Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 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.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Copperheadism stands in mortal terror of any law interfering with ballot box stuffing and illegal voting. They are in a paroxysm of rage just now in regard to the Registry Law passed last winter. Their efforts to have it set aside are of a most significant character. They know that in a fair election they have no hope of success and therefore are earnestly at work trying to pick a flaw in the new law and have it pronounced unconstitutional. To effect this purpose they have got up a case to bring the question before Judge Sharswood. Now Judge Sharswood, owing as he does his own election to fraud, deems himself in duty bound to see that the machinery that secured him in his present position is kept in good working order for the benefit of his friends. This as a matter of course is only common gratitude on the part of the immaculate Sharswood. He helped to manufacture copperhead voters last fall by wholesale in the court of *Nisi Prius*, where fraudulent naturalizations under his direction were made out at the rate of a thousand a day. Under such circumstances the fealty of Sharswood could not be doubted. The copperheads are sure of their tool and to Sharswood they have gone with a made up case in order to have it decided against the "Registry Law." The Judge begins the business in a style that shows him to be perfectly familiar with what his friends expect of him. By agreement of the counsel the case was not to be brought up until a full bench, were present to consider it. But fearing to risk the case before a full bench who would give it the attention its importance demands, this immaculate Judge hurries up the case in defiance of the agreement of counsel, before his own incorruptible self and boasts of his determination to hear the cause and accept the responsibility. Such are the men and such the means used for perpetuating the stuffing of ballot boxes and the manufacture of illegal votes in Pennsylvania for copperhead purposes. How long will the people endure such trampling upon their most sacred rights? It is no more than might be expected that the man who was elected by fraud will lend himself and his official position and power to the perpetuation of the facilities for committing frauds, but it is not to be supposed that the people will long tolerate such abuse of the Judicial ermine. Judge Sharswood richly deserves to be impeached and removed from office for such conduct as he has at least twice been guilty of in the brief period that he has held office.

THAT anxious readers may understand what the Established (the Episcopal) Church means practically, and then be enabled to take an intelligent and human interest in the issue now convulsing England, we condense a suggestive fact or two from a long account of the buildings for the next presentation to a rectory and vicarage in the county of Lincoln, which was recently put up at auction. The language of the auctioneer and the amount bid are both instructive. There are in this living two churches to serve, a mile and a half apart. The income of the rector is £708 ($3,540) per year. The auctioneer stated that the society was good, and the hunting very fair. One hundred pounds would pay for a curate to do the visiting of the sick, burying the dead, etc., and the rector would have a clear income of £600 ($3,000). The highest bidder reached £4,800 ($24,000), which sum not being deemed sufficient, the living was withdrawn unsold. Was slavery any more demoralizing, any more of a sin *per se*, than this open, unblushing, licensed simony.—*The Press.*

THE RECORD OF A DAY IN NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* of the 14th inst., says: "Our chapter of crime in and about the city is again painfully full. No clue has been found to the murder of Woodall. A notorious liquor-seller in Houston st. (who beat a man to death a few months ago) nearly killed Joseph Hogan on Saturday. There was a shooting case in Pearl st.; there was an assault with a hatchet in Rose-st.; a Sixth Ward fight in Elizabeth-st.; a stabbing case in East Broadway; another in Catherine-st.; more stabbing in the Ninth-ave.; a man found in the river at South Brooklyn—probably murder. Besides all these, there were half a-dozen smaller affairs of a similar nature; and an attack upon a negro in Brooklyn yesterday resulted in a homicide."

It is scarcely necessary to mention that New York city is in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a corrupt copperhead city government. Such are the beauties of a pure Democratic government of the modern type.

THE Republican victory in Washington city turns out to be much more complete than at first supposed. We carried every ward in the city and the aggregate majority is almost 5000. This too is on a decreased colored registry showing a gratifying increase in white Republican voters. Though bitterly opposing colored suffrage here the Democratic leaders in Washington used every means in their power to obtain colored votes. They really managed to get a few and to stir up at the same time a pretty serious riot. Democratic riots are a common thing at elections and they commonly say but little about them, but they have made considerable ado over the one they fomented in Washington hoping to cast odium on the Republicans, but the disguise is too thin and nobody is deceived. The riot was their own work.

