Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1868.

The evident aversion of General. Grant to indicate his political proclivities has long been a source of annoyance to many good with the war office under the orders of the President raised apprehensions that were painful to every true and loyal manin the Whatever his reasons for this singular reticence, the President has compelled him in to obedience to the laws of Congress. When it became necessary to choose between obedience to the President and obedience to the law, the great conqueror did not besitate for a moment but promptly declared in favor of and obeyed the law without regard to Presidential wishes or orders. This has already brought down upon him the vituperation and abuse of all rebeldom including copperheadism. But Gen. Grant can bear it all and rejoice in it, for there is no surer evidence of a man's thorough loyalty than that he is soundly abused by the President and his copperhead parasites. Though Grant seldom speaks he has certainly spoken most opportunely this time. There is no act of a great soldier that so elevates him in the eyes of all men as implicit obedience to the existing civil laws whenever his active duties as a soldier in the field have ceased. There is no greater trial of a man's actual merit than the sudden transfer from the almost absolute power of a military commander in chief, where he is a law to himself, to the sphere of civil life where he is required himself to render the implicit obedience he has before been accustomed to require of and a Washington the greater portion of ton, and the promises alleged to have been their honor and glory. It was the conquest made by Grant that he would either resign of self, the greatest of all victories. Grant's his position as Secretary of War ad interimwell night assured, is now as nearly a fixed of the office by legal process, should the fact as anything not yet done can be. No Senate resolve to restore him. man in the nation has so strong a hold upon the hearts of the people, and now that his of the leaders of the party, thus assuring one from the President.

sylvania has been characterized by large reductions of our State debt, the total aboliition of taxes on real estate and numberless other improvements in our financial condition. All this has been done during, and immediately after one of the most terrible and expensive wars recorded in the annals of history. But it is not alone in the finances of our state that this spirit of economy has been made to tell. The national finances have also been managed with the same skill. True, while the war lasted and the nation was imperilled treasure was not alone in the final res have also been managed with the same skill. True, while the war lasted and the nation was imperilled treasure was not alone in the finances have also been managed with the same skill. True, while the war lasted and the nation was imperilled treasure was not alone in the finances have also been managed with the same skill. True, while the war lasted and the nation was imperilled treasure was not alone in the finances have also been managed with the same skill. True, while the war lasted and the nation was imperilled treasure was not alone in the finances have also been managed with the same skill. True, while the war lasted and the nation was imperilled treasure was not alone in the finances have also been managed with the same skill. True, while the war lasted and the nation was imperilled treasure was not alone in the finances have also been managed with the same skill. True, while the war lasted and the nation was imperilled treasure was not alone in the finances have also been managed with the same skill. True, while the war lasted and the nation was imperilled treasure was not alone in the finances of our state that this spirit of economy has been made to tell. The national finances of our state that this spirit of economy has been made to tell. The national finances of our state that the same should not refer the tell the could not treas to remarked that he had not patientally looked into the frenure of Office of Secretary of War, if Mr. Stanton under the authority of the constitution, and that consequently the head of the fact, tion of taxes on real estate and numberless Here is already an annual reduction of about \$200,000,000, though the work of the present session has scarcely begun there is nothing surer than that the Internal revenue taxes will be largely reduced before Congress adjourns. Such acts of economy and retrenchment speak for themselves and place the record of the Republican party on the question of retrenchment in the fullest ac cord with its professions. Copperheads may prefer groundless charges of corruption and extravagance against us but our record is our most triumphant vindication.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION is again being agitated in Congress. The disclosures made in the Grant-Johnson correspondence made in the Grant-Johnson correspondence show conclusively a deliberate design on the part of Johnson to defy the laws. It would seem from present indications that we own it alone to Grant's immess and determination to obey the law, that we are not at this moment engaged in an actual war, with Johnson in Control of the military power, resisting congress and the laws of the land and proclaiming himself Dicator. It seems that but for framt we might at this moment engaged in an actual war, with Johnson in Control of the military power, resisting congress and the laws of the land and proclaiming himself Dicator. It seems that but for framt we might at this moment be again involved in all the horrors of an other civil war. If Congress once more brings up the Impeachment question it is to be hoped, the matter will not be permitted to rest until so dangerous and rockless a character as Johnson shall be regularly and fairly tried and removed from the position he has so shamefully abused and dishonored. While he fills the Executive chair the nation cannot have peace. He seems to dead and removed from the position of Pennsylvania, and has had a large while he fills the Executive chair the nation cannot have peace. He seems to delight in strife and turmoil and exerts all his ingenuity to prevent that condition of peace and tranquility which the country so much needs.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. Congress has at last settled the contrac

