RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECT-

Three years have elapsed since we tool charge of the INQUIRER and entered upon its editorial duties and cares. These years have been pleasant though busy ones. Our one hundred and fifty visits to six thousand readers in this county, we fatter ourselves have neither been unpleasant nor unprofit able ones to them nor to ourselves. We have endeavored to lay before them as much columns have been carefully kept free from anything that could sully the purity of amphatically refused to impeach in Febru-childhood or offend the taste of the most ary promptly and unanimously presented tailed so as to afford a larger amount of space for general reading and news matter than any other county paper in this section of the State. From time to time we have received words of encouragement and approval from our many patrons which have cheered us on in our efforts to publish such a paper as may be both a benefit and a edit to the community and ourselves.

upon us to tender our thanks to the kind patrons who have sustained us in the pastand pledge our earnest efforts to deserve a continuance of their support and approval in the future. At the same time we feel called upon to say that, while we have no cause of complaint in the past, we desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the more liberally they support us, the more money and time will we be enabled to expend upon our paper, and thereby continue to improve it and keep pace with the march of progress. Our next issue will be enlarged to eight columns. This enlarge ment entails upon us very considerable ex Our list of subscribers, though the largest of any paper ever published in the county, is still not large enough to justify this increased expenditure, but judging from our past experience, we make the enlargement relying upon the interest felt by our people in their county papers and their ness to come to our support. We should have at least five hundred new sub scribers, and if our friends will make but a little exertion they can easily increase our circulation to that extent. Eschewing the malignity often marring the usefulness of political papers, we shall, to the best of our ability, endeavor to uphold the principles of the Republican party in such manner as, while vigorously advocating what we believe to be the true principles of our Free institutions, not to offend our readers with gross alities or low, vulgar slang. While thus defending the course of our party, we shall not be deterred from calling attention to local or general abuses, without regard to persons or parties. In so doing we know that we shall frequently be compelled to pass strictures upon parties and persons, for the public good. In so doing we hope to merit and receive the approval of all who feel an interest, in the abatement of nuisances, in the exposure of abuses, and the calling of public attention to such reforms as may be promotive of the common good. Our agricultural columns will, in the future as in the past, give seasonable hints on all agricultural and horticultural subjects either, as original matter or selections, carefully culled from the best, live journals of the In general, attention will be given to the discussion and advocacy of local provements of every kind calculated to benefit the community. Such is a brief that whether we succeed in making good our promises or reaching our aim, we intend to labor faithfully and assiduously to do more than we promise. For our ability to do so we depend upon the generous sup port of our patrons. We are determined to spare no effort to do our part if they will do theirs, and in their willingness and ability we have the utmost confidence

IMPEACHMENT is steadily progressing Since the evidence in the case has closed, speeches have been made or published, on the part of the managers by, Boutwell, Logan, Stevens and Williams, on the part of the counsel for the President, and by Nelson, Groesbeck, Evarts and Stanbery to-day; acquittal. They express great confidence; and do not disguise the fact that money will parties in New York are busily engaged in acquittal.

Some people resent an allusion to them in a political speech by calling the political as children.

CHICAGO has not yet determined on the lace for helding the Republican National Convention. The Tribune of Tuesday says: "We understand that the committee

wo weeks in offering testimony. But the noral evidence was already in. For three ears the country has had the Executive in full view, and we presume no one who seriously wishes that the legitimate results of the war shall be secured, has supposed that such a result would be possible while a man who is doggedly bent upon committing the political power in the late rebel States exclusively to the rebels is in the Executive chair. Yet he ingeniously avoided commit ting the technical overt act which would bring him by the letter as well as by the spirit wholly within the constitutional conditions of impeachment. Consequently the country, willing to impeach, did not demand impeachment. It was felt to be better to endure to the end of his term, and then replace him by a loyal, intelligent Magistrate, who would co-operate with the representatives of the people, instead of thwarting them upon every opportunity. But, as often happens to men in his position, the of the most important current news as could well be got into a weekly newspaper; and in trayed him. He deliberately violated the our selections we have labored to make them law. Instantly public opinion assented to both pleasant and profitable reading; our the constitutional remedy. The dominant party in Congress, which in December had articles of impeachment.

