Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.		Districts.	
1.	W. H. Barnes,	13.	Samuel Snow,
2.	W. J. Pollock,	14.	R. W. Wagonseller
3.	Richard Wildey,	15.	Chas. H. Miller,
4.	G. W. Hill,	16.	George W. Elder,
5.	Watson P. M'Gill,	17.	John Stewart,
7.	J. H. Bringhurst,	18.	A. G. Olmstead,
7.	Frank C. Heaton,	19.	James Sill,
8.	Isaac Eckert,	20.	H. C. Johnson,
9.	Morris Hooper,	21.	J. K. Ewing,
10.	David M. Rand,	22.	Wm. Frew,
11.	Wm. Davis,	23.	A. W. Crawford,
12.	W. W. Ketchum,	24.	J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN CESSNA.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:
COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:
LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:
JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:
JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:
CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Those who believe that Providence interferes with American politics, may find a perfect parallel for the hardening of Pharoah's heart in the action of the National Democratic Convention. Nothing, it seems, can teach the professional politician to understand the spirit of the people. The men who governed the New York Convention are the ablest and shrewdest of schemers: there is no trick that they do not understand, no wire that they cannot pull; they have raised political intrigue to the dignity of a fixed science. Yet these unsurpassed managers of the masses, whose highest object is success, have this week deliberately determined upon their own ruin. They have made a Presidential ticket which the people will not only refuse to accept, but which they will throw aside with indignation. Victory was perhaps not to be by any means achieved by the Democracy but they have spurned even the chance of obtaining it.

The history of that Great Convention is one of utter indecision and incapacity. Notwithstanding its assumption of courage, the Convention stood paralyzed by that grand popular uprising which placed Grant at the head of the Republican party. From the first it was evident that it did not know where it should find the David to send forth against the giant. Every State had its candidate. Connecticut proposed English; New Jersey, Parker; New York, Church; Ohio, Pendleton; Pennsylvania, Packer; Tennessee, Andrew Johnson; Wisconsin, Doolittle; Missouri, Blair; Indiana, Hendricks; Maine, Hancock; Michigan, Reverdy Johnson; and besides these were Ewing, Hoffman, Frank Pierce, McClellan, Chase, Seymour, of Connecticut, and Adams. The Convention required five days to finish its work; it did not even adopt a platform till the third day, and ballotted two days more before it could make its ticket. The events of the struggle we need not review. It is enough that Pendleton's slow rise and swift decline, the quick jump of Hancock to the front from 33 votes to 144, Hendrick's advance from 2 to 87, and the numberless changes and counter-changes attending, showing that the Democratic party was without a candidate, and scarcely dared to make one. As we anticipated, Pendleton could not nominate himself, but in the end his friends decided the question. The West has revenged itself for the defeat of its favorite, by offering up Horatio Seymour as a sacrifice in November. And when Ohio gave its unanimous vote for Seymour, the whole Convention, wearied and bewildered, followed pell-mell, in despair of obtaining any better solution of its difficulties. His nomination proves the entire subjugation of the Democracy to a few masters of political strategy. Horatio Seymour is neither the choice of his party, nor was he the real choice of the Convention. His nomination is the result of one of the neatest bits of strategy known in American politics. After the lions had fought till they were crippled and exhausted, the fox, who presided over the contest and awarded to each fair play, descended into the arena and appropriated the spoils. "I will not be your candidate," said Mr. Seymour: "I dare not, must not, cannot, WON'T." But he *is* the Democratic candidate; and, interesting as the singular changes of the Convention are, we will pass them by, and briefly give our opinions of the issues his nomination presents.

Above all things, this is apparent—that the opposition of Seymour to Grant makes all compromise between the two great parties impossible. They stand apart like Calpe and Abyla, frowning across the gulf, in absolute separation, antagonistic and irreconcilable forever. During the war Democracy was not more opposed to Republicanism than this nomination has made it now, and as then there were no third party in which the doubtful or indifferent could take refuge, so now every voter must make a positive choice. By this act of the Convention the Democracy have lost that which of all things they most dreaded—a new battlefield, a new leader, new banner, and another cause. Strategy, they boast of? It is not strategy to choose the position the enemy would have dictated—to go as McClellan did from Richmond back to Harrison's Landing, or to retreat as Pemberton did into Vicksburg, where the entrenchments that keep the enemy out are the prison bars behind which an army starves. Were not the living issues of the day sufficiently unfortunate for the Democracy? Would it not have hard work enough to extenuate and defend its course since the close of the war, Andrew Johnson's policy of usurpation, and all those crimes for which he was righteously impeached and wickedly acquitted? Because these issues can by neither party be put aside, and because the welfare of the country demands their final settlement, we desired that Andrew Johnson himself should finish the battle he had begun. If the reconstruction laws are unconstitutional, let the man who had vetoed them, and refused to execute them, be the champion of his own theory. If impartial suffrage is a wrong to the South, let the man who betrayed the negro lead the legions who would claim him anew. If the President, by authority of the Constitution, has imperial powers to govern, which the representatives of the people cannot limit, then let the man who defied Congress meet it at the polls. The Convention shrank from this; yet it has a harder battle to fight with Horatio Seymour for a leader than it could have had with Andrew Johnson; for Seymour is all that Johnson is, and more. By all that he has said and done since the end of the war, he is as thoroughly opposed to the plan of reconstruction laid down by the North as even the President is; he is as earnest an enemy of impartial suffrage, the only security which the North possesses in the States which rebelled; he is, upon all the issues which are involved in reconstruction, entirely upon Johnson's side;—therefore, the party has evaded nothing in nominating him, while a glance will show how vast is the additional burden it has assumed.

