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# The Bedford Inquirer

If PROAT the toth day of Pedruary inc.

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

TERMS: \$2.90 a year if paid strictly in advance, \$2.25 if not paid within three months, \$2.50 if not paid within the year

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

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Office with Mann & Spang, on Julians street, 2 doors unth of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Office one door south of the "Mengel House," W= lattend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly 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.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law ffice on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel April 1, 1864-tf.

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apr. 15, 1 864—10 m.

# ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgmen , Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph, so m Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to sait purchasers.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the ablic. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana reet, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

#### DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Wood-

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each montage T hesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining e days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his session. At all other times he can be found in his oftat Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesof the same month, which he will spend in Martins-Davis courts. Descriptions of the same month, which he will spend in Martins-Davis courts. burg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations war-

Aug. 5,1864,-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

J. G. MINNICH, JR. DENTISTS,

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Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and war-TERMS CASH.

# DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully enders 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. April 1, 1864-tt.

# J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

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

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Bedford, Pa. Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, & HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF

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apr. 8, 1864-zz.

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A splendid Livery Stable attached. [ap'r 64. EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

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The London Quarterly Review (Conservative). The Edinburgh Review (Whig). The Westminster Review (Radical). The North British Review (Free-Church).

AND Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has doubled and the price of paper nearly trebled, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

#### Terms for 1865.

.. \$4.00 per annun

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall coatinue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

lience, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about \$100 a year, our prices (\$15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—\$1 costing us at this time nearly \$2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,

No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

Jan. 27, 1865.

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The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents. ..\$10 00 THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies 1 year .... . 5 00 THE WEEKLY TIMES. One copy 1 year..... Three copies 1 year.....

Fresh names may at any time be added to clubs, both of the WEEKLY and STMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates. Payment invariably in advance. We have no authorized traveling Agents.

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers. Dec.23,'64-2m.

#### DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR OF THE

# HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital .- \$200.000. Shares .- 200,000. Par Value, \$1.00

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer. DIRECTORS: W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.

OHN ROWE. Greencas de, Pa. JOHN ROWE, CHEENCASTIC, PA. F. BENEDICT, BERGOTO, Pa. J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md. J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Pa. JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa. C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of and, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Alle-gheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, jumed intelly convenit the property of the Co. mmediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken
rom an adjoining tract, in the Philadelphia Price Current, or

December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corrangert, stone, tar, and buchanan rarms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, cor-responding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertain-ed by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic af-fections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace

whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a higher level than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be more permanent than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

J. Hostetter & Co., "
J. J. Phillips, Waynesboro,
John S. Miller, Huntingdon, Samuel Henry, "
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "
And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut St.,

MALER O ZE Blanks. Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mort-

gages &c. &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Office.

# oetry.

### EXCELSIOR.

BY LONGFELLOW. The shades of night were falling fast, As through an Alpine village passed A youth, who bore, mid snow and ice,

A banner with the strange device, Excelsior! His brow was sad : his eye beneath, Flashed like a falchion from its sheath, And like a silver clarion rung The accents of that unknown tongue; Excelsior!

In happy homes he saw the light Of household fires gleam warm and bright; Above, the spectral glaciers shone, And from his lips escaped a groan, Excelsior !

'Try not the Pass!" the old man said; Dark lowers the tempest overhead, The roaring torrent is deep and wide !" And loud that clarion voice replied,

O stay, the maiden said, 'and rest Thy weary head upon this breast!' A tear stood in his bright blue eve. But still he answered, with a sigh,

Beware the pine-tree's withering branch! Beware the awful avalanche!'
This was the peasant's last good-night, A voice replied, far up the height,

At break of day, as heavenward The pious monks of Saint Bernard Uttered the oft-repeated prayer, A voice cried through the startled air,

A traveller, by the faithful hound, Half-buried in the snow was found, Still grasping in his hand of ice That banner with the strange device,

There in the twilight cold and gray, Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay, And from the sky, serene and far, A voice fell, like a falling star,

### PUSHING ON.

When I was a boy about your age My rosy-cheeked John! rosy-cheeked John! I took as my motto from some old page, "Pushing on."

I wrote it all over my books and slate,
All over them, John! over them, John! And thought ever of it both early and late, "Pushing on."

