The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning, February 5, 1869.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Bedford county will assemble in MASS MEETING at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, (Court week.)

A full turn out is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

Several addresses will be delivered.

J. W. JACKSON,
Chm'n Dem. Co. Com.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AT LAST.

There is now pending in Congress a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to prohibit the States, and the Federal Government from disfranchising any citizen of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

This proposition will doubtless pass both houses of Congress by the requisite two-thirds vote, and it will then remain only for three-fourths of the States to ratify the amendment in order to make it part and parcel of the Constitution.

We do not propose at present, to discuss the abstract question of negro suffrage. It is our purpose, at this time, to call attention to the trickery by which this change in the fundamental laws is to be foisted upon the people.

The Constitution provides that it may be amended by propositions submitted by Congress to the State Legislatures, or to Conventions of the people of the several States. If the radicals in Congress who propose this suffrage amendment sincerely desire to obtain a fair expression of the popular will in regard to that amendment, they will not submit it to legislatures already elected, but to Conventions to be chosen with direct reference to the question. The legislatures elected prior to the adoption of this amendment were not and cannot reflect the popular judgment upon the question, because the people did not pass upon it in voting for members of the legislature. Therefore it is nothing less than a fraud upon the people, to submit this amendment to the legislatures now in existence. But that this will be done, who doubts? It is the game at which the radicals intend to play for well do they know that if the people can get a chance to vote upon this amendment, they will reject it by a most unprecedented vote.

It is sarcastic, probable, now, that the adoption of this amendment will be an issue at the coming elections. Even should Congress decide to submit the question to the State Legislatures, there cannot act with sufficient rapidity to settle it before next October. New legislatures will then be chosen, and in the election of members of these bodies, the suffrage amendment will become the great, overshadowing issue. We, therefore, call upon Democrats everywhere to prepare for the struggle. Let the question be discussed among the people. Let moderate, reflecting "Republicans" be told of the purpose of their party to force negro suffrage, nay, negro office-holding (for this is also specified in the amendment) upon the country through the agency of Congress and the State Legislatures. A full and clear understanding of this issue by the popular masses, is all that is necessary to insure the defeat of this darling scheme of the radical politicians. Let the argument against it be commenced at once.

THE RADICAL PRINCIPLE.

Can any one tell us what principle of civil government is to-day held by the radical party? Surely it cannot be contended that republicanism has a place in the creed. A republican government is one in which the people rule, by and through representatives chosen by themselves. But the people of some of the States are deliberately prevented by the legislation of the radical party, from electing such representatives, and are thus deprived of the right of self-government. Therefore, this party is not republican.

The would-be exponents of radicalism talk a great deal about "equal rights." But they sustain the most infamously unequal system of revenue ever invented by man. They exempt millions of idle capital from burthens of taxation, while the industrial and commercial interests are made to bear almost the entire weight of it. Even upon the suffrage question there are only a few of the bolder men among them who dare to stand upon the platform of equality. Boutwell favors the enfranchisement of all males above the age of twenty-one, without regard to race or color. But this only makes the inequality of the elective franchise so much more marked and offensive.—Suffrage is not equal nor universal so long as it is limited to one sex. Besides, while Boutwell and his coadjutors are talking of enfranchising the negro, they are striving to exclude the foreigner from citizenship. "Equal rights" far south! Let the philanthropists seek that blessing any where else than in the creed of the radicals.

On the questions of finance, such as the public debt and banking, where stands the Radical party? Ask Senator Morton, and you get one answer; ask Senator Hammond, and you get another; ask Senator Sherman, and you are vouchsafed a third; and so on to the end of the list of Radical worthies: all differing upon the distinguishing subjects. His confusion was confounded.

There is a principle to which, one would naturally suppose, every radical in the country would fully subscribe, viz: "To the victors belong the spoils." Notes, however. Even this doctrine heretofore held in common by politicians of all parties, has been overturned by these reformers that only to enrich themselves. For instance, Mr. Young, of Kentucky, Mr. Switzler, of Missouri, Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, are elected to Congress by large majorities. But they are not radicals, and the seats to which they are elected are given to their opponents at the election who are radicals. This then, is the great liberal, generous, comprehensive principle which underlies the structure of this party. Who so squeamish that he cannot stand upon it. Who so filled with mawkish sentimentality of conscience, fairness, or right, that he undertakes to object to it? The most profound philosophers, the greatest reformers, the greatest of philanthropists, the most pious divines, endorse this grand radical principle. Know this, O reader, and cease to wonder that the radical party carries elections.