Horatio Seymour not only represents the enmity of the Democratic party to the Northern plan of the reconstruction of the Union, but also its enmity to the Union itself. He stands pre-eminently among those Democratic leaders who, during the war, stood nearer to the Rebellion than they did to the Government. As it was McClellan's shame that the South affected to consider him our greatest general, and that rebel soldiers protested against his removal from the command of the Army of the Potomac, so it is the shame of Seymour that for him the enemies of the country had no abuse, and that it was to his election in 1864 that they looked for encouragement. When Jefferson Davis spoke of the infamous Vandals of the North, it was not to Mr. Seymour that he alluded; and when the rebel drums came rolling up through Pennsylvania toward New York, Mr. Seymour had little reason to tremble at the sound. The instinct of the South sharpened by growing despair, recognized him and his friends as their allies; for though he never struck an open blow for the Rebellion, who shall tell us what honest stroke he ever made for the Union? Grouchy, when he lagged behind at Waterloo, was as truly the ally of Wellington as if he had worn the British uniform; and we doubt if Mr. Seymour could have done the Union as much harm, had he been its open enemy in Richmond, as he did do it, professing to be its friend in New York. Who has forgotten his speeches in 1861, when he blamed the North equally, at least, with the South, for the woes which the South alone had brought upon the country? And who does not remember how, in 1864, when he demanded that New York should re-elect him her Governor, he openly announced that the Rebellion was as far from being conquered then as it was at Bull Run, pointed to the credit of the Confederacy in London and Paris as proof that the Union cause was hopeless, and held the Republican party, which in spite of his efforts was crushing the Rebellion, responsible for the national debt? He, too presided over the Convention which declared the war for the Union a failure, and demanded "the immediate cessation of hostilities." And even while he was making these speeches to the Democracy, Grant was holding Lee's army motionless in Richmond, grasping the Rebellion by the throat, while Sherman was annihilating Johnston in Georgia, and preparing for his march to the sea, and Sheridan was whirling Early up the Shenandoah. Mr. Seymour is an orator whose eloquence bewitches and persuades; yet it needed mightier magic than his to convince the American people that the Rebellion was triumphant when they beheld it tottering to its grave, and that the war should be abandoned in the very crisis of victory.

These things the people will not forget, and if they were willing to do so, the New York Convention has forced them to remember. By the nomination of Seymour, the Democratic party has revived the issues of the war itself, and has challenged comparisons that will be terrible and fatal. In placing Seymour against Grant, it has placed the Rebellion against the Union.

This is but a mere glance at the issues made up in the nomination of Seymour and Blair, and to others almost equally essential we can but allude. But no one can fail to see that this campaign is also to be a battle between the Politicians and the People. A dozen men, who met quietly in a parlor on Wednesday night, dictated the nomination of Seymour—they made him what he is. But what man, what political oligarcy, what Convention, shall dare to claim the credit of the nomination of Grant? He was chosen by the People; their irresistable might left the Chicago Convention not even the shadow of a choice. Grant is the leader of the nation itself, and represents not only its triumph over the Rebellion, but its firm resolve that the causes of Rebellion—Slavery in any form, and Party Spirit—shall not be permitted to survive.—*Wilke's New York Spirit of the Times.*

CHASE AND THE COPPERHEADS.

The Chase men consider themselves so grossly insulted by the copperhead convention, that the central Chase Association having its headquarters in New York, and composed largely of conservative Democrats, met on Thursday after the nomination and adopted the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, The Central Chase Association, composed of Conservative Democrats and Republicans, who were displeased with the radical tendencies of the Republican party and the Copperhead affiliations of the Democracy and who hoped that the leaders of the Fourth of July Convention would rise superior to the old and effete policies of the party, and would nominate a statesman in accordance with the existing and accomplished political facts; having had that illusion dispelled by the adoption of a repudiation platform and the nomination of a consistent opponent of the war and its results, do.

Resolve to recommend the indorsement of Gen. U. S. Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice President of the United States by the Central Chase Club, believing that they more truly represent the views of a majority of the loyal citizens of the United States than the nominees of the Democratic Convention.