unflagging. Its daily progress has been most carefully studied, and its significance can not be overestimated. That amidst the profound agitations, acrimonies, and party heats that necessarily follow a civil war, the Chief Magistrate of the nation can be tranquilly tried with perfect assent upon his part, and with entire conformity to the fun-As we now enter upon the fourth year of damental law, is the most signal illustration our editorial duties we feel it incumbent of the advance of civilization. There is nothing that would so mark the actual gain of political society in the perfect supremacy of law, and nothing, consequently, that would so essentially weaken every government resting upon privilege and force as after trial and conviction, the peaceable deposition of the President and the quiet progress of the Government. It would then appear that whether the head of the Government be assassinated or lagally removed, the political structure does not rest upon a person, but upon all the people, and that the system is not even jarred by any

ersonal fortune. The President's defence has been wholly nducted by Mr. Stanbery, Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Evarts, and with a decorum and dig-nity equal to their ability and befitting the gravity of the cause. The case for the Managers has been mainly intrusted to Gen. Butler. His skill, coolness, promptitude and knowledge have been conspicuous; but, unhappily, his want of tact and courtes and his peculiar training in the courts have been not less so. Inevitable as we believe the result of the trial to be, we cannot but think it has been often harmed both by the tive trial." manner of Gen. Butler and by the method of conducting their case adopted by the Managers. It was desirable, within proper limits, to allow testimony, in so exceptional a case and before so exceptional a tribunal, to take a wide range, and it was therefore a mistake to contest every point with the per tinacity of a criminal lawyer in a doubtful trial. The Senate, however, wisely resolved not to make any stringent rule upon the subject, deciding that it was better to settle each question of admissibility as it arose.

The effort of the defense was to prov

that the President acted under competent

advice, and that his design was simply to test the constitutionality of the law. This was the substance of the contest upon the admission of the testimony of General Sherman and of the Cabinet. The President's ounsel evidently hoped to show that the chief officers of the army were of opinion that Mr. Stanton should be removed for the good of the service, and that the President cted only after consultation with the Cabinet and for the highest public welfare. Gen. Sherman's evidence was at last admitted But, of course, whatever the General might have testified that the President view of our past experience and future least importance. On the 22d of February the declaration itself could not be of the aims. If it is thought that we promise too the President removed the Secretary of much or aim too high, we have only to say War. On the 1st and the 31st of January he told Gen. Sherman that he wanted to remove the Secretary merely to bring the matter into the courts. Very well: we are then obliged by the President's antecedents and character to ask whether his word upon such a point must necessarily be trusted; whether we believe his sole object was what he declared it to be; whether his dispatch to Governor Parsons, for instance, or, in fact, his whole career, does not reveal an animus which forbids the theory that he was merely an honest magistrate troubled about the validity of a law. Or, again, supposing that he wished to thrust Secretar Stanton out and an agent of his own in, for the purpose of organizing opposition to the Mr. Bingham will close the ease. The laws, would he be likely to announce it to President's friends confidently assert that two Republican Senators will vote for his of course, declare that his purpose was as pure as purity?

During the discussion upon admitting be freely used, if it can be made available in evidence Mr. Evarts made a very remarkacing weak or needy Senators of the able observation. He said that he hoped President's innocence. It is reported that the case was not to turn upon "the mere formal technical infraction of the Tenure-ofraising funds for this purpose. No fears Office Act. In other words, he hoped that however are entertained that they will be the President was not impeached for violaable to win over the seven Republican ting a law, and he went on to say that the Senators necessary to acquit. There scarcely seems to be a possibility of the President's had done nothing against the public welfare with bad motives and improper purposes. This is a very remarkable observation, be cause it assumes that it would not be impeachable for the President formally and speaker hard names and "casting up" old technically to violate a law unless his mostories. The persons who do this are not lives could be proved to be bad. From such children nor do they desire to be considered an opinion we wholly dissent. Indeed the essential point of the trial is just here. We have often stated it, and it should be constantly borne in mind. If the President, says: "We understand that the committee having this matter in charge are taking steps to provide a more commodious place of meeting, either by securing and fitting up one of the large skating rinks, or by crecting a temporary structure on the lake shore. We have entire confidence that the arrangements made for the accommodation of the convention will be satisfactory to both delegates and spectators, and worthy of the