ARTICLE XV.

A radical member of the legislature has introduced in the House a resolution in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making "manhood suffrage" universal, and putting the elective franchise beyond the regulation and control of the several States. So certain do its advocates feel that the fourteenth of the amendments already named is "Article XV."

It requires little argument to convince even a radical that this amendment, if adopted, would change at a blow, the entire form of government. The regulation of the qualifications of its own citizens is the highest prerogative that a State can own. Let this power be taken away, and the States as a part of our system of government, will cease to exist. There would be nothing left of State authority worth preserving. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania shall ratify the proposed amendment, it may as well adjourn never to meet again. It would have performed its last act of self-annihilation, and its members should then, as a final act in the contemptible performance, be kicked out of the chambers and have the doors closed on them forever. In adopting this plan of subverting the power of the State, and centralizing the government, the radicals are employing the forms of the Constitution to destroy the Constitution itself. Deprived of the power to determine the qualifications of their own citizens, the States will lose their dignity and authority in the government. The office of Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will become as contemptible as that of a satrap of the Lower Empire, who merely does of the decrees which he receives from the capital. Her Legislature will be reduced to amending road laws, and to passing acts relating to the destruction of game. This amendment will prostrate the States, peoples and peoples, all but feel of the general government. The power of the States utterly destroyed, the federal form of government ceases to exist, consolidation rapidly ensues, and despotism closes the career of the American republic.

The resolution before the Pennsylvania legislature amounts to nothing more than an invitation to such petty States as Vermont, Rhode Island and New Hampshire to intervene by amendment to the Constitution, and constrain the people of Pennsylvania to an act which they could not perform for themselves. It is cowardly, unmanly proposition. It seeks to evade a direct issue before the people, by putting it before the legislatures of the several States. It is a sneaking attempt to rob the citizens of each State of their right to determine the question for themselves. If the radicals of Pennsylvania are so enamored of the negro that he must be allowed to exercise the privileges of a white, let them confer these franchises themselves, and not invoke the aid of strangers in other States. If they must clothe the man and brother with all the rights of a citizen, let them amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It is only necessary to strike out the word "white" where it occurs, and the thing is done. But the radicals evidently prefer to reach their darling purpose by an amendment to the Constitution which will change the form and spirit of the federal government.

With the democrats this question rises far above negro suffrage. To them it is a matter of small moment whether a few thousand negroes shall be added to the radical vote of Pennsylvania. Negro suffrage is now doing its worst in the South, where the white population is given over to the domination of the semi-barbarous blacks and their vulgar and impudent carpet-bag masters. They prefer that the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be amended that the negro may be admitted to citizenship, rather than that the Constitution of their country shall be utterly destroyed, by the subversion of the power and dignity of the several States. Even if negro suffrage be the great boon which its advocates claim it to be, it is still not important enough to be purchased at the sacrifice of the present form of government. If this amendment shall succeed, the power and dignity of Pennsylvania in the Union are gone forever. It is the entering wedge, which the enemies of the federal government are employing for its destruction. It is the instrument which is to be used by canting hypocrites in the name of humanity, to subvert the liberties of the people.

—Since the above article was placed in type, the bill proposing a new amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is to be article XV, passed the House, by a vote of 150 to 42; Bingham, Baker, Hawkins and Polsley alone among the radicals, voting in the negative. The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it resolved, etc., Two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be held as part of said Constitution:

Section 1. The right of any citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of race, color or previous condition of slavery of any citizen, or class of citizens of the United States.

Second. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Mr. John W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, is traveling in the South, and writes letters to his own paper. In a late letter from Lenoir, North Carolina, he is "delighted to find the people of the States so temperate and orderly!" he "has not met a great number of the Confederate (why not rebel, O Forney?) officers, and in every instance found them courteous, intelligent, and full of inquiries;" the election of Grant "is regarded by this whole population as the best thing that could have happened to them;" and, on every side, when he is not surprised he is overjoyed at the goodness, fidelity, and prosperity of the people. How is this? Does a closer inspection show that the soft correspondents have been guilty of great carelessness in their accounts of people and things in the South? Or has this glowing account something to do with the southern land speculations of a certain Philadelphia company?