JUDGING the future by the past, our copperhead friends are welcome to all the comfort they can glean from last years election in this State. In 1863 they carried the State by about three thousand majority! In 1864 in the Presidential Campaign, though in the darkest days of the war we swept it with a most triumphant Republican majority. The present campaign is of a similar character and the issues, with Seymour, the friend and advocate of the rebellion and the friend of the New York rioters as the copperhead candidate, are precisely the same, and we give our copperhead cotemporaries fair notice to prepare for a similar defeat.

AMONG the Delegates to the New York Convention was Gen. Forrest, the Rebel hero of the Fort Pillow massacre. He was in the right place.

THE BLOATED BONDHOLDERS."—The Sub-Treasury in wall street is now engaged in paying off the July gold interest on the five-twenty bonds, and the the New York *Times* thinks the lines of men and women who may be seen daily waiting for their interest forms an instructive spectacle for the repudiating Pendletonians. They will observe how small a proportion of the bond holders, after all, look any ways *bloated*, and how few of them drive after their interest in gorgeous carriages and how very few need a cart to convey their gold to their homes. They will observe what a very large number of them have but one or two coupons from bonds of a small denomination—say from $500 bonds or $1,000 bonds, and they will discover how many of them receive from $60 to $120 as their half yearly income from their shall investments. They will notice how plainly attired most of them are, and how promptly they depart after getting the small sums due to attend to the pressing duties of life. If the repudiating Pendletonian should take the trouble to get acquainted with a few of them, he would probably find that they happened to be small traders, or mechanics, or clerks, or workingmen, or professional people, who had invested their scanty savings in the Government funds at a time when the country was in pressing need of their assistance. After such a view of the bloated bondholders, and such an idea of the people who hold the greater part of the National securities, the Pendletonian Democrats would perhaps come to wiser and honester conclusions.—*Baltimore American.*

REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.—The *Nation*, referring to the passage of Mr. Cobb's resolution by Butler and others, says:

It only confirms the opinion we have long entertained, and which we have repeatedly, at the cost of much obloquy, ventured to express, that some of the recruits which the Republican party enlisted during the war will kill it before long, if it does not manage to give them a discharge, It is in its very constitution a moral party; it cannot live by tricks and knavery; and yet it has been allowing itself for some time past to be frequently influenced, by men who know no other arts in politics. It must be remembered, too, that during the past two months it has been the fashion with the party hacks to place the Butlers, Cobbs, and Logans far above the Trumbulls, Fessendens, and Grimeses, and a portion of these hacks are still doing all they dare to heighten this contrast to the disadvantage of the latter.

HENRY CLAY DEAN, a Copperhead politician, in a speech recently delivered in Iowa is reported to have said that *"one armed and one legged soldiers, thrust under our noses as objects of charity, are fit carcasses for the gallows."* Boys in blue, make a note of this.

It is a very prevalent opinion among Copperheads generally. It is of the same character with the repudiation scheme, which would result in withholding pensions from these crippled braves and the widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of our common liberty.

Opinions of the New York Papers.

We can give no countenance to this retrogade movement of the Democratic party. The successful movements of the age are progressive, and we must go with them. All the world is going forward, except our Democratic party. It is behind Austria, Russia, Turkey, and China: for they all recognize the necessity of shaping their policy to the pressure of living events. Seymore is behind the age, and Blair, as a soldier, pinned to his ticket, makes a mockery of the combination. Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under the regime of poor Pierce and Buchanan.—[*Herald.*

Such a ticket, resting on such a platform, inspires no apprehension of success. Seymour, with all his ability, has never filled a national office, and his reputation is not great outside the State. Blair, who once stood well with the Western volunteers, has ruined his standing by his recent surrender to the enemy The ticket, therefore, is not a strong one. It will not bring out even the full Democratic vote, and it will assuredly disgust the non-partisan element, without whose support the Democracy would, under any circumstances, strive in vain.—[*Times.*

Mr. Seymour is a skillful political gambler and a cunning demagogue. In all matters of a partisan character he mistakes falsehood for fact, with an affectation of religious sincerity, which is little less than exasperating to all men who are capable of recognizing a lie when they hear it told. He has all of Johnson's low cunning, with Buchanan's accomplishment and cowardice. It is difficult to conceive of any character whose accession to the Presidency would place the Government in hands so weak, unsteady, factious and corrupt, or do so much to plunge the country into anarchy, rebelion and civil war.—[*Tribune.*

Mr. Seymor is strong with his party in and out of the State. He will exhaust the last Democratic vote in the South. He is not the man, how ever, to draw a single Republican. To every principle of the Republican party he has been in life-long antagonism. He never uttered a single word in favor of free soil or the emancipation of an enslaved race. He is just the man to rally the whole force of the Republican party to Grant, and to make party lines close and well defined.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The work of the convention which adjourned yesterday is a failure. Its platform alone or its candidates alone ought to be sufficient to defeat the hopes of the party they represent. Both are singularly weak, taken singly; and their union is most unfortunate for both, the platform and the candidates being so incongrous that each must weaken the other.—*Evening Post.*

The Amnesty Proclamation.

