Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 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 Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Muller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Ruper,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Bridgehurst,	18. Jacob Grafius,
7. Frank C. Hooton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. G. Johnson,
9. Morris Hoopes,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rank,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Ruran.

THE RESULT.

The complete rout and utter discomfiture of the copperhead hosts in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska on the 13th inst., have completely settled the Presidential issue. The electoral votes of either Indiana or Pennsylvania or both have been included in every estimate of the states likely to go for Seymour and Blair in which it has been possible to make out a copperhead victory. Now that they have all gone Republican there no longer remains the slightest prospect of copperhead success. The realization of this fact, as soon as they began to comprehend what had happened, led the copperhead managers to talk of changing their leaders and putting Chase, Hancock, Johnson or almost anybody on the track, who could for a moment promise any acquisition of strength to the party. After a little consideration they have discovered that it is now too late to swap horses. Notwithstanding their overwhelming defeat and the utter hopelessness of their cause they will still keep up the contest for the purpose of keeping the party intact, and to prevent the utter demoralization and disintegration that would otherwise necessarily follow such ignominious defeat. With this object in view they will still work vigorously to keep down our majorities in November. Let not the Republican party therefore in the hour of victory and flushed with success, be thrown off its guard. On the contrary let it gird on anew its armor and prepare to vigorously follow up its success and diligently gather all the legitimate fruits of its victory. A victory not followed up is only half won. Here is the work of the Republican party, to follow up its victories, to pursue the enemy and give him no time to recruit and marshal anew his scattered forces, to work vigorously for such an increase of our majorities everywhere in November as shall make our victory complete, and teach all parties North and South that no party that takes up the cause of the rebellion can ever hope to succeed. This is the great lesson to be taught by the election of Grant. The nation cannot be permanently restored to peace and prosperity until all parties shall have accepted the results of the war and acquiesced in all the legitimate consequences arising therefrom. The seal of the nation's condemnation has been set in blood on the State-rights heresy. The ban of civil disability because of race or color has been pronounced a stain upon our national escutcheon by the verdict of the people and has been removed by the strong arm of the government. The arrogant claim of a landed aristocracy to political supremacy has been declared a relic of barbarism and inimical to republican institutions and as such has been abolished by the consent of the people. The sooner these facts are recognized and accepted by the late rebels south and their allies north the sooner we may look for the restoration of the whole country to peace and prosperity. The results of the late elections have done much toward the accomplishment of this desirable object, but largely increased and overwhelming majorities for Grant and Colfax in November will do much more, and greatly hasten the advent of that much to be desired era, when the true principles of our glorious Declaration of Independence shall be understood and accepted throughout the length and breadth of the land. To this end let every Republican work with zeal and energy. Let no efforts be relaxed, let no honorable means be left untried, no vigilance abated until the November election is over and Grant and Colfax have been elected by the most magnificent majorities that have ever graced a presidential contest.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

There is nothing to which we have a greater aversion than the publication of the details of murder and bloodshed. Ordinarily we do not care to study them ourselves or to make them familiar to the minds of our readers. But cases sometimes occur, which because of their importance or bearing upon society require to be made generally known and which in our capacity as a faithful chronicler of passing events we cannot overlook nor ignore. Such a chapter will be found in our news column this week. He who can read the reports of the cold blooded murders from day to day and week to week with which our papers have been filled for months past, and which have largely increased since the New York convention, and then cry out about radical oppression and tyranny in the Southern states, must be lost to all sense of honesty or common humanity. The chapter of murders, assassinations &c., which we this week print is but a small part of the history of a single week in the Southern states. To a greater or less extent the same thing has been going on ever since Andrew Johnson betrayed his trust and began to league himself with the late rebels and their sympathisers. Thousands of union men white and black, women and children, have been starved, tortured and murdered by these fiends, and still the bloody work goes on. Yet in the face of it all, every effort of the government to establish law and order and bring criminals to Justice is met by Northern copperheads with the cry of radical oppression. The confident assurances of northern copperhead papers and leaders that their success was certain seem to have encouraged these southern Thugs to increased activity in reducing the number of union voters by murdering them as rapidly as possible. Yet Andrew Johnson and his minions sit unconcerned or indifferent and make no effort to prevent or stay this reign of terror, and the Copperhead party, his ally, has not only no word in behalf of the sufferers, but on the contrary incites and encourages the bloody work. There is no salvation or protection for the southern people except in the rigid enforcement of the reconstruction laws. This can not be done under Andy Johnson, and the copperhead platform pledges the party and its leaders to the total overthrow and nullification of all the reconstruction measures. In this emergency Union men, and all who desire peace and security for persons and property and freedom of speech and personal liberty, look for the election of Grant and Colfax as their only hope of redemption from the anarchy and bloodshed that now reign throughout the Southern States. Let the people remember when they go to the polls on Nov. 3d that the blood of the murdered union men of the South and their widows and orphans cry to us for protection, and that protection for them can only be secured by the election of Grant and Colfax and the enforcement of the laws.