P. Gray Meek, Esq., editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, against whom the officials of the Dickenson Seminary, at Williamsport, brought a suit for libel, has been found *not guilty* by the jury trying the cause. This thing of prosecuting editors for libel will soon be *Auxigs spoilt*. And yet it should be.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Again Congress is called to confront real features of the Appropriation bill of the last Congress. At the time when the appropriations were made it was clearly shown that there would be a heavy deficiency, but the argument went for nothing. It did not suit the purposes of the Radical majority at that time to make a full and fair exhibit of what the actual expenses of the Government were certain to be. A presidential election was to be held, and the party in power, to save off defeat, resolved to make such appropriations as would serve to convince those of the people who were not versed in governmental affairs that the public expenses were not as heavy as represented by the Democratic journals. But murder will out. The Deficiency bill now before Congress will amount to some twenty-one million dollars. The fraud and treachery of the Radical party are so clearly shown in this transaction, that it is to be hoped that the next appropriation bill will be passed in such a form as will enable the people to know in advance what the probable expenses of the Government will be. A deficit of twenty-one million indicates a fearful ignorance of governmental expenses on the part of Congress—being charitable enough to attribute the deficit to ignorance. But such was not the real cause. Congress knew, as well as it knew that it was in session, that the appropriations last year were too small. The figures and protests of the heads of the various departments were completely disregarded. Partisan purposes were to be observed, and all other considerations made to conform to this end. We hope the fact that such an enormous deficiency as twenty-one million will open the eyes of the people to the true condition of affairs.—*Evening Herald.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on retrenchment, reported back House bill repealing the tenure-of-office act, with a substitute authorizing the President to remove a cabinet officer at pleasure, during the recess of the Senate, and to suspend any officer during the recess without the assignment of special reasons therefor. The majority of the judiciary committee reported against the admission of Senator Hill, of Georgia, at present. The bill relative to the Central Pacific railroad was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the House a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Mr. Robinson, of New York, introduced a resolution protesting against the ratification of the treaty for the payment of the Alabama claims. It was also referred. The consideration of the Pacific railroad bill was then resumed, and after some debate was referred to the committee on public lands.

WASHINGTON, January 26.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to reorganize the Navy Department. Several other bills were introduced and referred. The annual pension appropriation bill and the Military Academy appropriation bill were reported back by the Committee on appropriations with amendments. The bill in relation to the Central Pacific railroad was discussed at considerable length.

The House, apparently not anxious to proceed to business spent much time in deciding points of order and calling the yeas and nays. The bill of Mr. Lynch, of Maine, providing for the gradual resumption of specie payments, coming up, it was discussed by that gentleman and others.

WASHINGTON, January 27.

In the Senate the judiciary committee reported adversely on the resolution to pay Southern Senators from the beginning of the Fortieth Congress, and also on the memorial to provide by law for the election of President and Vice-President directly by the people. Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegal impositions under the color of State authority. After the consideration of other business the funding bill was taken up, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, advocated it at considerable length, on the general subject of the finances of the country. He was followed by Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, whose remarks excited much attention. The subject was then laid over, and the bill in relation to the Central Branch Union Pacific railroad taken up. After debate the bill was rejected—yeas 25, nays 27.

In the House the special bill of Mr. Lynch and the pension bill were briefly discussed and laid over. The universal suffrage bill was next taken up, and Mr. Eldridge made a speech against it, after which the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was called up and considered, but not disposed of. The House held an evening session for general debate.

WASHINGTON, January 28.

The Senate passed the House bill allowing the present Representatives from the Southern States to nominate to the Secretary of the Navy midshipmen to be entered at the Naval Academy before the 4th of March. A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one to construct, under the auspices of the Postoffice Department, a national line of telegraph between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to allow "universal suffrage" was again taken up, and several amendments proposed. The subject was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the House the army appropriation bill was reported. The reconstruction committee reported a resolution declaring that Georgia had not fully complied with the terms of the reconstruction acts; that excluded colored members of the Legislature, &c., and directing the committee on reconstruction to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary by the Fortieth Congress in relation to right of members from Georgia to seats in the House. This resolution was adopted—yeas 127, nays 32. The pension bill and Indian appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the day's session without any result.