A SUMPTUOUS banquet was given to Ex Governor Curtin at Philadelphia on the 12th inst., on the eve of his departure for Russia.

BRIGHT yellow gaiters are all the rage in Paris. How long till we have them here?

THE two Johnsons, Reverdy and Andrew, are both on the rampage, the first in a genteel, the second in an angry way. They possess uncommon talking talent, and are addicted to an inordinate use of it. They have special and somewhat similar grievances, and are fond of ventilating them. They have been largely rejected—Andrew by the people, and Reverdy by the Senate. Andrew has gone home, and Reverdy has come home, each to scold in his own style. The good dinners of the White House and the royal feasts of London must now be exchanged for the rebel fare of Tennessee and Maryland. Let us be ready for a fresh flood of angry eloquence.—*The Press.*

THE REDUCTION of the Public Debt goes bravely on. Mr. Boutwell's exhibit for June 1st shows over thirteen millions three hundred thousand dollars paid in the month of May, besides two million one hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars interest due before March 1st, but which Andy Johnson's Administration left as a legacy for the republican party. The whole amount sums up $15,581,975 paid in May and over $24,000,000 for April and May or at the rate of $150,000,000 per year. This is done by Mr. Boutwell before he has had time to thoroughly reorganize his department. He will no doubt be able to do better still in future.

LAST year the Democratic State government of tax-ridden Maryland expended over *six hundred thousand dollars* for militia purposes. The taxes of this State are already about three times as great as those of Pennsylvania, and at this rate a farm across the border will in a few years hardly be worth taking as a present. Let our Pennsylvania farmers—who through a Republican administration hold their farms exempt and free—reflect on the meaning and consequences of having a Democratic Governor and Legislature next year.—*Phil'a Press.*

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—In fifty-nine contested districts the Government party have chosen 30 candidates, and the Opposition 28, one district remaining doubtful. The parties in the next Legislature of France will sum up as follows: For the Government, 213; Independent, 42; Radical, 35. The outright opposition have gained, as it stands, about fourteen votes. The main body of the forces of the two latter parties may be massed at need against the Empire.

A GOOD IDEA.—The new constitution of the state of New York disfranchises for a time all voters who offer or accept bribes in shape or form for votes at any election. Such a rule might be of decided advantage to the purity of the ballot box in other parts of the country. It would certainly work well in Pennsylvania, especially if made to embrace members of the legislature and others occupying representative positions.

THE accident to the passenger train from Washington to Baltimore on Wednesday night the 9th inst., on which President Grant was a passenger, is supposed on good grounds to have been the result of design on the part of unknown parties. The running over a cow, the alleged cause, never before resulted in so much damage. The railroad officials are also extremely reticent on the subject.

CUBAN affairs are every day growing brighter for the insurgents. The Spanish authorities now admit the successful landing of some 5000 filibusters with an abundant supply of amunition. They also report that the rich planters have supplied the insurgents with a sufficient amount of funds to carry on the war for an indefinite length of time.

THE returns of the French elections are not altogether flattering to the Emperor. The liberal vote, cast against the Government amounted to 3,248,385 and the vote for the Government 4,053,856. It is understood that Napoleon is not all pleased with the result.

ENGLAND is still in a state of excitement over the Irish Church Bill. Large meetings are held in various parts of the country. The *Times* says the Lords must defer to the country or the government cannot be carried on, yet the house of Lords resists the disestablishment with all its strength.

Railroad Accident.

President Grant a Passenger on the Train. Three Cars Thrown from the Track and Badly Damaged—A Number of Persons Seriously Injured.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1869.

