Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

At a public meeting of the friends of domestic industry, held in Philadelphia, April 29, 1869, the follwing resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means is instructed to consider the propriety of revising the Tariff laws, and to recommend to Congress at its next Session such legislation upon that subject as may seem to be expedient: therefore, Resolved that the following statement be presented to the said Committee as embodying the views of the productive industries of this country:—

First, that the development of our own resources and the firm possession of our own markets are much more important than foreign commerce to the welfare of all the people of this nation, to the solvency of the government, and to the attraction of the better class of immigrants; and that by no other method can a durable resumption of specie payments be attained than by increasing American production and checking importation.

Secondly, That to maintain such possession of our own markets, and thus to attain financial independence, we must be able to produce at home nearly all the manufactured articles needed by our people, including those which require the facilities of great establishments of many workmen trained to special arts, and of large capital, and we must also be constantly undertaking those new industries which the advances in the arts and the progress of civilization require.

Thirdly, That it is impossible for such great establishments to prosper, for smaller ones to spring up, and for the new industries to take root under a fickle and sometimes unfrendly policy which holds them constantly in fear of revulsions.

Fourthly, That as a means of promoting regular growth in the productive powers of our country, it is the duty of the government to announce, adhere to, and steadfastly act upon the policy of defending its citizens in their industrial conflict with foreign nations, of assuring to those who are supporting the government a marked preference in our markets over aliens who are our rivals in peace and our foes in war, and of obliging foreigners who wish to reap the advantage of the better markets created by our institutions, to pay toll upon the goods they send here, and thus share the expense of maintaining those institutions.

Fifthly, That a policy of firm and steady protection to American industry being distinctly announced, a general tariff law should be framed embracing the entire range of imported goods and superseding all former tariff laws, the duties being made specific so far as conveniently possible and high enough to afford fair wages and reasonable profits to such American working-men and employers as apply themselves with assiduity, skill, and intelligence to industries suited to our condition and resources. The schedule prepared by the Pennsylvania Industrial League, which is founded mainly upon the legislation (unfortunately not concurrent) of both Houses of Congress, and upon the Report of the Commissioner of the Revenue, and which, while largely increasing the free list and converting numerous ad valorem into specific duties, reduces the rates upon many articles, and proposes but moderate increase in any case, is worthy of attention as a serious effort by competent persons to frame a symmetrical system of duties on imports.

Sixthly, That in order to diminish the labor of Congress, and to expedite those future modifications in tariff legislation which the development of new industries or the changes of trade may from time to time render desirable, some department, bureau, or commission, should be created, specifically charged with the duty of keeping watch over this subject, with authority to examine witnesses, make investigations, hear statements, and to submit to Congress at the opening of each session a brief report, accompanied, when necessary, by a draft of a bill embodying such legislation as may seem expedient.

Seventhly, Experience having clearly shown that the maintenance of domestic production is the only sure method for reducing the prices of manufactured goods, it is grossly unjust to the employers of operatives who ask for the legislation needful for keeping their hands employed, to charge them with endeavoring to aggrandize themselves at the expense of the public. They do not desire or expect for themselves or their employees to escape from the toil and strife which are the common lot of man, but they protest against being obliged to follow the employers of other countries in experimenting on the degree of degradation and misery which can be endured by a laboring population, and they claim that our national legislation should be such as to enable our producing classes to enjoy civilizing influences, and to permit employers to acquire solidity enough to give steadiness to manufacturing pursuits.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Messrs. Joseph Wharton, Henry C. Lea, William Sellers, and Morton McMichael, be appointed to present the foregoing statement to the Committee of Ways and Means, with power to confer with that Committee, and to take such action in the premises as may conduce to the common welfare.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, *Chairman.*
CYRUS ELDER, *Secretary.*