WASHINGTON, January 29.

The Senate amended and passed the bill to reduce the military forces of the United States. A long debate then ensued on the proposed constitutional amendment to provide for colored suffrage, but no final result was reached.

In the House, the Postoffice appropriation bill was reported, as was also a bill appropriating $55,000 for the payment of salaries of the Patent Office. The consideration of the universal suffrage bill was then resumed, and occupied the time of the House up to the hour of adjournment.

THE "AMERICAN YEAR BOOK AND National Register for 1869," the advance pages of which have been received, promises to be the best work of the kind ever issued. It is as full of interesting statistics and useful knowledge as an egg is of meat. It contains in one volume such a store of varied information as could only be gathered, with much difficulty, from a whole library. The volume will be issued during the present month. As it will be sold only by subscription, those desiring to secure agencies should at once apply to or address O. D. Case & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

Memphis, January 28.—Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, says with regard to affairs in that state, that the militia had committed outrages, but the colonders, as far as practicable, were summarily dealt with. The militia acted as well as any other. Many outrages are committed by marauders following in their wake, representing themselves to be militia. The officers instructed the citizens to shoot down all who pretend to belong to the militia.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

"Let us have peace." Yes, but peace is not to be gained by such an administration as Governor Clayton's, in Arkansas. Within a few days, in Crittenden county, Six white women were violated by his negro militia men—two, Mrs. Calloway and her sister—in the presence of Mr. Calloway, who when white militia came along before the escape of the black fiends, had handed him a gun, was not man enough to fire at the brutes.

Judge Olin, of the District Supreme Court of Washington city, has prepared a decision in the matter of the claimants of the $20,000 reward offered by the city of Washington for the capture of the assassination conspirators, in which he holds that the claimants, having been at the time in the civil and military service of the United States, are not entitled to any portion of the reward.

Evelina Courtney, an exceedingly pretty fair girl of 16, having been dragged to the lowest depths of infamy, by a villain to whom she became fondly attached, attempted suicide in New Orleans, last week, by taking laudanum. She was rescued from death—to commence, perhaps, a happier career.

Allen Baker, the outlaw and whole-sale "loyal" carpet-bag murderer of Arkansas, has been killed by Mr. Thomas Orr, whom he thought he had hung, but who was rescued before life was extinct.

A large number of friendly Utes Indians are hunting on the Republican river, and acting Gov. Hall, of Colorado, has issued a proclamation warning the military and civilians from molesting them.

"Jim Gannon" and "Mike Hoyt," whoever they are, had a brutal fight for $400, at Brooklyn, N. Y., nineteen rounds in one hour and four minutes, resulting in favor of Gannon. They evaded the law by wearing gloves.

The government commissioners have accepted another section of the Union Pacific road ending at the one thousand-fifth mile post. The Central Pacific has completed 503 miles east of Sacramento.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant for the execution of Gerald Eaton on the 25th of February for the murder of Timothy Keenan.

Memphis, January 28.—The Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock has suspended, with, it is reported, very heavy liabilities. The greater part falls on the government and New York.

A monument to cost $2,000 is to be erected over the remains of Sam Houston, at Huntsville, Texas.

Florida planters are preparing for planting cotton largely this year. They think the unusually cold weather there has destroyed the caterpillars.

In the cargo of the steamship Moravian, which sailed from Portland for Liverpool on Sunday, was about $50,000 worth of butter from Canada.

The four negro militia men who recently outraged five white ladies at Marion, Ark., were tried by court martial and shot.

A large number of burglaries have been recently reported in Washington, N. C., showing the existence, in that city, of an organized band of thieves.

PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—It [illegible] the City Council [illegible] more speaks to [illegible] trade advantages [illegible] This important thoro[illegible] up to the City and S[illegible] has been at some pa[illegible] through the most ruin[illegible] condition and prospect [illegible] and hoes that the contra[illegible] to work on the heavi[illegible] and it is anticipated that th[illegible] certainly be completed [illegible] From statistics furnished fro[illegible] port of the road for last year, [illegible] that the gross earnings of the [illegible] ed portion of fifty seven miles were $779,594, or $8,415.58 per mile. The entire receipts of the road, including the Fayette County Branch, were $768,625, of which $227,561 were devoted to the working expenses, leaving a balance of $181,064. Were the construction accounts closed it is believed that the larger portion of this amount would be applicable to the payment of interest on the funded debt of the company which is $4,000,000, at 7 per cent., and the unpaid interest of Baltimore city on $2,000,000, at 6 per cent. The receipts of the road last year were derived altogether from local sources, and from the development of practically about one-third of the territory tributary to it, and from this result the President is sanguine of defraying the interest liabilities of his company in a short time. Quotations from the report of the Board show a quarter million pounds of groceries shipped Eastward from Pittsburg last year, an increase of 30 per cent on the amount of 1867, and 100 per cent on that of 1866, while the increased quantities of rolled and hammered iron, pig metal, queensware, glassware, &c., transported eastward by this road during the last year seem really astonishing.

FOR SALE.—An excellent CABINET ORGAN, in Walnut case, with two sets of Reeds and two Stops. This Organ is as good as new, is well adapted for the family circle, or a small church, and will be sold at a bargain. Any person wishing to examine the instrument, can do so by calling at

jan29w2 THIS OFFICE.

THE LAST NOTICE.—Persons knowing themselves indebted to H. F. Irvine, will please call and settle their accounts of last year by cash or note. This is positively the last notice.

jan29w2 H. F. IRVINE.

G. R. OSTER & Co. have the most extensive and varied assortment of fine cloths and cassimeres in Bedford, as cheap as the same styles and quality can be purchased in the United States. jan22,'69-m1

DELICIOUSLY MEDICINAL.—This is the universal verdict pronounced upon Plantation Bitters by all who have tried them. The well-known health promoting ingredients from which they are made, and their invaluable merits as a remedy for indigestion and all its consequent illnesets, and the preventive qualities against diseases arising from climatic changes, miasmatic influences and imperfect secretions, are so widely known and so honestly endorsed, that we trust no one will forego the advantages of their use.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

The statistics at Castle Garden show that 213,686 emigrants landed at New York during the year 1868. Of these 101,880 were Germans, 37,271 Irish, 29,892 English, 49 Chinese, 10 Africans, 3 Japanese, and 1 Sardinian. Of the whole number 63,714 remained in New York State, 34,815 went to Illinois, 3,215 to Utah, and [illegible] to New Mexico, while all the Southern States received an aggregate of only 2311.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Corrected every week.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

FLOUR.—The quotations are—

Northwest superfine,	$5.00@5.50
Northwest extra,	6.00@6.25
Northwest extra family,	7.25@8.25
Penna. and West'n family,	8.50@10.50
Penna. and West'n fancy,	9.00@10.50
Rye flour,	7.00@5.00

GRAIN.—We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bu.,	$1.45@2.00
Southern "	"
California, "	"
White, "	2.25@2.40
Rye, "	0.90@1.00
Corn, for yel., "	0.90@0.91
Oats, "	0.60@

PROVISIONS.—We quote—

Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$26.00@26.50
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	20@22c
Salt Shoulders, "	12c
Prime Lard, "	17c

SEEDS.—We quote—

Cloverseed, per bu.,	$8.25@8.37
Timothy, "	2.85@2.85
Flaxseed, "	2.50@2.60

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOTHING

LOWER THAN FORTY YEARS.

OVERCOATS.—Fine, silk-vel Chinchilla and Fur Beaver reduced to [illegible] $18.00
Of the newest and most stylish material, and at a price which have been sold at [illegible] $20.00
A great variety of all styles upwards from [illegible] $8.00

SEATING SACKS.—The best assortment in the city, selling cheap.

PANTALOONS.—Fine, silk-vel Cassimere, reduced to $3.00

VESTS.—Fine, silk-vel Cassimere, reduced to $2.00

BUSINESS COATS.—In great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.

Our whole stock of Men's, Youths' Boys' and Children's Clothing to be sold out at a great Reduction of Prices, which are now at least guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded and money refunded.

CALL AND EXAMINE our goods and bring examine and those of the "earthling" houses before purchasing. [illegible] IS ALWAYS ASK

Rockhill & Wilson, Brown & Co., Brown Hall, Tower Hall, Pennsylvania.