tion question by passing through both Houses the bill to suspend all further con-traction of the currency. We showed conclusively some time ago, that, notwithstanding the contraction cry, there was not actually as much currency or circulating medium of any kind available for the transacting of the business of the country, in proportion to the extent of that business and the inrepublicans. Though they felt that his creased prices, as there had been before any greenbacks were issued. We also showed could not be other than legal, his connection that McCulloch's insane and almost suicidal efforts at contraction had had no visible effect upon the price of specie or of the necessaries of life, and that the remedy for high prices was not to be found in that direction under these circumstances, could even be Business prospects are already brightening under the feeling of confidence inspired by construed as equivocal, was hailed by the copperhead enemies of the country with joy copperhead enemies of the country with joy themselves correct the high prices and the and beralded abroad through all their gold premium. May the time be far distant journals as sure signs that the General in when we shall lose our present convenient chief of our armies was in sympathy with and every way desirable national and Greenthe conservative, or in other terms, dis-loyal element. The sphynx like attitude of equal distribution of National Banks than General Grant has been doubtless, as his at present exists, but nothing more disasfriends have always claimed, because of his trous to the business interests of the country reluctance to get into the political arena. could befall us than the abolition of our national currency. Let McCulloch now give his attention to the payment of the national self-defence, to define his position in regard debt instead of increasing it by borrowing money to withdraw our currency and fund it

in interest bearing bonds. W. B. REED, a Philadelphia copperhead, has just published another pamphlet, launched at the great historian, Bancroft, in defence of his grandfather's revolutionary record. Imagine what a deluge of pamphlets will be likely to flood the country when the grandsons of our copperhead cotemporaries, take up the gauntiet to defend the records of their grandfathers, during the past rebellion, against the impartial his tory of some future Bancroft! They will doubtless find quite as hard labor as Mr. Reed and much less sympathy. They will have more than faint heartedness to defend against, and infinitely less ground of defence. They will then doubtless learn the meaning of the word loyal, which copperheads of the present day seem utterly unable to comprehend.

GEN. GRANT and THE PRESIDENT.

The latest event of public interest has een the publication of the correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant in others. Such acts gave to a Cincinnatus relation to the restoration of Secretary Stanomination by the republican party, before or compel Mr. Stanton to obtain possession

The correspondence on this point, as sub mitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, latest deeds have satisfied the most exacting enbraces two letters from Gen. Grant and

of the leaders of the party, thus assuring unanimity in his nomination, there will be really no obstacle to his election. The hosts of treason he has completely routed before; this time he will utterly annihitate them as a party organization. With Grant as our leader in the coming campaign we look forward only to the most overwhelming and triumphant victory.

