor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. This election is every way important, and the more so, because of the great principles and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years.

All the powers of our governments, both National and State, are divided into three classes: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The people are the source of all power, and our Constitutions provide that power should be vested in those who are best qualified to exercise it, and the terms for which they shall be held. The National Judiciary being for life, and that of the State Judiciary fifteen years, changes in these tribunals are wrought more slowly than in the other branches of the Government, and hence should be made with the greater caution and wisdom; for nothing is of greater public importance than a wise and patriotic judiciary. Our past history shows a constant tendency in these several departments to enlarge their respective jurisdictions, and occasionally to encroach on each other; and especially is this true of the judiciary. It is but recently the Supreme Court of the United States, in the interests of slavery, gravely undertook to overturn the foundations of the Government on that question, and to nullify and destroy acts of Congress enacted by the men who made the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision virtually legalized and extended slavery over all the Territories of the Union, in defiance of Congress and the people, and laid down principles, which, but for subsequent events, would have extended slavery and made it lawful in all the States. And after the recent civil war was inaugurated, our State judiciary, by a denial of the constitutional powers of Congress and of our State legislature, in measures absolutely necessary to carry on the war and save the nation, so imperiled our cause as to make intelligent patriots everywhere tremble for the issue of the contest. True, these false theories did not prevail. But it is equally true the continued assertion of them paralyzed the arms of both the National and State Governments, distracted and disheartened our people, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, prolonged the war, and added immeasurably to our sacrifices of blood and treasure. Hence it is, "That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of

the people, to the end that the Court may never be again by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation."

Who, then, are HENRY W. WILLIAMS and GEORGE SHARWOOD, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme bench? What are their past records, and where do they stand, in those momentous times, and on these momentous issues? The word or woe of the Commonwealth, and perhaps of the nation, is involved in these questions; and it behooves every patriotic voter in the State to examine them with care.

Of Judge Williams, the Union Republican candidate, we here propose to give no extended biography. He is a high toned Christian gentleman, about forty six years of age, a ripe scholar, a learned and able lawyer, with many years of official experience, on the bench of the District Court of Allegheny County. He was first elected Judge in 1851, when he ran over one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, and was re-elected in 1851, by a unanimous vote of the entire county. The following extract from an editorial in the Pittsburgh Post (the principal Democratic paper of the West), shows the estimation in which he is held by political adversaries:

"The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court during the present year, is the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he is held by political adversaries."

He is of the Webster and Clay school of politics, and during the recent party war, from the beginning to the end, did every thing in his power, through his means, his voice, and his votes, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the loyal people in the struggle to maintain the Union.

Who, and what Judge Sharwood is, as a public man, will appear from what follows. Early in the history of this nation political sentiment became divided on the powers of the National and State Governments, and their true relations to each other. On these divisions two great parties were subsequently formed, the one known as the Whig party, and the other as the Democratic party. The Whig party had John C. Calhoun for its champion; and the other, for its recognized leader, had the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster. The former held free trade, and the right of nullification and secession, as cardinal doctrines, denying to the constitutional Congress the power to impose duties for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as inherent rights of a State. The latter denied these assumptions, and parties there has been perpetual warfare. In the year 1850, the Whig party ranged itself under the banner of Mr. Calhoun, and the Democratic party under that of Calhoun. One of the legitimate fruits of the States rights doctrine was the rebellion of 1853, in South Carolina, the avowed object of which was to nullify the tariff law, and the tariff law of Congress, enacted in 1828. The country at that time was saved from a disastrous civil war by the firmness of President Jackson, the wisdom of Congress, and the patriotism of General Scott. That effort to nullify and secede failed, and the principle on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1860 and 1861 South Carolina, and other rebel States, again endeavored to put in force their States rights doctrine of secession. The sympathy, inability, and compromise of President Buchanan, and his advisers, so contributed to the success of their effort, that its consummation could only be prevented by a long, desperate, and bloody civil war. In the end, and after fearful sacrifices of life and treasure, the rights and power of the national Government were again vindicated; and the States rights doctrine of secession was again overturned. Such at least has been the popular conviction, and cause for rejoicing, and even the worst of Southern rebels have been compelled to confess that they were wrong, and weeping over their "lost cause." Strange, and sad, and incredible as it may seem, we were already called upon to fight these great issues over again, in the year 1861, when Judge Sharwood for his leader, and with Free Trade, State Rights and Secession upon its banner, is again marshaling his hosts and now summoning us to the field of political combat, on these same issues! That party at their National Convention in 1860, and 1860, readopted what are known as the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as part of their platform. These resolutions are known as the embodiment of the old State rights and Calhoun doctrines. They do not nullify the relations of the States or people thereof to the United States as constituting a government, in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declare them to be merely a compact, and that "as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has a right to judge for itself, the extent of the MEASURES, AS OF THE MODE AND MEASURE OF REDRESS."

Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was claimed by the people of the South as an "infraction of the compact," and they chose secession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and State independence as "the measures of redress." The Democratic party at its last National Convention in 1860, adopted the same failure; and it has now put in the field a life long Free Trade and State Rights candidate, whom Judge Black endorses as one who "will stand by the Constitution and give pure law" to the people who will stand by the Constitution as the State Rights party do, and give such "pure law" as Judge Black has given President Buchanan and ANDREW JOHNSON.

Judge SHARWOOD and his party friends have not only denied the lawful power of the National Government to exercise a State, to make and enforce a draft, to make paper money a legal tender, to emancipate and arm negroes, to punish rebels and traitors by disfranchisement, to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus in time of rebellion, or to arrest and hold by military force by court martial, but they hold that all these things, though actually done, were illegally and wrongfully done, and therefore settled nothing. Or, as the Democratic organ (the Philadelphia Age), in a recent elaborate editorial, has said, "The Democratic party express the same idea: 'We are not to the sober thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania, whether they would not have all these grave pending questions decided according to law, and not according to war, JUST, IN FACT, BEEN SETTLED BY THE DECISIONS HAD THEY ARISEN EIGHT YEARS AGO, OR HAD NOT WAR TAKEN PLACE.'"

Is then, the "lost cause" not lost? Has the late dreadful war decided nothing? Is the right of secession an open question? Has slavery not been abolished? Are not the four millions of bondsmen free? Has our national debt no legal existence? Have the victors no power over the vanquished? Have the rebel States and people lost no rights by rebellion? Have our sacrifices of blood and treasure been in vain? Have the millions of fellow citizens, weigh well these solemn questions, and answer them at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party organization and other topics, this address might have been properly closed. But it may be asked by some, is Judge Sharwood, indeed, the political heretic herein set forth? "A man is known by the company he keeps," says the old adage. We have the right to assume, and have assumed, that the Judge is of the same political faith as his party, and the same political faith as his party, and the guilty acts and omissions of his party. There can be no mistaking the true position of the man who recently delivered an elaborate opinion denying the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (See the case of *Boyc v. Trott*, Legal Intelligencer of March 18th, 1864, page 92.) And when we go further

back; and examine his early history, we find ample justification for all we have written, and more. So long ago as April, 1834, he appeared as "The Orator of the Day," at a meeting of a Slaves Rights Association, in Philadelphia. We here copy some of the proceedings of that interesting convocation from "The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy, devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade," Vol. 1, page 309.

The orator of that occasion delivered a long and carefully prepared vindication and eulogy of the State Rights Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, herein before cited; and summed up his elaborate enforcements thereof as follows:

"We have seen to our starting place, and finding nothing at the Constitution, establishing any final Judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior. EACH STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF OF THE EXTENT OF ITS FRANCHISES OF THE COMPACT, AND TO CHOOSE FOR ITSELF THE MOST PROPER AND EFFICIENT REMEDY."

The true character of that meeting and its distinguished orator, the following toasts are copied from the proceeding (Senate vol., p. 212):

TOAST: "JOHN C. CALHOUN—The first to throw himself into the breach against Federal usurpation. May he live to see his principles predominant throughout the world."

TOAST: "The Patriots, otherwise called Nullifiers of South Carolina—their memories will be cherished when the advocates of the Force Bill are forgotten, or remembered with execration."

TOAST: "The Whigs of South Carolina—their principles are cherished, we need not fear usurpation either in the Legislative, Judicial, or Executive departments of the Government."

The Hon. John C. Calhoun was among those who invited this meeting by Judge Sharwood and others, but declined in a published letter of sympathy.

We thus submit, as briefly as possible, the record of the Democratic candidate, and of the party which placed him in nomination. We feel that to add comments could do nothing to the subject, and only ask you, fellow citizens, to examine the whole record with care, and under a sense of your solemn responsibilities to your country, render your verdict at the ensuing election. By order of the Committee, J. JORDAN, Chairman.

Geo. W. HARRIS, Sec'y.  
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Sec'y's.