N. B. [illegible]

AND 603 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BRAINNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., and professor of *Diseases of the Ear and Eye in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*. 22 years experience. Dispensary of Legacy, Holland, No. 80 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as it has no secrets in his practice. All cases treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., and professor of *Diseases of the Ear and Eye in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*. 22 years experience. Dispensary of Legacy, Holland, No. 80 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as it has no secrets in his practice. All cases treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., and professor of *Diseases of the Ear and Eye in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*. 22 years experience. Dispensary of Legacy, Holland, No. 80 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as it has no secrets in his practice. All cases treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., and professor of *Diseases of the Ear and Eye in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*. 22 years experience. Dispensary of Legacy, Holland, No. 80 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. No charge for advice. [illegible]

[illegible] GOODS.—Henrys [illegible] relative to [illegible] distribution of Bedford [illegible] fidelity, and true [illegible] letter envelopes. EDWARD ASSO[illegible] Pa.

[illegible] at the Bedford [illegible] NGS of every description will be paid, [illegible] JOB PRINTING [illegible] General and [illegible] for Churches [illegible] Private Residences, &c., furnished at short notice and at reasonable price. CEN. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

ESTATE OF JOHN REILLEY, DECD.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Reilley, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, decd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN REILEY, JOSEPH H. MULLEN, Admrs. jan29w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford co. to the subscriber, residing in Bedford, Pa., on the Estate and Will of Jno. Wm. T. Daugherty, late of said borough, decd. All persons indebted to said Estate are notified and required to make payment immediately and those having claims thereon can present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. HARTLEY, Executor. jan29w6

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Boyd Poines, late of Bedford twp., decd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. MARK POINTS, Exr. jan29w6

DOROTHY SMITH, by her next friend, Elisha Smith, vs. WILLIAM P. SMITH.

In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 8, Nov. Term, 1868. Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed by the Court, a commissioner to take testimony and report the facts in the case, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper. JOHN MOWER, Commr. jan29w4

COURT PROCLAMATION.—To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: Know ye, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 10th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and O. W. Gump and WILLIAM G. DESOTT, Judges of the same Courts, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the peace thereof, to be holden in the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 22d Monday of Feb., being the 8th day, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain. Given under my hand and seal the 10th day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1869.

ROBERT STECKMAN, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, jan. 15, 1869. Sheriff. w4

Sales.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.—The mill has two pairs of French Burrs, and two pairs of Chopping Stones, is in excellent repair, and capable of doing a very large business. Water filling water power, is in a good condition, and no mill within three miles. For further particulars inquire of [illegible] THE GAZETTE.

A BARGAIN.—A Farm of 125 acres, one hundred acres in good timber, [illegible] acres recently limed, [illegible] acres of fine clover seed. Also never failing spring, and a sufficiency of other running water, a good frame house, [illegible] barns and outbuildings, and adapted to grazing or grain growing. Offers will be [illegible] a bargain. Inquire of JOHN S. SPROAT, or J. W. JACKSON, Bedford, Pa.

100 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—Situate in Taylor township, Bedford county, containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] acres of timber land, [illegible] adjoining lands of [illegible] Hoffman's heirs, Bergner, Blackburn and others. The land is well timbered with pine, white oak, chestnut oak, &c., of the average quality. There are three or four millions feet of timber, and a half million of lath, and the land is easily gotten to the mill. Good soil, the land can be farmed when cleared. This is a desirable property. Persons wishing to purchase can address S. B. SLAGLE, Schellsburg, Pa. decl5w

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned offers for sale or rent, his mill property, situated near Hartley Station, on the Juniata Railroad. The mill is in good repair, has a never failing water power, with no access to and the land belonging to the property (about 35 acres) is well improved, and is adapted to all necessary out-buildings erected thereon, with two good meadows. The property has near one of the best markets in the state, and will be rented for one term, three years, or sold on easy terms. For reason for asking this offer, call on the undersigned. For further information, address CHR. ROHM, Hartley Sta., Pa. jan29

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

No. 1. Contains 50 acres, well improved, well timbered, 2 miles from the Fisher's Run Hill.

No. 2. 200 acres, 70 acres cultivated, balance well timbered, good mill site, 6 miles south of Bloody Run.

No. 3. 112 acres, 50 acres in good state of cultivation, good building, 5 miles south of Bloody Run.

No. 4. 156 acres, 60 acres cleared, 2 miles from Bloody Run.