The Republican administration in Pennsylvania has been characterized by large really no obstacle to his election. The correspondence opens with a letter from General Grant to the President under date of January 25th, in which he requests the President to give him, in writing, the justiculation he had previously given him verbally, not to obey any order from the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless he (Grant) knew it came from the President. He states that he is induced to make this request in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations that have circulated through the press purporting to come from the President. at Cabinet meetings, and remarks that what is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentations referred to, he states that some time after he assumed

> remarked to Grant that he would see him again. He says positively that he did not gare to call on the President ou Monday. On Tuesday, the day Mr. Stanton re-entered the office of Secretary of War, Grant officially informed the President of that fact. Mr. Johnson sent back a message by the bearer stating that he wanted to see Grant at a Cabinet meeting that day. At this meeting the President gave a version of the understanding alluded to, in which he stated that Gen. Grant had agreed to hold on to the office until displaced by the Courts, ted that Gen. Grant had agreed to hold on to the office until displaced by the Courts, or resign in time to allow the President to appoint some one else who would do so. Gen. Grant says he in no way admitted the correctness of the President's statement, though to soften the asperity of the contradiction he admitted the President might have understood that he meant to resist the re-instatement, but he further remarks, I made no such promise.
>
> The President replies under date of January 31st., and says in relation to his first

statement, and that he also admitted that he had agreed to meet him, for the purpose of taking decisive action, on Monday the

of taking decisive action, on Monday the 13th inst.

He also says that Gen. Grant called upon him on Wednesday morning the 15th inst., in company with Gen. Sherman, and remarked while there, that an article published in the National Intelligencer of that date, purporting to be a report of the conversation the day hefore did him great injustice. After Gen. Grant had withdrawn, Johnson says he read the article in the Intelligencer, and found it substantially correct. He afterwards caused the article to be read to four of the five members of the Cabinet, who were present and they concurred in the accuracy of its statements.

General Grant replies to the President under date of February 3rd, reiterating his former statements and concluding as follows:

From our conversation and my written pro-

former statements and concluding as follows:

From our conversation and my written protest of August 1, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known that my greatest objection to his removal was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would, by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relation to the Governmea, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary t War ad interim, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to the law, or, not doing so myself, surrender to one who, as the statement and Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to the law, or, not doing so myself, surrender to one who, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought; and it was to avoid this doubt, as well as to relieve you from the personal embarrassment in which Mr. Stanton's reinstatement would place you that I urged the appointment of Gov. Cox. believing that it would be agreeable to you and also to Mr. Stanton, satisfied as I was that It was the good of the country, and not the office, the latter desired. On the 13th ultimo, in the presence of Gen. Sherman, I stated to you that I thought Mr. Stanton wou'd resign, but did not say I would advise him to do so. On the 18th I did agree with Gen. Sherman to go and advise him to that course, and on the 19th I had an interview alone with Mr. Stanton, which led me to the conclusion that any advice to him of this kind would be useless, and so informed Gen. Sherman. Before I consented to advise Mr. Stanton to resign, I understood from him, in a conversation on the subject, immediately after his reinstatement, that it was his opin ion that the act of Congress entitled "An Act temporarily to supply vacancies in the Execuion that the act of Congress entitled "An Actemporarily to supply vacancies in the Executive Department in certain cases," approve February 20, 1863, was repealed by subsequent legislation, which materially influence his action. Previous to this time I had n doubt that the law of 1863 was still in force and notwithstanding my action, a fuller examination of the law leaves a question in mind whether it is or is not repealed. This being the case, I could not now advise his resignation, lest the same danger I apprehended from his first removal might follow. The course you have understood I agreed the pursue was in violation of law, and that with out orders from you, while the course I will understood, was in accordance with law and out orders from you, while the course I will pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with law and not in disobedience to any orders of my superior. And now, Mr. President, where my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter from beginning to end as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country. I am, in a measure, confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior, and your subordinate, without having countermanded his anthority, I am to disobey. With assurance, Mr. President, that nothing less than a vindication of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part, I have the hours to be, very sempestfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL GRANT.

We print elsewhere, says the New York Post, the correspondence between the President and General Grant, of which some parts appeared in our later editions yesterday.