We are heartily glad to see that the friends of the American laborer are making an earnest effort to impress upon Congress at its next Session the vital importance of fostering all our own home industry as the only means of securing permanent prosperity. The plausible theories of the free traders are once more assiduously pressed upon the attention of Congress by British manufacturers, with a view to the destruction of our industrial enterprises, so as to open a market to the cheap productions of foreign pauper labor. The disastrous results of an unsteady, fluctuating policy in regard to import duties has been so often demonstrated in its effect upon our manufacturing industry that there ought to be but little difficulty in showing to our legislators the imperative necessity for the adoption of a well defined and permanent protective policy. Even moderate duties if preserved through a series of years, would enable our manufacturers of every kind to invest their capital in extensive enterprises from which they now keep scrupulously aloof, because they have no guarantee of any consistent policy of protection, and are liable after heavy expenditure to see all their plans frustrated and their prospects blighted by a sudden throwing open of our markets to the competition of the pauper labor of Europe, with which all well informed men know our manufacturers cannot compete, unless the wages of our own people are reduced to a level with that of European paupers. To such measures no sane American will commit himself unless he wishes our country to be made a nation of paupers. James Buchanan announced himself in favor of this policy in his famous TEN CENT'S A DAY speech, because he knew it must be the inevitable result of the free-trade policy which he advocated and which the Democratic party advocate yet. That speech made him justly odious to every intelligent American laborer, yet it was an honest statement of what must be the result of the adoption of the Democratic free-trade idea. Let Congress give us the assurance of a consistent protective policy, and a tariff high enough to afford fair wages to laborers and a reasonable profit to capitalists, and it will do more than any other possible legislation to promote the general and continued prosperity of the whole country, assure the payment of our national debt, and secure a speedy return to specie payments.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS.

The *State Guard* gives utterance to opinions, often expressed by ourselves on the general subject of railroad monopolies, in the following terms:

"We have frequently alluded to the extraordinary efforts of New York railroad companies to effect a consolidation of their wealth to secure a strong and irresistible monopoly for controlling the trade of the West. The effort is to get possession of the leading lines which now make connection with the great roads running to the Pacific coast, and by this means hold and direct the commerce of that section for the benefit of Eastern capital and cities. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is uniting with these New York companies, making common cause against all rivals. The alliance is powerful, and like all such combinations will, if successful, become intolerant and tyrannical. In the meantime, the Pennsylvania Central railroad, (which seems to be the present great object in the way of the other roads named, to establishing a vast national monopoly,) is quietly pursuing its prosperous progress, and effecting connections which secure it a reach of communication with almost the entire productive portions of the West. It is now understood that the Pennsylvania Central has absorbed the Fort Wayne railroad, with all its connecting links, whereby it not only becomes master of the situation in the West, but actually places itself in a position from which it will eventually be able to control with commanding influence the railroad interests of the country. By this move there is also secured for Pennsylvania the connecting link in the Grand Trunk railroad from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and their operations are vast beyond ordinary comprehension, and while we rejoice in the success which is sure to add to the prosperity of our State, we cannot repress a foreboding that eventually such combinations of capital and incorporate privilege must eventually interfere with private rights and individual interests, and that the result of building up collossal powers like those in question will be to belittle if not ignore the majesty and force of the government. It would be far safer and surer for the national existence and peace of States, if the railroad interests of the country were divided among an unrestricted number of corporations instead of owned by a limited few, and those combined in a consolidated monopoly. Like the ownership of the land: That country is most prosperous where the soil is as equally as possible divided among the mass and titled in small farms. But where a landed aristocracy exists, there sloth and starvation prevail. These facts have a fearful application to our railroad interests. As long as those interests are divided among corporations between which there is a healthy competition, the public will be benefited by the rivalry, and land over which the roads pass improved by the desire to build up local trade. But great consolidations, while they may benefit some portions of the country, will so impair the interests and welfare of others as to rob the grand result in its influence on the nation at large, of any real value. But let us not forbode evil. We occupy a great country which it will be hard for even a gigantic railroad monopoly to spoil. Our resources are inexhaustible, our means of acquiring wealth so varied, that there is room for enterprise of all kinds. The intelligence of the American people will and must be their guard against anything like an attempt to make them subservient to any power of evil."