At work or at play, at home or at school, Think of it, John ! think of it, John ! A books or at playthings, 'twas ever the rule-"Pushing on." I pushed out of boy, and pushed into man,

That I did, John! that I did, John! I pushed out of "ean't," and pushed into "can." "Pushing on." Whenever an obstacle in my path lay, And many did, John! many did, John!

I pushed and I pushed 'till I pushed it away, I pushed through the world with an honester heart, Honester, John! honester, John! Than many a man with a fairer start;

"Pushing on." And new I've a good wife, children well taught, Very well, John! very well, John! A snug little fortune, all honestly got; "Pushing on."

I've pushed a large place in the hearts of the poor, That is good, John! very good, John! For I never pushed any away from my door; "Pushing on."

I'm now an old man, my head white as snow And mother's too. John! mother's too. John! And down the bright valley together we go,

I am still pushing on for a happier land, Trustingly, John! trustingly, John! Trustingly holding my father's hand-"Pushing on."

THE PRIZE ESSAY. WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,

# CHRISTIAN CHEERFULNESS.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an Inch it to production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Commany is rich in its sunplies of oil. The

gion, to depress the spirits and make men gloomy and morose; and entertaining this erroneous opin ion, they refuse to acquaint themselves with the Holy Scriptures, neglect all private and public acts of devotion, and prefer to mingle with the people of the world rather than to mingle with the people of

Now we believe that dejection is neither the necessary result of genuine faith, nor the indication of and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitions value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen:

F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.

Jacob Reed, ""

B. F. Meyers, "

J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

S. S. Barr, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.

I. H. Kansler, Hagerstown, Md.

S. H. Prather & Co., Greencastle, Pa.

J. Hostetter & Co., ""

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places in the soul. The best and truest Christians ought to be the happiest and most hopeful of men. His features should wreath themselves into sweet and attractive smiles, instead of forming, as we often see, only forbidding frowns. His words should not be cross, but kind;—expressions of comfort rather than of complaint.

The cheerfulness of which we speak, is not a momentary mood, but a lasting temper. It is not the noise of mirth nor the emptiness of levity. It is a property of the gospel. The religion of Jesus is essentially consoling and exhilerating, and so has a natural tendency to produce cheerfulness in the soul. The best and truest Christians ought to be the happiest and most hopeful of men. His features should wreath themselves into sweet and attractive smiles, instead of forming, as we often see, only forbidding frowns. His words should not be cross, but kind;—expressions of comfort rather than of complaint.

The cheerfulness of which we speak, is not a momentary mood, but a lasting temper. It is not the noise of mirth nor the emptiness of levity. It is a property of the following than the property of the following than the property of the fact that it places in the soul. The best and truest Christians ought to be the happiest and most hopeful of men. His features shoul uncommon grace, but that it is altogether at vari-

serious and abiding joy ;-sjoy resembling the flame of a wax candle, which is so mild, so steady, so bright, so pure.

its crosses and cares. "The man who is possessed of this excellent frame of mind," says Addison, "is stranger to cheerfulness. They cause uncertainty is so monstrous, that it can find no justification, ex-

And do you not think that if each one of the Lord's disciples were thus to pass the days of his pilgrimage; if his presence in the social circle, at the bedside of the sick, at the cottage of the poor, in the halls of learning, and at the mart of business, were hailed as misfortune, to the full forgiveness which Christ has so generally regarded as interested declamations. a bright sunbeam which diffuses joy and gladness; if, bestowed, -if ve were to look more at the bright in truth, his path were the path of the just, which, side at our experience and less at the dark, we "as the shining light, shineth more and more unto the perfect day," our blessed religion would be well pondency. commended to the world, and the triumphs of the cross become glorious? It is the excellent remark of Archbishop Usher-"If good people would but wretched," says Tupper. Casting our glance ahead, make their goodness agreeable, and smile, instead of we see "lions" in the way-difficulties which we are frowning, in their virtue, how many would they wi

The Christian owes it to the Lord to be habitually cheerful. His example must be copied, his wall obeyed. You know the record of the Saviour's life, how that he spake unto the man sick of palsy, and to the terrified disciples tempest-tossed upon the Sea | no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall of Galilee, and to the little band weeping in pros-pect of their Lord's departure from the world, and to the day is the evil thereof." Matt. 6: 34. And to others troubled and sorrowful, and his words were the same—"Be of good cheer," "Be of good shall thy strength be."