The President does not make a very ex-

The President does not make a very exalted figure in these letters. Supposing, even, that his own version of the occurrences were correct—though no one who reads his letters can help seeing that Mr. Johnson's ill-temper unfits him to give a perfectly fair and accurate account of conversation—but supposing him to be correct, even then it only appears that he endeavored to use Gen. Grant, with utter disregard to disagreeable conequences to Grant, for the prosecution of Mr. Johnson's quarrel with Stanton.

o entrap him into a promise to do so on is (Grant's) own account. But why should Grant violate a law—a law which may be foolish and wrong, as we believe it to be, but which yet was regularly passed, and had been moreover explicity recognized by the President? Because Grant thus refused to become the President's tool and victim, Mr. Johnson seelds him as if he were a criminal ne were a criminal.

he were a criminal.

Grant appears to us to have acted throughout with his accustomed coolness and sagacity. It is seen that he and General Sherman tried to have matters so arranged as to avoid a deadlock; they are practical men and statesmen, who know that it is best, in public affairs, to get along smoothly, even at some sacrifize of personal will. But Mr. Johnson sat still, like a sulky boy, and rejected all advice. It would appear as if he meant to bring on a deadlock. Now, it is a high conception of statesmanship to bring matters to such a pass that something must break; and we regret to say that certain members of Congress, and the President, in their long and useless quarrel with each other, have illustrated no other.

JEFF. DAVIS is a lion in the South, where he moves and acts like a lord of great power and worth. Speaking of his presence in Jackson, Miss., a cotemporary says: We have now the singular spectacle before us of a loyal convention, abused and despised by all rebeldom. and also have in our midst the great leader of the rebellion, who is lionized and feated by the same class. Disloyalty and love for the lost cause is so deeply rooted in the hearts of these people to at it is all folly to talk about a loyal sentiment except among a few Northern emigrants and the colored people. JEFF. DAVIS is a lion in the South, where

grants and the colored people.

It is a noticeable fact that the late great speech of Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, Representative in Congress from the Erie district, (and which was adopted as a campaign document by the Republican National Committee) is more generally published in the Pennsylvania Republican newspapers than any speech made in Congress by any of our Representatives. Facts like these, which indicate public endorsement of the well-doing of public men, are worthy of record, as well to show a sound state of popular feeling, as to reward a true statesman for the performance of a great duty.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests the establishment of a State publishing house for the public chools. It might be economy.

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS has offered a bill on the House giving the right of voting in all Presidential and Congressional elections to every "citizen" without regard to color.

ATTORNET GENERAL Jones, of Maryland, is fopinion that the election of the United states Senator Hamilton is legal, and that lovernor Swann is obliged to sign a certificate of election.

Hox. John P. Bruce, formerly of Ken-icky, just arrived from Montana, says it has requisite population and will at once apply or admission into the Union.

A Bith will be presented to the New York Legislature prohibiting children under twelve lears being employed in factories, and against the employment of minors more than four lours a day.

SENATOR SHUMAKER, of Luzerne county, has prought forward a project for a Register Law, which meets with favor from most, if not all, Republican members of the Legislature.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has purchased in reene county, Tennessee, a fine farm of sveral hundred acres, to which he intends to ctire at the expiration of his term of office. THERE are at present in the State of Pennylvania more than seven thousand lawyers. It is makes one lawyer for every eighty of he voting population, and we think this is quite enough to answer every need.

uite enough to answer every need.

The bill to prohibit the further contraction
of the currency has at last become a law by
he expiration of the constitutional ten days
on which the President had to veto-it. Mr.
conson declined to sign it, but allowed it to
become a law without the delay of a veto.

The campaign in New Hampshire is fairly
ppened, and Montgomery Blair, Dan Vooruees, and Jerry Black are on the war path,
of full Democratic costume, war paint and all.
of the properties of the state of the sta

in full Democratic costume, war paint and all.
They are earnestly advised to be on the look
out for "ground swells."

Is New York city alone during the year, 58,943 males and 21,589 females were arrested, making a grand total of \$0,532. Of these there were arrested on charges of bigamy, 10; burglary, 125; forgery, 125; intoxication, 17,709; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 9,428; grand larceny, 2,128, petit larceny, 4,785; murder, 53.

4,785; murder, 53.