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LAW. he consequently changes the form of the

The counsel for the President occupied That is the very head and front of this case. For if the violation of one law may be justified, if "the mere formal, technical infraction of the Tenure-of Office Act" is of no consequence, provided the Executive pleads a Constitutional doubt, then his plea of a Constitutional doubt must equally justify him in a formal and technical infraction of every other act and of every law upon the Statute Book. Such an argument excuses him from obeying any law until he has chosen to bring the question of its validity before the Supreme Court, and until the Supreme Court has chosen to decide. It is no answer to say that there are some laws that can be tested in no other way. For it is better that some laws should not be tested than that the President should be permitted to decide what laws he may vio late under plea of testing them. Nor is it sufficient to offer to show that there was no bad motive. A Dictator may have no bad motive: but the President, even with the best intentions, can not be suffered to become Dictator. If the Tenure-of-Office Act was a law, it was binding upon the President with all other laws. If Mr. Stanton stood within the terms of the law and the President removed him without consulting the Senate, the President is guilty of deliberately violating the law. If this shall be established by the Managers—and it seems to us as plain as any proposition can be-and the President be acquitted by The public interest in the trial has been the Senate, its decision will confirm him as

The elaborate effort of the defense to how purity of motive seems to us useless. The Senate did wisely in admitting a rea onable number of declarations of the Presi dent that he had nothing but the noblest purposes in view, for really there is noth ng else for him to say, except that Mr Stanton is not within the law. We are glad to know all that we can of the President's communications to men like General Sherman, and as little as possible of his orations to correspondents with note-book in hand. We know that the Cabinet thought the law unconstitutional. His counsel with the utmost ability will present his case. It is clear that the Senate is as candid and up right a tribunal as any impeached officer ning shows that it means to do justice But we shall await with curious interest the argument that shall attempt to prove to the Senate of the United States that President Andrew Johnson, in the present condition of the country and with his notorious sym pathies, associations, and hopes, may at his pleasure formally and technically violate the laws. - Harper's Weekly.

IMPEACHMENT.

Suppose we undertake, before its decision even yet uncertain-to get a clear view of what the present impeachment trial distinctly It is not a judicial trial. Neither is it what it is sometimes termed a "legislative trial." It is something more than either. It is a political trial. It is a trial in behalf of the country against an executive officer on high public grounds. To be just, to reach a proper decision, the quest be viewed from a lofty and comprehensive tandpoint.

The country, represented by the Repub lican party—but nevertheless the country—carried on a successful war to put down a great rebellion. While the contest was yet waged, the same party was, by the popular vote, renewedly intrusted with the management of affairs for a new term of four years. It supplemented that decision by a subsequent vote not yet two years old, which returned the existing Congress. On this basis we claim that the administration of the Government, on every American principle, belongs to the Republican party until the expiration of the term for which it was inasted with power, to wit: four years from the last Presidential election, and two years from the last Congressional election, and until the country shall change its decision by reversing its vote.

During this term, the Government, and by the Government we mean two-thirds of the Congress, which is and long has been the congress which is and long has been the congress. only Government in operation, and which is made omnipotent by the Constitution: the lationships between the States that were ruptured by the war. It has been thwarted in this high purpose. It tried first to get the Rebel States back on a most moderate and reasonable proposition, offered with special regard to their peculiar circumstances, and with a desire to allay hostility, and conciliate prejudice among them. This was to remit those States to the control of the very men who made the Rebellion, with comparatively few exceptions, allowing them to adjust their political relationships with the now freed colored race to suit themselves, and with a desire to allay hostility, and conciliate prejudice among them. This was to remit those States to the control of the very men who made the Rebellion, with comparatively few exceptions, allowing them to adjust their political relationships with the now freed colored race to suit themselves, thousands of the single restriction of the representation to such of the population as composed the political body. A fairer and more liberal proposition was never offered to political offenders stained with such crimes as theirs. This, too, was a proposition offered by a Government fushed with triumphant success at all points. If it has been accepted, the Union would have been restoration and reconstruction would be now complete,