Startling rumors reached here this morning concerning a railroad accident, near Annapolis Junction, on the road to Baltimore, to the train on which the President was a passenger. The accident occurred about 20 minutes to 10 o'clock last night. On inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as follows: The locomotive ran against a cow, and before the train passed the cow was thrown down with her legs under the wheels of the baggage car. The latter and the two front passenger cars were thrown off the track. These cars were overturned and shattered, and the passengers thrown promiscuously. Much excitement naturally prevailed, and measures were immediately taken to extricate the passengers from their perilous situation. The cars, when they left Washington, were in the following order: After the two first cars was the chair car, the sleeping-car, and the President's car. In the last named were the President, his wife, and two children, Mr. Cramer, the brotherin-law of the President, and his wife, and Secretary Boutwell. No one was injured in the cars in the rear of the two front passenger cars, but on these ten or twelve persons were cut and bruised, several severely. So far as known, none were fatally injured. Four passengers who received bruises returned to Washington. Several of the others remained in the vicinity of the accident, and others proceeded northward. As soon as information of the disaster reached Washington, relief was despatched to the scene, and after a delay of five hours other cars were substituted for those damaged, and the train reached Baltimore in time to connect with the early morning Northern train from that city. The above account is based on information received here by the railroad authorities, but the passengers who have returned to this city represent the accident as far more appalling. One of them says that at least twenty persons were injured. One from Georgia had his face battered completely out of shape, and was picked up senseless, weltering in gore. It is not probable he will recover. Not only were the first two passenger cars completely destroyed, but the two immediately in the rear of them were damaged. These cars were thrown violently together. The passengers in the after cars were startled by the screams of the wounded. One man had his leg broken. Special cars were despatched from Baltimore and Washington to the relief of the sufferers. The surgeons sewed up the wounds of a number of persons, and set the limbs requiring such services, besides rendering other necessary professional offices. There is now no obstruction to travel.

HOW NEW YORK IS GOVERNED.—A striking commentary on the way in which the snug little island of Manhattan is governed, is shown in the expose of the internal arrangements of the New York Tax Commissioners' office. According to the account given, there are ten clerks, drawing collectively the sum of $23,500 from the City Treasury, who do not even perform any service, and who do not even reside in New York, some living in New Jersey. They are simply political stipendiaries, supported out of the public purse for either real or imaginary services rendered to party.

The Scourge of Utah.

March of the Destroying Army—Grasshoppers on the Wing—A Track of Desolation Left Behind Them.

Countless myriads of grasshoppers have lately made their appearance on the north and eastern shore of Salt Lake, and are marching or hopping toward the City of the Desert. The ground around Promontory Point is literally black with the young and rapacious insects. They are now about three-fourths of an inch in length, black in color, and more resembling a cricket than a grass hopper. But as they increase in size their color changes to brown. About two weeks since these pests made their first appearance in that section, being then about an eighth of an inch in length, and having that appearance of sand crickets. They grow rapidly and are very voracious, destroying everything in their way. For miles the track of the railroad is black with these destroying insects, the ties and rails being hidden from view by the thousands perched thereon. Salt Lake City has been cleared of vegetation before by these pests, and in each case the countless hosts have made their first appearance to the north and west of the city, devastating their fields and gardens when passing through on their way to the south and westward. Two years since such a scourge swept over the city, destroying every green thing, even to the growth of wood and vine of the previous season. Millions of the insects perished in the lake, for it seems nothing turns them when on their destroying march. In a day the beautiful gardens and orchards of the city were left as bare of verdure as though a fire had swept over them. From the account given us, it appears that the city will again be visited by this scourge. We learn that the scourge, which passed over Salt Lake two years since, continued its march, and the following season made an appearance in the lower end of the Great Basin, where the scenes of the previous year were re-enacted. This season the hordes have appeared in the extreme southern Mormon settlements, where they are destroying everything before them. They are now some five hundred miles from Salt Lake, the localities over which they passed having had one year's respite from their ravages. It seems that when these insects reach maturity they deposit their eggs in the soil and die. The following season the eggs are hatched by the warmth of the spring, and a new army follows on its march.

