

The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. 37: No. 32.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED
Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,
OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE.
BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

\$2.25 a year if paid strictly in advance,
\$2.25 if not paid within three months, \$2.50 if not paid
within the year.

Rates of Advertising

One Square, three weeks or less...	\$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months...	.30
3 Months, 6 Months, 1 Year...	.50
One Square.....\$1 50	\$4 75
Two squares.....5 00	7 00
Three squares.....6 00	9 00
1 Column.....12 00	20 00
2 Columns.....25 00	40 00

Administrators' and Executives' notices \$2.50. Auditors' notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines. Extras \$1.25, but one head is advertised, 25 cents on every additional head.

One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of min. fractions. A square under five lines counts as a half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

H. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims specially collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

EPMY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. specially collected.

Office with Mana & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. E. DUBBROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care.

Collection made on the shortest notice.

Has been especially licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864.—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty Money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law.

Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPKINSON, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to him in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Juniper, Tatnall, Jones and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatnallville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and uninhabited land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 15, 1864.—tf.

RUFF, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUFF, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.

apr. 15, 1864.—tf.

DANIEL BORDER,
BEDFORD, PA.

PMT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine gold and silver watches, spectacles of brilliant double refaced glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pine, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line, not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Foster.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—tf.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor.

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid Lively Stable attached.

apr. 64.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing, thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, May 15, 1864.—tf.

Select Poetry.

DESCRIPTION OF A SUMMER'S EVE.

BY HENRY KIRK WHITE.

Down the sultry are of day
The burning wheels have urged their way
And eve along the western skies
Sheds her intermitting dyes.
Down the deep, the miry lane,
Creaking comes the empty wain,
And driver on the shaft-horse sits
Whistling now and then by fits;
And oft, with his aecus'd call,
Urging on the sluggish Ball.
The barn is still, the master's gone,
And thresh'er puts his jack pn.
While Dick, upon the ladder tall,
Nails the dead kite to the wall.
Here comes shepherd Jack at last,
He has pou'd the sheepcote fast.
For 'twas but two nights before,
A lamb was eaten on the moor:
A hiss'led waled Rover carries,
Nor for Jack, when near home, tarries;
With lolling tongue he runs to try,
If the horse-trough be not dry.
The milk is settled in the pans,
And supper messes in the cans;
In the hotel ears any wheal'd,
And both the colts are drove a field;
The horses all are headed up,
And the eve is with the cup.
The spare for Mr. Fox is set,
The leaven laid, the thatching wet,
And Bess has sink'd away to talk
With Roger in the holly walk.
Now, on the settle, all Bess,
Are set to eat their supper mess:
And little Tom and roguish Kate
Are swinging on the meadow shade.
Now they chat of various things,
Of taxes, ministers, and kings,
Or else tell all the village news,
How madam did the quire refuse?
How parson on his thithes was bent,
And landlord oft distract'd for rent.
Thus, did they talk, till in the sky
The pale-eyed moon is mounted high,
And from the ale house drunken Ned
Had ree'd—then hasten all to bed.
The mistress sees that lazy Kate
The hopping coal on kitchen grate
Has laid—while master goes throughout,
Sees shutters fast, the mastiff out,
The candles safe, the hearths all clear,
And caught from thives or fire to fear;
Then both to bed together creep,
And join the general troupe of sleep.

From Harper's Monthly.

THE PATTER OF LITTLE FEET.

Up with the sun at morning
Away to the garden he lies,
To see if the sleepy blossoms
Have begun to open their eyes;
Running a race with the wind,
His step as light and fleet,
Under my window I hear
The patter of little feet.

Anon to the brook he wanders,
In swift and noiseless flight,
Splashing the sparkling ripples
Like a fairy water-sprite.
No sand under failed river
Has gleams like his golden hair;
No pearl sea shell is fairer
Than his slender ankles bare;

Nor the rosy stem of coral,
That blushes in ocean's bed,
Is sweet as the flush that follows
Our darling's airy tread.

From a broad window my neighbor
Looks down on our little eot.
And catches the poor man's blessing—
I am sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

IMPORTANT LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—A countryman walked into the office of Lawyer Barns one day, and began his application—

"Barns, I have come to get your advice in a case that is giving me some trouble."

"Well, what's the matter?"

"Suppose, now," said the client, "that a man had one spring of water on his land, and his neighbor living below should build a dam across the creek through both farms, and it was to back the water up into the other man's spring, what ought to be done?"

"Sue him, sir, sue him by all means," said the lawyer, who always became excited in proportion to the aggravation of his clients. "You can recover heavy damages, sir, and the law will make him pay well for it. Just give me the case, and I'll bring the money from him; and if he hasn't, a great deal of property, it will break him up, sir."

"But stop, Barns," cried the terrified applicant for legal advice, "it's I that have built the dam, and it's neighbor Jones that owns the spring, and he threatens to sue me."

The keen lawyer hesitated a moment before he attacked his ship, and kept on.

"Ah! well, sir, you say you built a dam across that creek. What sort of a dam was it, sir?"

"It was a mid-dam."

"A mid-dam for grinding grain, was it?"

"Yes, sir, just that."

"And it is a good neighborhood mill, is it?"

"So, it is sir, and you may well say so."

"Any all your neighbors bring their grain to be ground, do they?"

"Yes, sir, all but Jones."

"Then it is just great public convenience, is it not?"

"To be sure it is. I would not have built it but for that. It is so far superior to any other mill, sir."

"And now," said the old lawyer, "tell me tell me that man Jones is complaining just because the water from the dam happens to put back into his little spring, and he is now threatening to sue you. Well, all I have to say is, let him sue, and he'll run the day as sure as my name is Barns."

Colorado Jewett, and President Lincoln.

The Washington Chronicle of Wednesday says:

As an irresponsible person named Jewett, who has recently been acting as an agent and messenger for the rebel emissaries in Canada, is assiduously laboring, and apparently with success, to create the impression that he acts by virtue of a certain implied understanding or connection with the Executive Mansion, we deem it not impudent to state that he has never received from the President the slightest recognition; that Major Hay, at Niagara, expressly declined to meet him, and that the only letter he has ever received from the Executive Office, in regard to his voluminous communications, is the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

Sir.—In the exercise of my duties as secretary in charge of the President's correspondence, it is necessary for me to use a certain discretion in the choice of letters to be submitted to the personal inspection of the President. In order to avoid a further waste of time on your part, I have to inform you that your letters are never so submitted. My proceeding in this matter has the sanction of the President.

I am sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

Wm. Cornell Jewett, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life—responding to calls for large reinforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the Government with money to conduct the war, and submitting to an immense increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania, have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war. In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the people of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves involved in a political contest invested with the highest importance, because fraught with the momentous issues.

Ordinarily, therefore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the Government. The struggle of parties was for the possession of the powers of Government, and merely to control their operation. Now, however, our political contests have resolved themselves into a direct and a positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the Government; because politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballot box and in the battlefield must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwonted importance with which our political campaigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the Government.

They are composed of friends and enemies of that Government. To chose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all that are not fairly for the Government will be justly recognized as its enemy.

Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our