Who prevented this most reasonable and most desirable construction is reasonable and most desirable constructions of the constitution of the Constitution by a cleent in the Account of the Constitution of the Constitution by a decision of the Constitution by a decision of the Constitution by a decision of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Georgia has proviously decision by and the cleent in the Micro of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Georgia and send in the many of the Constitution of the Georgia and send in due to describe the Constitution of the Georgia and send financial relationships to the fact was the constitution of the constitution Government, we say, has been these three

complete,
Who prevented this most reasonable and
most desirable consummation? An accidental President. A man borne into a
subordinate place by the sympathies of a
nation for his apparent great loyalty under
trying circumstances; and thence elevated
by the foul instrumentality of an assassin
into the Executive chair. This man, thus
elevated turned against the nexts which into the Executive chair. This man, thus elevated, turned against the party which chose him; which party is and has been for the time the nation's voice, the nation itself. At a critical period, on a vital issue, Vice-President Johnson, made President, planted himself substantially on the side of the rebellious States, and deliberately aimed to arrest and prevent, and, by his personal and official influence, did actually arrest and prevent the restoration of the Union, and the harmonious reconstruction of the States on harmonious reconstruction of the States on the original plan offered by Congress. Look-ing at the flagrant character of this in-terference, and the disastrous consequences resulting therefrom, we claim that this act alone was and is available to interference.

proposed, so has he, if that were possible, more strongly opposed the second plan of reconstruction, now in process of execution, in defiance of his personal and official hostility. This general aspect of his course, in setting himself up against the will off the nation—for we say there is no other political nation than Congress, where two-thirds of that body are in unison—projecting his personality, his willfulness, his perverseness, his defiant obstiquey, in resistance to the public weal, and in behalf of a conquerd but still hostile and rebellious population—this general political aspect of his conduct, we say, lifts the question of impreaelment far above the fogs which rurround the technical treatment of its details—details confusing to the judgment of many minds, and which, however important in their place, are really the judgment of many minds, and which, however important in their place, are really wholly subordinate to the main issue in the case. The great leading fact which history will regard and posterity interpret as the true and just cause of President Johnson's removal, if he be removed, the justification for his ondemnation, if he be condemned, is the fact that he went over to the side of the Rebels in the final contest as to the terms on which their hostility should cease and they tlemselves retake their place in the Government of the country. On this vital question the voice of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee was against that way. And because that opposition took the form of active hosfility and obstruction, preventing the first and imperiling the second act of restoration, and needlessly and dangerously proposition to whether we have the was removed.

oved.

As to whether Mr. Stanton falls within scope of the Civil Tenure act; as to Mr. bluson's pleadings that he and his Cabinet teld that act to be unconstitutional; as to the ther Mr. Wade will make a perfect resident, or wil appoint a good Cabinet s to whether an inpeachable offense mus e a penal offense; as to whether Mr. John be a penal offense; as to whether Mr. Johnson cannot, by any ingenious possibility, be supposed to have had no bad intent in whathe has done; and whether a variety of other minor considerations cannot be raised to pester and before over-careful and dainty minds—we must held them to be things soon to be consigned to the limboof forgetfulness. They will be herafter overlooked by the eye of history and itatesmanship under the illumination of the one great historic fact that Andrew Johnson substantially joined the Rebels at a citical period; that he resisted the will of the country, and opposed all its various terms and proposition of the reconstruction of the rebellious States. This constituted his great and moral offense. To construction of the rebellious States. This constituted his great and moral offense. To be sure, he persinally disgraced his high office by shamefulharangues, and he claimed the right to defy the laws when it suited his pleasure, and did sustain his defiance by force, and did violate them in a conspicuous instance, so declared with great unanimity by the Senate; but his greater offense was that he undertook tomake himself an obstruction, and did obstruct in a most injurious manner the pacification of the country after a bloody and desolating war, during a long period of time, when the urgent interests of place, and justice, and national prosperity demanded the pacification.

tion.