The following Amnesty Proclamation has been issued by the President:

WHEREAS, in the month of July, Anno Domini, 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest subjugation nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as those objects should be accomplished the war on the part of the Government should cease; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforenamed rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the eighth day of December, 1863 on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1864, on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1865, and on the seventh day of September, 1867; and

WHEREAS, The said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and of the Government thereunder; and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to reduce the standing army, and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, and of the right of trial by jury—such encroachments upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances and presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the Government, attended by any unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, and on the contrary, to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people with due submission to the Constitution and laws:

Now, therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do by virtue of the Constitution, and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States, having competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property except also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

What is a Tariff?

While the subject is before Congress it may be well to answer this question in as plain a manner as possible, so that the most illiterate may understand it. A tariff is a law which imposes a tax upon goods, wares, merchandise and commodities, being the products of foreign countries, which are brought or sent into this country for consumption. These taxes or duties are collected by officers of the Government, at the port or place of entry, by making all the goods pass through custom-houses, where they are examined, valued and retained until the charges are paid. So ancient is this practice, and so generally has it been used by all Governments and in every country, that it has obtained the name of custom, and the dues collected are called customs. For the support of government large revenues are needed, and it has been found that a tariff is the easiest and least expensive, and also the least burdensome way of obtaining supplies. A law of this nature, framed only for the purpose of obtaining such a supply, and nothing more, is a tariff for revenue, and if revenues are not obtained in this way they must generally be raised from taxes imposed directly upon the people.

It happens, however, that citizens of a country are obliged in many ways to render services and make contributions, if not directly for the support of the Government, then for the benefit of society, which is a tax upon their industry, and increases the cost of its products above that of some similar foreign commodity. It also happens that a particular industry introduced in a country may have the effect, if successful, of making valuable its coal, ores, wool and other useful material; or compete with and eventually cheapen the price of an imported article; or contribute something essential to the national defence and independence; or tend to sustain and render profitable other important industries. Yet when newly attempted its product cannot find a market because of the lower cost of a similar commodity of foreign manufacture. In such cases, to place the foreign goods upon the same footing with respect to taxes as the domestic, or to foster the infancy of an important and promising industry, an additional duty above what will produce revenue is imposed upon the foreign commodity, and *this makes a tariff which is protective.* Every civilized country in the world, at this day, maintains laws for these purposes, and enforces a protective tariff.

Another reason for such legislation may be given. It may happen that in one country workingmen are well paid, intelligent and free, and therefore the product of their labor is more costly than that of foreign workmen, who are degraded and enslaved. This is the case at present in the United States of America, and this is the principal necessity for maintaining a protective tariff. It is to defend American workmen against the competition of the under paid—the pauper laborer of less favored lands. A protective tariff is, therefore, simply a protection to home industry, and its object is to reserve the national markets for the labor of the nation.—*Morning Post.*

Surgical Separation of the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng.

The scientific world, and especially that portion of it who have made the study of medicine and surgery their profession, cannot fail to be intensely interested in the fact which has recently come to our knowledge, of the determination of Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, to submit to a surgical operation for the purpose of dissevering the wonderful link that has so long bound them together. Some forty years ago these twins were introduced to the notice of the civilized world, having been brought to England from Siam in the year 1827 or 1828, by Captain Bunker, at present living in New York, and for a series of years they were exhibited to the public at all the great centres of civilization. Having visited America, they determined to make this land their home. They bought a valuable tract of land in North Carolina, married two sisters, and settled down in the ordinary routine of a farmer's daily life. Each of them is now the father of nine children. The reason for their determination, at this late day, to call in the art of surgery to produce an entire physical separation, is, that having reached such an advanced age (59 years) they are fearful that one may become the subject of disease which may prove fatal to both. The interesting question arises, What are the probabilities of a successful operation being performed? It will be remembered in pursuing these inquiries that the twins are held together by quite a massive link of thoroughly normal and perfectly vitalized integument, some ten or twelve inches in circumference, situated near the vital organs, and in close proximity to the heart and lungs; and the connection is so intimate that each seems to be thoroughly an organized portion of the other, as much so as any of the ordinary members of a naturally constituted human body. Sensation, nervous impression, mental phenomena, morbid, physical and nervo-mental conditions, all show a most perfect psychical unity in this wonderful dual physical existence. The question in regard to the result of an operation is no new one, but soon after their first appearance in London and Paris it excited the minds of the foremost intellects in the surgical world. If we remember rightly the "Twins" were exhibited before the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons in Paris at that time for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion in regard to the probabilities of a successful operation. The disagreement in regard thereto, we believe, led to the abandonment of the project. Has the science of surgery so rapidly advanced that to day successful results can be promised when there was so much doubt a score or two of years ago? We understand they contemplate visiting Paris for the purpose of having the operation performed.—*New York Tribune.*

AT Bowling Green, Ky., a village historic with the graves of thousands of Union Soldiers, and yet girdled with the breastworks of Buell and Rosecrans, was murdered last Saturday a returned Union Soldier of Kentucky—his crime the wearing of the blue. He was killed on his own threshold, in the presence of his wife, who too was fired on and wounded. Such is Democracy at home.