WE are already annexing Canada to the United States in a quiet way. Since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty and the organization of the new dominion, business has grown dull, times hard and the people dissatisfied. Many, though anxious for annexation, are impatient of the slow progress making in that direction and pack their goods and annex themselves by crossing the border and becoming citizens of the United States. A steady stream of Canadian immigration has existed for some time and is daily increasing. No better argument could be wished for the repeal of the so called reciprocity treaty. While it lasted, our own people went to Canada because it gave Canadians greater advantages and better business facilities than our own citizens. For a similar reason since its expiration our people have ceased to go to Canada and the Canadians are coming to us because they can now do better here. This is only another instance of the wisdom of protecting our own industrial and business interests.

THE Abolition of the Spring Elections is made the subject of grievous complaint by some of our copperhead cotemporaries. It is a sad fact for them that the Legislature has really abolished one of those glorious opportunities for a *spree*, election day, and hereafter election will come like Christmas but once a year, except at the Presidential election, when Democracy will have two days in the year for their *spiritual* enjoyment. We heartily sympathize with them in their bereavement. It will be a long time between drinks.

THE LAST DODGE.

The Free Traders of New York City have been making a fierce attack on our tariff because of the tax on coal. They ask for a repeal of the duty on coal so that they may be relieved from the tyranny of the Pennsylvania coal miners, who charge them five dollars per ton, and buy their coal of the Nova Scotians, cheap. This was considered a strong point in their case, on which they built bright hopes of a Free-trade success. But alas for their brilliant hopes. The bubble was suddenly pricked and ignominiously bursted by the discovery, that while the Pennsylvania miners only proposed to charge five dollars and a quarter for coal, it actually cost seven dollars and a quarter to get Nova Scotia coal to New York, even if it came free of duty, showing that the dollar and a quarter duty on a ton of Nova Scotia coal had nothing whatever to do with keeping it out of the New York market, as it cost one-half more than Pennsylvania coal, even if it came free of duty. They often do the same kind of blundering in other commodities. Still a few simple souls are deceived by their false professions. An exposure like this, of the falseness of their logic as well as their wilful mis-statement of facts, ought to open the eyes of some of their dupes.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has given notice that his sales of gold will be two millions a week hereafter until further notice. This practical common sense way of doing things in the Treasury Department has completely dumbfounded the gold gamblers. The effect it has already had in appreciating our bonds in the market is the best demonstration of the benefits of the plan. Though gold ran up rapidly for a few days, on receipt of the news of the belligerent reception of Senator Sumner's speech in England, and the natural tendency, under the former way of managing the Treasury Department, would have been for government bonds to decline, under the stimulating and healthful treatment of Secretary Boutwell they stubbornly refused to fall but rose instead. Such a phenomenon in finance was never known under McCulloch's management of the Treasury and took the wall street gamblers by surprise. Under the firmness of the bond market, gold has gone down as rapidly as it rose and bids fair to soon reach its old standard from which, under the sensible conduct of our finances by Secretary Boutwell, we may expect it steadily to decline until we reach specie payments.

AND STILL THEY COME.—Every now and then we continue to get a bundle of Legislative records, though the Legislature adjourned more than a month ago. What is the use of this worthless lumber? Did we say worthless? It is worse, not only worthless but expensive. FIFTEEN DOLLARS per page the State pays for it beside postage for sending it broadcast over the country. We never see it until all the legislation recorded in it is finally disposed of so that the public has no benefit through it in the way of information in time to stop obnoxious legislation. We only learn our doom when the work is done. Why not pledge every candidate for Senate or House to have the Record completely abolished?

State Sunday-School Convention.

The annual Convention will be held at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, beginning on Tuesday, June 1st, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Arrangements have been made on a liberal scale, to make this the best Sunday-school Convention yet held in Pennsylvania.

Sunday-school teachers and superintendents, and clergymen interested in the work, are cordially invited to be present, from all parts of the State.

Each Sunday-school is requested to send one or more delegates.

In order to secure entertainment, delegates will please notify the committee at Williamsport, of their intention to attend the Convention. Address as early as possible,

A. UPDEGRAFF, Esq.,
Williamsport, Pa.

Ministers and superintendents throughout the State, and newspapers, generally, are requested to give publicity to the fact that a cordial invitation is extended to all Sunday-school workers who can attend this Convention.

The prominent Railroad Companies have agreed to make the customary reduction to delegates who pass over their roads.

GEO. A. PELTZ, Pres., } Of the
ALFRED TAYLOR, Sec'y, } Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association.