These are the solid grounds and foundation for impeachment now, and for its justification hereafter. If conviction fails, as we believe it should not, and wil not fail, it must be because a few minds will have conceived their conclusions from certain legal, technical, perhaps prejudiced, aspects of the case, undependent even may be to the meless, and perhaps prejicated, aspects of the case, un-known it even may be to themselves: and that thus its failure vill have to be imputed, not to the motives of a considerate statesman-ship, but to those more contracted views from which every ionsideration of public utility, and every high reason of state, imperatively demand the subject should be freed.— N. X. Tribine.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOUT! CAROLINA. General Canby on the 27th ult., tele-graphed General Frant that "reports have een received from all but four remote pre incts of South (arolina, and the majority for the Constitution is 43,608. In the pre-

constitutional Covention of South Carolina, is expected to arrive at Washington this week, for the purpose of presenting to the President an dicial copy of the Constiution ratified by the people of that State.

ATKANSAS. The Senators from Arkansas, Messrs. Rice and McDonad, have arrived in Washington. The representatives from that State will all be there this week, and Arkansas will receive attention as soon as impeachment is concluded. The President has the War Department. The Intelegencer sin

General Grant has received information General Meade to the effect that the

North Carolina.

From North Carolina the returns come in slowly. So far as heard from the majority for the Constitution is 7,340. In tencounties complete there is a slight increase over the vote cast for the Constitution last fall. It has been confidently claimed for several days as "Conservative," on the strength of reported majorities for several counties which prove utterly erroneous. In this State, also, the Republicans were distracted—a full ticket having been placed in the ield by those who were implacedly hostile to Holden, the regular nominee for Governer. The registered voters (official) are 105,349 white to 73,310 colored—more than thirty thousand white majority. So that, if the contest had been between whites and blacks, as the Copperheads pretend, the Republicans must have been badly beaten. For days our adversaries enjoyed their fools' paradise; and when at leight the returns looked more dubious they confidently asserted that the western counties—being almost exclusively white would bring them ahead. But the west, though white is largely anti-rebel, so the cry of white largainst black has not sufficed to carry her against black has not convention. The Tribune of Tuesday says: "We understand that the committee the committee that the committee the commoditions place of meeting, either by securing and fitting up one of the large skating rinks or by creeting a temporary structure on the lake choice. We have entire confidence that the corrections and to the large arms and to the large of the convention which the Constitution and the peace of the convention will be satisfactory to both of the convention will be satisfactory to both of the convention will be satisfactory to both of the convention will be satisfactory to form the convention and the coeasion."

The Tribune of Tuesday after having constitutionally objected to a fer having constitutional and before posterity. That retribution has not some threat the beach many object t

eventy-fifth year.

GOVERNOR GEARY has signed the bill compelng all railroad companies to fence in their

THE House of Commons of Canada, on riday night, passed a bill providing for the

apport of the widow and family of McGee.

THE Assassination of D'Arcy McGee, at

ttawa, is followed by the report of an attempt, fortunately not fatal, upon the life of the English Prince Alfred, who has been not and dangerously wounded in Australia. THE returns from North Carolina come in

owly. So far as heard from, the majority or the Constitution is seven thousand three undred and forty, in ten counties complete.

hio, said to be the last revolutionary so ier, died on the 29th of last month. was born at Fairfax Court House, Va. 6th red and sixth year when he died.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, present Surveyor eneral of the State, and Republican candidate for re-election, was brevetted a Brigadier General, March 13, 1865, for long and gallant ervice. He had the command of a Brigade uring the war, which he lead into many a hard fight.

SENATOR YATES, of Illinois, under date of he 21st, addresses to the people of that State in extended reply to recent criticisms upon is unfortunate habit of intemperance ne declares that the future shall prove the ompleteness of has reform, and that he will et deserve the good opinion and justify the onfidence of his fellow-citizens.

THE plot to assassinate President Juarez f Mexico, it is reported, was arranged in the same way as Booth's attempt upon the life of President Lincoln. Col. Adalid, the assasin, was to enter Juarez's box, at the Iturbide Theatre, shoot and stab him, and ther flee under the pretection of a gnard of twelve ex-Imperial officers, dressed as mounted on fleet horses. The plot was disfrom one of the conspirators.