Condition of Arkansas.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Little Rock:

"The negro is gradually setting down into better habits of industry than at first, when freedom was suddenly thrust upon him. He is learning that freedom does not mean license or laziness, but industry, thrift, economy and progressive manhood. But it is doubtless true that, for a long time to come, years, and perhaps generations, he will need the guiding hand of the white man. He seems to lack the power originate, to plan—he has fine executive ability in the industrial world, but lacks practical genius, and in this primitive condition naturally looks to the white man. His moral, social, industrial, in a word, all his habits are improving. He is doing better work this year than last, and more of it—looks less to the Freedman's Bureau for help than heretofore, and is becoming more self reliant. It may now be regarded as a fact pretty well settled that the negro will prosper if properly trated.

"The colored population of Arkansas is about one-third of the whole population of the State. Before the war the aggregate was something over five hundred thousand. It holds its own since the war. The registered colored vote was more than one-third. Some of the whites were disfranchised.

"The laws already blocked out by the Legislature are good in themselves, and should give general satisfaction, and probably will, when the people are familiarized with their practical workings. The principal dissatisfaction, however, comes from that class who have held office for a long time, and it is not to be expected such will feel satisfied.

"The old legislation of the State was ruinous to every interest of the State, especially the educational interests thereof—school funds and school lands were wasted—land grants squandered. Legislation was too much in the hands of lawyers, and the people have got to think that any change would be an improvement. The negroes understand pretty well how to vote for their own interest: very few are led off or deceived in the matter of voting. The Democratic party expected to control the late colored vote, but signally failed.

"From all I can learn, if the question of returning the colored people to slavery were submitted to a vote of the State, it would fail by an overwhelming majority—and this, doubtless, is the case generally throughout the South. Some politicians would vote them back, but not the people. The negroes would, perhaps, fall back into idleness if left to themselves: the labors of the Bureau have been of incalculable good in this regard."

Death of Samuel Lover, the Irish Novelist.

A cable despatch announces the death of Samuel Lover, the well-known Irish novelist, artist, song-writer and lecturer, at the age of seventy one. Mr. Lover was born in Dublin in 1797, and was brought up in a commercial house; but finding business an uncongenial pursuit he gave it up and adopted that of literature. Mr. Lover, however, not only wrote well both in prose and verse, sang his own songs with unction and taste, and lectured in an off-hand dashing way, upon topics more or less humorous, but he also painted with no mean skill, and some of his miniatures were exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, to which metropolis he soon after removed and began his literary career as a contributor to the journals and magazines. He wrote the attractive and widely-known songs of "Rory O'More," "The Angel's Whisper," "Molly Bawn" and the "Four Leaved Shamrock," besides many others of scarcely less popularity. Mr. Lover also wrote several capital Irish novels, including the inimitable chrenicle of "Handy Andy," "Treasure Trove" and "Rory O'More," which he dramatized from his song of that name Mr. Lover came to this country some years since, and delivered a series of semi-humorous lectures, interspersed with his songs, which were very entertaining as well as pecuniarily successful. In 1856 the British Government awarded him a pension of one hundred pounds a year, since which time he has lived in retirement, though not altogether in idleness, as he has from time to time given the public something from his pen through the columns of the English periodicals. In private life Mr. Lover was a good specimen of the genial Irish gentleman.

A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE CROPS.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 1st instant thus speaks of the wheat harvest and other crops:

Wheat has been harvested pretty generally in all the States south of the Ohio river, and also in the southern portion of Illinois. The yield is not very heavy, but the quality is generally highly spoken of. In portions of Indiana the weevil has done considerable damage, but this does not extend over a large district. The accounts from the entire Union, with an exception here and there, as regards the crops, are generally favorable, more generally so than has been the case for many years. The indications of an abundant corn crop are quite favorable, and should this be the case a large increase in the pork crop may be looked for the coming season, because the supply of stock hogs will be unusually large, for not only was the supply left over from last season large, farmers not having fatted them because of the high price of corn and the comparative low price of pork, but the increase since then has been liberal, so that the number now in the Western States, it will be seen must be unusually large.

THE Lee family, celebrated as it is in the history of the country, has had more distinguished members than have been duly credited to it. One of these was the late Mr. Alfred Lee, an extensive flour and grain merchant of Georgetown, and half brother of General Robert E. He bought his time as a slave, started business in Georgetown thirty-five years ago, reared a large family, was loyal through the great rebellion, and ever the generous friend in their need, and won the regard of the people by his personal worth and honor. By eminent business ability he so overcame the obstacles to wealth placed in the path of colored men as to leave some $300,000 to family and friends. Considering that his brother, though "a Virginia gentleman," is now a used-up played out commander of rebellious armies, black Alfred makes a very fair comparison with white Robert.