Coal Strikes.

The following resolutions have been passed almost unanimously by the Miners' and Laborers' Association, of the anthracite coal fields of this State:

Whereas, The object of our suspension has, to a great extent, been accomplished—to wit, the depletion of the overplus of coal already in the market, together with the preventing, if possible, the enormous oversupply that was going to the market, and which was thereby not only keeping down the price of labor, but evidently would compel either local suspension or further reduction of wages, and in consequence local strikes; and whereas, the public press of the country in most instances, through which public opinion is formed and expressed, has denounced our association in its first powerful movement, representing that we had a design to run prices up to an exorbitant height, &c., &c., and in some instances even threatening to appeal to Congress to repeal the tariff on foreign coal; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do not, nor have not, desired to run up the price of coal too high in the market, but, on the contrary, would prefer a steady and healthy market, which will afford to the operator and dealer fair interest for their investment, and at the same time receive for our share a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; and further

Resolved, That, taking into consideration the great risk and danger a miner or laborer has to incur in pursuing his daily occupation, we claim that we should receive pay commensurate to said risk or danger, and not be stinted down to the lowest price given to common laborers whose employments are safe and free from all risk to life, limb, and family.

Resolved, That on or after the 16th inst., all districts or branches which can agree with their employers as to basis and conditions of resumption do resume work.

Travel on the Pacific Railroad.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "The condition of both sections of the Pacific Railroad is rapidly improving; and for the past four weeks every day has lessened the risk of accident. The treacherous temporary bridges over the Weber have been replaced by good truss work, the worst curves have been straightened, the banks widened, and where new-made ground had sunk, the track has been raised. The companies have much to do before they will be prepared for winter storms and next spring's floods, but for summer and autumn traffic the road, by the middle of June, will be as good as the average of railroads, and a large portion of each section is already better. Latest reports speak of improvements in the restaurant accommodations, and excepting where there are children or ladies in the party it is not necessary for travellers to carry any solid provisions with them. The Pullman palace sleeping-cars are now running to and from Promontory eastward. This reduces the number of nights to be spent in ordinary cars to two, and that hardship need not be borne another week, as one or more sleeping-cars for the Central Railroad Company are expected at Sacramento on the 8th instant.

Texas Republican Convention.

GALVESTON, June 11.—The Republican State Convention met at Houston Monday and adjourned till Tuesday, when J. G. Tracy was chosen President. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of General Reynolds in bringing the Jefferson prisoners to trial. E. J. Davis was nominated by acclamation for Governor. J. W. Flanigan was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Frank Carter for Comptroller of the Treasury, and Mr. Kenchler, of Bear county, for Commissioner of the Land Office. Mr. Batchelder made a speech condemning the course of A. J. Hamilton, and repudiating the nominations made by the gentlemen who met at the Hutching's House. In the platform the main principles of the Republican party are endorsed. The adoption of the Constitution is recommended. A resolution reconsidering the enfranchisement of the whites was objected to by Mr. Butler, but was finally adopted. On Wednesday the Convention nominated Mr. Haney for State Treasurer, but he declined, and Mr. Price, of Austin, was nominated. A State Central Committee was appointed, also a Committee of One from each judicial district to collect funds to carry on the canvass. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

THE NEW EMIGRATION.—The country is in need of skilled mechanics, and there is every reason to believe that we shall be furnished with all that is needed in the course of the summer. There was landed one day last week at Castle Garden, New York, from one vessel between fourteen and fifteen hundred passengers, a large number of whom are mechanics, who have been obliged to leave their native country because the price of labor had fallen so low that they could no longer provide for their families. About one half of them came from Germany, Sweeden and Norway, and the rest from the British Isles. Most of the Englishmen had been employed in the various departments of house building. They say that masons receive for their work about $4 50 per week in the country, and $7 50 in the cities, in gold; carpenters about the same, and laborers from $3 to $5 per week in gold, while the cost of living was about $3 a week, and most miserable living at that, leaving scarcely anything for clothes. It is expected at Castle Garden that they will receive at least 200 000 more emigrants from the North of Europe alone within the next year and a half. Most of these are probably bound for the Northwest.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.—Before the Chinese question in California is disposed of the Japanese make their appearance to add to the perplexity of the situation. The latter, it is represented, are less disposed to endure the degradation forced upon them by the whites than the Chinese, and threaten to be by far the more troublesome element. The Japanese colonists who recently landed in San Francisco have settled down in El Dorado county, and express themselves highly pleased with their new country for the purpose contemplated, the culture of tea and silk.

