

CONGRESS.

Whatever fault may be found with our present Congress as to the disposition of the impeachment question, there can be no doubt but that the temper of Congress since displayed, has had the effect of increasing the confidence of the country in regard to our financial condition. While it seems to have been generally expected that, even after impeachment was disposed of, filibustering and President making would occupy the attention of Congress to the exclusion of pressing and important business, we have all been agreeably surprised to find both Houses disposed to serious work. Ignoring partisanship and political kite flying, our representatives, generally, have shown a desire for economy and retrenchment in all the departments of the government, and have gone diligently to work to inquire into the condition of our finances, with a view to their satisfactory adjustment. This disposition to go to work in earnest, upon the business of the nation requiring their attention, has already had a beneficial effect upon the whole country. The rapid and steady decline in gold, notwithstanding the movement for the suspension of the contraction policy of the Treasury Department, both evinces the increase of financial confidence and the fallacy of McCulloch's contraction theory. While the General character and temper of congressional proceedings has been thus far commendable, the confidence of the country would have been still further increased, if the pernicious custom of a three or four weeks adjournment for the holidays had been ignored. The true American adage, that "Time is money," is peculiarly applicable to our country in its present financial condition, and a little judicious self-denial on the part of our Congressmen, in the way of good dinners and holiday indulgences generally, would have still further increased the confidence of the people, and left our representatives with clearer heads and more vigorous minds for the discharge of the important and responsible duties incumbent upon them.

PAY AS YOU GO.

There is nothing more prejudicial to the business interests of a community, than the pernicious system of long and indiscriminate credits. Not the least of the evils attendant upon the credit system has been the necessity, under which the mercantile community labored, of exacting a sufficient profit from the paying portion of their patrons to indemnify them for the losses sustained on bad debts accruing under the credit system. The wonder is, that the portion of every community upon whom this tax is of necessity laid, and will be, as long as, and wherever the credit system is practiced, have so long borne it with patience, when the remedy is in their own hands. The war did much to relieve us of the evil, but the tendencies are again toward indiscriminate credit. The power of prevention, as well as the cure, is in the hands of those upon whom the tax is to be levied and if they are wise they will uphold and sustain, in every possible way, the efforts of the business portion of their communities to approximate as nearly as possible to a strictly cash system in all their business transactions. In this as in many other things the influence of example is much more effective than that of precept. As you go is at all times and everywhere an excellent motto, and if they who are inclined to ask for credit would only remember that they must pay a heavy tax for it, they would be much less likely to indulge in so pernicious and expensive a practice. A word to the wise is sufficient. Announce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

The National Council of the Union League of America met in Washington city, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Every State and Territory in the Union was represented by one delegate from each Congressional district. It unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Council of the Union League of America is utterly opposed to any departure from the sacred principles of its organization or from those of the Republican party, and that we do hereby respectfully but earnestly and firmly urge the National Republican Convention to place no man in nomination for President of the United States in 1868, who is not in himself an irrevocable guarantee that he is a true friend of the cause of Union and liberty, the equal rights of all men before the law and of universal manhood suffrage.

At the municipal election in Pittsburgh the other day, James M. Blackmore, an independent Democrat, supported by the working men's Party and Copperheads, was elected Mayor. Part of the regular Republican ticket was elected by an increased majority over that given to Judge Williams in October, but this does not deter the jubilant Cops from throwing up their hats and trotting out their poultry in honor of a Copperhead Victory. Small favors thankfully received.

JUDGE WOODWARD delivered his maiden speech in the National House of Representatives on the 18th inst, in which he endorsed the position taken by the majority of the Judiciary Committee that the President could not be impeached for misdemeanors which were not indictable at common law; but he argued that he had committed no impeachable offenses.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S propensity for dabbling in real estate is likely to be further gratified by the proposition of the Spanish government to sell the Spanish West Indian possessions to us for the neat little sum of one hundred and fifty millions. We are disposed however to regard the report as a practical joke upon the weak point of our enterprising Foreign Secretary.

A BILL was passed by the Lower branch of Congress on the 13th inst giving the families of deceased soldiers the bounties to which the soldiers if living would be entitled. This is a simple act of justice.