THE DIVISON OF TEXAS.—Congress has the power to divide Texas into five States, but only with the consent of the people; and they are not likely soon to give their consent. The petition of the Texas Convention asks that three States and one Territory be formed. Texas would, according to the boundaries assigned, have thirty-seven thousand four hundred square miles and four hundred thousand people; Navarro, sixty thousand square miles and four hundred thousand people; Alamo, fifty-seven thousand square miles and two hundred thousand people. The proposed Territory would have but six thousand people. Few people know what an empire Texas is. It would make twenty five New Hampshires, or more than five New Yorks, or nearly six Pennsylvanias. It is nearly three times as large as the Island of Great Britain, and nearly half as large again as France.

TO LUMBERMEN.

The undersigned offer for sale on reasonable terms, one of BLANDY'S FIRST CLASS PATENT PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS, to which is attached two 42 inch circular and one lath saw. The above mill is nearly new, not having been in actual operation over six months. Everything belonging to said mill is in good running order. For further particulars address
LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & CO.,
june29:4t Hopewell; Bedford co., Pa.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra
ap119:1y.

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS!

THOMAS MERWINE, *at the "Old Stahl Workshop,"* has re-opened the Cabinet and furniture business in that part of the town, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture, at cheap rates. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the manufacture and furnishing of Coffins. Terms reasonable. 1may3m

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A dinner was given in London in honor of Henry W. Longfellow by the American artist, Albert Bierstadt, on last week. Mr. W.E. Gladstone, Admiral Farragut, and other distinguished men were present.

THE Louisiana Legislature has elected William P. Kellogg United States Senator for the long term, and John S. Harris United States Senator for the short term.

THE Republicans of Maine have unanimously re-nominated their popular Governor, J. L. Chamberlain, for re-election. He will carry the State by an old-fashioned majority against all opposition.

IF Horatio Seymour can be elected President over Ulysses S. Grant, then the patriot blood poured out like water at Gettysburgh, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and in the advance to Richmond, was shed in vain.

PRIME MINISTER BEUST has written a sharp note in reply to the recent Allocution on the state of religion in Austria. He says the intermeddling of the Pope with the domestic legislation of Austria is a violation of the independence and dignity of the Empire.

THE differences which divide the Republican party in Philadelphia, on the subject of District Attorney, are about to be adjusted by the withdrawal of both Mann and Hazlehurst, and the nomination of a new man. This is sensible.

BOTH the Senators from Florida have taken their seat in the U. S. Senate; and, horrible to relate, they sit on the Republican side! The new Representative does the same thing in the House. That's what's the matter with Congressional Reconstruction!

GOV. GEARY has been strongly urged to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of making a new registry law. The Governor is opposed to the measure, considering that it would have the appearance of having been enacted in a partisan spirit.

JOHNSON'S proclamation of general Amnesty, issued on the 4th inst., pardons every Rebel except JEFF. DAVIS. BRECKINRIDGE, who has recently returned to Canada, may now be able to participate in the Presidential campaign—of course on the Rebel side.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The wheat harvest is progressing rapidly in the West. In many places it is over, and generally it is drawing to a close. We have no new developments as to the result. The reports, with a few exceptions, confirm previous advices. We may now safely say a good crop of wheat has been secured—good in quality and good in quantity.

THE coalition between the Democratic party and the Blair family is one of the most remarkable political movements of the age. Blair brings to the support of his new friends probably three votes; his own, and his father and brother's. If ever he has an opportunity to do so he will betray and sell out his new-found friends. He is a political renegade, who has not the respect or confidence of a single man in the nation.

JUDGE JAMES and his assistants have at last, after much labor, succeeded in revising, simplifying and arranging the military laws of the United States. The law of patents and copyrights has also been condensed. We shall hail the day with pleasure when the work of codification has fairly been achieved in Pennsylvania. It would be difficult to find in any State of the Union such a jumble as our statutes present. They are a formidable perplexity to lawyers, and an absolute terror to unprofessional people who have occasion to examine them.

THE Republican State Convention of New York met at Syracuse on Wednesday of last, week and nominated Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, for Governor. The vote stood Griswold 247,—Horace Greeley 95, and 36 scattering. Mr. Griswold is one of the most popular men in the State, and his nomination will secure the success of the ticket, and ensure Seymour's defeat for President in his own State.

FROM MADRID we learn that Generals Dulce and Serrano, with five other officers of equal rank, were placed under arrest a few days since, charged with conspiring with other well known military men to revolutionize the government and place the Duke de Montpensier, brother-in-law of the Queen, on the throne. The royal duke has been "requested" to leave the country. It is said that the "intrigue" has been effectually baffled by the prompt action of Isabella's Cabinet.