Cheer." Then is it not the duty of every Christian But after all, afflictions are the chief and mos to endeavor to attain that spiritual state in which he unavoidable cause of despondency. It may seen will be capable of receiving and doing the greatest very unreasonable, like mockery indeed, to ask him amount of good? We are assured that such is his to be cheerful, who has become the victim of disduty, and we believe that cheerfulness is an exalted ease, or who has seen his ship wrecked, his cropframe of mind, arising from and resting upon a firm blasted, his cattle perish, his debtors fail, his prop faith, a strong love, a steadfast hope, and a good erty consumed or swept away with a flood, and sad-

gloom over the spirit, than disease. The mind sympathizes with the body as much as the body with the mind. Their union is so intimate, so delicate, so sensitive, that what affects the one necessarily affects the other. Each to a certain degree deter mines the other's condition. If the mind is joyful. its emotion is betrayed by the expression of the body. "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance." But if the body is injured, or the physical system deranged. We mind at once suffers, and forthwith droops into sadness. It becomes, therefore, your Christian duty, if you have health, to study the laws of your physical being, to compel yourself both to labor and to rest, to avoid unnecessary risks or exposure, to abstain from injurious indulgences, to be prudent, temperate, chaste, and by every proper means, to try to preserve what is so essential to your spiritual comfort. If you have lost this boon strive to regain it. Think not, speak not, all the while about your malady. Suppress moans and complaints; they are always disagreeable to others, they can nev- Like a ship upon the stocks, he is ready, when the er be beneficial to you. Count your mercies and not your miseries. Try upon your body the stimulous of a cheerful spirit. It may not insure your recovery, but it will certainly produce a pleasant allevia ion. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones."

Another cause of dejection is idleness. Employnent is essential to our spiritual as well as our physical well-being. And it is only when we are engaged every day in some useful task, some enterprise of business, some sportive recreation, some work of taste, some accisition of learning, or some deed of charity-somthing that will call into action the hands, or the head, or the heart; -it is only when so doing that we have any right to expect health or happiness. An idle body is Death's easiest prey; an idle brain is either "the Devil's work shop" or "the slough of Despond." "They that do nothing," says Mason' "are in the ready way to lo worse than nothing. It was not for nothing that we were called out of nothing." Our Blessed Sa-riour "went about doing good." And you should do likewise, if you profess to be his follower. If of glory that fadeth not away-O! why should you

neglect of duty. A man may be in his countingoom when he ought to be in his closet. He may earching the Scriptures. He may be at a political neeting when he ought to be at the meeting for orayer. What he does may be right enough when t is done at a proper time; but when worldly busness excludes or interferes with the performance of religious duty, then it becomes wrong; and in such a case, the Christian's spirit is soon prostrated under the severe scourgings of an offended consci nce. Again, a man may fulfill one duty and at the same time slight another more important. He may act after the manner of the Pharisees, who paid Look up! look up! and behold the sun shining 'tithe of mint and anise and cummin,' while they through the clouds, and the stars through the darkomitted the weightier matters of the law, judgeness! ment, mercy, and faith." Matt. 28:23. The mora effect in this case will be the same as in the other Conscious of his fault, the man feels depressed, and manifests his feeling by his moody silence of querulous speech. Doubtless, you pray to be kept free from this melancholy and disagreeable state, even though it were to last for a single day. The rule for your guidance is plain:-Learn your whole duty and perform it well, and a heart filled with cheerfulness will be your sweet reward.