The proposed European Conference on the Roman question has been definitely abandoned, the leading powers positively refusing to participate in it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dec. 5th.—SENATE.—A bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary which provides for an appeal to the Supreme Court from all final judgments of the Court of Claims in which the United States is a party and the judgment is decided adversely to the United States. It was resolved that the attorney General be instructed to report how many assistant district attorneys he has appointed, and if any had been previously rejected by the Senate for any office. It was resolved that the Naval committee be instructed to ascertain what changes have been made in the organization of the several navy yards in the United States. A resolution was adopted calling upon the General of the army for a statement of the number of white voters, and also the number of registered colored voters in the States subject to the acts of Congress and the reconstruction acts. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means to fund the interest bearing debt of the United States, and to provide for a national tax thereon. The Committee on Ways and Means, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from tax all articles the product of hand-labor. A petition of citizens of Ashtabula, Ohio, to impeach the President, was presented. The Senate resolution, in relation to an ordinance committee, was concurred in. A resolution that G. D. Blackey, of the Third Congressional district of Kentucky, was not entitled to his seat, and that the oath be administered to Mr. Golladay, was recommitted to the Committee on Elections. A resolution was passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount of revenue received from distilled spirits from each collection district—referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. At 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

Dec. 6th.—SENATE.—A resolution praying for the repeal of the tax on cotton was referred to the Committee of finance. A petition from Connecticut praying for certain legislation to secure citizen suffrage was referred to the Judiciary Committee. On motion, it was resolved to request the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate if the unexpended balance of appropriations had been applied to any other deficiency. It was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the Senate if Edmund C. Ross assumed the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and by what law or authority. A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract a new loan.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a memorial relative to bonded goods, and another praying for a repeal of the cotton tax. The bill in reference to the proposed impeachment of the President was taken up and debated. Adjourned.

Dec. 7th.—HOUSE.—Several communications from the Secretary of War were presented. The resolution on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson was taken up, and after much debate, was lost, the vote standing 57, says 108. The bill declaring the nullity of the act after its passage the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes is suspended, was reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means, and after discussion, passed. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and shortly after adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

MONDAY 9th.—SENATE.—On motion, the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act declaring the rights of volunteers. On motion, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the names of all individuals to whom captured or abandoned property had been given up. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of a treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the law regarding the taking of the test oath. A vote on the resolution referring part of the President's message to a select committee on reconstruction, resulted in favor of referring the matter. The other resolutions distributing the message were adopted. The bill declaring forfeited certain railroad lands in the States, was reported back to the Committee on Public Lands. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of amending the national currency law. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the disposition of the lumber bought by the department since 1860. The Senate bill fixing the quorum of the Supreme Court at five was passed. The District equal-rights bill was passed by a vote of 16 to 38. A resolution was adopted for the printing and distribution through our consuls abroad of an abstract of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Adjourned.

TUESDAY 10th.—SENATE.—The Secretary of the Treasury replied relative to the appointment of Edward Cooper as Assistant Secretary was referred to the Committee on Finance. A resolution requesting certain information about the Union Pacific Railroad was adopted. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to publish copies of all papers not hitherto published in this country touching the recognition of belligerent rights by Great Britain; and also relative to depositions by the Alabama on the commerce of the United States. A bill to regulate the rights of mariners when in the District was referred to the District Committee. A bill to remove disabilities from certain citizens of Alabama was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was referred to the Committee of Finance providing for the receiving of legal-tenders for all debts, public and private, excepting otherwise specially provided in contracts, made after July 4, 1868, and except on duties and imposts. An amendment was offered to the bill relative to the national adoption of constitutional amendments. The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the several committees. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal at Fort Russell, in Dakota Territory. At the request of the Sergeant-at-arms, the Committee on Accounts was requested to examine his books. A joint resolution was passed extending for two years the time allowed railroad companies in Michigan and Wisconsin to entitle them to certain lands. A joint resolution was passed, authorizing an extra edition of the Postmaster General's report, with accompanying documents. The joint resolution allowing Sena-

tors and Representatives to examine and copy all papers in the Post Office Department was passed. The confiscation bill was then taken up, but after a short discussion the further consideration of it was postponed until the 21st of next January. The current resolution for an adjournment over the holidays, from the 20th inst, until January 6, was adopted.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY 11th.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted tending towards the more economical expenditure of the contingent fund of the House. A discussion took place upon a bill directing that certain moneys in the hands of the United States Treasurer, received from the sale of captured and abandoned lands, should not be withdrawn therefrom save by authority of the laws. The further discussion was postponed until to-day. A petition from thirty thousand citizens of Kentucky, asking for them the right of suffrage, and claiming that a spirit of robbery, arson, and murder exists in that State, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs to amend the act of April 10, 1866, for the establishing rules for the government of the army. A bill passed, directing the Secretary of War to furnish on application of the Governor of any State, the muster roll and number of volunteers organizations. At two o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and after the discussion of a number of important matters, adjourned.