THE nomination of Seymor and Blair falls like a wet blanket upon the Democracy of Kansas. The *State Journal*, which was supposed to look favorably on the Chase movement on the basis of equal suffrage to every citizen of the Republic, black and white, male and female, declares the Democratic party has deliberately committed suicide, preferring death to life, choosing the shroud and the grave, rather than regeneration and the new birth.

THE bill relative to counting the electoral votes, pssed the Senate at a late hour last evening. It is as follows: *Be it enacted,* &c: That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion, and which States are not now represented in Congress, shall be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any such States unless at the time prescribed by law for choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to act of Congress in that behalf, shall have since the 4th of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution of State government under which the State government shall have been organized and shall be in operation, and unless such election of electors shall have been held under authority of such constitution and government, and such State shall have also become entitled do representation in Congress pursuant to acts of Congress in that behalf.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the LATE IMPROVEMENTS in Photography, and is introducing the new style of Picture called the "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Having gone to considerable expense in refitting and improving his Gallery, he is enabled to make any of the new style of Pictures at very low prices—FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of ALBUMS, at greatly reduced prices: also, GILT, ROSEWOOD, and OILED WALNUT FRAMES AND MOULDINGS—VERY CHEAP. Also, WALNUT BRACKETS for ornamenting parlors.

His FANCY CASES are of the latest style and made of the best material.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED and enlarged from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.

Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish a correct likeness of themselves to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custom. [june19:3m] T. R. GETTYS.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The County Normal School, will begin, in BEDFORD, MONDAY, AUGUST, 3d, 1868, and continue eleven weeks, closing with a County Institute. All the Common School branches, together with such other, as students may be prepared to study, will be taught.

Terms, including vocal music, $6, to be paid in advance.

Boarding $3 per week.

Persons wishing to attend, should be present at the opening. H. W. FISHER,
3july, 4w. Co., Supt.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS GREAT MERIT.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQEAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitch, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the *very best manner* every variety of sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Brading and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Sales rooms of

THE AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE CO.,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED.

FRED'K PAXSON, President.
W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.
April 3:3m

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

SYLVESTER G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING
FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

The advantages claimed for this pump over all other patent pumps are as follows, viz: The valves, instead of being gum, as is the case in most pumps, are composed entirely of cast iron, rendering it the most durable of any pump yet patented. There is no packing about it, consequently it cannot get out of order. This pump is so constructed that it never freezes, the water dropping, the moment you stop pumping, back to the level with the water in the well. It is simply constructed, durable and cheap. It will force water any distance. It is easily worked, and can be used, by attaching hose, in washing wagons, horses, watering gardens, and in case of fire is of valuable service, as water may be thrown to the distance of from sixty to seventy feet in the air from it by the use of a small section of hose.

This valuable pump is now offered to the public at very moderate prices, by J. W. ROHM, Agent for this county. He warrants every pump to work satisfactory. Township rights for sale.

MR. ROHM is also agent for Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Blair and Somerset counties, and will sell township and county rights very reasonable.

Call and see this wonderful pump, farmers, which is now on exhibition at the Washington Hotel, in Bedford. For further information address J. W. ROHM,
3july:3m Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE.

PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the
ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 3july:1y

DENTISTRY.
DR. J. G. MINNICH,
DENTIST,
Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,
In Harris' New Building,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

All operations on the natural teeth, such as
FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c.
performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Mar7,68:6m

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anaesthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, 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 special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

Miscellaneous.

IMPROVED
THRASHING MACHINE!

DANIEL GEISER. J. F. OLLER.
B. E. PRICE. JOSIAH FAHENEY.

Farmers will please look at the great advantage in Thrashing Grain with

GEISERS' PATENT SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR, CLEANER AND BAGGER.

With the latest Improved Tripple-Geared Horse Power, driven either by Gear or Belt.

No. 1 is a eight-horse power, with cast iron thresher frame and wrought iron and wood cylinder, sixteen inches in diameter and thirty-three inches long. Trunk has ten inch rake crank and seven rakes is thirty-five inches wide, and delivers the straw on the second rake, these carry the straw out on their *tops*, and deliver it on the stack or, which will deliver about thirty five feet beyond the feeder, on a stack fifteen to eighteen feet high, and can be easily managed to carry the chaff with the straw, or deliver it in a separate place. The trunk and fan sides being closed, to confine the straw and chaff, remedies all difficulties in cleaning grain against windy weather. It bags the grain by reasonable management, sufficiently clean for market, and its capacity, under ordinary circumstances, is from twenty to forty bushels per hour, using eight horses and the same number of hands; but to force the work under favorable circumstance, it will thresh from forty to fifty bushels per hour, and with more ease and agreeableness to hands than any other machine now in common use.