FROM WASHINGTON.  
Removal of District Commanders.—Summing up the Surratt Case.—Removal of the Governor of Texas.—Army officers under Arrest, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1867.—It appears that the official copy of the supplemental Reconstruction act was issued a few days since from the State Department so full of errors that it has been found necessary to re-print it, and will be subjected to the most careful scrutiny.

THE SURRETT CASE.—The summing up of the counsel in the Surratt trial commenced on the 26th on behalf of the prosecution. The court room was crowded to suffocation and the interest in the trial is intensified as it draws so near to the hands of God. The correct copy shows that this is not true. The President retains that power, and the rumor is still reiterated that he will apply it to General Sheridan, and supersede that officer by appointing either Gen. Thomas or Gen. Hancock. The Government was not mentioned in the Cabinet meeting on the 26th, and the rumor still seems to find little credence.

FROM MEXICO.  
Fighting still going on.—The Liberals Prosecuting the Catholic Church.—A Cathedral Despoiled and a Chapel levelled, &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The Bulletin's column letter of July 12 states that General Avatez, and driven him entirely out of the State, Colima fared better than any other part of the country. Communication had been opened with the interior, and specie remittances formerly made via Tampico and Vera Cruz now in large amounts to San Francisco. The largest portion of these remittances belong to residents of Mexico.

The removal of Palazzi, and the appointment of Chaussegnes, give general satisfaction. General Corona, with 8,000 troops, is in Guadalupe, whence he will march in a few days to attack Tepic, which Losada keeps in his hands to 10,000 men.

HAVE A BOUNTY.—The Liberal authorities of the City of Mexico are persecuting the Catholic Church. They stripped the Cathedral of all its ornaments and silver ware, and arrested the Bishop of Jalapa, the Abbot of Guadalupe and Dr. Arzillaga, and others, who are held in close confinement. The latter two are over eighty years old. The charge against the Bishop of Jalapa is that he acted as alternate for the Arch Bishop of Mexico in the journal of the Regency, and against the Abbot that he took part in the deliberations of the Assembly of Notables. It is also stated the famous Chapel of the Rosary has been levelled by the Liberals.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.  
The United States Circuit Court of Virginia is in session at Richmond, engaged on tobacco and whisky fraud cases.  
PAYMASTER-GENERAL BRUCE has produced evidence before the Investigating Committee to show that he has had nothing to do with the funds in the hands of the Steam Saw Mills.  
The Republicans have made arrangements for a thorough canvass of Ohio during the pending campaign, and Senators Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Patterson, of New Hampshire, have promised to participate.  
A pistol fight came off at Frankfort, Kentucky, on Thursday, between two men named Nicholas and Bridgford. The former was killed and the latter will lose a leg.  
By order of the British War Office, a trial of American fifteen-inch Rodman guns was held in the presence of a number of naval and military officers, and against the Abbot by tests to which the gun was submitted that no iron or steel armor yet invented is capable of resisting its projectiles.

A SHOCKING case of matricide occurred on Wednesday, at Chillicothe, Ohio. A young man named Hunter was standing in a front room with several companions all very drunk, when Hunter's mother came to the party and implored her son to accompany her home. Suddenly he seemed seized with frenzy, rushed into the street, and picking up a heavy stone, threw it into the group. The fatal missile struck his mother in the temple. She died in ten minutes. Hunter and his companions was arrested.

FIFTEEN speakers have been sent South during the past week by the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, to assist in the canvass now going on in that section. They have notified the Carolinas and Mississippi. Funds have also been sent to the several Union State Committees. Gen. Brishin, of Kentucky, will stump the State of Alabama during the month of August.

A HUNDRED correspondents says: Another steamer arrived from the United States with a large number of emigrants. As inducements to settlers the legislature exempts all immigrants from duties and taxes for three years, except the purchase of land, and grants, implements, furniture and provisions free, and gives land and money to each able bodied settler.

The editor of the New Castle Gazette (democratic) has been to Philadelphia, to see if he could draw up a bill for the political aspect as presented in that section of the Commonwealth. After surveying the field, he exclaimed in agony of spirit, "Oh, Lord! how long? We suspect he will wait a good while before getting an answer to such a bill."