THURSDAY 12th.—SENATE.—Memorials were presented praying for impartial suffrage. Several resolutions were reported, and among them one from the Retrenchment Committee providing that contracts for supplies for the Executive Department shall not be made for a longer period than one year. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to take up the abandoned property bill, but the resolution was postponed until to-day. The resolution censuring certain parts of the President's message was postponed until Monday. The President transmitted his reasons for the removal of Secretary Stanton. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed providing for publishing the postal convention made with foreign countries. The resolution directing the Committee on Commerce and Finance to inquire into the expediency of the shipping interests was adopted. The Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of locating a marine hospital at some suitable place in Illinois. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information as to the sale of public vessels since the war. A resolution in relation to holding a mass meeting at St. Louis, relative to the rights of American citizens was adopted. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that all law officers of the Government shall constitute a part of the Attorney General's Department. A resolution was adopted instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of locating a navy yard at Erie, Pa. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Territories reported to inquire into the expediency of removing the present military establishment in New York to a more convenient location. The Committee on Naval Affairs were directed to inquire into the expediency of extending the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to direct the Navy whether any of the vessels sold since the war were captured from the enemy. A resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the army to one hundred thousand men was adopted unanimously. A resolution looking toward the destruction of seized spirits was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, as was also a resolution exempting from tax all incomes not exceeding \$2,000. The House adjourned.

The national bank notes issued during the week were \$246,870, and the total amount issued to date is \$305,284,561. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to \$5,328,757, leaving in actual circulation at this date \$299,955,804.

The fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week amounts to \$373,400.

The receipts from internal revenue during the last week were \$2,354,000, to the fiscal year commencing with July 1, 1867, \$94,947,000.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending on the 7th inst. were \$2,245,490.

Old Peter Cartwright, the preacher who was so many anecdotes are told, is eighty-three years old.

The President will send to the Senate his veto message of the bill striking the word "white" out of the District laws.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is making a promising variety of spring wheat, to be tested at different points next spring.

The Paris correspondents state that the Austrian Emperor, at the grand dinner given him by Napoleon, picked chicken bones with his fingers. Important, if true.

Congress has agreed to adjourn from the 20th inst, to the 6th of January, in order that the member and servants of the House may enjoy the holidays.

The new capital at Albany has been commenced. Its estimated cost is over \$4,000,000, but it will cost twice that sum before finished.

The first Lutheran that ever immigrated to this country, came to New York in the year 1659, was Jacob Fabricius, who came there in 1659, was then first denominational preacher.

Wisconsin has paid over nine thousand dollars bounty this year for wild animals, whose skins are sufficiently valuable to lead hunters to pursue them.

The Austrian and Mexican missions are being organized in California. The Austrian mission it seems hard to get any one to put on his rejected robes.

The Democracy of Ohio are to meet in State Convention on the 8th of January, to select candidates for State officers and appoint delegates to the National Convention, to make a Presidential nominee.

There is little doubt but that the Senate will restore Stanton to the position of Secretary of War, but it is understood that Mr. Stanton asked only a vindication of the law, and does not desire to resume the office.

THEODORE PARKER left a thousand sermons and lectures unpublished. Among them a series of lectures entitled, "Great Americans." They are to be edited and a selection from them printed.

W. B. MESSER, editor of the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury has been convicted of libeling Hon. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney of that city. The libel was written by A. F. Hill, of Fayette county, as he admitted on the witness stand.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY printed for the week, \$524,000; shipped, \$508,676; national bank notes redeemed, \$1,212,422; currency redeemed and destroyed, \$373,400.

DURING the late political canvass in this Commonwealth the Republican State Committee promised a banner to the county that should at the election return the largest Republican gain. The banner has been awarded to Wayne county.

A FRIEND saw Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, a few days since, hauling lumber with a mule team. The Senator shoved his friend with a 52-acre field of wheat that he had plowed himself. He has 1,700 acres of wheat.

THERE are over twenty thousand Southerners who claim New York as their home! So states the New York correspondent of the Atlanta (Geo.) Opinion. This accounts for the great growth of Copperhead majorities there.

THE heart of a Wisconsin farmer was lately broken by the discovery of a large number of Mexican, American and English coins while digging in his field, and then his hopes were dashed by the further discovery that they were counterfeit.

INDIANA has already taken the first steps toward the great contest of next year by calling a State Convention on the 20th of February for designating candidates for Presidential Electors and the appointment of delegates to the National Republican Convention.

The report that the Government is tending away with postage stamps is an error. On the contrary, stamps of an improved design are now in the possession of the department to furnish the innumerable styles of envelopes, already stamped, now in general use.