THE ELECTIONS.

The latest returns as we go to press give the following Republican majorities. Pennsylvania 10,254, Ohio 20,752, Indiana, 14,29, Nebraska, 2000, Dakota Territory also wheels into line and elects a Republican delegate to Congress by a majority of several hundred. These figures may yet be somewhat changed by the official returns. The official returns in the 21st Congressional District defeat Covode by a majority of 41. The seat will be contested by Covode as he alleges that several hundred fraudulent votes can be proven. He will doubtless eventually obtain the seat as there is no doubt whatever he is legally elected.

Congress met on the 16th and adjourned until Tuesday, November 10th. In the Senate only Messrs. Wade, Cameron, Cole and Patterson, of Tennessee, were present. In the House of Representatives, beside Speaker Colfax, there were present Messrs Lincoln of New York, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, French of North Carolina, Prince and Edwards of Georgia, Beck of Kentucky, Kitchen of West Virginia, Corley and Goss of South Carolina, and Kavanaugh of Montana. The Senate Chamber was not prepared for the reception of the members, having neither carpets nor desks.

THE VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

The following is the majorities by counties in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

Somerset,	Cessna	1345
Bedford	Kimmell	326
Fulton	do	320
Franklin	do	211
Adams	do	344
		1201
Cessna's Majority		144

UNION COLUMN.

OHIO.
MAINE.
INDIANA.
VERMONT.
NEBRASKA.
COLORADO.
NEW MEXICO.
CONNECTICUT.
PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCARTIC "COLUMN."

KENT
UCK
Y!

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

August 1, 1865	$3,287,733,329
June 30, 1868	2,485,000,000
Reduction in 3 years	$802,733,329

Showing Their Colors.—There are two military organizations in New-Orleans, one being called "The Seymour "Guards" and the other "The Blair Guides." Both these companies, when they parade, make rather an ostentatious display of their private sentiments by carrying Confederate flags. This is honest, at least, if not loyal. If the New-Orleans "Democrats" go on in this frank and manly way, we promise to be among the first to advocate their right to change their name, and to march under the title of "The Blair and Seymour Rattlesnakes." This is a more honorable appellation than that of Copperhead, that sly serpent giving no warning of his attack, but pretending all the time to be a very well-behaved and patriotic reptile. To be sure, Blair as a Guide doesn't suggest very straight walking, and Seymour as a Guard wouldn't be the best possible defense against the Ku-Klux Klansmen; but then we like candor, and confess that the New Orleans warriors have fairly forewarned us.—*New York Tribune.*

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—President Johnson has issued the following proclamation:

In the year which is now drawing to its end the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor and on broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvellous abundance.

Our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted political and sectional dissensions are, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends.

The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquillity, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practising public devotion.

I therefore, recommend that Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe, by whose ever watchful, merciful and gracious providence alone States and nations no less than families and individual men do move and live and have their being.

In witness where of I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

THE STATE.