When envy pushes out contentment from the soul, heefulness goes with it. We sometimes complain and feel discontented when we see others living in more commodious and elegant dwellings, better clad, more sumptously fed, possessed of a higher refinement of mind or manners, or occupying a more exalled position than ourselves; but if we were to reflect, that for every one above us there are hundreds beneath, we would have less occasion for sighs of regret and more for songs of rejoicing. "Be content with such things as ye have," says the apostle. He does not mean that we should be content with our sins, or with our ignorance, or with our imperfect graces, but with our worldly substance, and even concerning that he merely stops of the leaves of the election of a mayor in the city of New York. We are told that one party does no more of this wickedness than another, and we take it for the early man obtained wherein at this hour six hundred orphan boys are fed, clothed, trained, and taught upon the income of this wickedness than another, and we take it for the early man obtained wherein at this hour six hundred orphan boys are fed, clothed, trained, and taught upon the income of this wickedness than another, and we take it for our imperfect graces, but with our worldly substance, and even concerning that he merely stops of the early man obtained wherein at this hour six hundred orphan boys are fed, clothed, trained, and taught upon the income of this wickedness than another, and we take it for our imperfect graces, but with our worldly substance, and even concerning that he merely stops of the election of a mayor in the city of New York. We are told that one party does no more of this wickedness than another, and we take it for the early man obtained wherein at this hour six hundred orphan boys are fed, clothed, trained, and taught upon the income of the morn wherein at this hour six hundred orphan boys are fed, clothed, trained, and taught upon the income of the morn where called on to courribute ten thousand dollars to the course rise on the banks of the Schuylkill wherein at this hour six hundred orphan boys are fed, clothed, trained, and taught upon the income of the morn whe take it for many the called on to courribute ten thousand dollars to the cou refinement of mind or manners, or occupying a The Christian owes it to himself to be cheerful.

Only when he is so, has he attained a state most conducive to the enjoyment of high spiritnal pleasure most suited to encourage the growth of the heaven by graces, most consistent with the free exercises of the souls mightiest energies, most adapted to lighten

stance, and even concerning that he merely stops our mouth against murmurings, while he leaves our mouth against murmurings, while he leaves our hands free to labor. And why should we not be content with our earthly comforts? We have most suited to encourage the growth of the heaven by graces, most consistent with the free exercises of the election of a municipal officer, whose duties have no relation to national politics, and who seelaims to office ought to be decided solely our hands free to labor. And why should we not be content with our earthly comforts? We have far more than we deserve, more than many of our fellow-mer, more than Christ had, and, if we are the souls mightiest energies, most adapted to lighten

would rise soon, and be completely, out of our des-

Forebodings of evil rob the mind of cheerfulness. "Ills that have never happened have mostly made men sure we can never overcome: -griefs under whose heavy weight, we shall be utterly crushed! Not satisfied with our present troubles, we borrow mis ery from the future. The Holy Scripture instructs us to do otherwise, "Thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."-Prov. 27: 1. "Take therefore

conscience, a state well pleasing to our Divine dest of all! who has seen his beloved ones sicker and die, and buried in the earth! And yet, if he i Perhaps nothing has a greater tendency to cast a true child of God, it is his right, yea it is his duty, amidst all these sore troubles, to be of good cheer. He may then regard his afflictions not as punishments for his sins, but only as Fatherly chastisements intended for his good,-making him humble, making him sensible of his weakness and inworthiness, and causing him to look to the Al mighty for aid and comfort, and so well fitting hir for his heavenly citizenship and his heavenly crown Surely God does not delight in lamentations and tears; and to the man hissoric such things are use tess-they cannot repair his losses, nor lighten his sufferings; and if proof were required, they are evidence enough that his heart was too much wed ded to the world, and hence he had need to be afflicted. More pleasing to God is the cheerful and submissive spirit that can sing "songs in the night;" that can say, "It is good for me that I have been afflicted. The Lord gave, and the Lord bath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!" The Christian's worldly losses are his heavenly gains. last of his earthly supports is knocked away, to launch forth into the widely extended sphere of a

The hindrances in the way of cheerfulness seen many; but it is encouraging to know that they are not alike to all, and they are not so great but that they can be overcome. The end to be gained is worthy of the best means, and the mightiest and most persistent endeavor. And duty urges every one to make an effort to rid his face of frowns, his manners of crabbedness, his heart of gloom. This obligation rests with peculiar force upon the Lord's

followers. Truly, O Christian! you above all men have reason to acquire and retain a cheerful disposition. No longer an alien from the commonwealth of Israel, a stranger to the covenants of promise, but edeemed, regenerated, forgiven, made a child of God, protected and nourished by your Almighty Father, trained, instructed, loved, having a mansic in your Father's house, made an heir to a heavenly inheritance, and expecting soon to receive a crown you have nothing to do for yourself, do something why should any one in such a case, give way to defor others. When you cease to be idle you may expect to be cheerful. The want of cheerfulness is often owing to the ly and gladsome thing, filled with sacred light and peace, having within the glory of the shekinahyour devotions sweet incense, your heart a burning e looking over his ledger when he ought to be and acceptable sacrifice-O! have you not great reason for abiding cheerfulness! If in this life only you had hope in Christ, then, indeed, you might be miserable; but having "a hope which is an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which en tereth into that within the vail," how inexcusable does it seem, that you should be habitually downcast

and sorrowful! Arise, O Desponding One! Quit your tearful abode in the valley of gloom, and come and make your dwelling on the bright hill-top of cheerfulness.