The plate glass for the Treasury extension was imported from France, at a total cost which amounted to \$120,000. The lowest bid for this glass was \$9,732 and \$9,250. Probably the difference is to be found mainly in the item of labor.

DICKENS has realized \$20,000 from his four readings in Boston, and it is estimated that during his stay in this country his entire profits will reach \$200,000. He devotes himself closely to his work, and has three new papers in preparation, one of which is to be published in the Atlantic. He will read his "Christmas Carol" at Boston on Christmas eve, after returning from New York.

Old Guizot is a very hearty eater, drinks a bottle of claret for dinner, and walks every afternoon five or six miles. Old Auber, the composer, on the contrary, is exceedingly temperate, and drinks nothing but water, but he rides a good deal on horseback. Both Guizot and Auber work at least eight hours a day, notwithstanding their eighty odd years.

HENRY C. HICKOCK, late Superintendent of Common Schools in this State, has been appointed by the District Court Controller of the Public Schools of Philadelphia for three years. An exchange remarks that this is another instance of the democratic tendency of American institutions. Mr. Hickock's party rights do not consider that they are demeaning themselves by taking a lower office after having held a higher.

SAYS a Boston paper: "Mr. Dickens's pen has been busy from the moment of his arrival in this city. He has at least three papers on which he is at work. One is to see daylight first in the Atlantic Monthly, and the others at home. He has been sought almost incessantly. Cards by the bushel, in the aggregate, have been sent him; and notes soliciting his autograph and calling him down to him, as it were, in showers. Of course these importunities have gone unanswered; in fact, have not even reached him at all. His assistants are doomed to the task and are to put the date of the billets, and are authorized to dispose of them in the waste basket.

The Boston Commonwealth thus describes Mr. Dickens: A short, thin gentleman, of about fifty-five years of age; bald from the crown of his head to his forehead, above which was gathered his side hair, brushed forward over his ears, set off by a moustache and a rather long and wide imperial; a black dress-coat, with upper lapels of watered satin; in the autograph, under button-hole a pink and a white flower; a low cut vest, with diamond studs to shirt-bosom, white cravat, and gold watch-guard; black pants. The whole appearance that of an active, volatile, dapper Frenchman, who had seen some cares, the lines of which were well traced on his face.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Books on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, situated on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danper, James Brinburn and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 54 feet, the other 42 feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor above the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3d. DUBBORROW & LUTZ.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS, AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES, or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET

AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS, CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,

GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES, SADDLERY of all kinds,

NAILS, by the keg or pound,

WAAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON, NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE

SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL, HORSE SHOES, by the keg or small quantities,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES, CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap, the very best POCKET KNIVES,

PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS, SILVER TEA AND TABLE

SPOONS in sets, BRITAINIA WARE

in sets, trays, &c. PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Basins, Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter, Red-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Saws Black, Groves and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS, Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done unto." We intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH, Nov. 15th.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE WITH A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that SPLENDID FARM

situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, & now in the occupancy of William H. Nyce, containing 10 ACRES, more or less, about SIXTY Acres cleared and under excellent fence, 15 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,

Darn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE \$30 PER ACRE. DUBBORROW & LUTZ, July 19th Real Estate Agents.

BLOODY RUN STILL AHEAD!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS, AT BLAKE'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK. Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Ornaments, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Buttons, Trimmings, Hosery, Gloves, Notions, Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Groceries and Dry Goods, a full assortment of Confectionaries, &c. &c. Also, just received, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, which is being sold at wholesale prices.

MILLINERY WORK DONE TO ORDER. Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and see our new stock, and remember our terms are CASH.

CHARLES BLAKE, Nov 2, 1867. Bloody Run, Sept. 27th.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrators' and Executors', Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office, Nov 2, 1867.

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CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE AND SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS! JUST RECEIVED AT AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz: CALICOES: 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS: 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE, with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges for good paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. 10 per cent. saved by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, Cash and Produce Store, No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW, June 28, 1867.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH FOR TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER, (LATE OF NEW YORK CITY), DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principle.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has recently placed ARTIFICIAL TEETH at the disposal of all who require them. DR. PORTER is now inserting the most BEAUTIFUL and DURABLE artificial teeth at prices ranging from

TEN TO EIGHTEEN DOLLARS! per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operations warranted.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS. This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purest and best methods of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Shillman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleaned to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER, DENTIST, Bloody Run, Penna., March 28, 1867-ly.

GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867, \$2,153,233 36.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of life; upon the non-forfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) participate in the profits of the company.

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are unable, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.