Below we give the official vote in the State for 1867, and the official majorities for 1868:

COUNTIES.	1867. Williams.	1867. Sharswood.	1868. Majorities. Republican.	1868. Majorities. Democrat.
Adams	2437	2829	.....	341
Allegheny	16333	9994	8957	.....
Armstrong	3235	2934	537	.....
Beaver	2818	2278	862	.....
Bedford	2305	2644	.....	394
Berks	6117	11912	.....	6508
Blair	3113	2590	658	.....
Bradford	5846	2638	3900	.....
Bucks	6224	6910	.....	857
Butler	2939	2662	.....	700
Cambria	2068	3020	.....	738
Cameron	358	360	97	.....
Carbon	1687	2124	.....	643
Centre	2790	3473	.....	379
Chester	1410	2603	2200	.....
Clarion	7751	5853	.....	1048
Clearfield	1477	2740	.....	1142
Clinton	1602	2228	.....	773
Columbia	1696	3453	.....	1931
Crawford	5409	4018	1636	.....
Cumberland	3451	4231	.....	632
Dauphin	5247	3847	1655	.....
Delaware	3207	2148	1252	.....
Elk	286	751	.....	500
Erie	5504	3428	3171	.....
Fayette	3184	3859	.....	1048
Forest	289	319	4	.....
Franklin	3773	3962	43	.....
Fulton	609	1019	.....	330
Greene	1343	2753	.....	1652
Huntingdon	3009	2258	999	.....
Indiana	3608	1867	2552	.....
Jefferson	1806	1851	.....	18
Juniata	1368	1665	.....	350
Lancaster	12799	7475	6773	.....
Lawrence	2833	1281	1989	.....
Lebanon	3625	2501	1497	.....
Lehigh	5514	5141	.....	1572
Luzerne	7985	10404	.....	3428
Lycoming	3604	4317	.....	351
McKean	705	545	200	.....
Mercer	3935	3414	616	.....
Mifflin	1565	1769	20	.....
Monroe	543	2359	.....	2054
Montgomery	6586	7683	.....	964
Monteur	1066	1383	.....	489
Northampton	3027	5979	.....	3249
Northumberland	3023	3469	.....	452
Perry	2427	2292	44	.....
Philadelphia	49587	52075	.....	175
Pike	235	901	.....	700
Potter	1134	481	826	.....
Schuylkill	7256	8389	.....	1346
Snyder	1650	1199	500	.....
Somerset	2756	1510	1360	.....
Sullivan	421	683	.....	350
Susquehanna	3947	2690	1295	.....
Tioga	4090	1425	3390	.....
Union	1675	1260	714	.....
Venango	3040	2610	670	.....
Warren	2131	1459	1108	.....
Washington	4618	4513	.....	2
Wayne	2390	2586	.....	690
Westmoreland	4212	5645	.....	1206
Wyoming	1357	1474	.....	200
York	4848	7671	.....	2953
Total	266824	267746	49491	46215
		266824	40215	
Majority		922	9276	

THE HORRORS OF REBELDOM.

South Carolina.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

Charleston, Oct. 18.—B. F. Randolph a negro preacher from the North, and a member of the South Carolina State Senate, was murdered at Cakesburg, Abbeville county, on Friday. He had been on an electioneering tour, and on Thursday delivered a speech at Abbeville Court House. On Friday he took the cars for Anderson, and on arriving at Cakesburg put his baggage in the ladies' car and went on the platform. Three white men then rode up, dismounted and fired on Randolph, mortally wounding him in three places. Though it was broad daylight the murderers were not recognized, and made their escape. The body of Randolph was taken to Columbia.

North Carolina.

KU-KLUX KLAN OUTRAGES IN GRANVILLE.

Gov. Holden addressed the following, on the 14th inst., to Sheriff Moor of Granville Co., N. C.:

Edward Mallory, a colored man, has complained to me that on Thursday night last a number of white men, armed, went to his house, near Tally Ho, Granville Co., took him and his wife out of their bed, tied them and whipped them severely One of the men, also, with a knife mutilated his right ear. Edward Mallory has reported himself in person to my office, and I have seen the lashes and bruises on his body, and his multilated ear. I learn also that on the same night the same body of men inflicted injuries on several other inoffensive colored people. In one case they dragged a colored woman from her bed, thinking no doub they had a certain colored man who is an active Republican, and the woman breaking loose from them, they fired upon her, wounding her seriously in the shoulder and head. It is the duty of the sheriff, the magistrates, and all peace officers to maintain the law and see that the people are protected in their persons and property. When process properly issues to you from a magistrate, you have at your command the whole power of the county to execute it. The civil power must first be tried and exhausted before the military can be called in. Your authority and power are ample for this purpose. You are hereby directed to proceed to the neighborhood in which these outrages occurred, with proper process issued by a Justice of the Peace on the oath of Edward Mallory, arrest these desperadoes, and see that they are properly bound to answer for their crime. I have heard that some of the magistrates in Granville are not prompt to act when cases like these are laid before them. Edward Mallory informs me that a magistrate declined to act in his case, but refered him to me. If I should have clear proof that any magistrate declines to do his duty, but allows such outrages to be committed and the criminals to go at large, I will at once revoke his commission, and have it known of record that he is unworthy of his place. These colored people must be protected. I will not sit here unmoved and inactive when they cry for justice and protection against men whose treatment, as in the cause of Edward Mallory, is a disgrace to civilization. If, in enforcing the law, you should need aid, let me know it. I have full confidence in your firmness, descretion and judgment. Magnify the law in the neighborhood referred to, and teach those who have thus cruelly violated it a lesson they will not soon forget.

Misouri.

FRANK BLAIR DECLARES THAT GRANT WILL NEVER LEAVE THE WHITE HOUSE ALLIVE.

St Louis, Oct. 17.—General Frank P. Blair, Jr., arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati, and last evening addressed some 3,000 people for half an hour from the piazza of his residence. He thanked them for the ovation extended him by old friends. He came before them not dismayed or discouraged. Alluding to recent radical victories, he regarded them as precursors of the defeat of that party. The Democracy would yet win. They had everything at stake in this struggle, and if they failed the republic would fall with them. A military dictatorship would be established, and Grant would never leave the Presidential mansion alive. He announced that he now expected to continue to be a candidate for Vice Presicent, but was ready to make any sacrifice if the people demanded it. The audience greeted him with enthusiasm.

Arkansas.

KU-KLUX KLAN MURDER

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 17.—J. Dollar, a Deputy-sheriff of Krew County, an old and worthy citizen, while out serving subpoenas, last night, was tied to a negro, and both were shot dead by the Ku-Klux Klan.

Tennessee.

KU-KLUX OTTRAGE.

Memphis, Oct. 17.—The captain of the steamer Hesper, which was captured on Thursday, reports that the party who seized the arms came alongside on a tug boat, not making their appearence until within a few yards of the steamer, when they commenced firing indiscriminately, and yelling "Ku-Klux," a number of the shots taking effect.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The distruction of arms aboard the steamer Hesper still causes much excitement. Democratic papers assert that they were destroyed by the Radicals for the purpose of making political capital, and also that the arms were not the property of the State of Arkansas. Republican papers on the other hand assert that the arms were destroyed by the Ku-Klux. The following particulars of the seizure have been obtained.

On Thursday afternoon the tug Nellie Jones, Capt. John Ford, left her wharf for Hickering, having a barge in tow. She reached her destination and landed a line, but had scarcely made fast before the spot was covered with men securely masked and probably one hundred in number. They quickly boarded the tug, took possession of the pilot house and engineer's room, ordered one of the crew to cast off the line and in a few minutes the tug was rapidly steaming down the river.

Upon taken possession the new Commander kept a vigilant eye on the crew, not allowing any one of them to leave his post, and the engineer was not allowed to oil the machinery. When approaching Cot Island, twenty-five miles below, and near the Arkansas shore, Captain Ford was ordered to run alongside the steamer Hesper, which was tied up and taking on wood. During the trip the leaders of the party informed Ford they intended overhauling the Hesper and destroying her arms, but strict orders had been issued to his men to harm none, and to respect property. In obeyance of orders, Captain Ford ran the tug alongside, which was no sooner accomplished than leaving two of their number in the pilot house, two in the engine room and one in the cabin as guard, the latter, one of the crew who had insulted the leader of the veiled party, suddenly sprang aboard the Hesper.