In connection with the nomination the President offered the place to General cincts yet to be hard from the vote will be Schofield a number of months since, and that nearly equally divided.

Hon. A. G. Jackey, President of the fact one of the first Generals the President against Congress. His late visit to Washing ton had nothing whatever to do with the President's late act, and in fact General Scho-field did not see Mr. Johnson while in that city. Nothing has been done with the nomi nation in the Senate.

THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL SCHOOL THE Washington papers of Saturday morning are singularly quiet in reference to the President's new demonstration on

on of General Schofield fo Secretary of War has taken men of all parties here about slightly aback. The question was freely asked last evening, what does it mean? That the President has seen fit to withdraw the name of Hon. Thomas Ew-

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Anthony Trollope is in New York.

Gen. Lovell A. Rousseau is in Washington.

Queen Victoria is now the grandmother of six Prussian scions of royalty.

A rumor is prevalent which hints at the possibility of the resignation of Gen. Sickles. Governor English, of Connecticut, is spoken of for Vice President by Pendletonians.

Public executions have been abolished in England. Like all other reforms, a stormy and long protracted war preceded its adoption-Hon. Wm. C. Rives died at his residence at Castle Hill, near Charlottesville, Va., in his seventy-fifth year.

The Abyssinia, dated Louta, April 14, have been received. The vous the troops had laid down their arms to Napier. Theodorus had one hundred soldiers killed and fifteen hundred soldiers killed and fifte

great value.

After the works were completely taken King Theodorus was found dead by the English soldiers on entering the centre of his stronghold. He was shot through the head. Some persons say he was killed during one of the battles; others incline to the opinion that he committed suicide when he found the fortunes of the day against him.

support of the widow and family of McGee.

Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, says that the delegation from his State will vote solid for Senator Wade for Vice-President at the Chicago Convention.

The Legislature to be elected this year in Pennsylvania will elect a United States Senator for six years after the 4th of March, 1869, when Buckalew goes out.

Or the seceeding States Arkansas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Georgia, have all held their elections and adopted constitutions returning them to the Union on an equality with other States.

The Assayiingtion of 10 Acry McGee.

CHICAGO claims to be the third city in the United States, judged by the number of letters delivered. Says the Times: New York and Philadelphia are a little ahead, but not much, nor will they be long. One by one, Chicago is leaving behind its rival cities, until there now remains only two for it to pass. Give us ten years more and it to pass. Give us ten years more, and Chicago will be neck-and-neck in the race of other cities on the western continent. The vote of Chicago last week, which was unusually large, indicated a population of about 200,000.

THE Central Christian Advocate, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri, states that while in 1862 there were but thirty-two ministers and 2,141 members of that church in Missouri, there are now about 200 ministers and 26,000 members, an increase of about 4,000 a year. It advocates the division of the State into two concates the division of the State into two ferences, and predicts that four years hence they will each embrace 150 ministers and 20,000 members.

DISPATCHES from the Indian country indicate the early breaking out of another Indian war. Considerable amounts of stock have been stolen, and many murders have been committed, These facts, we are well known to Gen. Sherman, and we understand that they hastened his departure from Washington,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-TED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY, AT BEDFORD APRIL, 13, 1868.

AT BEDFORD APRIL, 13, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his apjointment as Assignee of DANIEL METZGER,
of Harrison Township, in the County of Bedford,
and State of Pennsylvania, within said District,
who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own
petition, by the said Distribt Court.

M. A. POINTS, Assignee.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt.

apr:17 3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-

THE STATES,
THE WESTERN DISPRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN BANKRUPTCY.
AT BEDFORD, APRIL 13, 1868.
The undersigned bereby gives notice of his and The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee or ISAAC F. GROVE, of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, be the said District Cont.

To the creditors of said Bankrupt. **pp:17 5t*

RSTATE of JOSEPH HENRY SNYDER, deceased.—Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Henry Snyder, late of Southampton township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN ROBISON, Ex'r mar27. of the last will &c. of Jos. H. Snyder.

\$1000 REWARD!

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P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA. The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POW-ER Threshing Machines with all the latest and ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

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give me a call.

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NEW YORK COLUMN

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tar's Exterminators. "Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poisen." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any

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