The President is on the war path again. A few days ago he sent the name of R. H. Kerr of Allegheny county to the Senate for confirmation for the office of Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. This man Kerr is familiarly known as "Benton Kerr," and while acting in the capacity of "borer" at Harrisburg for the Liquor League in the winter of \$250.6., he sequired a reputation that does not "smell sweet in the nostrils of honest men."

Commonous Varneshur, he withdrawn.

nonest men."

Commodore Vanderbill has withdrawn from the Grant movement in New York, osensibly on the ground that Grant did not treat he Bresident fairly in the Stanton imbroglio, not really because his own name has recently been mentioned in connection with a Demoratic nomination for the Presidency.—How inselfish some people are!

Another very determined and well-organized movement is being made by the Demoratic politicians to get Mr. Johnson to reorganize his Cabinet, and to especially get rid

anize his Cabinet, and to especially get rid f Secretary McCulloch, but the indications re, that, like similar efforts heretofore atmpted, it will fail, for lack of Mr. Johnson's billity to agree with his so called friends as owho their successors shall be.

THERE was a rumor that Secretary McCulloch had tendered his resignation. He said to a friend to night that if such was the case he was not aware of it. There is a direct issue between the President and Secretary McCulloch as regards the statement made a few days since south the reverse of carting the control of the control of the control of the carting the statement made as the statement made as the carting the ew days since about the removal of certain

officers.

REV. Amos Smith died at his residence in McConnellsburg, Fulton co., on the 20th iust., in the 73d year of his age. He was a Methodist divine, and at an early period he had charge of the Lyconning, Bellfonte, Huntingdon, and other districts in this section, and at one time he was Presiding Elder of the Chambershare, districts in this section, and at one time he was Presiding Elder of the Chambershare, districts in this section. Chambersburg district.

By the restoration of the charter of the Concellsville railroad. Pittsburgh will be brought, in a little while, in direct communi-cation with Baltimore and Southern Pennsyl-There is an empire of undeveloped in Southern Pennsylvania, which when fairly afforded a market, will create re-sources that must materially add to the busi-ness energy of the entire State.

A Mr. Zadock Deddrick, a Newark, N. J.,

achinist, has invented a man; one oved by steam, will perform some of ost important functions of humanity; ill, standing upright, walk or run, as he is id, in any direction, and at almost any rate f speed, drawing after him a load whose eight would tax the strength of three draught

Ex-Chief Justice Woodward of this State EX-CHIEF JUSTICE WOODWARD OF THIS STATE, now a Representative in Congress, made a speech the other day in that body in which he speech the other day in that body in which he cook decided grounds against Mr. Pendleton's inancial theories. The ex chief justice goes back to the old doctrine of this same Pendleon and the Democratic party and insists that he issue of greenbacks was unconstitutional, and if the act was defensible at all it was only to on the ground of a war necessity, which no onger exists.

The proposed amendments to the State

longer exists.

The pipposed amendments to the State constitution—regulating suffrage and the pay of members—offered in the House, last week by Mr. Hickman, were made the special order for consideration on Wednesday last. A long and interesting discussion took place, which was participated in by several able members, for and against the measure. An adjournment took place before a vote was taken. Mr. Hickman made a forcible speech in support of his proposition—the right of universal suffrage to all who can read the Constitution.

We learn from a paragraph in the Mont-

petitions occasionally, asking for appropriation for damages done by rebel raiders during the years 1862 3 and '64, but it is exceedingly doubtful if any bill will be passed for their relief. It will be remembered that a year or two since \$500,000 was donated for the relief of the people of Chambersburg, and it is not probable that anything further can be expected for that particular locality.

THE Democratic papers demand the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau as an unnecessary expense, concealing the fact that the most of the money is expended for the benefit of the poor whites. What will they say to the petition of the Georgia Convention, that Congress should lead \$8,000,000 to the needy Southern planters?

Southern planters?