Little or nothing was said to the boarders, who evidently had an eye to business and placed the crew under surveillance and commenced the work in hand. The gun boxes were broken up, and guns taken out and thrown into the river, many of the guns being broken before being thrown over. A large quantity of amunition in the hold, marked "sundries," was also thrown overboard, and the party quietly returned to the tug, leaving the Hesper in possession of her crew. Captain Houston and his brother made for the woods as soon as the vessel was seen. At midnight the tug reached Point Pindent Island, below the city, and was run aground, and the boarders taken on shore in a skiff, which they signalled. Strict orders were given to Captain Ford to remain behind until daylight, and his tug returned here this morning.

Louisiana.

KU KLUX OUTRAGES—TWO PROMINENT OFFICIALS ASSASSINATED AND MURDERED.

New Orleans, Oct. 18.—Sheriff and the Parish Judge of St. Mary's Parish, were assassinated at Franklin, La., last night by parties who escaped without being recognized. The Sheriff was killed in his hotel. The Parish Judge's body was found in the street by the patrol, which was organizid immediately after the Sheriff's assassination. A Coroner's inquest now progressing has elicited nothing towards discovering the perpetrators. Several men were engaged in the transaction, but being on mounted horses escaped in the darkness.

Texas.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TEXAS—MURDER OF THE HON. GEO. W. SMITH—QUASTRELL'S GANG DISARM THE U. S. TROOPS.

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 11.—Intelligence has reached here to-day of the brutal murder at Jefferson, Texas, on the 5th inst., of the Hon. George W. Smith, delegate to the Austin Convention from Marion County, Northern Texas. Capt. Smith was well known to all our Republicans, and especially his fellow members of the Constitutional Convention, as a young man of more than ordinary ability, purely Republican in sentiment and feeling, honest and zealous in his duties, and of whom it might well be said, "Behold a man, indeed, in whom there is no guile." It seems that Capt. Smith, having arrived at his home in Jefferson, Marion County, was at once marked by the Rebel desperadoes therein as a proper subject for their brutal, murderous hands. The Captain was tracked, threatened, and told to leave the town. His very luggage, arriving per stage, was taken by a gang of desperadoes, and its contents were scattered and destroyed. Being a brave man, an ex-Federal officer, and an American citizen, Mr. Smith would not yield to Rebels, paroled prisoners of war, whom his own stout heart had helped to subdue. He, therefore, remained, spoke to his constituents of his action in the Convention, and the work accomplished in that body. He was listened to with attention, but on starting away, he with his friends were fired upon in the streets by an armed mob of Rebel ruffians. With much difficulty Capt. Smith refired fighting his way through to the headquarters of Major Curtis, U. S. A., who commanded a small detachment of troops at this point. Here it was supposed this brave man, with his friends, would be protected; that notwithstanding the armed mob which raged defiantly in the town, yet no outrage could occur. But these desperadoes (a part of the Quantrell gang who have all along been atrocious, especially since the death of the lamented Gen. Griffin) have learned to despise our Federal soldiers. They attacked Major Curtis and his guard, who were protecting Mr. Smith, and, strange to relate, Major Curtis suffered his men to be disarmed before any were killed. Capt. Smith, with his friends (freedmen), were taken out by the fiendish mob. Mr. Smith fought to the last with a desperation born to the brave soul and ready hands of a soldier, but unavailing. His body was riddled with bullets. The freedmen were shot—murdered in the presence of the troops! It must now be evident, even to the unready and feeble military commandant of this district, that the fear of delegates to go home was well founded Capt. Smith, whom the writer knew well, has been in Texas since 1865, coming hither in the army. He was formerly from Michigan, was of a quiet, gentlemanly demeanor, and up to the time of his election to the Convention was not particularly disliked by the Rebels of Jefferson, where the Captain settled after his muster out of the army. As a merchant Mr. Smith had credited goods to the amount of $6,000 or $7,000 to many of the Rebel residents of his adopted town; and probably, in seeking for cause, this may have had as much to do as aught else with the motives his brutal murder.

BALTIMORE AGAIN DISGRACED.