Cuban Affairs—Defeat of the Spanish Forces.

NEW YORK, May 23.

News has been received direct from Cespenes by Cubans in this city, confirming fully the defeat of the Spanish forces in attempting to open the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe. The date and channel of receipt is kept private for prudential reasons. The loss of the Spaniards is set down at about 1,000 killed and wounded. The Cuban force is stated to have been 3,500 men under Queseda intrenched on the road and about the same as the Spanish. The fight was by far the severest which has taken place during the war.

The battle was decided by the arrival of the Marquis of Santa Luca, with 4,000 men, a large number of whom were mounted, but who, though very poorly armed, made a desperate and successful charge on the flank of the Spaniards. Of the 500 colored troops a little over 400 shot their officers and went over to the Cubans. The remainder, neither with the Insurgents nor the Spaniards, are supposed to have taken to the woods.

All the baggage, provisions and ammunition of the Spaniards were carried in ten cars and dragged on the rails by oxen, together with the dead, and the chief part of the wounded were abandoned to the Cubans, who, after the battle, advanced six miles to San Miguel, where they destroyed the barracks and quarters in sight of the retreating Spaniards. The loss of the Cubans is given at several hundred, but Cubans here ridicule the idea of its being equal to that of the enemy who attacked intrenchments he did not carry. A vessel since returned to the United States had a few days before safely landed arms and ammunition. The Spanish General Lettona is reported wounded, but whether in the action is not said. Cespedes and the insurgents feel confident of success.

From Virginia.

Order for an Election in July.

RICHMOND, May 23.—General Canby has issued an order providing for an election to be held on the sixth of July, in accordance with the President's proclamation. The order provides for a revision and enlargement of the list of registered voters in the State. It allows those entitled to vote, and those who have not previously done so, including those who have not arrived at age at the previous registration, and grants ten days, exclusive of Sunday, for registration, commencing the fourteenth day of June. Two white and two colored challengers are allowed at each poll. Whites and blacks have been entered on separate lists. The Superintendents of Registration are also charged with the conduct of elections in their districts. The general provisions of all the election orders heretofore issued under the laws of Congress, are adhered to in this order, which covers sixteen printed pages.

Iron-Clads Ordered to be Put in Condition for Service.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Orders were yesterday received at the navy yard in this city, directing that all the iron-clads be put in condition for immediate active service. The order further directed that the requisite number of men for that purpose be kept employed night and day. Great excitement regarding the order, and speculation as to their destination has been occasioned in consequence. There are rumors of approaching difficulties with the Spanish authorities of Cuba.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE Republicans of Somerset county will vote for candidates for the Legislature and for county offices on June 12th.

THE Democracy of Westmoreland county will make their nominations by the Crawford county system on Saturday, June 12.

THE Democracy of Blair county seem to be strongly in favor of Hon. Thaddeus Banks for the legislative nomination by that party.

IT is reported that F. W. Ames, member of the last Legislature from Crawford county, has withdrawn from the canvass, and will not be a candidate for re-nomination.

THE Republicans of Bradford county have elected P. D. Morrow, Esq., Senatorial Delegate, and G. D. Long and N. C. Elsbre, Representative delegates to the State Convention. They are uninstructed.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Luzerne county, on Monday, at Wilkesbarre, the delegates to the Republican State convention were instructed to vote for Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham for Governor.

THE Lycoming county Republican Convention has elected delegates to the Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 23rd proximo, instructed for the renomination of Governor John W. Geary.

LAWRENCE COUNTY has chosen delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them for Governor Geary. The Crawford county system, was submitted to the people and rejected by a vote of 1,015 to 640.

THE Union county Republican Convention has elected Hon. George F. Miller, Senatorial, and Captain Thomas Church, Representative, delegates to the State Convention, instructed for Governor Geary. Mr. Miller was empowered to select his own conferees.