We find the following in the Cincinnati
Times: New York, January 27.—"Private
letters received from Chicago state that Mrs.
Luncoln is insane beyond all doubt. She recently sold all the furniture in her house, and
has two old men as body guard, believing she
will be robbed and murdered. Her mania is
for selling things, and a dread lest she should will be roobed and murdered. Her mania is for selling things, and a dread lest she should come to want. All her friends are said to be conscious of her mental condition, but think so long as she is harmless, her removal to a lunatic asylum would increase her derangement.

THE Ohio Democracy are greatly disturbed by the result in the VIIIth Congressional Dis-rict. The Pendletonians swear that the Val-andighammers defeated Burus in revenge for landignammers deleased burbs in revenge for the defeat of the great martyr in the Senatorial contest while Vallandigham's organ has an article believed to be from his own pen showing that the "Pendleton policy" did the business. Val. foresees a crushing defeat for the Democracy in Ohio next fall.

THE annual report of the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, just issued, shows that there were in the asylum on the 1st of January. 1867, 327 patients, viz: 181 males and 146 females; admitted during the year, 170, viz; 99 males and 71 females; discharged during the year, 157, viz; 95 males and 62 females. Of this number 51 were restored, 39 improved, 33 were stationary, and 34 died. There remained in the hospital December 31, 1867, 340, viz; 185 males and 155 females.

A COMPANY has been formed in Richmond

A COMPANY has been formed in Richmond, Virginia, for the purpose of engaging upon a large scale in the cultivation of the grape, and in the manufacture of wine. The arrangements for wine making are so extensive that a masket for all the grapes grown in the immediate vicinity of Richmond will at once be created, and a strong impetus given to vineyard cultivation, the soil and climate being admirably adapted to the grape. For the statement that Charles Francis Adams has resigned his post as Minister of the United States to Great Britain, there is as yet United States to Great Britain, there is as yet no official authority. But it is learned, from sources so trustworthy that they have never been contradicted, that the resignation of our Minister to Great Britain was received some days ago, and that the intention of the United States Government to prosecute the Alabama claims immediately and decidedly is the chief reason why Mr. Adams, whose firm but nevertheless delusive intercourse with the British Government might have to be changed in a way to affect his personal honor, has seen fit to resign.

AND STILL THEY COME STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West Providence township, some time in November, a good sized sheep. The owner will take the usual course and remove it. jan31:3t WM. MASTERS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE,
DECEMBER 12, 1867.

J. C. WRIGHT is admitted to an interest in our business from this date. The style of our firm is changed to G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, jan31-lm G. R. & W. OSTER.

PLASTER. The undersigned would respectfully informable, that he is now prepared to supply be ROUK AND GROUND PLASTER,

at his Warehouse.

JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

MRS. E. V. MOWERY, Has now a new and FASHIONABLE stock MILINERY, DRESS AND FANCY GOODS The finest FRENCH MERINOES and Dre Goods in the Market. All of which has just bee greatly reduced in price, and will be sold a cheap as the cheapest. December 13th, 1867.-m3

FORSALE. To R SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale an excellent iron gray HORSE, 7 years old. Also, a good BUGGY and set of barness. Many of my friends in this county know that the above is worthy of purchase. Terms cash, or the best of negotiable paper. Eurther information can be obtained by applying to Rev. W. CASE, jan24:2t

Bloody Run, Pa.

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erested. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple erchard also thereon. Price \$4000. TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

June 21, 1867: If Real Estate Agents. CANVASSERS WANTED CANVASSED RANGE OF Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Keccipts, &c. Good

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-BERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by

Just received at the IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE: New York Mills, Utica Nonpariel, Wanneutta Mills, Williamseille, Fruit of the Loom, Nonsuch, Semper Idera, Lousdale, Hope Mills, &c. Together with other first class makes in bleached and unbleached, at the lowest prices. As muslins are now advancing we think it a very safe time for families to lay in a supply.