# CORRUPTION IN POLITICS.

It is not necessary that any man should have as opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the parties in the great libel suit which was ended in this city last week, in order to have a very decided opinion as to the nature of the revelations which that suit made of the character of our politics as a system or

rade of the character of our points as a special of trade driven by men who make it a business.

Perhaps it discovers on our part a want of knowledge of the world. Perhaps we shall be considered verdant. But we do not desire to conceal the fact that the disclosures made on this trial are appalling to our moral sense, and such as in our judgement. ought to make each particular hair of every honest man stand on end. The worst of all is that the facts are of such public notoriety that no one is shocked by them, and it is considered a matter of course that politics and politicians are corrupt, and

When the soul is perplexed with doubts it is a stronger to cheerfulness. They cause uncertainty not only easy in his thoughts, but a perfect master of all the powers and faculties of his soul; his imagination halways clear, and his judgment undisturbed; his thought is even and unruffied, whether in action or in solitude. He comes with a relish to all those gords which nature has provided for him, takes all the pleasures of the creation which are poured about him, and does not feel the full weight of those evils which may befall him."

The Christian owes it to his fellow men to be cheerful. Amidst all the trials and disappointments and anxieties and sufferings which pertain to this earthly existence, and which tend to shroud the soul in distressing gloominess, they have need at all times to see "the first" in the world,—to see those whose faces constantly beam with a heavenly glory,—whose looks and words and deeds are a good medicine which never fails to give peace to the triphled spirit. And do you not think that if each one of the Lord's and and asserted the spingling and the abuse uncertainty as to our change of heart and acceptance with God or belief in the truths of Divine Revets to Divine Revets to Divine Revets which Satan weaves to obscure the vision of Faith. A breath of Heavenly Spirit can clear them all away. Prayer sets in motion this invisible Power. Sometimes doubts are them all away. Prayer sets in the soul of the same and out the same and out the set of the same and out the set of the set of the state of publics.

And no one is so stupid as to suppose that money of worngfully extorted is rightfully employed. For all the proper and necessary expenses of a political canvas the money is contributed readily shut here are ways and means of using money corruptly, and for these base and corrupt purposes, the money in the surface of significant propers and the surface of significant propers of the propers of the unature that propers and the abuse of some contributed readily shut here are ways and means o er in the speeches of lawyers; but such appeals are so generally regarded as interested declamations, hat they fail to make the proper impression on the popular mind and heart. We take up the appeal.—We proclaim it from the tribune of the press, and in the ears of the very men who ought to be aroused to their duty; we mean thoughtful, intelligent, upright critizens, who now stand aloof from political parties, and do all their work for the country in the one minute of the year when they drop their votes into the ballot box. Because such men have deserted the field of political action, politics are now managed by another set and sort of men! Behold and see the men who now manipulate the votes of the people and elect themselves! And behold also the men of intelligence and worth and vast wealth, who are self-exiled from all participation in the administration of public affairs! It is primarily their own fault. It would be impossible to persuade them now fault. It would be impossible to persuade them now to venture into the political arena, and expose them-selves to the dust and mire of its strifes for place

to venture into the political arena, and expose themselves to the dust and mire of its strifes for place and power. It may be too late to prevail on the better portion of the people to awake and arise in their might, and expel from power the men who now legislate for hire and job the interests of their constituents. But the experiment is worth trying.—This city is worth saving. The State is worth saving. The Nation is also. And unless this corruption of politics, the pestilence that now walketh in darkness, is stayed, it is 'in vain that we put down armed rebels against the Government and cherish these vipers in the bosom of the people.