AT the Northampton County Republican Convention, Samuel Straub and W. S. Kirkpatrick were elected Representative delegates to the State Convention, and three conferees were chosen to elect a Senatorial delegate. The delegates are instructed to support General Selfridge for Governor.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that According to the *World*, which, we presume, is reliable Democratic authority, the name of Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, of Lancaster, will be presented to the coming Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Hiester represented his district in Congress from 1853 to 1855, as a Whig. Since that time he has avoided public life and devoted himself to the building up of a lucrative law practice. He is the son of Hon. William Hiester, long a prominent Congressman from Pennsylvania, an active politician, who, in old times, achieved a State reputation as leader of the anti-Masonic party. Hon. I. E. Hiester is a gentleman in the prime of life, enjoying a substantial fortune, of high intellectual powers, and would doubtless make a strong candidate.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE white voters in the district of Columbia outnumber the colored by about 500.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed his assistant at New York to sell, until otherwise directed, gold to the amount of $2,000,000 per week, instead of $1,000,000 as heretofore. This is done on account of the accumulation of gold in the Treasury.

THE New York Legislature has passed a law similar to the one passed in this State, in relation to parties interested being competent to give testimony. The New York statute is, however, rather more sweeping in its provisions, extending the privilege to defendants in criminal cases.

OUR new Minister to England Mr. Motley, has been instructed, it is alleged, to stand as near as possible to the positions taken by Mr. Sumner, in his speech which has created such a sensation in that country. If this be a fact lively times in diplomacy may be expected, though we do not believe there is any danger of anything more serious resulting.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The President intimated this morning to Judge Paschall, during an interview on Texas affairs, that the elections in Mississippi and Texas would be ordered for the first Tuesday in November.

CAPT. GEORGE BROWN,

who commanded the ram Stonewall on her passage to Japan, has reached home, arriving here this morning, and reported to the Navy Department. He brings favorable reports as to the health of the officers and crews of the Asiatic squadron, and says affairs in Japan are rapidly approaching a peace basis.

COMMISSIONER WILSON.

There is considerable talk in political circles at the action of Secretary Cox in deciding to retain Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office. He was an ardent supporter of the last administration, as he has been of every administration for the past twenty five years. Leading Republicans are looking into the case, and evince a determination to remove Wilson and put into his place some person who is a supporter of the Republican party.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The monthly statement of the public debt for May will show a decrease of $7,000,000. The reason for reducing the number of Government depositories is that there are too many of them. About 400 banks have been acting in that capacity, and only $3,000 of Government money are now on deposit in the banks of the city of New York and Brooklyn, combined, while yesterday securities to the amount of $2,000,000 were in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States. The Bank of Commerce has, however, just withdrawn $500,000 of such securities.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Shipments of fractional currency from the Treasury for the week ending to day: National Banks and others, $181,860; Assistant Treasurers at New York, $100,000; Philadelphia, $100,000; Boston, $60,000. There were no receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Division. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for National Bank circulation, at this date, $342,807,800, and for public deposits, $29,390,350. National Bank currency issued during the week, $215,070. Total to date, $315,023,131. Multilated bills returned, $14,067,503. Insolvent bank notes redeemed, $1,089,873. Actual circulation at this date, $209,865,755. Currency destroyed during the week, $278,700.

THE KICKAPOO INDIANS—EFFORTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF TEXANS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Kickapoo, Indians, who now live near Painted Rock, are crossing the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, and devastating the best pastoral regions of Western Texas, they went to that country from their Reservation near Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1861, to avoid participation in the war of the rebellion. While on the way they were met near the line of the Indian Territory by a force of confederates under Jack Bayton, a cruel frontier fighter, who, at one time recommended extermination as the true way of treating Indians. In this attack some of the principal men of the tribe, together with the women and children, were killed.

The majority of them finally reached Mexico, where they swore vengence against all Texans, and ever since have been making raids into Texas, killing many whites and stealing horses. Major Moore, of San Antonia, now in Washington, has just completed an extensive trip of several thousand miles through the regions infested by these savages, and ascertained they are anxious to return to their people on the Reservation in Kansas, or rather the new Reservation in the Indian territory set aside for them by a recent act of Congress.

They, however, will not trust themselves in Texas without an escort of troops. Maj. Moore, by appointment had a conference with Commissioner Parker yesterday, during which he laid the matter fully before him, reccommending that an officer be detached for the purpose of conferring with the Indians and arranging for their return. The Major showed that such a course would relieve the Texan frontier from great evils, and possibly avert an expensive campaign.