Within the past ten days, on four several occasions, passengers passing through Baltimore from Washington on their way to Philadelphia have been assaulted and beaten, and some of them thrown out of the cars. The perpetrators of these outrages were not arrested, the poor plea being made that the ruffians were too numerous for the police present. This might have been sufficient for the first occasion, but its repetition night after night not only reflects shameful neglect on the part of the Police Department, but also on the railroad companies that have allowed their passengers to be thus outraged. The character of the city is at stake in this matter, and no partisan feeling ought to allow the police to shield themselves under such a miserable plea as want of numbers, when the force has been nearly doubled since it passed into the control of the present Police Commissioners.

About one o'clock on Tuesday morning a despatch was received at *The American* office from Philadelphia informing us that Mr. John C. Clary, of Washington, had been dragged through the window of a car at the President Street Depot, and taken to the police station. On proceeding to the Eastern Station the gentleman alluded to was found with a scalp wound about five inches in length, and a cut in the neck with a knife, his clothes being bespattered with blood. His wounds had been dressed by a physician, and no charge being alleged against him he was conveyed to a hotel, the officers informing us that he had been rescued from his assailants and brought to the Station for protection, but none of the assailants had been arrested.

We publish in another column an account furnished by some of the passengers to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which coincides with the particulars of this outrage given by Mr. Clary. There is, we regret to say, but little or no exaggeration in the statement. It will be seen it is vouched for by a number of highly respectable citizens of Philadelphia, and is viewed abroad as a repetition on a smaller scale of the dreadful Rebel tragedy of the 19th of April, 1861.

The object of this brutal outrage was to prevent Republican clerks and others temporarily employed in Washington from going to Philadelphia to vote. A young man on the Washington train, who is engaged in selling papers, and who takes every occasion to insult Republican passengers, appears to have been in collusion with the ruffians. On approaching the city he went around to take a vote of the passengers, the object being evidently to spot the Republicans, that the assailants might know who were their friends and who their opponents. The scheme was successful, and on passing through the city an ex-police officer of Washington pointed out the victims, who had unwittingly proclaimed their political predilections in favor of Grant and Colfax. —*Baltimore American.*

Dumas.—A correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"Dumas is extremely obese, and moves about with great difficulty. He is a man of powerful frame, as well as mind, and labors almost incessantly with his pen. His features are decidedly African, and his woolly hair reminds us in its grayness of the old Uncle Tom. As age grows upon him he becomes the victim of peculiar whims and fancies; he cooks his own food, conducting the culinary ceremony with a religious exactitude, and is always satisfied with his *cuisine* productions. When he eats, and that is very irregularly and seldom, he apparently enjoys his food. After his meals he returns to his chair dictates to the young lady until nature prevails and he drops off into a calm slumber. He scarcely ever retires to a bed, but sits and sleeps an hour or two, and instantly upon awakening calls for his *amanuensis* and proceeds with his work.

"At president he is engaged in writing a Review of the Havre Marine Exposition, which is published in weekly numbers, a new novel of a few hundred pages, and two plays for threatres in Paris. With this work before him, and being pestered with scores of French exhibitors for notices in his Review, his time is fully occupied. Since Menken died it is said that he has grieved deeply, as he was very much attached to her. Dumas Jr. is here often, but we see very little of him."

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY.

HE HAS BOUGHT A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT

THE RIGHT TIME, AT REDUCED

PRICES, WHICH HE WILL

SELL VERY CHEAP.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

Bedford, Pa., June 12th, 1868.

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD AND CHEAP HAT, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF GOOD DRESS GOODS, call at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

WHEN YOU WANT A CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES, go to SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

IF YOU WANT A CHEAP BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER, call at SHOEMAKER'S Store. jel2

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S WEAR, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' LATE STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

WHEN YOU WANT NICE AND CHEAP GROCERIES, call at SHOEMAKER'S. jl2

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE. june12

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, just received and for sale CHEAP, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

90 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
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2oc1y Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL—$1,000,000.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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2laug1yr PHILADELPHIA.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.

J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

The books of the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz having been left in my hands for collection all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without further notice. JOHN LUTZ.

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is
FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN
and is one of the
MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED
in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a
GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY
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