No. 5. 123 acres, 50 acres cleared, balance well timbered, underlaid with limestone, 4 miles south of Saxton.

No. 6. House and lot on Main street, Bloody Run, in a good business part of the town.

No. 7. 2 lots on Spring street, Bloody Run, near Rail Road Station.

All of the above are valuable properties and will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be traded for good property near or in the west. Inq. of EDWARD FLEER, Bedford, Pa. [illegible]

VALUABLE BANK FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 100 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois, 6 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rantoul Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Champaign is the county seat, and is a thriving place. Also—Two quarter sections of land in Iroquois county, Illinois, 6 miles from Watseka, with all the improvements. Also—Three Lots in the town of Watseka, Iroquois county, Illinois. Inq. of R. C. REAMER, jan29w4

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

2 tracts, of 100 acres each, within three miles of a depot on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Omaha.

1 farm of 80 acres, timbered and prairie, 6 miles from Omaha City.

One-third of 7,000 acres in Fulton county, Pa., including valuable iron, mineral and timber lands, near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable iron, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

Also—320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.

Also—Twenty-five acres lots, adjoining the borough of Bedford, with limestone rock for kiln or quarry, on the upper end of each.

Also—

80 acres in Franklin Co., Iowa.

Also—A Farm of 100 acres, adjoining Bedford.

Also—A Farm of 100 acres in Harrison town'p.

Inq. of CHR. SHANNON, Bedford, Pa. jan29w3

Miscellaneous.

WE ARE COMING,

AND WILL PRESENT TO ANY PERSON

sending us a Club in our Great

One Dollar Sale of Dry and Fancy

GOODS,

A WATCH, piece of SHEETING, SILK DRESS PATTERN, &c., &c.,

FREE OF COST.

Our advertisements during the past few years have been large

WE NOW DOUBLE OUR RATES OF PREMIUMS.

We have made many important additions to our Winter Stock, and have largely extended our Exchange List, as we never feel confident of meeting the demands of our extensive patronage.

Send for New Circular.

Catalogue of Goods and Samples sent free to any address free. Send money by registered letter. Address all orders to

J. P. HAWES & CO.,
15 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
P. O. Box C.
Wholesale Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Albums, Leather Goods, &c., &c. decl5w12

DR. BURTON'S

TOO-RAC-CO ANTI-DOTE!

WARRANTED to remove all desire for Tobacco. It is entirely Vegetable and harmless. It Purifies and enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, possesses great Nourishing and Strengthening powers, is an excellent Appetizer, enables the Stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes long breathing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and Chewers for thirty Years Cured. Price, fifty cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with testimonials, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all Druggists. decl5w12

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accounts have filed their accounts in the Register's Office in Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 23d day of Feb., next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Abrm Rinehy one of the Exr's of the last will and testament of Abraham Rinehy, late of Snake Spring township, decd.

The final account of John Zeller, admr. of the estate of John S. Zeller, late of Juniata tw., decd.

The account of Henry & Samuel Miller, Executors of the last Will, &c., of John Miller, late of Londonderry township, decd.

jan29w3t. Certified. CHR. SHANNON, Register.

LIST of Causes put down for February Term, 1869—Adjourned Court, 22d day.

S. S. Finck et al	vs. Abel Funk
same	vs. Jacob Rahn
same	vs. James Bowser
T. D. Beegle	vs. Val. Dull
Mary Alice Forney et al	vs. Matilda Forney
A. C. Vaughan	vs. J. M. Trout, et al
Homer S. Barclay, et al	vs. Wm. Hoffman
Isaac L. Pierce	vs. G. T. McCormick et al
same	vs. same
Lanna Smith et al	vs. Alex. Messersmith
Wm. States & Co	vs. Martha L. Tate
Peter Gruber	vs. Wm. Kane
T. D. Beegle	vs. Dull, Wentz et al
Same	vs. same
Wm. Ketterman	vs. Sam'l Lehman et al
Moritz Klabre	vs. The Hunt. & B. T. M. R. R. & C. Co.
Richard Langdon	vs. Biddleby & Co. & Iron Company, et al
Henry T. Logue, et al	vs. Sol. Smith
Milton Woodbury	vs. Phil. Longenecker, et al

Certified January 25, 1869. CHR. SHANNON, Prot.