MR. MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The most that can be reliably ascertained of the instructions to Minister Motley, is that they are more of a general than specific character, and do not contemplate any speedy action on his part with regard to the Alabama and other claims, in view of the present sentiment in England upon the subject. If for no other reason, Mr. Motley will inform Her Majesty's government of the desire of our own to adjust all pending questions on a basis that will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

THE OIL BUSINESS.—The Titusville *Herald* says:

"On Wednesday last there were thirty-seven vessels loading at New York and Philadelphia for Europe which were to take out about 120,000 barrels of Petroleum.

Last week well No. 8, on the Lyle farm, in the southern part of the Pleasantville, district, was completed and tested, and it has since produced forty barrels per day. On Thursday last, well No. 10, on the same farm, was struck, and is now yielding a like amount.

Yesterday morning a new well was struck on the Joseph Barnsdall reserve of the Hubbard farm, on the black oil belt between Pleasantville and Shamburg, and in the afternoon it was producing steadily at the rate of forty barrels per day.

JEWS IN ENGLAND.—It is said that there is not a pauper among the Hebrews of England. Each synagogue has a committee charged with the duty of looking after the poor. The old are pensioned, and hospitals are provided for the younger portion of the helpless class. We believe that there is not a pauper among the Friends in any country. Would that the same could be said of all other religious bodies.

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS, a Justice of the Supreme Court, has, in his brief period of service in that tribunal, won golden opinions from the bar and the people of the entire Commonwealth. It surprises no one, therefore, to observe the cordial unanimity with which it seems, on all sides, to be agreed that he should receive the Republican nomination for the same place, and a popular election in October by a majority at least as large as that of which he was corruptly and illegally deprived in 1867.

BELLS IN CHINA.—According to Chinese writers, the great bell of Canton was cast five centuries ago. At first no person was bold enough to strike it. Afterward, however, one of the officials ordered it to be struck, whereupon upward of one thousand infants, male and female, died throughout the city. On this account, young children, both boys and girls, were made to wear clothing with fringes, to which small silver bells were attached, as a charm to ward off the evil influence.

"HANS, where was you born?" "On the Halldorbarrack." "What! always?" "Yaw, and before too." "How old are you, then?" "When the old school house was puilt, I was two weeks more nor a year, what ish bainted red as you go home; mit your back behind you, on de right hand side by de old blacksmith shop, which stands where it was burnt down next year will be two weeks."

Miscellaneous.

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHIL'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

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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.,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
2oely DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE FURNISHING,

HARDWARE GOODS &c.,

JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

HARDWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES,
PAINTS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OILS,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
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OIL, POCKET BOOKS,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
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SADDLERY,
CUTLERY,
BUCKETS,
CHURNS,
TUBS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.

9apr

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

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The account of S. L. Russell Esq., trustee of Jas. H. Beeler, W. Scott Beeler, Margrat A. Beelel, now Margrat A. Trout, and Mary E. Beeler, now Mary E. Ruby, children of John W. Beeler, dec'd has been exhibited and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, at an adjourned court to be held at Bedford on Thursday, the 1st day of July, next, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed. By direction of the court.

7may3m O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

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STATEMENT

OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JANUARY 1, 1869.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000,00
SURPLUS 622,974,30

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Real Estate owned by the Company	$ 435,025.00
Loans on Mortgages	46,100.00
United States Bonds, 5-20	159,239.37
Missouri State Bonds	22,562.50
Virginia State Bonds	26,035.68
Tennessee State Bonds	18,005.00
Alabama State Bonds	9,000.00
Wisconsin State Bonds	12,360.00
New Haven City Bonds	51,000.00
National Bank Stock	212,322.00
State Bank Stocks	7,785.00
Loans on Collateral and on call	22,116.24
Cash on hand and in Banks	100,956.03
Interest and Rents accrued and Balances due the Company	93,423.49
Bills Receivable	59,855.20
Cash in hands of Agents	273,831.81
Salvages on Losses paid, sundry investments, and other property owned by the Company	93,347.67
	$1,622,974.39

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment $68,632.32

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