Far above the strife of mere political parties, and above the short-lived questions of the day, rises the great overshadowing truth that money rules our politics, that money buys men into office and buys their votes after they are in office, and that it is necessary "to make it an object" for legislators to give their influence to this or that measure, before they will support it, and thus the interests of the community are made merchandise of, under the bassest of all forms of traffic. These are things to be thought of by religious men. We speak unto wise men.—

N. Y. Observer.

Stephen Girard.—Within the memory of many

STEPHEN GIRARD. - Within the memory of many persons still alive, "old Girard," as the famous banker was usually styled, a short, stout, brisk old gentleman, used to walk, in his swift, awkward way, the streets of the leaver part of Philadelphia Though everything about him indicated that he had Though everything about him indicated that he had very little in common with his fellow citizens, he was the marked man of the city for more than a generation. His aspect was rather insignificant and quite unprepossessing. His dress was old-fashioned and shabby; and he wore the piz-tail, the white neck-cloth, the wide-brimmed hat, and the large skirted coat of the last century. He was blind in one eye; the other, though his burly eye-brows gave some character to his countenance, was curiously devoid of expression. He had also the absent look of a man who either had no thoughts or was absorbed in thought; and he shuffled along on his enormous feet, looking neither to the right nor to the left. There was always a certain look of the old mariner about him, though he had been fifty the left. There was always a certain look of the old mariner about him, though he had been fifty ears an inhabitant of the town. When he rode it as in the plainest, least comfortable gig in Phila-elphia, drawn by an ancient and ill-formed horse, driven always by the master's own hand at a good pace. He chose still to live where he had lived for fifty years, in Water street, close to the wharves, in a small and inconvenient house, darkened by tall pre-houses, amid the bustle, the noise, and the odors of commerce.

His sole pleasure was to visit, once a day, a little farm which he possessed a few miles out of town, where he was want to take off his coat, roll up his where he was want to take off his coat, roll up his shirt sleeves, and personally labor in the field and in the barn, hoeing corn, pruning trees, tossing hay, and not disdaining even to assist in butchering the animals which he raised for market. It was no mere ornamental or experimental farm. He made it pay. All of its produce was carefully, nay scru-pulously husbanded, sold, recorded, and accounted for. He loved his grapes, his plums, his pigs, and especially his rare breed of canary birds; but the people of Philadelphia had the full benefit of their increase—at the highest market rates. Many fear-ed, many served, but none loved this singular and lonely old man. If there was among the very few who habitually conversed with him, one who understood and esteemed him, there was but one; and he was a man of such abounding charity, that, like Uncle Toby, if he had heard that the Devil was hopeessly damned, would have said, "I am sorry for it." Never was there a person more destitute than Girard of the qualities which win the affection of others.— His temper was violent, his presence forbidding his usual manner uugracious, his will iuflexible, his heart untender, his imagination dead. He was odi-ous to many of his fellow-citizens, who considered him the hardest and meanest of men. He had lived among them for half a century, but he was no more a Philadelphian in 1830 than in 1776. He still spoke with a French accent, and accompanied his words with a French shrug and French gesticu-lation. Surrounded with Christian churches which he had helped to build, he remained a sturdy unbe-

he had helped to build, he remained a sturdy unbeliever, and possessed the complete works of only
one man, Voltaire.

He made it a point of duty to labor on Sunday,
as a good example to others. He made no secret
of the fact that he considered the idleness of Sunday an injury to the people, moral and economical.
He would have opened his bank on Sunday if any
one would have come to it. For his part, he required no rest and would have none. He never
traveled. He never attended public, assemblies or
amusements. He had no affections to gratify, no
friends to visit, no curiosity to appease, no tastes to amusements. He had no affections to gratify, no friends to visit, no curiosity to appease, no tastes to indulge. What he once said of himself appeared to be true, that he rose in the mcrning with but a single object, and that was to labor so hard all day as to be able to sleep all night. The world was absolutely nothing to him but a working place. He scorned and scouted the idea that old men should cease to labor, and should spend the evening of their days in tratquility. "No," he would say, "labor is the price of life, its happiness, its everything; to rest is to rust; every man should labor to the last hour of his ability." Such was Stephen Girard.

Girard.

This is an unpleasing picture of a citizen of polite and amiable Philadelphia. It were indeed a grim and dreary world, wherein should prevail the principles of Girard. But see what this man has done for the city that loved him not! Vast and imposing structures rise on the banks of the Schuylkill reporting this hours is hundred or then how are