The No. 2 is particularly adapted to the farmer's use; in intending to apply to any common lever or railway power; weighs 1,300 pounds; has an iron threshers frame, and cylinder, 12½ inches in diameter and 28 inches long; delivers the clean grain in bags, or if desired, in a half bushel. It delivers the straw fifteen feet from the feeder, or if desired, can deliver the straw and chaff together; will thresh and clean, in good grain, ready for market, from 100 to 175 bushels of wheat, or from 300 to 500 bushels of oats per day, using four or six horses, and the same number of hands; but to force the work, under most favorable circumstances, good grain, &c., will thresh and clean considerable more. The Machine will thresh and clean all kinds of grain generally threshed with the common machine, and requires no more horse power, but in many cases does not run so hard. It will apply very well to a two-horse railway power.

Now here is what the Farmer and thresherman wants, a Separator to go from farm so farm, to thrash grain, with more satisfaction than any other separator now in use, and why is it? Because this separator has a self regulating Blast, which prevents grain from blowing into the chaff, and also has a self regulating feeder to feed the cleaner and it has rollers and combs in the cleaner which prevents it from choaking. Why does this machine run so light, and give so little trouble? Because there is less friction in the Journals, and the rakes and fan are geared so that you have no trouble with Belts breaking and slipping, causing dust to fall into the wheat. Why does it clean against the wind? Because the blast has direct action on the grain and the cleaner so well arranged that the wind has no chance to drive the dirt into the hopper. Why is it built permanently on two wheels and the front carriage separate, ready to attach when necessary? Because it is more convenient in the barn without the front carriage. You can turn the machine or run it from place to place more easily. Why has it not got Elevators like some other machines? Because the Elevators carry the fifth back alternately into the cleaner which must eventually go into the good wheat or in the chaff, and all know, that filth should be kept separate for feed, &c., we might as well keep shoveling the Tailings from under our hand fan into the hopper and expect to get the grain clean. Why is this separator more cleaner and satisfactory to work about than others? Because the Fan and Trunk Sides are closed up to prevent the wheat chaff and dust from coming out and scattering over the floor, causing waist and giving much trouble with dirt and sore eyes, &c. Why do Threshermen get more work with these separators than they do with others? Because this separator has all these advantages and many more, which makes it a separator suitable and a paying one for all farmers and Thrashermen that have grain to thrash, whilst in most cases farmers must suit themselves to the machine, because the machine will not suit itself to the farmer. In short, this is the cheapest, most durrble, reliably, simple and most agreeable to work about and the only separator that will clean and bag the grain sufficiently clean for market under all circumstances.

Farmers can rest assured that this machine is no humbug, and judging from the high recommendation of farmers that are using them, we must come to the conclusion that it is the very Machine that farmers want and will have as soon as they have an opportunity to appreciate and attest its merits, for which we hope they will give us an opportunity, as we are willing to be responsible if it does not perform as represented in this Circular. *Shop prices of Machines range from $215, to $540.*

☞ We warrant the machines to be as above represented; also against any reasonable defects of material workmanship, &c.

DANIEL GEISER, Proprietor.
Geiser, Price & Co., Manufactures. Waynesboro', Franklin Co, Pa.
6mos WILLIAM NYCUM, Agent, Bedford Pa.
may8

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Xpress P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Xpress A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE6.05	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR8.23	AR4.25
6.23	8.03	McConnellstown	8.03	4.31
6.30	8.10	Pleasant Grove,	7.55	4.24
6.44	8.24	Marklesburg,	7.40	4.10
6.58	8.38	Coffee Run,	7.26	3.56
7.05	8.45	Rough & Ready	7.19	3.49
7.16	8.55	Cove,	7.08	3.38
7.20	8.59	Fisher's Summit	7.04	3.34
AR7.36 LE7.45	AR 9.13 LE 9.18	Saxton,	LE6.50	LE3.20
8.00	9.36	Riddlesburg,	6.34	3.03
8.06	9.43	Hopewell,	6.27	2.56
8.21	9.57	Piper's Run,	6.13	2.42
8.38	10.14	Tatesville,	5.56	2.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AR8.53	AR 10.30	Mount Dallas.	5.40	LE 2.10
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.				
LE7.50	LE 9.25	Saxton,	AR 6.45	AR3.15
8.05	9.40	Coalmont,	6.30	3.00
8.10	9.45	Crawford,	6.25	2.55
AR8.20	AR 9.55	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 6.15	LE2.45

May15:68 JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

MERCHANTS are hereby notified to lift their License before the first day of July next, and save costs. jun5:3t I. MENGEL, Treas.

FOR SALE, one new Norton & Owen, double grinding BARK MILL, either for steam or horse power. For particulars address the subscriber at Cumberland Valley, Pa.
may15:1m. A. SMITH.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of
THESHING MACHINES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,
MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

FATHER TOM AND THE POPE for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

SCHOOL BOOKS, twenty per cent. less than usually charged, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

YANKEE NOTIONS, BUDGET OF FUN, PHUNNY PHELLOW, NICK NAX, and all the other funny papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office
Nov 2, 1866