An Omaha special says: Seventy-five Indians attacked a surveying party of the Union Pacific Railroad, on Bitter Creek, on the 23d. The Indians were killed, and the surveyors, mortally wounded. B. F. Brown, Engineer in charge of the party, Brown died on the 23d. The Indians had been passing on the railroad between Fort Saunders and Fort Bridger.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the "Nobility of Labor," in which he said that more public men of eminence had started from the business of type setting than probably from any other occupation.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.  
The second Collegiate year will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.  
This Institute has been chartered by the Legislature of the State with full College powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers (B. E.)  
A Scientific Course (S. S.)  
A Ladies' Course (L. C.)  
A Classical Course (C. C.)  
A Biblical Course (B. B.)  
The School is intended to supply a great public work and instruction given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institute, and also a Commercial course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled in any respect for healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES: For Boarding, Washing, Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks.....\$38.50  
Instrumental Music..... 18.00  
Books, Stationery, and SUPPLIES all paid for by the student..... 15.00  
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.  
For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T. R. VICKROY, M. President, Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 18th, 1867.

THE "VOX HUMANA" TREMOLO is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It combines the softness of the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior in every respect. For sale wholesale and retail by E. M. BRUCE, 18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Send for descriptive circular and price list. The effect of your "Tremolo" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the best I ever heard of. Geo. W. Johnson, The First Organist of America.  
No Tremolo has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—Wm. A. Estey, Pipe Organ Builder.

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone. They are distinguished in instruments of this class.—Geo. Jordan, Pipe Organ Builder.  
The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any kind.—Wm. A. Estey, Pipe Organ Builder.  
I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a new one in my family. It is a beautiful instrument. We know of no organ of the class which possesses so many valuable qualities.—Independent.

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a more organ-like than anything we have seen.—Methodist.  
Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Estey instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches in Bedford, July 12 1867 '68.

TO CAPITALISTS.  
I have for sale, on easy terms, over 200,000 acres of arable, timber, and Mineral Lands, situate in Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, and other counties, in Pennsylvania, which will be sold in tracts ranging from 100 to 10,000 acres. FARMS: Several fine limestone farms near Bedford.  
FARMING LANDS: With limestone and red soil, and excellent water, and sites for saw-mills, TANNERIES, and five sites for same, with large tracts of rock oak timber.  
FURNACES AND FORGES, and sites for same, with large tracts of timber and iron ore lands. WATER PRIVILEGES, on never failing streams.  
IRON ORES: Bog, Specular, Fossil and Hematite. Fossil vein from 4 to 5 feet thick. Hematite bed from 10 to 40 feet thick.  
COAL AND COLLIERIES: Colliers in full operation with fine engines, tracks, cars, &c. Undeveloped Coal Lands with a seam 20 feet thick. Also, gas, canal and anthracite coal lands.  
TIMBER: Large tracts covered with white and yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, red, white and rock oak, chestnut, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar, &c., &c. Also, Steam Saw Mills.  
FIRE CLAY, of superior quality for making fire brick.  
SAND STONE, of pure quality, for making slabs.  
ALSO, farms, and farming, timber and mineral lands in all Western, Southern and Pacific States, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, &c., &c.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.  
July 12, 1867.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.  
NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for Bedford County of 1867, is now open, and returns, comes, Articles in Schedule A, and also of all persons required to pay Special Tax on Business having been completed, notice is hereby given that the Taxes are now being levied, and will be received at the office of J. W. Lininger, in Bedford, on THURSDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22d and 23d of August, or at any office prior to that time.  
PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to pay their annual tax prior to the 20th day of August, will be duly notified of their neglect, for which a fee of twenty (20) cents and four cents for each mile travelled in serving the notice will be charged.  
Persons doing business without having paid a special tax thereon, are liable to a penalty of three times the amount of said tax, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for two years.

C. W. ASHCROFT, Collector.  
Hopewell, Pa., July 19, 1867.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRY OFFICE  
NOV 2, 1866

## NEW GOODS AND NEW TRIMS

## CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and

## CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.

The following comprise a few of the prices:

CALICOES:  
8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.

MUSLINS:  
10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.

CASIMERES:  
75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.

COTTONADE (pant. stuff):  
18, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.

GINGHAMS:  
12 cts. up to 25 cts. per yard.

LADIES' HOSE:  
12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cts. per pair.

GENTS' HALF HOSE:  
12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cts. per pair.

BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.

HATS:  
A large assortment from 15 cents up.

COFFEE:  
25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS:  
from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pound.

SUGARS:  
12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cts.

CLOTHING:  
Linen Coats \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.

A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY, unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note with INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,  
No. 1, ANDERSON'S ROW.

June 28, 1867.

## NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,  
at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carr & Co., have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS,  
WOOL DE LAINES,  
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,  
CALICOES,  
MUSLINS,  
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,  
SACKING FLANNELS,  
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,  
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hosiery; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety; Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and