CUSTOM HOUSE SEALS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the manufacture of one hundred and fifty seals for the use of the collectors, surveyors and naval officers in custom house throughout the United States, according to the design furnished by Mr. G. B. McCartee, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The seals now used bear different devices, and the Secretary desires to have uniformity in the design. They will be about and inch and a half in diameter. In the center, under a halo of stars, is a spread eagle, on the breast of which is a shield engraved in gules. This forms the die, serving as a matrix for the whole series. The name of each district is set on the upper half of the seal, the name of the port on the lower half, forming a circle within the circumferences of the seal, while the title of the office is set in an arc, directly under the name of the district—the whole forming a neat and excellent design.

LET THE WOMEN DECIDE.—There is a proposition that the women should themselves decide by vote whether they desire female suffrage. There need be no objection to this. They can do it without anybody's permission. Let the leading advocates of female suffrage, in any given State, appoint a time when the women shall deposit their ballots, at given places, in that State. It should be provided that, in any State where the experiment may be tried, a majority of all the women of proper age shall at least take trouble enough to cast their votes one way or other, before judgment is given. We venture to say that it, in any State, it shall be found that a majority of the female population demand the ballot, they will be nearer to the getting of if after declaring the fact, than they are now.

Highly Complimentary.

NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE ASSOCIATION,
BOSTON May 31, 1869.

Dear Sirs: I take the pleasure in advising you officially that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, held on Saturday evening, it was, on motion of Mr. E. D. Jordan, unanimously voted.

That, if any pianos are to be used in the performances at the Coliseum, they shall be the grand orchestral pianos of Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully your ob't servant,

HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.
Messrs. HALLET, DAVIS & Co., Boston.

From Tennessee.

A Democratic Paper for Universal Suffrage.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—A special dispatch from Louisville to the *Democrat* says the Nashville *Press and Times*, heretofore the organ of Stokes, came out this morning strongly for Senter and universal suffrage. The old editors of the *Press and Times* have all ceased connection with it. A leading article declares that henceforth it will be the organ of no man or set of men, but will boldly and independently advocate whatever its conductors think politic and right. The Senter movement seems to be gathering strength throughout the State.

CHINESE AT NEW ORLEANS.—Chinese laborers, fresh from the Pacific have already made their appearance in New Orleans, probably the fore runners of thousands of their race, who will flock to the sugar and rice fields of the Pelican State, by way of the railroad and the river. John Chinaman, with his frugal and industrious habits, will be a welcome assistant to the planters in that section. One load of coolies was imported thither from Havana two years since, and are still working upon a sugar plantation in Lafourche, but the Custom House officials nipped the enterprise, and stopped the further importation. But how can it be stopped this time?

HOW PRINTERS LIVE.—A great many people imagine that printers live on rollers, wood type, "pi" and "sich." This is a mistake. Printers live as other people do. They must have money to buy the necessaries of life, and flatter themselves that they will get it some day from their patrons.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.—There are said to be 50,000 "commercial travelers" in the United States; divided as follows: Belonging to Boston and the New England States, 10,000; New York, 20,000; Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, 10,000; Pennsylvania and Maryland, including Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Baltimore, 10,000.

THE recent baptism of the Queen of Madagascar, which took place in one of the churches of the London Missionary Society, is regarded as tending to protect missionaries against the gastronomic proclivities of her Majesty's subjects, some of whom have a weakness for flesh of missionaries, without bias in regard to their denominations.