Bedford, Jan.31-1m G. R. OSTER & CO. Hon. A. King, Hon. J. F Hartley, Bedford, Jan.31-1m Mm. Hartley,
O. E. Shannon,
W. H. Watson, M. D.,
B. F. Harry, M. D.,
Sam'l L. Russell,

LIST OF JURORS drawn for an Adjourned Court, 1st Monday, 2nd day of March, A.D. Bedford tp: Ezra Williamson, George Mann,

lichael Naugel.

Broad top: James A. Horton, John L. Tobias.
Coaldale: Waiter Whitney.
Colerain: A. C. James, William S. Beegie, John
I. Cessna, John Shefer of Jno., Geo. W. Cessna.
Cumb. Valley: Weaver B. Cessna, Francis

Growden.
Juniata: William Kmsey, Leonard Bittner,
Henre Hillegas, Joseph Barclay, John Garber.
Liberty: David Steel.
Mourne: Elias Nycum, Daniel Miller, David Napier. Thomas Cleaver, William H. Shafer John S. Stuckey, Richard McMullin, Edmond S.

Blackburn.
Providence E.: William Gracy.
Providence W.: Daniel Sams, James Calhoun.
Snake Spring: Daniel R. Snyder.
St. Clair: John Wolf, B. R. Henderson, Wil-

am Uster. Saxton: Jacob Raum. Woodberry M.: Thomas Watson. Woodberry S.: Wm. Tetwiler, Josiah Ritchey. Drawn and Certified at Bedford, this 18th day

of December, A. D., 1267.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
MILLIAM KIRK,
JSO. G. FISHER, Clk.
Jury Commis's

CLUB FOR 1868.

\$2 50 A YEAR
For the Weekly Evening Post and
the American Agriculturist. \$3 00 A YEAR
For the Weekly Evening Post and
the Riverside Magazing.

\$4 00 A YEAR or the Weekly Evening Post American Agriculturist and Riv-ERSIDE MAGAZINE.

> 84 06 A YEAR
For the Semi-Weerly Evrning Post,
and either the American AgriculTurist of Riverside Magazine.

H Send for free specimen copy to "THE EVENING POST, New York." THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Is warranted to execute in the best maner ever, variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Over seaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all febrics.

IT HAS NO EQUAL Eeing absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD

And Intrinsically the Cheapes For it is two Machines combined in one by a se and beautiful mechanical arrange

work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY, S. W. Coence Elevents and Caesinut Streets PHILADELPHIA.

Instructione given on the machine gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS MACHINE.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. FENINORE, President.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. FENIMORE, President.
WILLIIM P. JEKIRS,
President Buck Mountain Coal Company.
BENJANIN BULLOCK,
Wool Merchant, No. 40 South Front St.
H. H. REED, of George W. Reed & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing, No. 422 Market Street.
A. HART, JOHN T. TAITT, GEO. J. RICHARDSON,
W. B. MENDENHALL,
Of Conteville, Chester County, Pa.
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10.00 Riddlesburg, 10.08 Hopewell, 10.24 Piper's Run, 10.42 Tatesville,

10.55 Bloody Run, AR 11.05 Mount Dallas.

6.55 10.05 Coalmont, 7.15 2.15 7.00 10.10 Crawford, 7.10 2.16 ART.15 AR 16.20 Dudley, LE 7.05 LE2.05 Droad Top City.

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Ashuary o.

AXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of James Piper, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make payment. Claims against the estate should be presented immediately, properly authenticated for settlement.

J. J. BARNDOLLAR, (residing in Bloody Run.)

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamenta ry upon the estate of Jacob Dull, late of Na pier tp., deceased, having been issued by the Reg ister of Bedford county to the undersigned, they give notice to all indebted to said estate to make

immediate payment, and those having clai against said estate are notified to present the

properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REIMINGER,
jan10:6w JACOB DULL Executors

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DURBORROW & LUTZ,

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January 3. 3m

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December 13th, 1867.

June 21, 1867:tf

jan10:3m

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