THE renowned Peter Cartwright, who is now closing his fiftieth year as presiding elder in the Methodist Church, and the sixty-sixth year of his regular ministry, will have a jubilee entertainment given him by the ministers of the Illinois Conference, at Lincoln, during their session in September.

A GENTLEMAN residing in Lewiston, Maine, left his three little children at home while he attended church last Sabbath, and when he returned found them busily employed in cleaning the inside of a $300 gold watch with soap and water.

THE dead body of James L. Irvin, a tax collector of Pittsburgh, was found on the railroad track near Cresson on last Tuesday morning, with his head entirely severed from his body. He is supposed to have been insane.

ANOTHER incendiary fire occurred at Altoona on Saturday morning a week. The loss was not very heavy, and several persons have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in these frequent attempts.

THE recent lease of the Fort Wayne road to the Pennsylvania Central will be submit to the stockholders of the first, after their approval, at a meeting to be held in this city on the 24th of June.

JACOB LOUTHER, employed at Jones & Laughlins Iron works, Allegheny county, came to his death by suffocation in the ash pit under the boilers on Tuesday last.

IT IS STATED that Hon. Caleb Cushing and Hon. R. J. Walker both indorse Senator Sumner's views on the Alabama case, and that the latter gentleman is preparing an argument in support of the same.

THE Attorney General of Indiana fully sustains Senator Morton's opinion in favor of the legality of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature of that State.

A SPECIAL election for Judge in the Muskingum district, of Ohio, has resulted in a close vote, with the odds in favor of Wood, the Republican candidate.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Monday, May 24, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.		
Xpress P.M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	Xpress A.M.	Mail. P.M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run.	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
8 14	10.4	Riddlesburg,	7 46	2.08
8 23	10.52	Hopewell,	7 38	2.00
8 42	11.10	Piper's Run,	7 17	1.40
9 02	11.29	Tatesville,	6 56	1.20
9 19	11.45	Bloody Run,	6 40	1.05
AR9 26	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.	LE 6 35	LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55
		Broad Top City.		

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

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

New Advertisements.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE
BIG SAW
AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.
MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.
T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

SUMMER READING.
HURD & HOUGHTON'S
LIST OF CHOICE BOOKS.

NOTE.—Any book published by HURD & HOUGHTON, 459 Broome street, N. Y., will be sent by them, postage prepaid, on receipt of the advertised prices.

1. BREMER. Life, Letters and Posthumus Works of Fredrika Bremer. Edited by her sister, Charlotte Bremer. Translated from the Swedish by Freda Milow. In one vol., crown 8vo. Cloth. $2.
"We have quoted so much from this charming volume that we have no room for further quotations, but it is a book to be read."—*Examiner, London.*
2. THE OPEN POLAR SEA. Popular edition. By Isaac I. Hayes, M. D. With nine illustrations on wood, and a map. 1 vol., post 8 vo. Cloth $2.50. Fine edition, embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White and others, from Dr. Hayes's sketches; three full-page charts; twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author, engraved on steel. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $375; half-calf $6.
"What we have said of Dr. Haye's book will, we trust, send many readers to its pages. The Doctor's heroism is remarkable, and he well deserves to be bracketed with the late Dr. Kane in Arctic honors.—*London Athenæum*
3. SKETCHES ABROAD WITH PEN AND PENCIL. By Felix O. C. Darley. With 15 full-paged and 74 smaller illustrations on wood. A new edition with three additional vignettes, and printed on toned paper. In 1 vol., 4to. Price in cloth, $3.50; cloth gilt, $4; morocco, $8.
"Undoubtedly, Mr. Darley is the best draughtsman in the United States, and judging him by what he has here done, he can have no superior anywhere. His designs are engraved by accomplished artists in the best style of art, and taking these, together with his own entirely natural and unaffected description of what he saw abroad, we know of no similar production which we should be willing to recommend so unreservedly."—*Boston Courier.*
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